Managing for Volatility

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Lonsec



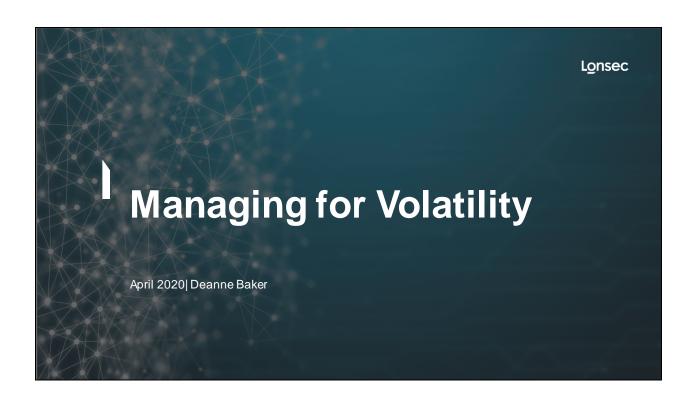
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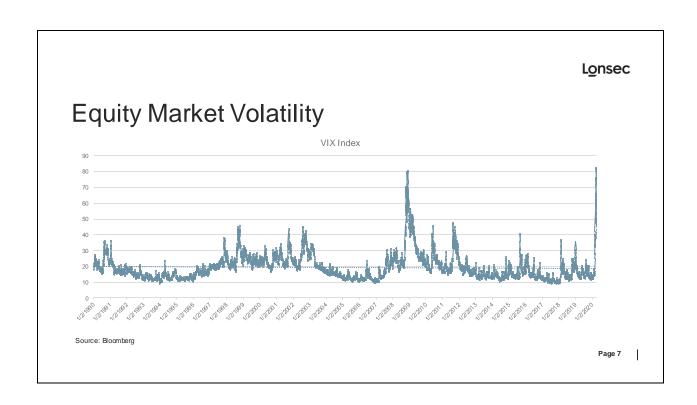
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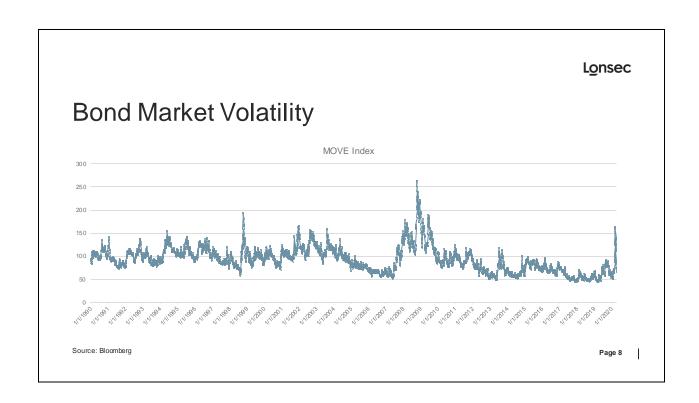
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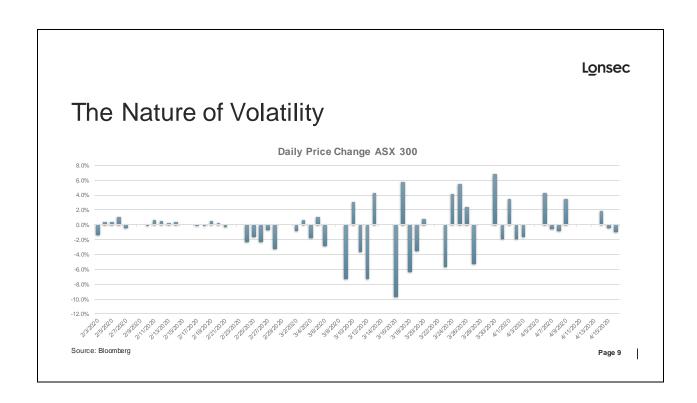
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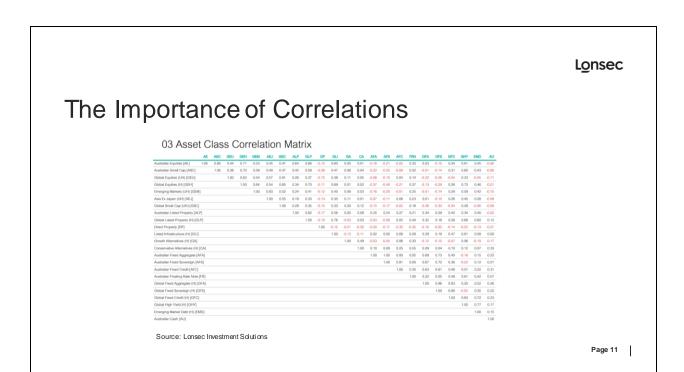
1. The Nature of Volatility







2. Diversification



One of the most important fundamentals of investing is diversification. And that is, you can improve your risk adjusted performance by combining a range of asset classes that have correlations that are less than one — and the lower the correlation, the greater the benefit for portfolio construction purposes. Which is why as multi asset investors we invest across equities, fixed income, real assets and alternatives.

It's important to remember however, that correlations can be very unstable and particularly so in periods of heightened volatility. Assets can become highly correlated when you least want them to be and diversification can fail over short periods of time. So while the long-term 'mean' correlation between assets is important for building your long-term strategic asset allocation, it is also important to understand what is going on in the tail of that distributions as well. The correlations matrix attached is based on the historical monthly return series of each asset class for the 10 years to June 2019.

Volatility Regimes

Volatility Factor						
	Annualised Return			Correlation		
	Low	Neutral	High	Low	Neutral	High
Equities	22.2%	9.4%	-43.8%	-0.55	-0.69	-0.80
Private Equity	18.6%	14.5%	-68.6%	-0.61	-0.58	-0.64
Bonds	-1.3%	-0.2%	0.4%	-0.04	-0.05	0.09
Trend Following	5.1%	2.3%	8.3%	-0.07	-0.03	0.14
Gold	10.5%	4.6%	30.0%	0.17	0.24	0.35

Source: Bloomberg, Lonsec Investment Solutions

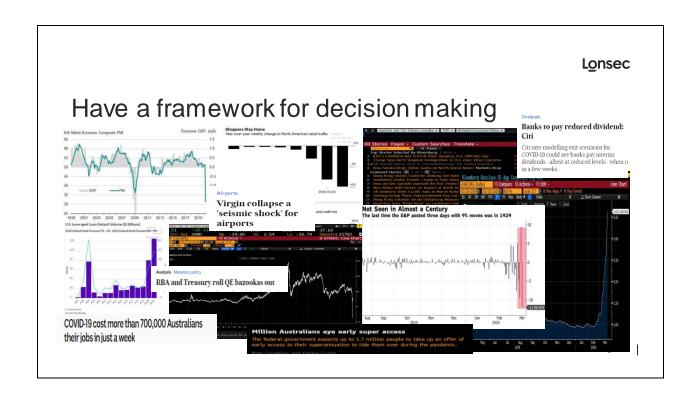
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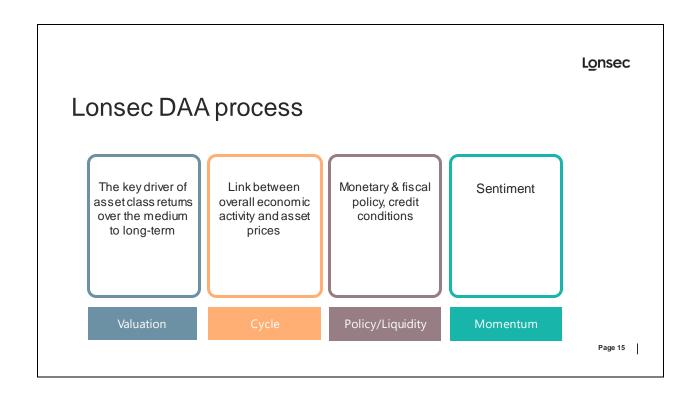
At Lonsec we supplement our correlation matrix above with an assessment of how individual assets perform under different macro regimes. We do this for inflation, liquidity, growth and volatility factors. In this case, we are focused on volatility regimes.

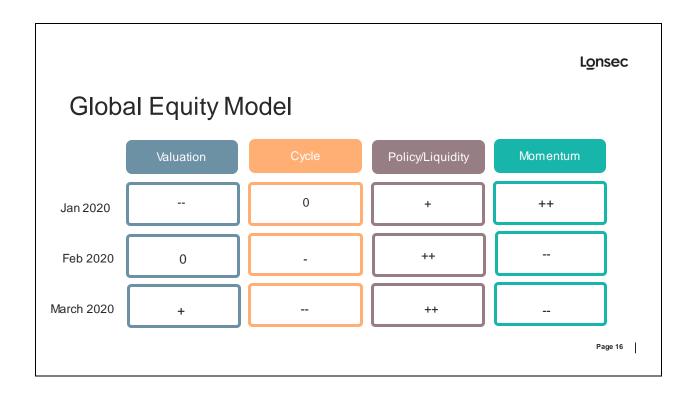
Based on historical data and shows the performance and correlation of each asset to volatility itself (as measured by the VIX). I've split up the results into periods when volatility is high, normal and low and I have <u>annualized</u> the monthly results here, really just for greater effect. You <u>should not</u> expect to generate these kind of returns in real life as we wouldn't expect volatility to remain in the high regime for 12 months – we know it tends to spike then come back down.

Important to look at how each individual asset class performs and correlates in high volatility regimes. It's a good idea to have some allocation to those assets that are positively correlated to volatility – that is, their prices go up when volatility goes up. Think of these as your flight to quality assets.

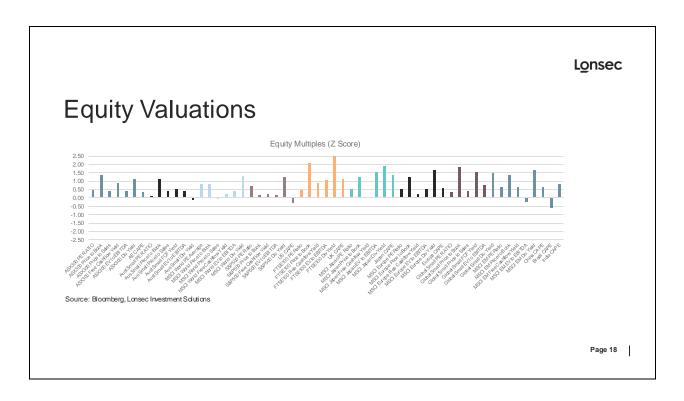
3. Framework & Discipline







4. Opportunities

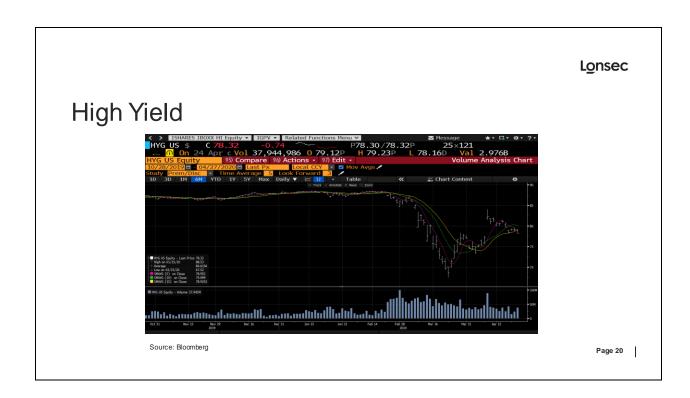


This chart shows the Z-scores for a range of equity market valuation measures - your typical industry measures of 'value' such as PE ratio, Price to Sales, Dividend yield, Cyclically adjusted PE etc.

The Z-score, is the number of standard deviations a given data point lies above or below the mean.

On the vertical axis, greater than zero is considered cheap, less than zero is considered expensive.

5. Liquidity



6. Summary

Managing for Volatility

- · Accept volatility as a part of investing
- From a structural perspective, hold truly diversifying assets
- Have a robust investment framework for active decision making
- Be open to the opportunities that will emerge
- Liquidity is key to taking advantage of those opportunities

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