

# ASSET ALLOCATION



- STOCK
- BONDS
- REAL ESTATE
- CASH



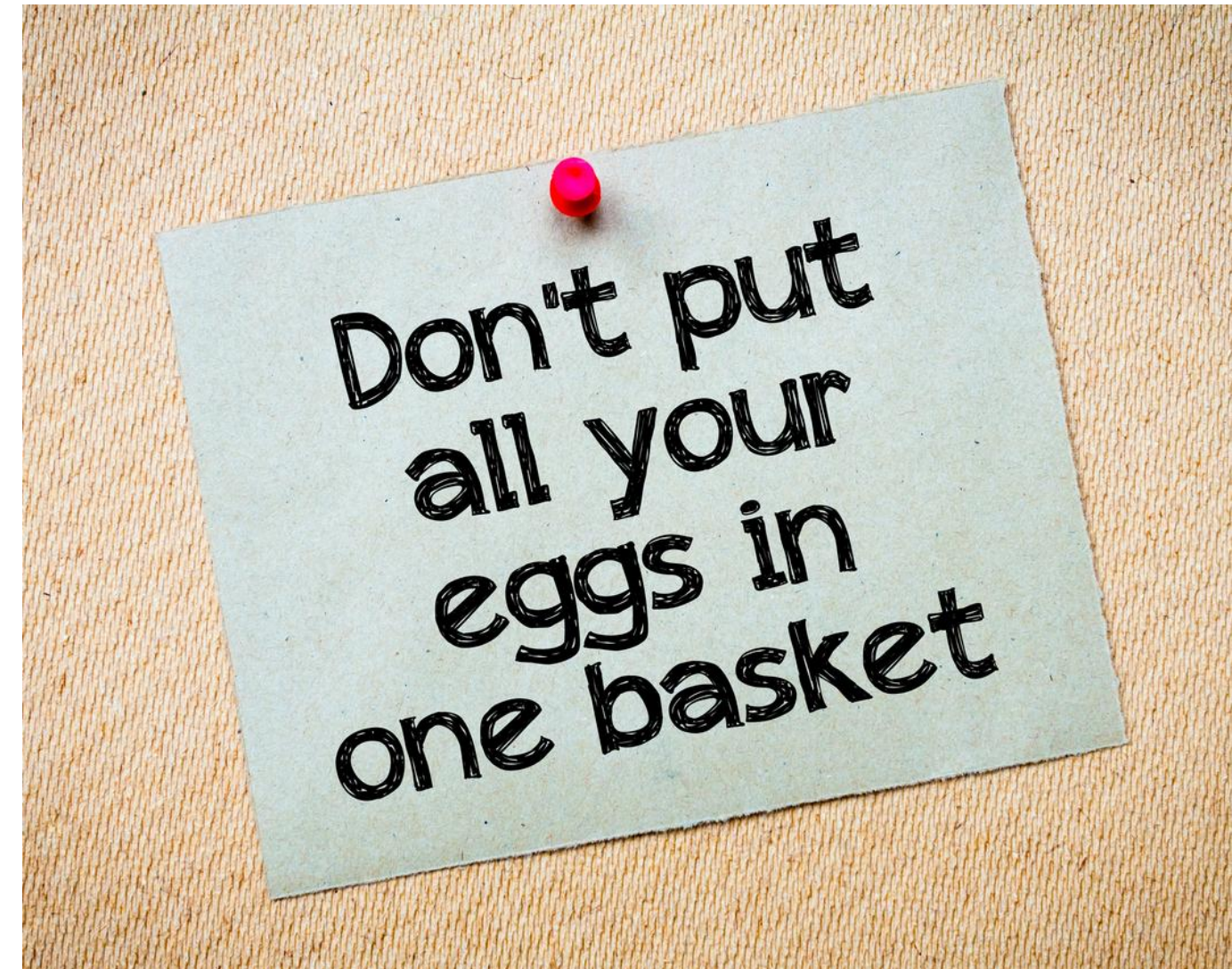
# Areas covered

- What is asset allocation?
- Why Asset allocations?
- How to decide right Mix?
- Risk profiling
- Re-balancing



# What is Asset allocation

Asset allocation refers to distributing your investible surplus across asset classes such as equity, debt, gold, real estate or even holding cash for that matter.



# Benefits of Asset allocation

- Reduces investment risk
- Optimises return
- helps in being Attuned to your financial goals
- Makes market timing irrelevant
- Aids in Tax Planning
- Addresses your Liquidity Need



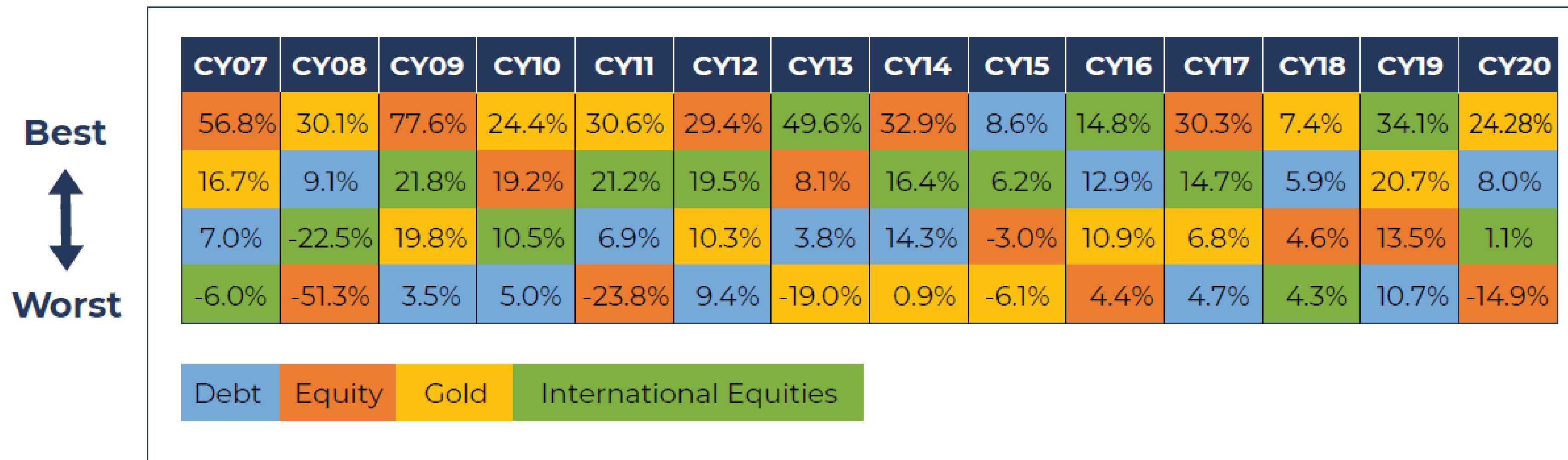
# Why Asset allocation?

- Asset allocation helps investors reduce risk through diversification.
- Historically, the returns of stocks, bonds, and cash haven't moved in unison.



Source: Bloomberg and MOAMC Internal research. \*Data for CY20 is updated till June 30, 2020

# Different asset classes perform differently



- Different Asset classes move up in the pecking order and come down the order
- Changing lanes as per the last year's best performer can be harmful to your wealth creation journey

Source: Bloomberg and MOAMC Internal research. \*Data for CY20 is updated till June 30, 2020

# Primary financial asset classes

- Equity
- Debt
- Cash





# Key characteristics

## Equity

Offers high  
returns

## Debt

Offers safety  
& Consistency

## Cash

Provides  
instant liquidity





# Key Risk

## Equity

Offers high returns

High Risk

## Debt

Offers safety & Consistency

Low return

## Cash

Provides instant liquidity

Lowest return

# Million dollar question!

## How to decide right asset allocation?



# Deciding right mix

- Risk Tolerance
- Time Horizon
- Financial Objective
- Liquidity



# Risk Tolerance

- Your willingness to brave ups and downs of the market for more potential returns in the long-term.
- You may be happy with 25% returns but are you also willing to take a loss of 25% on your investments?



# True test

You may be willing to take risk in a bull market, but your true risk tolerance may be tested in a bear market.



# Time horizon

- How long can you stay invested without withdrawing or selling your investments?
- Also how long do you expect or want your corpus to last?



# Time horizon

	Short term	Long term
Inflation Risk	Less	High
Market Risk	High	Less

- Longer the time horizon, equity exposure should be more.
- Shorter the time horizon, Debt or cash exposure should be more

# Financial Objective

- What are your financial goals?
- Do you want to invest to improve your current lifestyle?
- you want to build a corpus for your children's education, maintain the current lifestyle post retirement or buy a new house?





# Liquidity needs

- How much do you need each month to maintain your current standard of living?
- What are your present assets?
- Do you expect to spend a lot of money in the near future on marriage, education or a medical requirement?



# What is your risk tolerance?



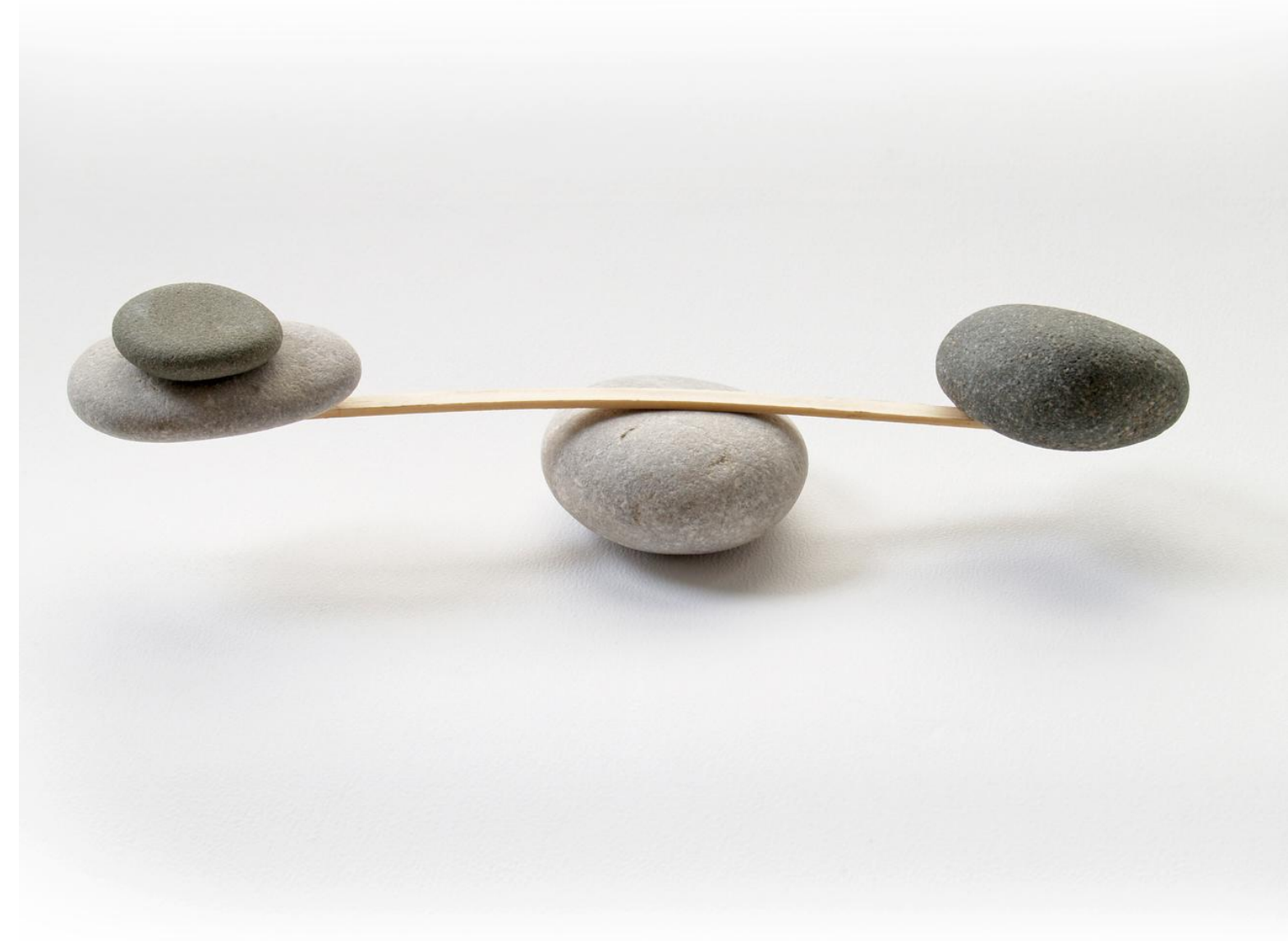
# Risk profiling can help

- Risk profiling is the scientific process which helps you to decide your asset tolerance level.
- Based on risk profile, you can select the ideal asset allocation



# Rebalancing

- Selling one asset class and buying another.
- Allows you to maintain a desired asset allocation over time.
- Essential for balancing the risk.



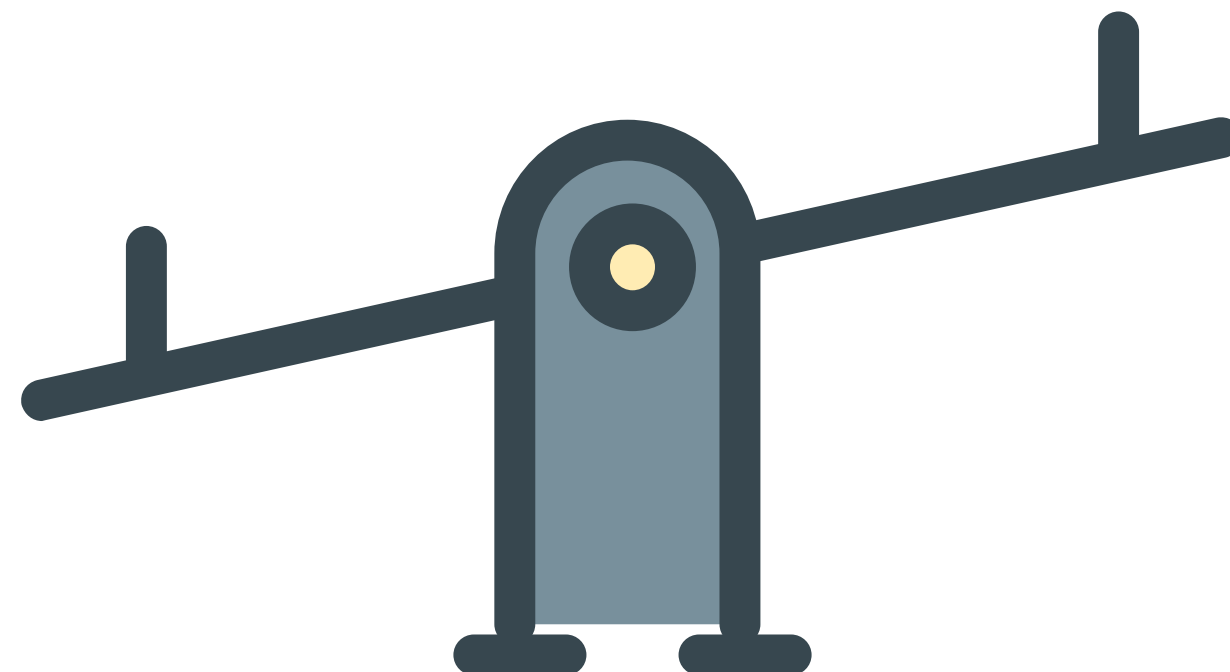
# Example

Your financial advisor suggested you to go for 60% Equity & 40% debt

You invested Rs 60000 in equity & Rs 40000 in Debt

Scenario 1 - Equity return **+25%** & Debt **+7%**

Scenario 2 - Equity return **-20%** & Debt **+7%**



# Scenerio 1

Equity return **+25%** & Debt **+7%**

Asset	Decided allocation	Investment	Return	Value	Current allocation	Access over ideal asset allocation	Action
Equity	60%	60000	25	75000	64%	-4320	Withdraw
Debt	40%	40000	7	42800	36%	4320	Invest
<b>Total Value</b>				<b>117800</b>			

Conclusion - Following re-balancing based on asset allocation helped in profit booking.

# Scenario 2



Equity return **-20%** & Debt **+7%**

Asset	Decided allocation	Investment	Return	Value	Proportion	Access over ideal asset allocation	Action
Equity	60%	60000	-20	48000	53%	6480	Invest
Debt	40%	40000	7	42800	47%	-6480	Withdraw
Total Value				90800			

Conclusion - Following re-balancing based on asset allocation helped in Investing more in equity during correction

