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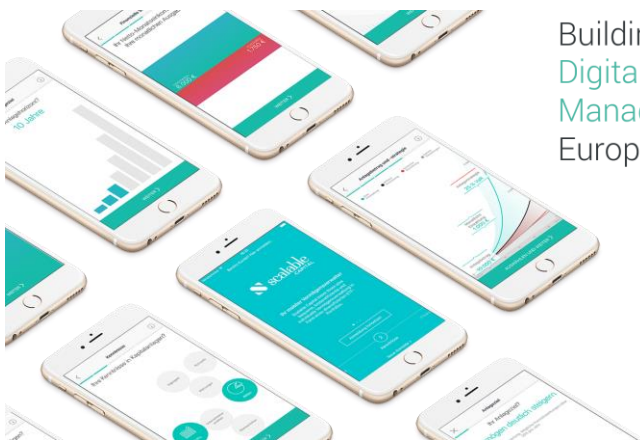
The Past, Present and Future of Investing

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CEO, Scalable Capital

August 28, 2017



Scalable Capital



Building the leading
Digital Wealth
Management Platform in
Europe and Asia.



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Scalable Capital's Solution

We offer fiduciary investment services

- at lower cost (for both the client and the financial institution)
- of higher quality (a robust, quantitative investment approach)
- with more personalisation (individual managed accounts)
- in a more convenient service (online only)
- to a greater audience (lower thresholds)

through the use of technology.



We Have Seen Rapid Growth So Far

Typical Client Profile

- 45 years old
- £35,000 average investment
- 50% with monthly savings plan of £400 on average
- Average Income: £100,000
- Liquid net worth: £200k-1 million
- Investment experience

Current AUM growth
per week: £5-7m

Our Funding

- Backed by leading European venture capital firms since 2015.
- New strategic investor for 2017: BlackRock



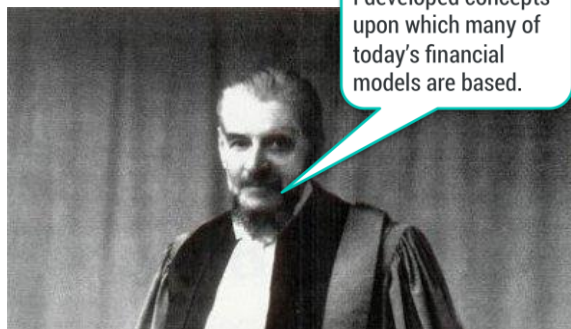


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The Founder of Modern Mathematical Finance.

Who is considered to be the Founder of Modern Mathematical Finance and a pioneer in the subject we now call "Brownian Motion"?

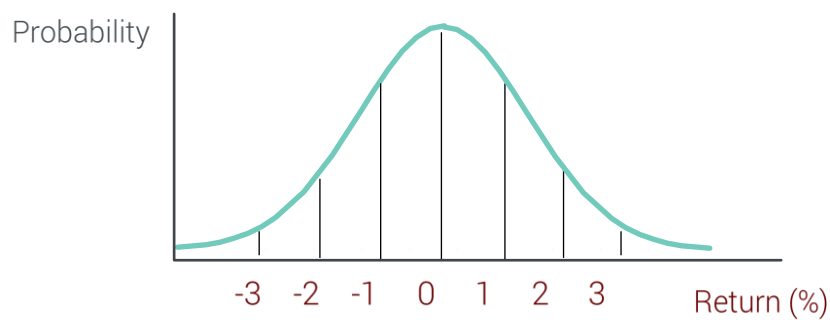
- a) Pythagoras
- b) Isaac Newton
- c) John Nash
- d) Louis Bachelier



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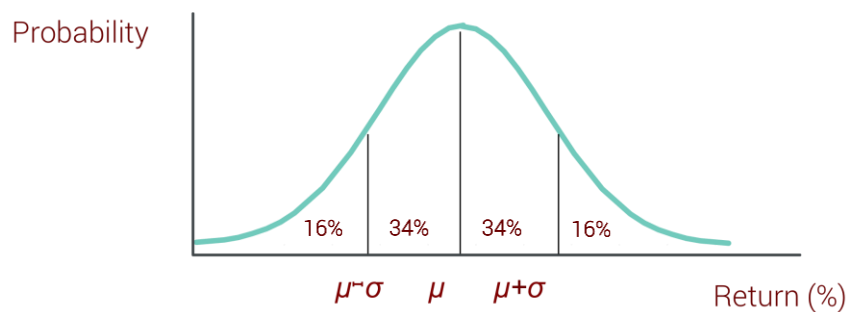
Assumption 1: Normal Distribution

Returns follow normal bell-shaped curve, specified by mean μ and standard deviation (volatility) σ .



Assumption 2: Volatility as Risk Measure

Volatility σ ("average deviation" of returns from mean μ) describes risk.



Assumption 3: Correlation Shows Dependence

Correlation as a linear measure of dependence captures the relationship between different assets.



MPT Ignores Empirical Facts

- 1 Returns have fat tails, i.e., more extremes than normal assumption predicts → omnipresence of Black Swans.
- 2 Losses are more extreme than gains, but volatility is a symmetric risk measure.
- 3 Correlation ignores that assets tend to move much more in sync during stress periods.
- 4 Volatility “clusters” over time. We observe periods of high and low volatility, i.e., strong dynamics.

1 Severe Underestimation of Large Losses

Dow Jones Daily Losses	Empirical Frequencies (Feb 1885-July 2015)	Normally Predicted Frequencies
>2%	7 weeks	7 weeks
>3%	4 months	21 months
>4%	10 months	50 years
>5%	2 years	3,500 years
>10%	36 years	79,414,856,920,319,476,000 years



Source: Center for Quantitative Risk Analysis

2 Losses and Gains Are Asymmetric

Volatility ignores that returns are mostly skewed towards larger losses.

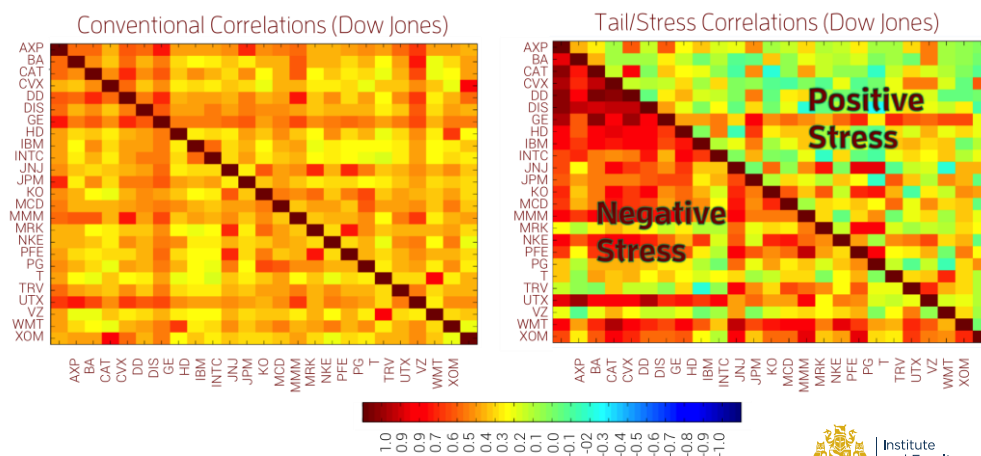
Asset Class	Index	5% Worst-Case Cut-Off	5% Best-Case Cut-Off
Equities	MSCI World	-12.2%	6.4%
	MSCI Brazil	-27.7%	14.4%
	MSCI Russia	-29.2%	13.6%
	MSCI India	-23.9%	13.7%
	MSCI China	-19.0%	17.6%
Commodities	DJ-UBSCI	-16.6%	8.7%
Real Estate	REITs	-17.2%	9.8%
German Government Bonds	REXP	-2.1%	2.3%



Source: Center for Quantitative Risk Analysis

3 Correlations Is a Poor Dependence Measure

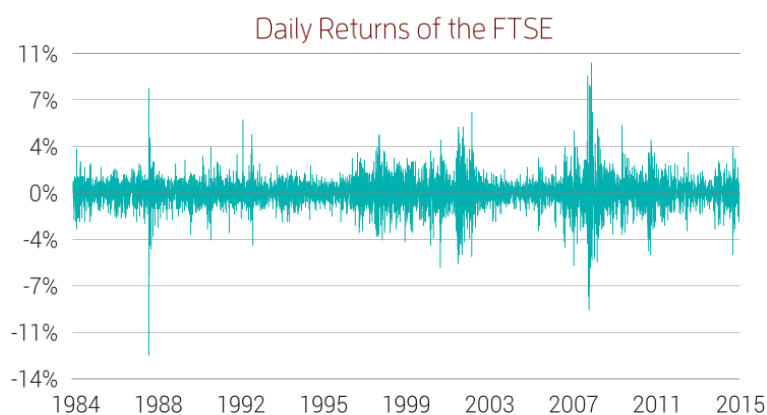
Diversification fails when needed most.



Source: Center for Quantitative Risk Analysis

4 Volatility Forms "Clusters" Over Time

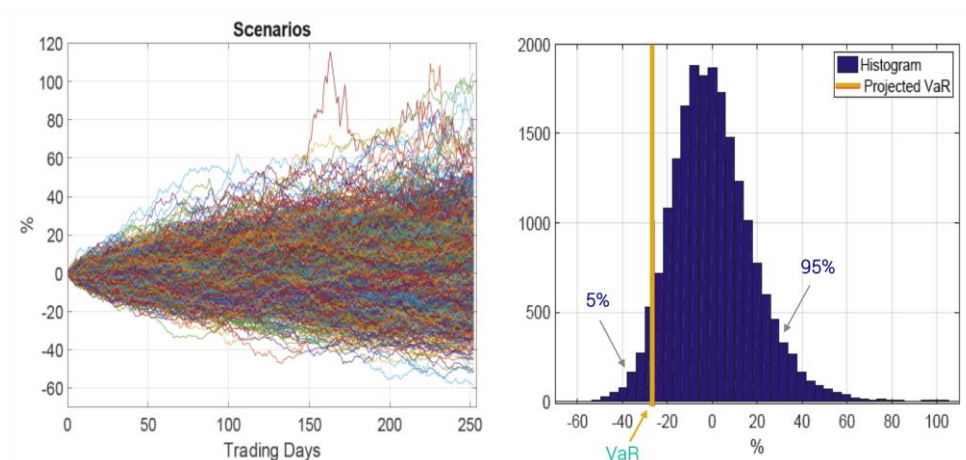
Strong, statistically relevant risk dynamics.



Use Realistic Assumptions – Moving From Elegance To Relevance

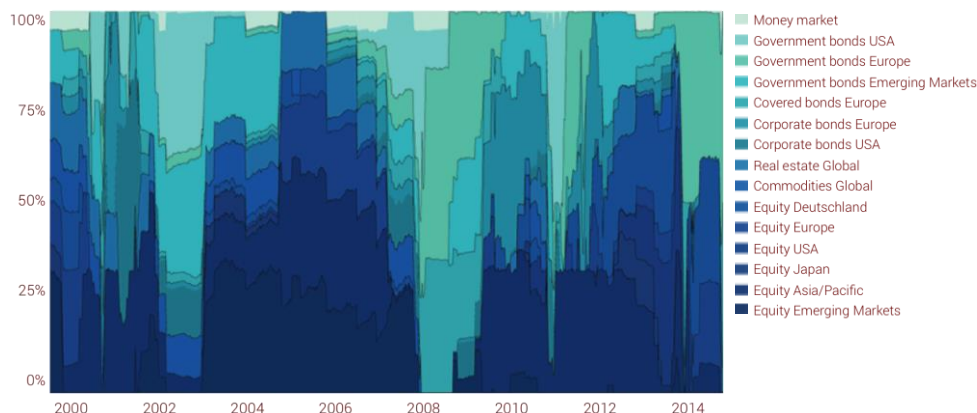
- MPT's unrealistic assumptions are necessary for deriving its elegant mathematical solution.
- Move away from "elegant mathematics" to "relevant econometrics".
- Use of computer-driven simulation techniques to derive forward-looking, risk-based asset allocation.
- More realistic risk assessment due to more realistic assumptions.

A Data-Driven Investment Model



Outcome: Dynamic Risk Management

Portfolio Allocation for a 20% Value-at-Risk Portfolio



Risk-based Strategies Lead to Better Returns

Performance Comparison Buy & Hold vs.
Risk-based Approach (Logarithmic Scale)

Recent research refutes the naive idea: "high risk = high return"

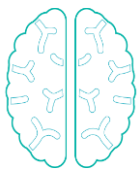
Example: Yale University Study (2016) shows that a risk-based approach outperforms a buy & hold approach:

- Better risk-adjusted returns
- Outperformance since 1926, circa 2% p.a.



Source: Moreira and Muir (Yale University, 2016)

Key Client Benefits



Better understanding of
risks



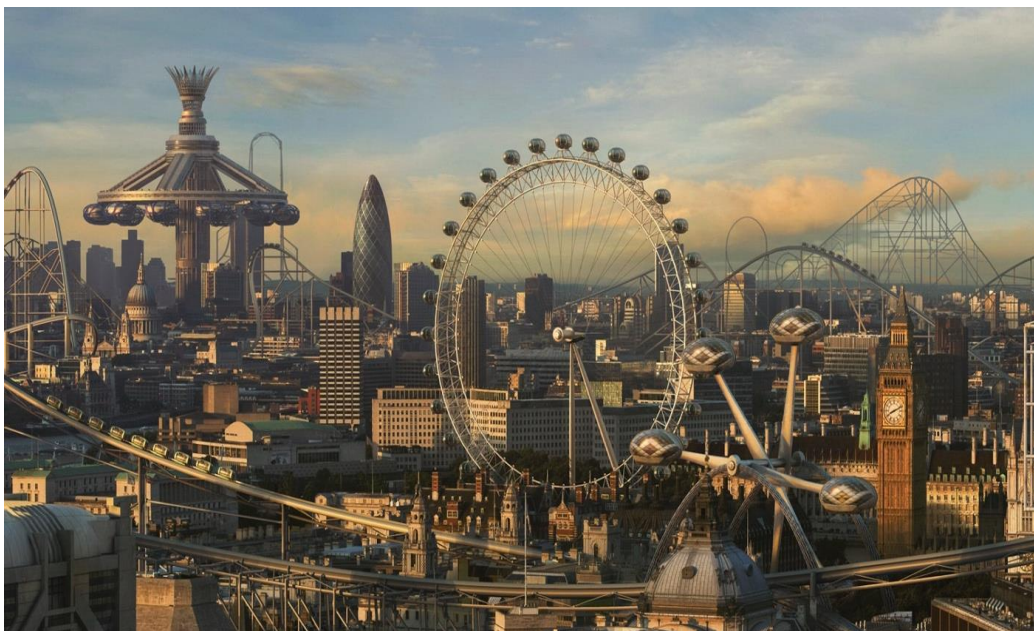
Better risk-adjusted
returns



Less stress – Better
behaviour



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Collaboration: Siemens



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“

Technology is transitioning from a competitive advantage to a competitive requirement. Those that do not invest in technology will not be able to meet their clients' long-term needs.

”

Larry Fink, Founder & CEO of BlackRock



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**Questions****Comments**

Expressions of individual views by members of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and its staff are encouraged.

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter.



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