GMO

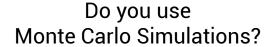
MODELLING YOUR ASSETS, OR, ARE FINANCIALS PLANNERS STUCK IN THE 1970S?

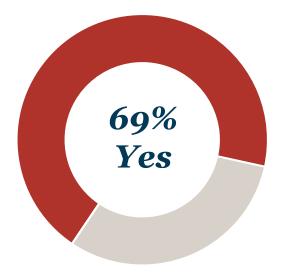
Martin Tarlie & James Montier

July 27, 2022

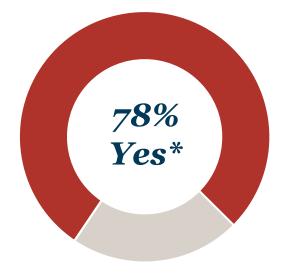
~200 RESPONSES TO INVITATION SURVEY

95% response rate-thank you!

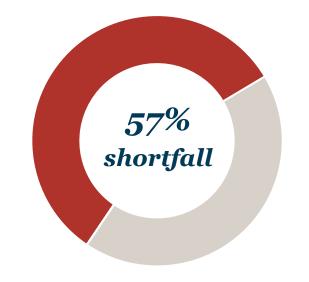




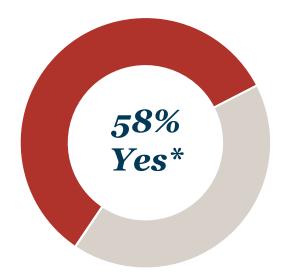
Do you have any concerns with the results?



What is the single biggest risk that your clients face?



Do you struggle aligning your client's financial plans with their investment portfolio?



^{*}some form of yes

BEHAVIOURAL BACKDROP - ALARMING LACK OF CRITICAL THINKING

Question your assumptions

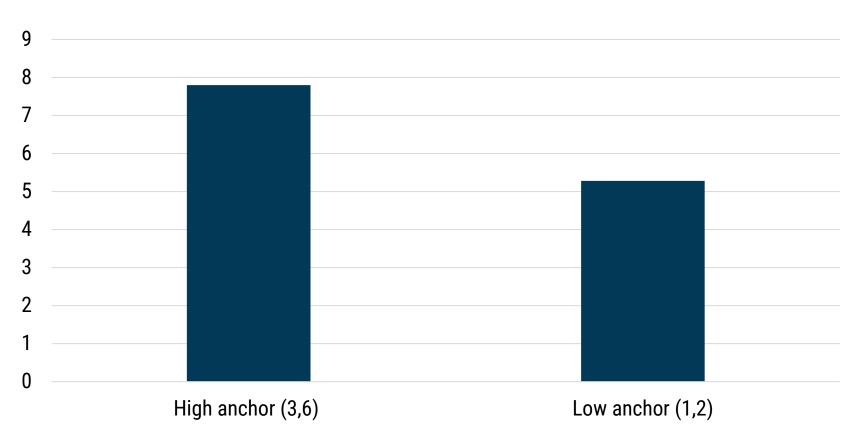




BEHAVIOURAL BACKDROP - ANCHORING

Clinging to irrelevant inputs and assumptions

JAIL SENTENCE BY ANCHOR GROUP





Source: Englich, Mussweiler and Strack (2005)

FINANCE GUYS ARE NO BETTER

Write down the last digits of your telephone number, estimate the number of doctors in London

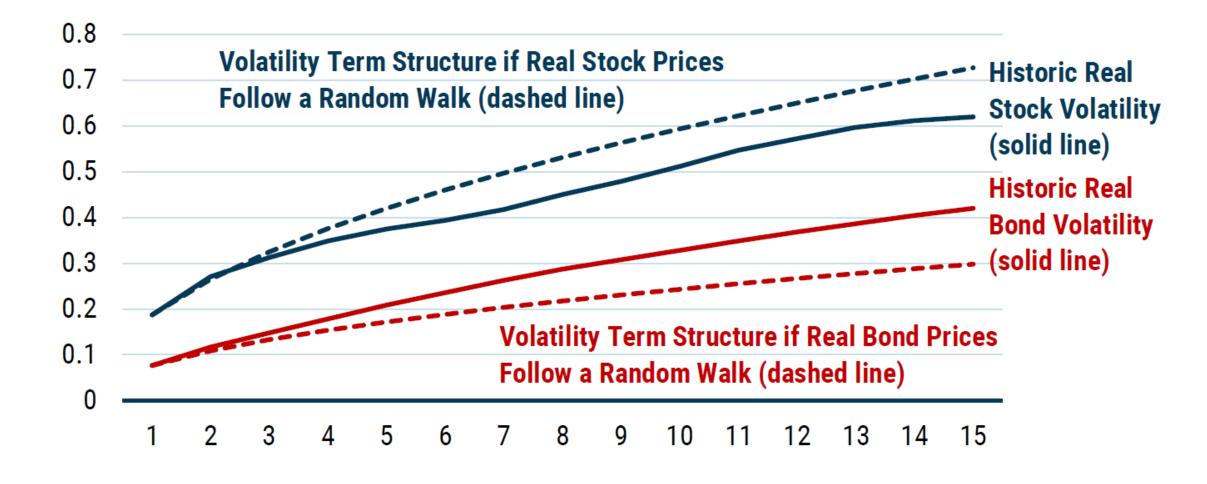
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DOCTORS IN LONDON



Source: Montier

DO YOUR ASSUMPTIONS CAPTURE THE KEY ELEMENTS OF REALITY?

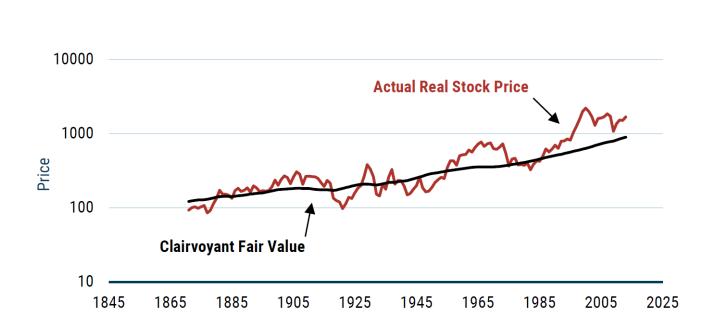
All models are an abstraction, a map on a scale of 1:1 is no use to anyone

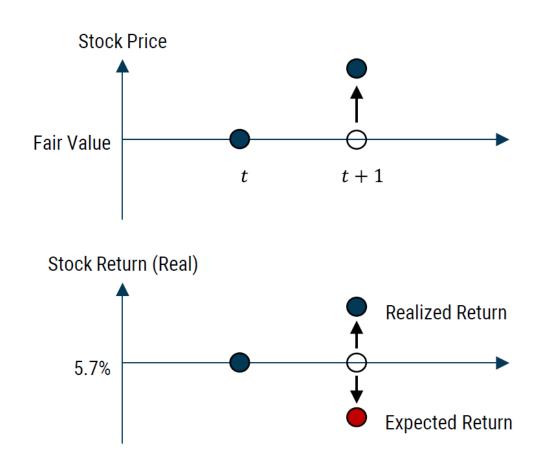


Source: FRED. GMO

UNDERSTANDING THE MECHANISMS MAKES THIS MORE THAN JUST DATA MINING

The stock volatility profile is driven by mean reversion of valuation

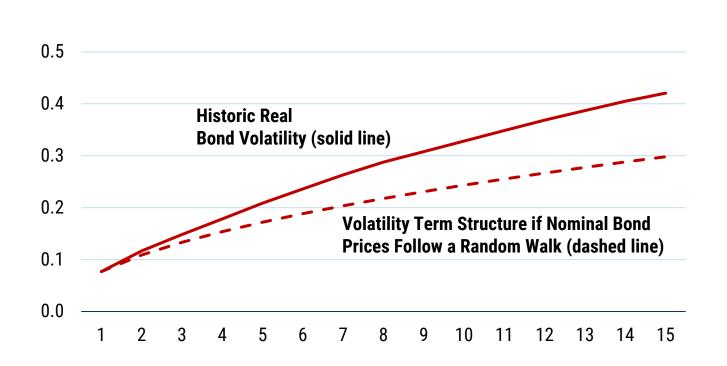


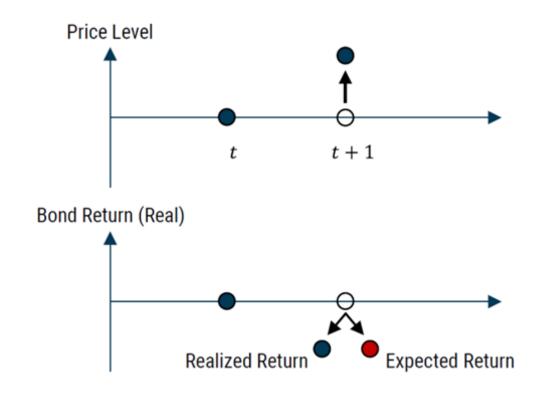


Source: FRED. GMO

UNDERSTANDING THE MECHANISMS MAKES THIS MORE THAN JUST DATA MINING

Nominal bonds in real terms





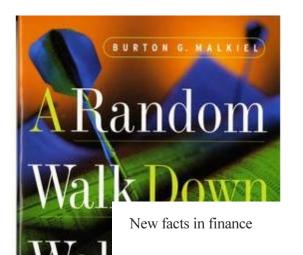
Source: FRED. GMO

A RANDOM WALK IS NOT A GOOD DESCRIPTION OF EITHER REAL STOCK OR REAL BOND RETURNS

Stuck in the 1970s



Consensus of academics used to think:



Now they think:

John H. Cochrane

TH

LATES

ADVICE

The last 15 years have seen a revolution in the way financial economists understand the investment world. We once thought that stock and bond returns were essentially unpredictable. Now we recognize that stock and bond returns have a substantial predictable component at long horizons. We once thought that the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) provided a good description of why average returns on some stocks, portfolios, funds, or strategies were higher than others. Now we recognize that the average returns of many investment opportunities cannot be explained by the CAPM, and "multifactor models" are used in its place. We once thought that long-term interest rates reflected expectations of future short-term rates and that interest rate differentials across countries reflected expectations of exchange rate depreciation. Now, we see time-varying risk premiums in bond and

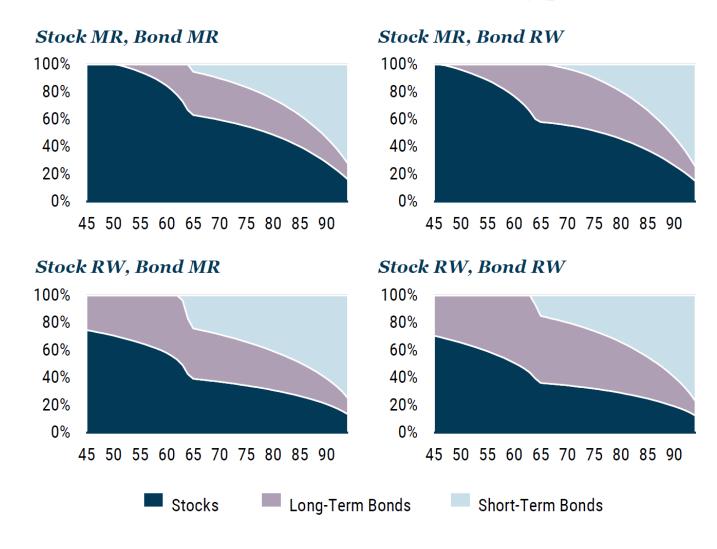
economists' view of the investment world was based on three bedrocks:

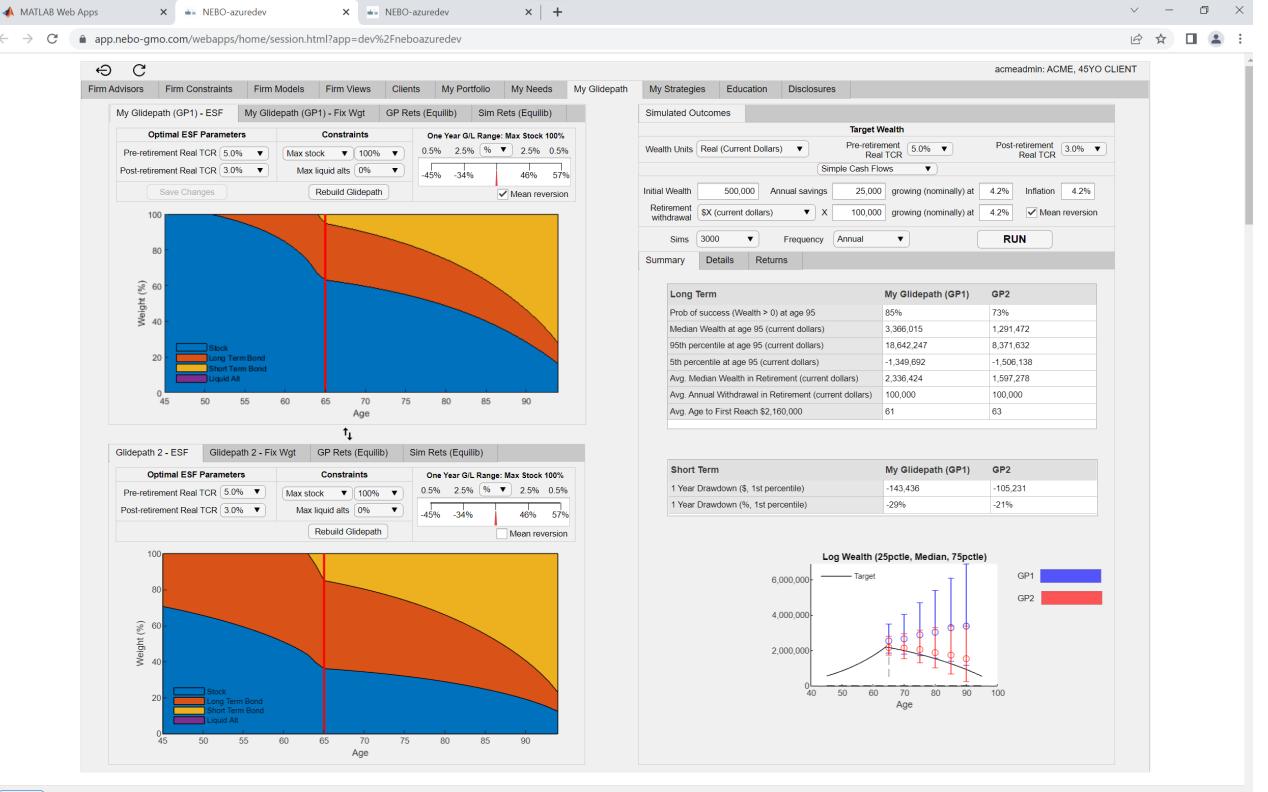
1. The CAPM is a good measure of risk and thus a good explanation of the fact that some assets (stocks, portfolios, strategies, or mutual funds) earn higher average returns than others. The CAPM states that assets can only earn a high average return if they have a high "beta," which measures the tendency of the individual asset to move up or down with the market as a whole. Beta drives average returns because beta measures how much adding a bit of the asset to a diversified portfolio increases the volatility of the portfolio. Investors care about portfolio returns, not about the behavior of specific assets.

2. Returns are unpredictable, like a coin flip. This is the random walk theory of stock prices. Though there are bull and bear markets; long sequences of good and bad past returns; the expected future return

BUT SO WHAT?

Assuming asset prices follow a random walk leads to bond-heavy portfolios





FOR FURTHER INFORMATION...

- Contact your GMO Relationship Manager
- Email access@gmo.com
- Find us at: www.nebo-gmo.com

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS