

TITLE:

Between Passive and Active Investing: Factors and Alternative Beta

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EVENT | PRESENTATION:

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Where we fit in

RETIREMENT INCOME

New Zealand Superannuation (NZS)

Fund partially pre-funds

NOTE: CONTRIBUTIONS
SUSPENDED 2009

Mandatory private savings accounts



Voluntary private savings accounts

Kiwisaver and other



Key points

- Long-term investor able to look through market cycles
- We believers in passive investment and highly disciplined about active investment
 - We work hard to exploit our endowments
 - Separate opportunities from access points
 - Allocate capital to the opportunities we are most confident in
 - Use long-term investment themes to inform decisions
 - Prefer direct, flexible access
 - Integrate ESG throughout the investment process
- We have out-performed the market and exceeded our passive Reference Portfolio benchmark by \$4 billion since inception – and exceeded the government's cost of debt by more than \$11 billion



Defining our endowments

Long Horizon Certainty of Liquidity

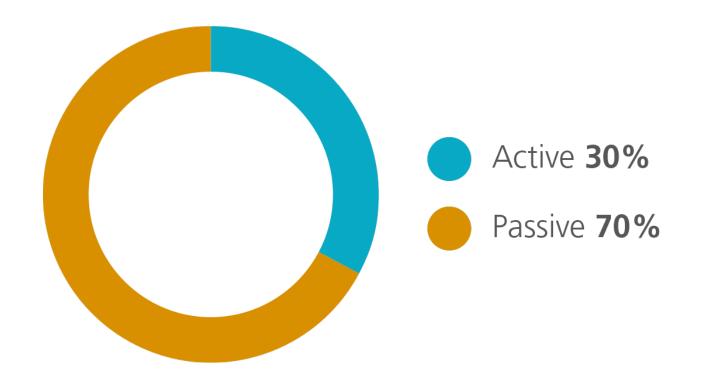
Operational Independence

Location & Crown Owner

- We can ride-out short term volatility
- Genuine contrarian investor
- We can invest in private market and illiquid assets
- We pay lower tax in some jurisdictions (sovereign status)
- Favourably regarded as a potential co-investor and business partner



Get broad market exposures cheaply





Separate opportunity from access point





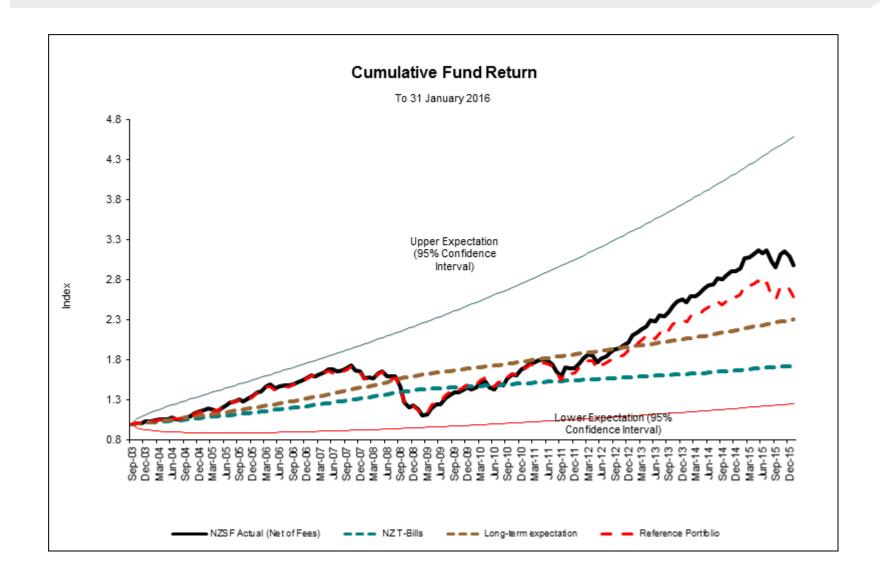




HIGHEST CONFIDENCE



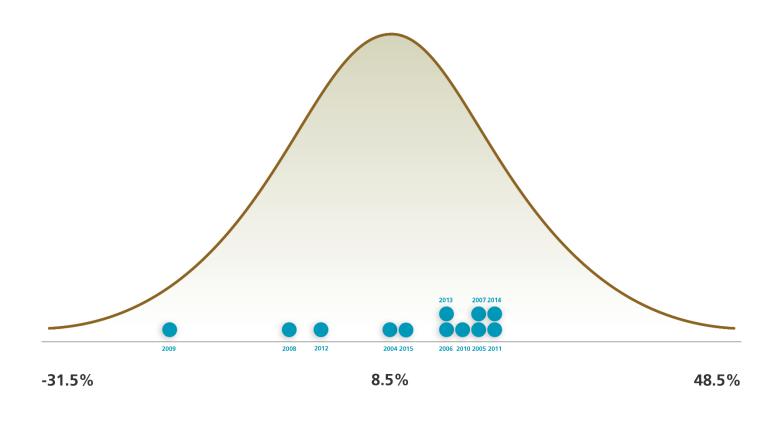






Expected and Actual Reference Portfolio Returns

Historic Reference Portfolio Returns



Expected Reference Portfolio Returns

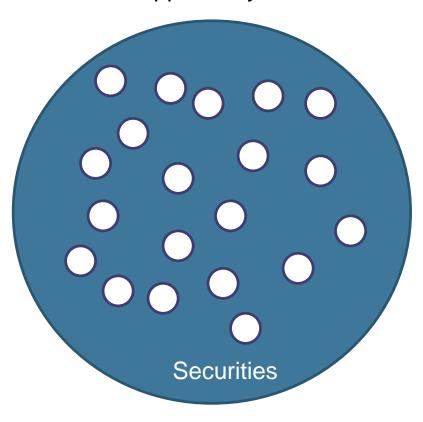


Systematic Premia: NZS Factors Design Principles



Constructing a portfolio of equities

Opportunity set



Can weight securities based on...

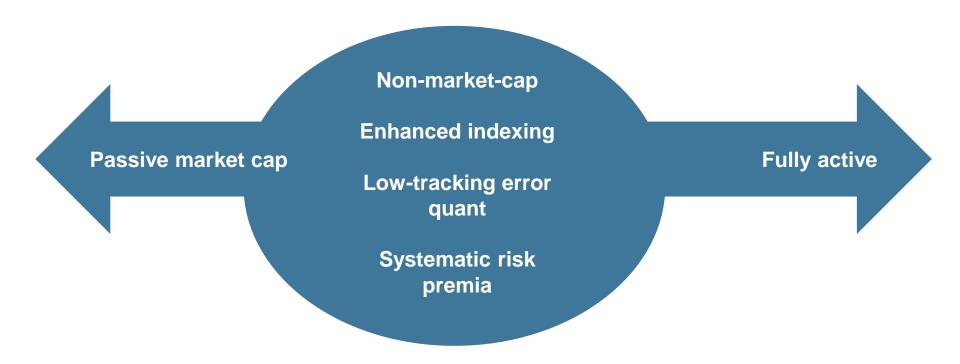
Attributes

- Business
 - Earnings
 - Dividends
 - Book value
 - Number employees
- Stock
 - Market value
 - Expected return
 - Correlation
 - Volatility
 - Price momentum



What is non-market-cap investing?

Spectrum from passive to active



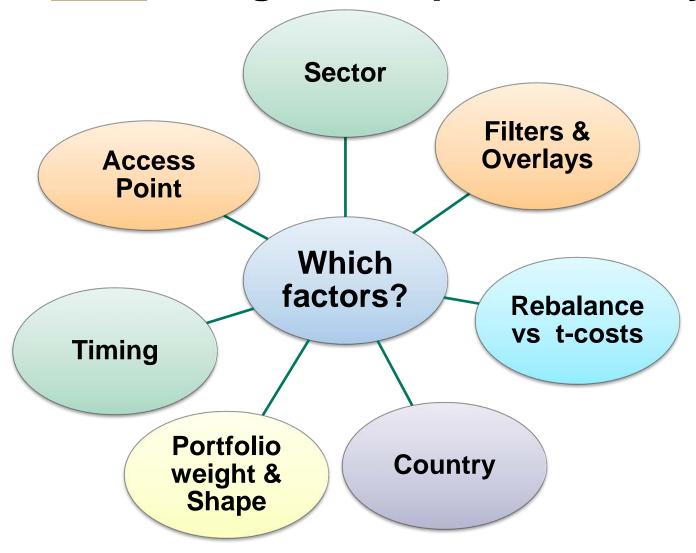


How we get confident in a risk factor

- Most published "anomalies" are spurious, e.g. data mining
- We have most the confidence that a risk factor is real and is likely to persist when:
 - 1. It is a risk premium (e.g., value stocks are riskier); or
 - It has a convincing structural explanation (e.g., leverage constraints); or
 - 3. It has a convincing behavioural explanation.
 - 4. The empirical evidence is robust (out of sample, etc.)
 - 5. It is large
 - 6. It is consistent with our beliefs



Choose **Your** Design Principles Carefully





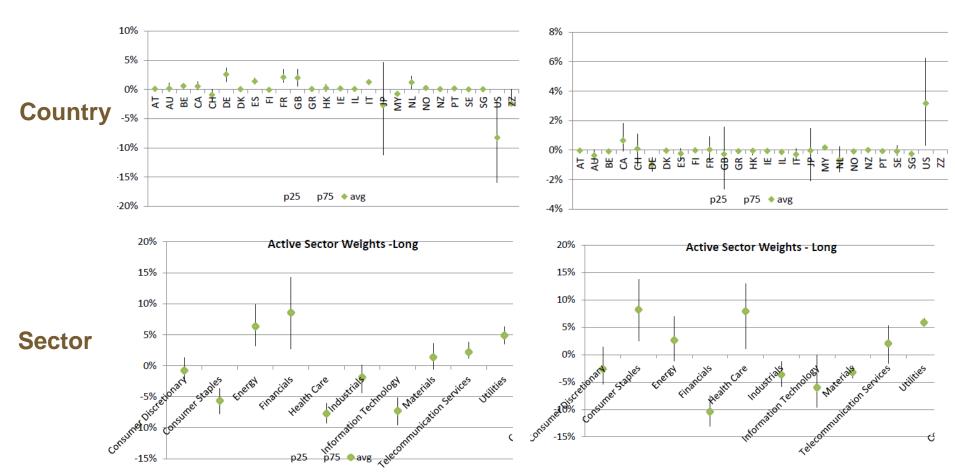
Expect Biases

Value

Active Country Weight - Long

Beta

Active Country Weight - Long



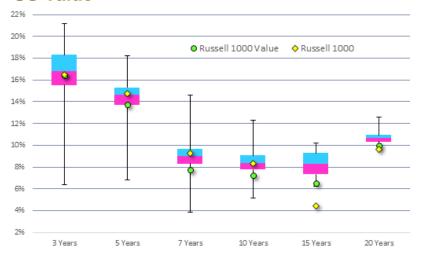
Simulations - Developed Markets (1990-2015)



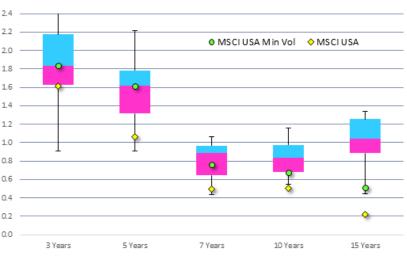
Long Horizon Required

- The butterfly charts below show the net performance of managers in the value and low-risk space versus the factor benchmark and the market. US data has been used to get the longest manager history possible.
- The managers selected are quantitative (non-stock-picking). Over long time-periods we can see that the median manager comfortably beats the factor benchmark

US Value



US Low-Risk





Key points

- Long-term investor able to look through market cycles
- We are happy to hold passive liquid indices and highly disciplined about active investment

■ We have out-performed the market and exceeded our passive Reference Portfolio benchmark by \$4 billion since inception — and exceeded the government's cost of debt by more than \$11 billion

We are reviewing systematic premia starting with factors (value and low risk)