

정책자료 2015-03

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# 제 1 장

## 전략적 자산배분

제1절 Black-Litterman 모델을 이용한 국민연금  
중기자산배분개선안

제2절 Black-Litterman 모델을 이용한 국민연금기금의 전략적  
자산배분

제3절 GPIF의 전략적 자산배분과 전술적 운용의 최근 동향

제4절 연기금의 전략적 자산배분

제5절 CPPIB, APG, CalPERS 자산배분의 비교



# 1

## 전략적 자산배분 <<

### 제1절 Black-Litterman 모델을 이용한 국민연금 중기자산배분개선안

원종욱 (한국보건사회연구원 선임연구위원)

## Strategic Asset Allocation of National Pension Fund of Korea using Black-Litterman Model

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KIHASA

2015. 10. 30

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Korea Institute for Health and Social Policy

## Contents

- I . Current Strategic Asset Allocation
- II . Black-Litterman Model
- III . Indices for Market Neutral Portfolio
- IV . Views for Asset Return & Efficient Asset Allocation
- V . Implication for National Pension Fund

## I . Current Asset Allocation

## 1. Asset Class of National Pension Fund

### Five Asset Classes

Asset Class	Benchmark Index
Domestic Equity	KOSPI
Domestic Fixed Income	NPS Customized Index
Foreign Equity	MSCI All Countries World Index(ex Korea)
Foreign Fixed Income	Barclay Capital Global Aggregate Index(ex Korea)
Alternative	-domestic PE, foreign PE: foreign equity BM + 3% -domestic real estate, foreign real estate: <u>cpi</u> +5% -domestic infra, foreign infra: <u>cpi</u> + 4%, 5% -hedge fund: T-bill 90days +4.5%

Domestic PE : (domestic equity BM +2.5%) X 60% + (domestic fixed income BM +1.5%) X 40%

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## 2. Standard MVO model

### Customized expected returns and variance/covariance of BM indices

Asset Class	Customized returns
Domestic Equity	NPS customized return expectations based on macro variables  (note: standard MVO is super sensitive to risk-return profile)
Domestic Fixed Income	
Foreign Equity	
Foreign Fixed Income	
Alternative	

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### 3. Predetermined asset weight

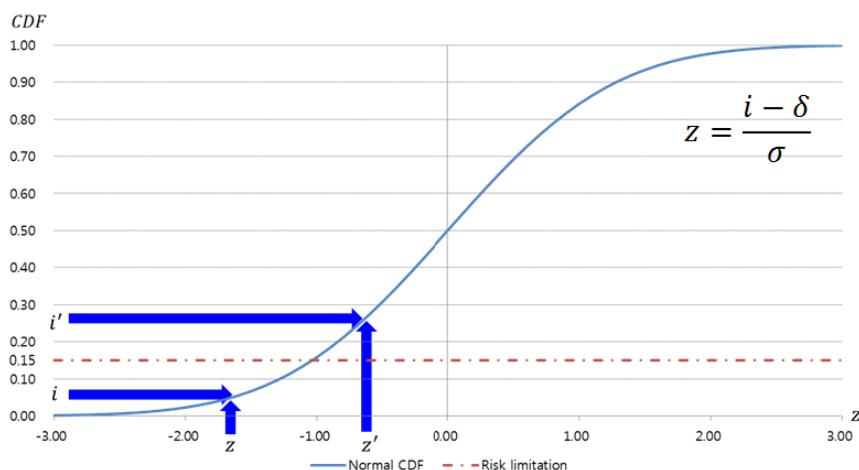
Customized expected returns and  
variance/covariance of BM indices

Asset Class	Constraints on weight of asset
Domestic Equity	<p>two or three asset weights are predetermined</p> <p>(note: customized expected returns and pre-determined weights on some assets are two important qualitative decisions that should be done by committee)</p>
Domestic Fixed Income	
Foreign Equity	
Foreign Fixed Income	
Alternative	

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### 4. Customized shortfall risk

Customized shortfall risk used to determine  
Upper boundary of risky assets



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## 4. Customized shortfall risk

- As CPI increases target(expected) portfolio returns and risk should decrease(very odd!)

		Shortfall risk					
		CPI(i)					
		3.00%	3.25%	3.50%	3.75%	4.00%	4.50%
return( $\delta$ )	risk( $\sigma$ )						
5.53%	4.79%	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.30
5.50%	4.56%	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.30
5.42%	4.13%	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.29
5.34%	3.71%	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.29
5.26%	3.30%	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.28
5.18%	2.91%	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.28
5.09%	2.54%	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.27
5.00%	2.22%	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.27
4.91%	1.95%	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.28
4.82%	1.76%	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.30
4.73%	1.64%	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.33
4.63%	1.70%	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.18	0.38
4.52%	2.53%	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.30	0.46
4.42%	2.53%	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.26	0.33	0.49
4.32%	2.63%	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.29	0.37	0.53
4.22%	2.63%	0.14	0.19	0.25	0.32	0.40	0.56
4.14%	2.14%	0.11	0.16	0.23	0.32	0.41	0.61

Variations of shortfall risk of CPI level under risk-return profile of virtual portfolio

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## 5. Asset Allocation of last 10 years

- Increase in weights of risky assets and foreign assets but slowly
- Standard MVO model dose not provide long term target weights in risky asset and foreign asset

Asset Class	Weight(%)			
	2005	2010	2015	2015 - 2005(%p)
Domestic Equity	12.1	17.0	19.5	+ 7.4
Domestic Fixed Income	79.3	66.9	54.1	- 25.2
Foreign Equity	0.4	6.2	12.8	+12.4
Foreign Fixed Income	7.3	4.1	4.2	- 3.1
Alternative	0.5	5.8	9.4	+ 8.9
(rate of return)	5.39	10.57	5.25	

Note: weights of 2015 is as of end of May

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## II . Black-Litterman Model

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### 1. Stochastic expected excess returns

#### Expected excess returns have a normal distribution

- Excess returns above risk free rate follow normal distribution

$$r = N(\mu, \Sigma) \quad 1)$$

$$\text{Prior distribution: } \mu = N(\Pi, \Sigma_{\Pi}) \quad 2)$$

$$\text{assume: } \Sigma_{\Pi} = \tau \Sigma$$

$$r = N(\Pi, (1 + \tau)\Sigma) \quad 3)$$

## 2. Optimization

Utility maximization leads to mean/variance optimization asset allocation

$$U = w' \Pi - \left( \frac{\delta_M}{2} \right) w' \Sigma w \quad 1)$$

Optimization with respect to  $w$ :

$$\frac{dU}{dw} = \Pi - \delta_M \Sigma w = 0 \quad 2)$$

$$w = (\delta_M \Sigma)^{-1} \Pi \quad 3)$$

$$\hat{w} = ((1 + \tau) \delta_M \Sigma)^{-1} \Pi \quad 4)$$

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## 3. View on excess return becomes new information

Investor could formulate views on excess return of specific asset classes

- Views could be in either absolute or relative term
- $n$  asset classes,  $k$  views: three matrices ( $P$ ,  $Q$ ,  $\Omega$ ) should be considered
- $P$ :  $k \times n$  matrix representing asset weights in relative views which sum up to “0” and to “1” in absolute views
- $Q$ :  $k \times 1$  matrix representing return of views
- $\Omega$ :  $k \times k$  matrix representing covariance of views

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## 4. Deriving posterior distribution using Bayesian theorem

### Posterior distribution of $\mu$ based on views

$$\mu_{view} \sim N(\hat{\Pi}, \mathbf{M}) \quad 6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Pi} &= [(\tau\Sigma)^{-1} + \mathbf{P}'\Omega^{-1}\mathbf{P}]^{-1}[(\tau\Sigma)^{-1}\Pi + \mathbf{P}'\Omega^{-1}\mathbf{Q}] \\ \mathbf{M} &= [(\tau\Sigma)^{-1} + \mathbf{P}'\Omega^{-1}\mathbf{P}]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = N(\Pi^*, \mathbf{M} + \Sigma) \quad 7)$$

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## 5. Deriving new asset weights( $w^*$ )

### Optimization

$$w^* = \frac{1}{\delta_M} (\mathbf{M} + \Sigma)^{-1} \Pi^* \quad 8)$$

- Choose level of  $\tau$  (confidence of view)
- Starting from  $w$  (mkt neutral weight)
- Given  $\Sigma$  (historic indices covariance)
- Add views on excess returns

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### III. Indices for Market Neutral Portfolio

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#### 1. Indices

##### Domestic assets

- KOSPI for domestic equity
- KRX bond Index

##### Foreign equity

- FTSE-Russell USA, Europe, Japan Index

##### Foreign real estate

- FTSE-EPRA/NAREIT USA, Europe, Japan Index

##### Infra

- FTSE Global Infrastructure Index

##### Foreign fixed income

- PIMCO Global advantage US, Eurozone, Japan

## 2. Market Capital of Indices

Asset	Value (Million US \$)	Weight(%)	NPS weight(%)
Domestic Equity	1,093,693	2.35	19.5
Domestic Fixed Income	1,006,890	2.16	54.1
Equity of developed three	30,821,551	66.15	12.8
Fixed income of developed three	10,576,708	22.70	4.2
Real estate of developed three	1,011,219	2.17	9.4 (domestic:4.3)
Infra of world	2,079,868	4.46	
Total	46,589,929	100.0	100.0

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## 3. Historic excess returns(2012-2014)

Asset	avg. excess return (nominal)(%)	NPS		
		2012	2013	2014
Domestic Equity	2.15 (3.25)	10.21	2.65	-5.43
Domestic Fixed Income	4.83 (5.93)	5.84	2.10	6.79
Equity of developed three	16.49 (17.59)	10.43	21.61	8.94
Fixed income of developed three	- 2.17 (-1.07)	9.59	0.39	9.23
Real estate of developed three	17.07 (18.17)	Alternative(domestic)		
		4.73	4.66	9.44
Infra of world	13.60 (14.70)	Alternative(foreign)		
		5.25	8.46	15.30
Total		6.99	4.19	5.25

Excess return= nominal - 1.1%(risk free rate: Treasury Bond 3 year)

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## 4. Black-Litterman with no view

Asset	Historic avg. of excess return	Market equilibrium excess return( $\Pi$ )
Domestic Equity	2.15	9.14
Domestic Fixed Income	4.83	0.06
Equity of developed three	16.49	13.83
Fixed Income of developed three	- 2.17 (Japan:-12.10)	1.72
Real estate of developed three	17.07	11.82
Infra of world	13.60	9.84
Total	11.55	11.55

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## IV. Views for Asset Return & Efficient Asset Allocation

## 5. Black-Litterman with views

Asset	Market equilibrium excess return(%)( $\Pi$ )	View(%)(Q)
Domestic Equity	9.14	10.0
Domestic Fixed Income	0.06	-
Equity of developed three	13.83	11.0
Fixed Income of developed three	1.72	2.21
Real estate of developed three	11.82	10.6
Infra of world	9.84	-
Total	11.55	

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## 1. Two Scenarios

### Scenario 1.

- Domestic equity 10.0%

### Scenario 2.

- Domestic equity: 10.0%
- Foreign equity: 11.0%
- Foreign fixed income: 2.21%
- Foreign real estate: 10.6%

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## 2. Two Scenarios [Scenario 1.]

Asset	mkt neutral returns (%) ( $\Pi$ :no view)	new mkt equilibrium asset allocation(%)( $\hat{\Pi}$ )		
		$\tau = 1$	$\tau = 1/6$	$\tau = 1/36$
Domestic Equity	9.14	9.57	9.26	9.16
Domestic Fixed Income	0.057	0.059	0.057	0.057
Equity of developed three	13.82	14.08	13.90	13.84
Fixed Income of developed three	1.71	1.74	1.72	1.71
Real estate of developed three	11.81	11.94	11.85	11.82
Infra of world	9.83	9.92	9.86	9.84
Total	10.45 ( $\sigma^2$ : 0.0674)	10.48 ( $\sigma^2$ : 0.1149)	10.49 ( $\sigma^2$ : 0.0777)	10.45 ( $\sigma^2$ : 0.0693)

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## 2. Two Scenarios [Scenario 1.]

Asset	mkt neutral weight (%) ( $w$ :no view)	new mkt equilibrium asset allocation(%)( $\hat{w}$ )		
		$\tau = 1$	$\tau = 1/6$	$\tau = 1/36$
Domestic Equity	2.35	10.04	3.34	2.43
Domestic Fixed Income	2.16	1.08	1.85	2.10
Equity of developed three	66.15	33.08	56.70	64.37
Fixed Income of developed three	22.70	11.35	19.46	22.09
Real estate of developed three	2.17	1.09	1.86	2.11
Infra of world	4.46	2.23	3.83	4.34
Total	100.0	58.86 (41.14)*	87.04 (12.96)	97.44 (2.56)

\* weights on risk-free asset

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### 3. Two Scenarios [Scenario 2.]

Asset	mkt neutral returns (%) ( $\Pi$ :no view)	new mkt equilibrium asset allocation(%)( $\hat{\Pi}$ )		
		$\tau = 1$	$\tau = 1/6$	$\tau = 1/36$
Domestic Equity	9.14	9.06	9.03	9.11
Domestic Fixed Income	0.057	0.099	0.065	0.058
Equity of developed three	13.82	12.65	13.45	13.75
Fixed Income of developed three	1.71	1.92	1.75	1.72
Real estate of developed three	11.81	10.92	11.51	11.75
Infra of world	9.83	8.98	9.57	9.78
Total	10.45 ( $\sigma^2$ : 0.0674)	8.83 ( $\sigma^2$ : 0.0754)	9.91 ( $\sigma^2$ : 0.0717)	10.35 ( $\sigma^2$ : 0.0685)

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### 3. Two Scenarios [Scenario 2.]

Asset	mkt neutral weight (%) ( $w$ :no view)	new mkt equilibrium asset allocation(%)( $\hat{w}$ )		
		$\tau = 1$	$\tau = 1/6$	$\tau = 1/36$
Domestic Equity	2.35	8.53	3.36	2.43
Domestic Fixed Income	2.16	1.08	1.85	2.10
Equity of developed three	66.15	37.62	56.0	64.02
Fixed Income of developed three	22.70	21.30	22.06	22.50
Real estate of developed three	2.17	4.83	2.02	2.03
Infra of world	4.46	2.23	3.83	4.34
Total	100.0	75.60 (24.40)*	89.13 (10.87)	97.43 (2.57)

\* weights on risk-free asset

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## 4. Two Scenarios (portfolio return/risk)

Scenario	risky asset /risk free asset		return/risk (%) (no view)	portfolio return/risk(%)		
				$\tau = 1$	$\tau = 1/6$	$\tau = 1/36$
1	risky asset only	return	10.45	10.48	10.49	10.45
		risk	$\sigma: 0.2597$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0674$ )	$\sigma: 0.3390$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.1149$ )	$\sigma: 0.2788$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0779$ )	$\sigma: 0.2632$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0693$ )
	with risk free asset	return		6.19	9.13	10.19
		risk		$\sigma: 0.2032$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0413$ )	$\sigma: 0.2430$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0591$ )	$\sigma: 0.2565$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0658$ )
2	risky asset only	return	10.45	8.83	9.91	10.35
		risk	$\sigma: 0.2597$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0674$ )	$\sigma: 0.2745$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0754$ )	$\sigma: 0.2678$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0717$ )	$\sigma: 0.2618$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0686$ )
	with risk free asset	return		6.7	8.84	10.08
		risk		$\sigma: 0.2092$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0438$ )	$\sigma: 0.2390$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0571$ )	$\sigma: 0.2551$ ( $\sigma^2: 0.0651$ )

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## V. Implication for National Pension Fund

## 1. Qualitative decision making by Committee

### Reasonability of views

- Compare with **market equilibrium return** and **historic return** to check for reasonability

### Choice of $\tau$ and strategic asset allocation

- **Scenario 1**,  $\tau = 1$  (2016)
- **Scenario 2**,  $\tau = 1$  (2020)
- **Scenario 1**,  $\tau = \frac{1}{6}$  (2025)
- **Scenario 1**,  $\tau = \frac{1}{36}$  (2025~2030 ?)

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## 2. Quantitative decision making by NPS

### Choice of index

- Compare with **available indices**

### Choice of reasonable products(vehicle) & external managers

- **smart beta**

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## 제2절 Black-Litterman 모델을 이용한 국민연금기금의 전략적 자산배분

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### 요약

#### 1. 연구의 목적

- 국민연금은 5년 단위 중기전략을 세우기 위해 목표수익률과 위험한도를 설정하고 그에 따른 자산군별 목표비중을 결정
  - 기금목표수익률은 실질경제성장률, 소비자물가상승률에 추가적인 조정치를 반영하고, 위험한도는 Shortfall Risk를 15% 이내로 규정함.
  - 자산배분을 위해서는 Markowitz의 평균-분산 최적화 모형(Mean-Variance Optimization Model)을 사용하고 있음.
- 현행 국민연금 중기자산배분 관련 문제점을 개선하기 위한 논의가 필요한 시점으로 우선 자산배분모형에 새로운 모형(Black-Litterman 모형)을 적용해 볼 것을 제안
  - 기금운용위원회의 역할과 기금운용본부의 역할이 명확히 구분되지 않은 체계이기에 정량적 분석결과와 정성적 판단의 구분 역시 명확하지 않아 자산배분의 목표 설정이 어려운 구조임.
  - 자산배분 모형 역시 일반적인 MVO모형을 사용하고 있으나 모델 자체의 한계와 일정 비중을 특정 자산군에 부여하기 위한 정책조건으로 인하여 합리적인 전략을 설정하지 못하고 있는 실정임.
  - 따라서 새로운 모형으로서 Black-Litterman 모형을 제시하여 합리적이고 장기적인 관점으로 현재의 문제점을 개선할 수 있는 중기자산배분체계를

제안하고자 함.

## 2. 연구방법론 : 블랙-리터만 모형(Black-Litterman Model)

- Markowitz의 평균-분산 최적화 모형의 한계를 극복하기 위해 블랙-리터만 모형은 시장중립적 포트폴리오에서 시장균형수익률을 도출하여 기대수익률로 활용함.
- 시장중립적 수익률과 자산배분이라는 기준선에 투자자의 주관적 견해(Views)를 추가적으로 적용하여 최종적인 균형기대수익률과 자산배분을 도출
- MVO 모형과는 달리 모든 자산군에 자산이 안정으로 배분되는 포트폴리오를 도출함.

## 3. 분석내용

- 국민연금이 투자 가능한 자산군을 6개 자산군(국내주식, 국내채권, 선진국주식, 선진국채권, 선진국부동산, 인프라)으로 세분화하여 Black-Litterman 모형을 이용한 자산배분안을 도출하고자 함.
- 연구의 편의를 위해 투자 가능지역을 미국, 유럽, 일본으로 한정, Infra의 경우는 전 세계를 투자 대상으로함. 또한 KOSPI, KRX채권, FTSE-Russell과 PIMCO의 지수를 사용하여 지수를 선택함. 단, 연구자의 투자 가능지역, 투자 대상 및 지수 선택에 의해 결과는 달라질 수 있음에 유의해야 함.
- Black-Litterman 모형에서 자산군에 대한 투자자의 주관적 전망을 반영하여 자산배분안을 도출하고 현재 국민연금 자산배분안과 비교분석
- 투자자는 평균 수익률, 시장균형기대수익률, 기타 다른 정량적 또는 정성적 판단에 의해 새로운 수익률에 대한 전망을 할 수 있음.

- 본 연구에서는 국내주식, 해외주식, 해외채권, 해외부동산의 수익률을 전망하고, 그 시장전망을 Black-Litterman 모형에 반영하여 자산배분안을 도출함.

○ 시장전망과 그에 대한 확신의 정도에 따라서 다양한 자산배분안을 얻을 수 있으며 이를 위한 기금운용위원회의 정성적 판단과 기금운용본부의 정량적 분석과 선택이 앞으로 결정되어야 함.

#### 4. 분석결과

□ 국민연금기금의 수익률과 위험수준을 세계시장의 Passive 운용수준으로 일치시키기 위해서는 연도별 목표설정이 필요

○ 본 연구에서 Black-Litterman 모형을 이용하여 두 가지 시나리오(한국주식에 대한 기대수익률 시장전망만 반영, 한국주식, 선진국주식, 선진국채권, 선진국 부동산에 대한 기대수익률 시장전망 반영)에 따른 자산배분안을 도출함.

- 2016년까지는 한국주식의 기대수익률 전망치만을 반영하여 도출한 자산배분안 중 투자자의 전망에 대한 확신 정도인  $\tau$ 가 1일 때의 자산배분안을 적용해 볼 것을 제안.
- 2020년까지는 한국주식, 선진국주식, 선진국채권, 선진국부동산에 대한 기대수익률 전망을 반영하여 도출한 자산배분안 중 투자자의 전망에 대한 확신정도인  $\tau$ 가 1일 때의 자산배분안을 적용해 볼 것을 제안.
- 2025년까지의 자산배분안으로는 우선 2020년 자산배분 결과를 보고 한국주식의 기대수익률 전망치만을 반영하여 도출한 자산배분안 중 투자자의 전망에 대한 확신 정도인  $\tau$ 가 1/6인 자산배분안의 적용 가능여부를 판단해 보는 것이 적절함.

○ 시나리오별로 분석한 자산배분안을 각 연도별 목표로 설정한다면 위험자산과 안전자산비중은 다음과 같이 조정할 수 있을 것으로 예상됨.

- 2016년 말 목표 자산배분안을 그대로 따른다면 위험자산의 비중이 현재보다 2.2%p 더 증가되어 43.4%를 차지하게 될 것이며, 해외자산의 비중은 21%p 더 증가시키게 되어 위험자산비중 보다는 해외자산 비중 증가에 중점을 둔 자산배분안이 적용되는 셈임.
- 2020년 말 목표 자산배분안을 그대로 따른다면 안전자산 비중을 45%(국내: 25%, 해외 20%) 수준으로 낮출 수 있으며, 위험자산의 비중을 55%(국내주식: 10%, 해외주식+대체: 45%)까지 높일 수 있을 것으로 예상됨.
- 2025년 말까지는 목표 자산배분안을 그대로 따른다면 안전자산 비중을 34.2%로 낮출 수 있고, 동시에 위험자산 비중을 65.8%까지 높일 수 있을 것으로 예상됨.
- 이에 따른 수익률은 2016년 말 7.29%, 2020년 말 7.8%, 2025년 말 10.23%로 전망됨.



## 1. 국민연금의 중기자산배분

### 가. 국민연금의 중기자산배분정책

국민연금은 5년 단위 중기전략 차원에서 5년 후의 목표수익률과 위험한도를 설정하고 이를 달성하기 위한 자산군별 목표비중을 결정하고 있다. 기금목표수익률은 실질경제성장률+소비자물가상승률±조정치<sup>1)</sup>를 사용하고 위험한도는 Shortfall Risk<sup>2)</sup> 15% 이내로 규정하고 있다. 자산배분을 위해 Markowitz의 평균-분산최적화모형(Mean-Variance Optimization:MVO)을 사용하고 있으며 평균-분산최적화 모형에 사용되는 기초자료는 개별 자산군의 기대수익률, 변동성 및 상관계수가 사용된다. 개별 자산군의 기대수익률은 중기 경제전망을 고려하여 배당할인모형 등 자산군별 기대수익률 산출체계를 통해 산출하고 있다. 변동성과 상관계수는 각 자산군의 벤치마크에 기초한 시장의 시계열데이터로부터 산출하며 변동성과 상관계수계산에 사용되는 자산군별 벤치마크지수는 다음과 같다.

〈표 1-1〉 국민연금의 자산군별 벤치마크지수

자산군	벤치마크(BM)
국내주식	국내종합주가지수(KOSPI)
국내채권	NPS Customized Index
해외주식	MSCI All Countries World Index (ex-Korea Unhedged to KRW)
해외채권	Barclays Capital Global Aggregate Index (ex-Korea, Hedged to KRW)
대체투자	세부자산군별 대리변수 사용
	- 국내PE: (국내주식 BM + 2.5%) × 60% + (국내채권 BM + 1.5%) × 40%
	- 해외PE: 해외주식 BM + 3.0%
	- 국내부동산: CPI(국민연금연구원) + 5%
	- 국내인프라: CPI(국민연금연구원) + 4%
	- 해외부동산: CPI(IMF) + 5%
	- 해외인프라: CPI(IMF) + 5%
	- 헤지펀드: 미국단기금리(T-bill 90일물) + 4.5%

자료 : 『국민연금기금운용지침』 보건복지부 2015. 6. 9.

- 1) 조정치는 목표수익률이 위험한도를 만족시키도록 하기 위한 것으로 조정치의 수준은 기금운용위원회가 정한다.
- 2) 전략적자산배분(안)은 향후 5년 동안 누적 운용수익률이 같은 기간의 누적 소비자물가상승률 이하로 떨어질 가능성(Shortfall Risk)을 15%이하로 정하고 있다.

## 나. 국민연금의 자산배분현황

〈표 1-2〉 국민연금의 자산군별 비중 및 수익률

(단위 : %)

구분	2005		2010		2015	
	비중	수익률	비중	수익률	비중 (5월 말 기준)	수익률 (2014년 말 기준)
국내주식	12.1	61.69	17.0	24.32	19.5	-5.43
국내채권	79.3	0.45	66.9	7.68	54.1	6.79
해외주식	0.4	9.16	6.2	12.12	12.8	8.94
해외채권	7.3	-5.72	4.1	7.15	4.2	9.23
대체투자	0.5	8.79	5.8	7.70	9.4	12.51
전체	100.0	5.39	100.0	10.57	100.0	5.25

지난 10년간의 자산배분 추이를 살펴 보면 국내채권비중이 25%p 감소하고 국내주식 비중이 7.4%p 그리고 해외주식 비중이 12.4%p 증가하였다. 해외채권 비중이 7.3%에서 4.2%로 감소하고 대체투자가 0.5%에서 9.4%로 증가하였다. 2005년 국내투자 비중 91.4%에서 2015년에는 73.6%로 17.8%p 감소하였다.

2005년에서 2010년 동안 해외투자 비중이 3.3%p 증가하였고, 2010년에서 2015년 기간에는 10.2%p 증가하여 해외투자 비중은 최근에 증가세가 더 크다. 지난 10년간 안전자산비중이 86.6%에서 58.3%로 28.3%p가 감소하였다. 안전자산의 비중 감소세는 초반 5년에는 15.6%p 감소한 반면 후반 5년에는 12.7%p만 감소하여 위험자산으로의 자산배분이 더디게 진행됨을 보여주고 있다.

## 다. 국민연금 중기자산배분의 문제점

### 1) 자산배분 최종 목표의 부재

지난 10년간 지속적으로 안전자산이 감소하고 위험자산이 증가하고 있으나, 몇 년까지 위험자산비중을 몇 %까지 달성하겠다는 목표가 없다는 것이 문제점으로 지적된다. 이와 같은 목표 설정에는 국내와 해외 자산의 비중도 포함되며 연도별 이행 계획이 명확하게 합의되었거나 설정된 것이 없다.

## 2) Markowitz의 MVO 모형 사용에 따른 오류

Markowitz MVO 모형의 문제점은 많이 알려져 있다. 기대수익률과 위험수준(표준편차)에 따라 자산배분이 크게 달라지며 특정 자산에 비중이 쏠리는 코너해(Corner Solution)의 문제를 갖고 있다.

## 3) 정책조건 설정에 따른 문제점

현재 채권비중을 급격히 줄이지 못하는 한계 그리고 국내자산비중이 급격히 낮아지는 문제점 등을 보완하기 위해 특정 자산군에 대해 일정 비중을 부여하는 정책조건을 자산배분모형에 반영하고 있다. 그러나 정책조건이 곧 자산배분이 되어 MVO 모형에 의한 전략적 결과라기 보다는 정성적인 결정에 의해 자산배분이 결정되는 체계를 갖고 있다.

Markowitz MVO 모형의 한계와 국내자산비중을 일정 비율로 유지하고 급격히 자산배분을 변경할 수 없는 환경 요인을 정책조건이라는 수단을 통해 실현하고 있다. 현재의 국민연금 중기자산배분은 장기적인 지향점이 없고 현재 상황에서 점진적으로 투자역량에 맞추어서 자산비중을 조정하고 있다는 문제점을 갖고 있다.

이에 반해 Black-Litterman 모형은 궁극적인 전략적 자산비중의 기준선을 제시할 수 있다는 점에서 비교우위가 있다. 본 연구는 국민연금의 중기자산배분의 체계를 보다 합리적이고 장기적인 관점으로 개선하기 위해 Black-Litterman 모형을 이용한 중기자산배분 체계를 제안해 보았다.

## 2. Black Litterman Model의 개요

Black-Litterman 모델은 1992년 Fischer Black과 Robert Litterman이 1992년 Financial Analysts Journal 에 발표한 “Global portfolio optimization”에서 유래한다. Markowitz의 평균분산최적화모델(Mean Variance Optimization Model)의 한계를 극복하기 위해 Black-Litterman 모델은 시장균형수익률을 기대수익률로 활용하고 있다. 시장균형수익률은 시장중립적포트폴리오(Market neutral portfolio)에서 도출하여 Markowitz의 일반적 평균분산최적화모델(이하 MVO) 과 달리 자산배분의 기준수준을 제시한다는 것이 큰 차이가 될 수 있다. 시장중립적 수익률과 자산배분이라는 기준선에 투자자의 주관적 견해(View)를 추가적으로 적용하여 최종적인 균형수익률과 자산배분을 도출하게 된다. 따라서 MVO모델과는 달리 모든 자산군에 자산이 배분되는 안정적인 포트폴리오를 도출하게 된다.

Black-Litterman 모델은 베이지언(Bayesian)개념을 사용하고 있는데 MVO모델과는 달리 기대수익률을 확정된 수치가 아닌 확률변수로 취급하고 있다. 따라서 CAPM(Capital Asset Pricing Model)수익률의 확률분포를 베이지언의 사전분포(prior distribution)로 사용하고 있다. 이와 같은 사전분포에 투자자의 개별 자산군의 수익률에 대한 의견을 추가하여 최종으로 기대수익률의 분포가 만들어 진다.

### 가. 투자자의 주관적 전망이 없는 경우

특정 기간동안 임의의  $n$  개 자산에 투자를 하는 경우, 이들 자산들의 무위험수익률을 초과하는 초과수익률을 각각  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$  이라고 하면

초과수익률은 다음과 같은 정규분포를 따르는 것으로 가정한다.

$$r = N(\mu, \Sigma) \quad (1)$$

( $\mu$ : 기대수익률,  $\Sigma$ : 개별자산 초과수익률의 분산공분산행렬)

Black-Litterman모형에서는 기대수익률( $\mu$ )을 추정하는 것은 불확실성을 따르므로

기대수익률( $\mu$ ) 또한 다음과 같은 사전분포(prior distribution)를 가정하고 있다.

$$\mu = N(\Pi, \Sigma_{\Pi}) \quad (2)$$

0 에 가까운 상수  $\tau$ 에 대하여  $\Sigma_{\Pi} = \tau\Sigma$ 의 관계가 성립하는 것을 가정하는 경우

$$p(\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\tau\Sigma|}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mu - \Pi)' (\tau\Sigma)^{-1} (\mu - \Pi)\right] \quad (3)$$

이고, 위의 식 (1)은 다음과 같이 정리된다.

$$r = N(\Pi, (1 + \tau)\Sigma) \quad (4)$$

즉, 기대수익률의 불확실성에 의해 분산이 증가하는 결과로 이어진다는 것을 정의하고 있다. 기대수익률과 자산비중과의 관계는 일반적인 평균-분산모형에서 사용하는 효용함수를 통해 도출된다.

$$U = w' \Pi - \left(\frac{\delta_M}{2}\right) w' \Sigma w \quad (5)$$

( $U$ : 투자자의 효용함수,  $w$ : 개별자산군의 투자비중벡터,

$\Pi$ : 개별자산군의 균형초과수익률의 벡터,

$\delta_M$ ): 위험회피계수(risk aversion parameter))

위 식 (5)를 자산비중( $w$ )으로 1차미분하여 최적조건을 구하면 균형초과수익률과 자산비중의 관계가 도출된다.

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3) 위험회피계수  $\delta_M = \frac{\text{기대초과수익률}}{\sigma_M^2}$  로 정의되는데 도출과정은 『The Black-Litterman Model in Detail』, Jay Walters(2014)를 참조

$$\frac{dU}{dw} = \Pi - \delta_M \Sigma w = 0, \quad \Pi = \delta_M \Sigma w \quad (6)$$

식 (5)의  $w$  는 시장중립포트폴리오의 자산비중을 의미하며

$$w = (\delta_M \Sigma)^{-1} \Pi \quad (7)$$

로 표현할 수 있다. 따라서 최적포트폴리오의 자산비중  $\hat{w}$  은 위 식(4)와 식(6)에 의해 다음과 같이 나타낼 수 있다.

$$\hat{w} = (\delta_M (1 + \tau) \Sigma)^{-1} \Pi = \left( \frac{1}{1 + \tau} \right) (\delta_M \Sigma)^{-1} \Pi = \left( \frac{1}{1 + \tau} \right) w \quad (8)$$

따라서 투자자의 견해가 없는 경우 최적자산배분은 CAPM포트폴리오의 자산배분과 거의 동일하게 되며  $\tau$ (불확실성에 대한 주관적 계수)의 크기에 따라 달라지게 된다. Black-Litterman 모델에서는  $\tau$ 를 공분산행렬에 투입되는 표본수의 역수를 일반적으로 사용하고 있다. 따라서 월별수익률에 대한 3년간 자료를 사용하는 경우  $\tau$ 는 1/36이 된다.

#### 나. 투자자의 주관적 전망이 있는 경우

Black-Litterman 모델의 장점은 투자자의 개별 자산군의 수익률에 대해 자신만의 전망을 반영할 수 있다는 것이다. 다시말해서 시장균형수익률 보다 특정 자산군의 수익률을 높게 또는 낮게 전망한 상태에서 최적자산배분을 구할 수 있는 것이다. 투자자의 주관적 전망은 ① 절대적 수익률전망 과 ② 상대적 수익률전망의 형태로 모델에 반영할 수 있다.

## ① 절대적 수익률전망

특정 자산군의 수익률이 몇 % 라고 명시하는 방법이다. 예를 들어 미국회사채수익률을 시장균형수익률 또는 과거수익률의 평균과는 달리 3.5%(예시)가 적정하다고 보는 전망을 구체적으로 수치화하는 것이다.

## ② 상대적 수익률전망

상대적수익률전망은 두 개 이상의 자산군을 비교하여 특정 자산군이 상대적으로 더 높은 수익률을 낼 것이라는 전망을 하는 방식이다. 예를 들어 한국의 KOSPI수익률이 미국 S&P수익률에 비해 30%p더 높다고 전망하는 방식이다.

$N$ 개의 자산군을 대상으로 포트폴리오를 구성하고  $k$ 개의 주관적 전망을 하는 것을 상정하는 경우, 투자자의 주관적 전망을 모델에 반영하기 위해서는 다음과 같이 추가적인 세 가지 행렬( $P$ ,  $Q$ ,  $\Omega$ )이 고려되어야만 한다.

$P$ : 시장 전망을 지정하는  $k \times n$  행렬이며 절대적 전망으로 표시하는 경우에는 각 전망별(각 행) 행렬요소의 합이 1 이 되며 상대적 전망을 하는 경우에는 그 합이 0 이 된다.

$Q$ : 개별 전망의 수익률 벡터( $k \times 1$ )

$\Omega$ :  $k$ 개 개별 전망에 대한 공분산(covariance)행렬( $k \times k$ )로 투자자의 전망에 대한 확신수준을 나타내며 개별 전망은 상호 독립적이기 때문에 대각행렬이다.

$\Omega$ 는 주관적 전망의 분산이며 투자자의 전망에 대한 신뢰수준과 역의 관계를 갖게 된다.  $\Omega$ 를 계산하는 방법은 대체적으로 두 가지가 있는 것으로 관련 논문들은 기술하고 있다. 첫 번째 방법은 사전분포 상의 분산과 일정 비례( $\tau\Omega$ )하는 것으로 정의하는 것이다. 두 번째 방법은 신뢰구간을 설정하는 방법이다.

Black-Litterman 모델은 주관적 전망 또한 정규분포를 따르는 것으로 가정하고 있다. 투자자의 전망  $B: P\mu = Q$ 를 관찰된 표본이라고 보고 기대수익률  $\mu$ 가 주어졌을 경우에 이러한 전망을 얻을 확률분포는 다음과 같다.

$$p(Q|\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^k |\Omega|}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(Q - P\mu)' \Omega^{-1} (Q - P\mu)\right] \quad (9)$$

이미  $\mu$ 의 사전 누적확률분포는 아래와 같은 정규분포를 따르는 것을 알고 있기 때문에 위 식 (9)의 관찰된 분포를 이용하여  $\mu$ 의 사후분포를 도출할 수 있다. 우선 베이즈 정리에 의해 다음의 식을 얻을 수 있다.

$$p(\mu|B) = \frac{p(Q|\mu)p(\mu)}{\int p(Q|\mu)p(\mu)d\mu} \propto p(Q|\mu)p(\mu) \quad (10)$$

위의 사전분포 식 (3)과 주관적 전망의 분포 식 (9)를 식 (10)과 같이 베이즈 정리(Bayes Theorem)에 따라 기대초과수익률( $\mu$ )의 사후분포(posterior distribution)가 도출된다. 아래 식 (11)을 Black-Litterman의 기본공식(master formula)로 불리기도 한다.

$$\begin{aligned} \mu|B &\sim N(\hat{\Pi}, M) \quad (11)^4 \\ (\hat{\Pi} &= [(\tau\Sigma)^{-1} + P' \Omega^{-1} P]^{-1} [(\tau\Sigma)^{-1} \Pi + P' \Omega^{-1} Q], \\ M &= [(\tau\Sigma)^{-1} + P' \Omega^{-1} P]^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

베이즈 정리에 의해 도출된 사후분포는 사전분포추정값과 주관적전망추정값을 가중 평균한 것인데 각각의 분산의 역수(precision)가 가중치로 사용된다. 따라서 초과수익률  $r$ 의 사후분포는 다음과 같다.

4) 식 (10)의 도출과정은 Jay Walters(2014)를 참조



$$r = N(\Pi^*, M + \Sigma) \quad (12)$$

그러므로 최적자산배분은 식(7)에 식(12)를 적용하면 아래의 식 (13)과 같이 계산된다.

$$w^* = \frac{1}{\delta_M} (M + \Sigma)^{-1} \Pi^* \quad (13)$$

( $M + \Sigma$ :  $n \times n$  matrix,  $\Pi^*$ :  $n \times 1$  matrix,  $n$ =자산군의 수)

### 3. 국민연금의 중기자산배분을 위한 시장포트폴리오

#### 가. 자산군 분류 및 시가비중

Black-Litterman 모델을 사용하는 경우 코너해(corner solution)의 문제가 발생하지 않는 것은 시장포트폴리오에서부터 출발하기 때문으로 볼 수 있다. 시장포트폴리오가 기준선으로 작용하기 때문에 모든 자산군의 비중을 0%~100% 구간으로 설정하는 Markowitz의 일반적 평균-분산 최적화모형에서와 같이 특정 자산군에 자산비중이 집중되는 문제를 방지할 수 있다. 국민연금기금이 전 세계 금융 및 실물자산에 투자하는 것을 상정하고 투자 가능한 시장포트폴리오를 구하기 위해 자산군별 지수와 지수들의 시가비중을 계산하는 작업이 필요하다.

국민연금이 투자가능한 자산군을 크게는 12개 자산군으로 세분화하였고 이들 자산군을 다시 9개 자산군(유럽과 일본을 통합)과 6개 자산군(미국, 일본, 유럽을 선진국 시장으로 통합)으로 구분하여 분석하였다.

본 연구의 Black-Litterman분석에서는 편의상 6개 자산군을 대상으로 분석을 수행하였다. 연구의 편의를 위해 투자 가능지역을 미국, 유럽, 일본으로 한정하였고, Infra의 경우 전 세계를 투자대상으로 하고 있다. 따라서 신흥시장과 호주, 캐나다 등이 포함되는 경우 연구의 결과가 달라질 수 있다는 것을 밝힌다. 또한 본 연구는 KOSPI, KRX채권, FTSE-Russell과 PIMCO의 지수를 사용하였고, 연구자마다 지수의 선택에 의해 결과가 다를 수 있음을 밝힌다.

〈표 1-3〉 국민연금 투자자산군의 Index와 시가총액

자산군	Index	시가총액 (\$ 백만)	자산비중 (%)
한국주식	KOSPI	1,093,693	2.347
한국채권	KRX채권	1,006,890	2.161
미국주식	FTSE USA Index	19,329,543	41.489
미국채권	PIMCO Global Advantage US Bond Index	4,461,489	9.576
미국부동산	FTSE EPRA/NAREIT USA Index	664,502	1.426
유럽주식	FTSE Europe Index	8,558,557	18.320
유럽채권	PIMCO Global Advantage Eurozone Bond Index	2,286,554	4.908
유럽부동산	FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Europe Index	200,676	0.431
일본주식	FTSE Japan Index	2,933,450	6.296
일본채권	PIMCO Global Advantage Japan Bond Index	3,828,664	8.218
일본부동산	FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Japan Index	146,040	0.313
인프라	FTSE Global Infrastructure Index	2,079,868	4.464
전체		46,589,932	100%

자료: FTSE-Russell Global Equity Index Series, FTSE-Russell Infrastructure Index Series, FTSE-Russells EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index Series, PIMCO Global Advantage Bond Index, Prequin Private Equity Quarterly Index, KRX KOSPI Index, KRX 채권지수

주: 2014년 말 기준

본 연구에서는 전 세계 투자가능 자산의 총액을 46조 5,899억 달러로 설정하고 분석 하였다. 한국자산의 비중은 4.508%로 채권에서 국채가 제외된 비중이다. Black-Litterman 모형의 특성상 위험자산의 비중을 결정하는 모형이므로 무위험자산의 비중은 위험자산비중의 총합에서 100%에 부족한 부분을 적용하는 방식을 사용 하였다.

따라서 모든 채권지수의 시가총액은 무위험자산이 제외되어 있다는 가정하에 분석 을 하였다. 대체자산군은 부동산과 인프라만이 포함되어 있고 PE(private equity)가 제외되어 있다. PE의 경우 신뢰할 만한 지수를 찾기 어려워 분석의 신뢰도 차원에서 제외하였다.

## 나. 자산군별 지수

본 연구에서는 KRX의 KOSPI지수, 채권지수, PIMCO의 선진국채권지수, 그리고 FTSE-Russell의 선진국주가지수, Infra지수, 부동산지수 등을 이용하여 시장포트폴리오 구성에 사용하였다.

### 1) FTSE-Russell 주식지수

#### ① FTSE-Russell 미국

〈표 1-4〉 미국과 선진국 주식시장의 FTSE-Russell Index 수익률

연간수익률 (Index % USD 기준)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
미국	6.3	15.7	6.0	-36.8	27.2	15.1	1.7	16.3	32.8	13.3
선진국	10.2	21.2	10.0	-40.3	31.4	12.3	-5.5	17.0	26.8	5.1

자료: FTSE-Russell USA Equity Index Factsheets 2014

미국을 포함한 선진국 주식시장의 수익률은 2008년 금융위기와 2011년 그리스의 재정위기를 제외하면 전반적으로 높은 수익률을 보이고 있다. 특히 본 연구의 분석대상기간인 2012~2014년 기간의 수익률이 높은 것을 알 수 있다.

〈표 1-5〉 FTSE-Russell 미국과 선진국 주식시장의 Index 구성

	FTSE USA	FTSE Developed
지수포함 기업수	657	2,117
시가총액(백만 \$)	19,329,544	34,114,766
배당수익률(%)	1.94	2.35
시가총액규모 구분(백만 \$)		
평균	29,421	16,115
대형	647,361	647,361
소형	233	102
중위	13,154	6,447

자료: FTSE-Russell USA Equity Index Factsheets 2014

### 34 국민연금 기금관리 포럼 운영

FTSE-Russell의 미국주식지수에는 657개 기업이 포함되어 있고, 시가총액은 19조 3,295달러이다. 미국시장이 선진국지수의 시가총액의 56.6%를 차지하는 것을 알 수 있다.

〈표 1-6〉 FTSE-Russell 미국 주식시장 Index의 산업별 구성비

산업	기업수	시가총액(백만 \$)	비중(%)
Oil&Gas	57	1,580,301	8.18
Basic Material	29	499,631	2.58
Industrials	96	2,247,331	11.63
Consumer Goods	77	2,012,599	10.41
Health Care	55	2,546,124	13.17
Consumer Services	99	2,619,312	13.55
Telecommunications	9	440,302	2.28
Utilities	34	640,001	3.31
Financials	128	3,517,746	18.20
Technology	73	3,226,198	16.69
전체	657	19,329,544	100

자료: FTSE-Russell USA Equity Index Factsheets 2014

산업별 구성은 금융 관련 주가 18.20%로 비중이 가장 높고, 그 다음이 기술 관련 주로 16.69%를 차지한다.

#### ② FTSE-Russell 유럽

〈표 1-7〉 FTSE-Russell 유럽주식시장의 Index 수익률

연간수익률 (Index % EUR 기준)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Euro block	25.9	23.4	8.7	-44.0	28.8	3.2	-14.5	20.5	24.6	4.9
Europe	27.7	20.9	4.1	-44.2	34.4	12.2	-8.8	18.6	19.3	6.4
Europe ex UK	29.2	22.7	6.8	-43.7	32.5	10.5	-12.8	20.9	20.9	5.8

자료: FTSE-Russell USA Equity Index Factsheets 2014

유럽의 주식 지수수익률도 미국과 유사하며 2008년 금융위기와 2011년 그리스 재정위기를 제외하면 높은 수익률을 보이고 있다. 분석대상 기간이 2012~2014년의 수익률이 높은 편이나 2014년 수익률이 낮다는 것이 미국과 다른 양상을 보이는 점이다.

〈표 1-8〉 FTSE-Russell 유럽주식 Index 구성

	FTSE Euro bloc	FTSE Europe
지수포함 기업수	278	607
시가총액(백만 EUR)	3,104,824	7,072,895
배당수익률(%)	3.12	3.25
시가총액규모 구분 (백만 EUR)		
평균	11,168	11,652
대형	93,445	193,471
소형	298	88
중위	5,311	4,969

자료: FTSE-Russell Europe Equity Index Factsheets 2014

유럽은 FTSE-Europe 지수가 사용되었으며 유럽내에서 유로권의 비중이 시가총액 기준으로 43.89%를 차지한다.

〈표 1-9〉 FTSE-Russell 유럽주식 Index의 산업별 구성비

산업	기업수	시가총액(백만 EUR)	비중(%)
Oil&Gas	38	587,318	8.30
Basic Material	57	578,242	8.18
Industrials	108	842,693	11.91
Consumer Goods	78	1,240,369	17.54
Health Care	33	838,254	11.85
Consumer Services	72	505,241	7.14
Telecommunications	30	329,717	4.66
Utilities	35	307,620	4.35
Financials	139	1,626,016	22.99
Technology	17	217,425	3.07
전체	607	7,072,895	100

자료: FTSE-Russell Europe Equity Index Factsheets 2014

지수에 포함된 기업의 수는 607개이며 산업별 비중은 금융 관련 비중이 22.99%로 매우 높으며 미국과는 달리 소비재(Consumer Goods)의 비중이 17.54%로 그 다음으로 높다.

〈표 1-10〉 FTSE-Russell 유럽주식 Index 국가 구성 내역

국가	기업수	시가총액(백만 EUR)	비중(%)
오스트리아	10	22,433	0.317
벨기에&룩셈부르크	11	131,979	1.866
덴마크	18	164,785	2.330
핀란드	12	95,694	1.353
프랑스	80	954,244	13.492
독일	64	937,796	13.259
그리스	5	9,944	0.141
아일랜드	4	27,855	0.394
이탈리	33	242,360	3.427
네덜란드	26	301,836	4.268
노르웨이	13	72,152	1.020
포르투갈	6	17,429	0.246
스페인	27	363,254	5.136
스웨덴	36	320,349	4.529
스위스	45	971,213	13.731
영국	131	2,227,874	31.499
기타 국가	86	211,697	2.993
전체	607	7,072,895	100

자료: FTSE-Russell Europe Equity Index Factsheets 2014

유럽지수에 포함된 국가별 비중은 영국이 31.5%로 압도적으로 높은 비중을 차지하고 있다. 그 다음으로 스위스, 프랑스와 독일이 각각 13.73%, 13.49%, 13.26%를 차지한다.

## 2) PIMCO GLADI<sup>®</sup> 채권지수

채권지수는 PIMCO의 Global Advantage Bond Index(GLADI<sup>®</sup>)를 사용하였다. PIMCO의 GLADI<sup>®</sup>는 2009년 만들어진 지수로 전 세계 채권시장을 GDP 비중을 적

용하여 기존의 시가비중과는 다른 방식을 채택하였다. 그리고 물가연동채권 (inflation-linked bonds)을 포함하여 물가상승에 대한 헷지 기능을 부여한 것이 특징인 것으로 설명되고 있다. 지역별 비중은 매년 GDP 비중을 적용하고 있으며 2014년 말 기준은 다음과 같다.

〈표 1-11〉 지역별 비중

지역	비중(%)
미국	23.0
유로존	18.6
일본	8.1
기타 선진국	11.0
Emerging Markets	39.3

자료: BofA Merrill Lynch. Data values as of 31 October 2014

〈표 1-12〉 지수의 가중치 생성 방법

A		x		B		= C
지역	지역별 가중치 (%)	Factor/Instrument Category		Factor /Instrument Category Weights (%)	GLADI Sub-Index Target Weights(%)	지수 이름
미국	23.0	듀레이션	명목	22	5.1	GLADI U.S. Interest Rate Swaps
			실질	11	2.6	GLADI U.S. Inflation-Protected
		신용	신용	33	7.7	GLADI U.S. Corporates
		담보화	담보화	33	7.7	GLADI U.S. Securitized
유로존	18.6	듀레이션	명목	22	4.1	GLADI Eurozone Interest Rate Swaps
			실질	11	2.1	GLADI Eurozone Inflation-Protected
		신용	신용	33	6.2	GLADI Eurozone Corporates
		담보화	담보화	33	6.2	GLADI Eurozone Securitized
일본	8.1	듀레이션	명목	67	5.4	GLADI Japan Interest Rate Swaps
			실질	33	2.7	GLADI Japan Inflation-Protected
기타선진국	11.0	듀레이션	명목	22	2.4	GLADI Other Industrialized Interest Rate Swaps
			실질	11	1.2	GLADI Other

Emerging Markets	39.3					Inflation-Protected
		신용	신용	33	3.7	GLADI Other Coporates
		담보화	담보화	33	3.7	GLADI Other Securitized
		듀레이션	내부	33	13.1	GLADI Emerging Markets Internal Bond
			외부	33	13.1	GLADI Emerging Markets External Bond
		통화	통화	33	13.1	GLADI Emerging Markets Currencies

자료: BofA Merrill Lynch. Data values as of 31 October 2014

그리고 지역별 채권 유형별 산업비중은 아래 표와 같다.

〈표 1-13〉 지역별 채권 유형별 산업비중

지역	PIMCO GLADI Sub-indexes	비중(%)	듀레이션(년)	수익률(%)	평균등급
미국	GLADI U.S. Interest Rate Swaps	5.1	5.2	1.4	AA3
	GLADI U.S. Inflation-Protected	2.6	8.5	0.5	AAA
	GLADI U.S. Corporates	7.7	7.2	3.3	A3
	GLADI U.S. Securitized	7.7	4.8	2.4	AAA
유로존	GLADI Eurozon Interest Rate Swaps	4.1	5.5	0.4	AA3
	GLADI Eurozon Inflation-Protected	2.1	6.8	0.2	AA2
	GLADI Eurozon Corporates	6.2	5.0	1.3	A3
	GLADI Eurozon Securitized	6.2	4.4	0.5	AA1
일본	GLADI Japan Interest Rate Swaps	5.4	5.6	0.2	AA3
	GLADI Japan Inflation-Protected	2.7	5.7	-1.2	AA3
기타 선진국	GLADI Other Industrialized Interest Rate Swaps	2.4	5.1	1.7	AA3
	GLADI Other Industrialized Inflation-Protected	1.2	13.9	0.0	AAA
	GLADI Other Industrialized Corporates	3.7	5.8	3.1	A2
	GLADI Other Industrialized Securitized	3.7	5.5	1.8	AAA
Emerging Markets	GLADI Emerging Markets Internal Bond	13.1	5.3	6.1	A3
	GLADI Emerging Markets External Bond	13.1	7.5	3.3	BBB1
	GLADI Emerging Markets Currencies	13.1	0.2	5.3	A3
	PIMCO Global Advantage Bond Index	100.0	5.2	2.9	A1

자료: BofA Merrill Lynch. Data values as of 31 October 2014



지역별 비중이 결정되면 4개의 채권선정기준을 적용하여 지수에 삽입될 채권이 결정된다.

#### ① 신용 등급(Credit Quality)

투자 등급이 최소 BBB- 이상이어야 한다.

#### ② 채권 유형(Instrument Type)

법인과 증권화 자격을 갖춘 선진국과 이머징마켓의 정부에 발행되었으며, 고정금리이고, 만기 이전에 원금을 조기 상환할 수 없는(non-callable) 만기상환채(bullet bond) 또는 감채기금(sinking fund), 파생상품(derivative instrument)은 제외된다.

#### ③ 잔존 만기(Remaining Maturity)

모든 이머징마켓에서 물가연동된 회사채와 담보화채권(securitized bond)은 적어도 12개월의 만기가 있어야 한다. 만기가 12개월 보다 적게 남은 채권은 지수 구성으로부터 제외된다.

#### ④ 최소 액면가(Minimum Par Amount Outstanding)

물가연동 채권의 최소액면가는 2 십억(billion) USD이다. 회사채의 최소액면가는 500 백만(million) USD, 100 백만 GBP, 300 백만 CAD, EUR, AUD, CHF이다. 담보화채권은 1 십억 CAD, EUR, 100 백만 GBP, 300 백만 CHF, 2 십억 SEK, 3 십억 DKK의 최소액면가를 가져야 한다.

### 3) FTSE NAREIT 부동산지수

부동산도 미국, 유럽, 일본을 투자대상으로 설정하였으며 부동산 지수는 FTSE NAREIT Real Estate Index Series를 사용하였다.

#### ① 미국 부동산 지수

〈표 1-14〉 미국 부동산 Index 수익률

연간 수익률 (Index % USD기준)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FTSE NAREIT Composite	27.6	7.3	19.7	2.3	27.2
FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs	27.9	8.3	19.7	2.9	28.0
FTSE NAREIT Mortgage REITs	22.6	-2.4	19.9	-2.0	17.9
FTSE NAREIT Real Estate 50	26.7	9.4	18.0	-0.5	28.7

자료: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT US Real Estate Index Series factsheets 2014

미국 부동산 지수 수익률은 2011년과 2013년이 상대적으로 낮고 2014년은 27.2%의 매우 높은 수익률을 보이고 있다.

〈표 1-15〉 FTSE NAREIT Composite 미국 부동산 유형별 구성비

유형	자산 수	시가총액(백만 \$)	비중(%)
Commercial Financing	10	13,472	1.58
Diversified	30	79,865	9.36
Health Care	16	94,751	11.11
Home Financing	27	45,806	5.37
Industrial/Office Mixed	34	132,788	15.57
Infrastructure REITs	3	65,788	7.71
Lodging/Resorts	16	54,454	6.39
Residential	16	107,099	12.56
Retail	34	187,217	21.95
Self Storage	4	39,729	4.66
Timber REITs	5	31,835	3.73
전체	193	852,804	100.0

자료: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT USA Index factsheets 2014

유형별 구성은 유통(Retail) 관련 부동산이 21.95%로 비중이 가장 높고, 그 다음으로 업무용(Industrial/Office Mixed) 부동산이 15.57%를 차지하고 있다. 주거용 부동산(Residential)이 12.56%로 세 번째로 높은 비중을 차지하고 있다.

## ② 유럽 부동산 지수

〈표 1-16〉 FTSE EPRA REIT Europe Index 수익률

연간수익률(Index % EUR기준)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FTSE EPRA REIT Europe	16.3	-10.5	29.3	9.8	24.7
FTSE Europe	12.2	-8.8	18.6	19.3	6.4

자료: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Europe Index factsheets 2014

유럽 부동산 지수도 2011년 그리스 재정위기로 인해 -8.8%의 수익률을 보였다가 2012년과 2013년 큰 폭으로 회복하였다.

〈표 1-17〉 FTSE NAREIT Composite 유럽부동산 유형별 구성비

유형	자산 수	시가총액(백만 EUR)	비중(%)
Diversified	46	73,041	36.75
Health Care	4	1,900	0.95
Industrial	4	7,371	3.70
Industrial/Office Mixed	4	2,705	1.36
Lodging/Resorts	1	655	0.32
Office	15	22,897	11.52
Residential	11	33,906	17.06
Retail	15	54,094	27.22
Self Storage	2	2,148	1.08
전체	102	198,719	100.0

자료: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Europe Index factsheets 2014

유럽의 경우 분산투자형(Diversified) 부동산이 36.75%로 비중이 가장 높고, 유통(Retail)이 27.22%로 그 다음을 차지하고 있다. 주거용 부동산(Residential)은 17.06%로 세 번째로 높은 비중을 차지하고 있다.

〈표 1-18〉 FTSE EPRA/NAREIT 유럽부동산 Index 국가 구성 내역

국가	자산 수	시가총액(백만 EUR)	비중(%)
오스트리아	3	2,881	1.45
벨기에&룩셈부르크	7	5,155	2.59
핀란드	3	2,076	1.04
프랑스	7	16,803	8.46
독일	13	32,962	16.59
그리스	1	302	0.15
아일랜드	1	994	0.50
이탈리	2	990	0.50
네덜란드	5	27,902	14.04
노르웨이	2	721	0.36
폴란드	1	358	0.18
러시아	1	2,014	1.01
스페인	4	5,766	2.90
스웨덴	11	11,917	6.00
스위스	4	9,801	4.93
터키	4	1,742	0.88
영국	33	76,335	38.41
전체	102	198,719	100.00

자료: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Europe Index factsheets 2014

지역별로는 영국이 38.41%로 가장 높고 독일이 16.59%, 그리고 네덜란드가 14.04%를 차지하고 있다.

#### 4) FTSE-Russell Global Infra Index

인프라 지수 수익률은 2011년을 제외하고는 전반적으로 높은 수익률을 보이고 있다.

〈표 1-19〉 FTSE EPRA REIT Europe Index 수익률

연간수익률(Index % USD기준)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FTSE Global Infrastructure	12.5	3.6	9.7	17.2	15.3
FTSE Global Infrastructure Opportunities	11.0	-5.7	10.1	19.9	5.6

자료: FTSE Infrastructure Index Series 2014

〈표 1-20〉 FTSE Global Infra Index 자산세부유형별 구성비

세부 유형	자산 수	시가총액(백만 \$)	비중(%)
Pipelines	11	213,772	10.28
Aluminum/Aluminium	9	1,057	0.05
Iron&Steel	91	17,940	0.86
Building Materials & Fixtures	67	18,797	0.90
Heavy Construction	134	24,708	1.19
Delivery Services	21	19,539	0.94
Marine Transportation	60	7,992	0.38
Railroads	11	291,048	13.99
Transportation Services	48	97,382	4.68
Trucking	16	5,189	0.25
Business Support Services	9	1,514	0.07
Airlines	44	10,206	0.49
Travel& Tourism	23	113,024	5.43
Fixed Line Telecommunications	60	76,244	3.67
Mobile Telecommunications	63	76,765	3.69
Conventional Electricity	77	567,899	27.30
Gas Distribution	39	199,239	9.58
Multiutilities	16	208,217	10.01
Water	21	63,838	3.07
Specialty REITs	2	65,498	3.15
전체	822	2,079,868	100.00

인프라 투자 유형은 전기 관련 기간설비투자(Conventional Electricity)가 27.30%를 차지하여 가장 비중이 높다. 철도(Railroads)가 13.99%로 그 다음을 차지하고 있으며 송유관(Pipelines)이 10.28%로 세 번째로 높은 비중을 차지하고 있다.

〈표 1-21〉 FTSE Global Infra Index 국가구성내역

국가	자산 수	시가총액 (백만 EUR)	비중 (%)	국가	자산 수	시가총액 (백만 \$)	비중 (%)
호주	29	46,858	2.25	한국	29	16,668	0.80
오스트리아	6	2,041	0.10	말레이시아	20	5,159	0.25
벨기에& 룩셈부르크	5	1,504	0.07	멕시코	10	15,485	0.74
브라질	29	18,297	0.88	네덜란드	10	4,239	0.20
캐나다	18	199,292	9.58	뉴질랜드	7	4,618	0.22
칠레	8	3,008	0.14	파키스탄	2	101	0.00

#### 44 국민연금 기금관리 포럼 운영

국가	자산 수	시가총액 (백만 EUR)	비중 (%)	국가	자산 수	시가총액 (백만 \$)	비중 (%)
중국	60	37,643	1.81	필리핀	6	4,041	0.19
콜롬비아	3	1,496	0.07	폴란드	5	3,890	0.19
체코	1	66	0.00	포르투갈	5	638	0.03
덴마크	5	3,387	0.16	러시아	15	4,780	0.23
이집트	4	287	0.01	싱가포르	13	9,365	0.45
핀란드	5	739	0.04	남아공	13	4,533	0.22
프랑스	14	32,835	1.58	스페인	16	80,412	3.87
독일	12	13,217	0.64	스웨덴	9	3,133	0.15
그리스	5	1,417	0.07	스위스	9	6,872	0.33
홍콩	17	35,276	1.70	대만	34	5,083	0.24
헝가리	1	54	0.00	태국	15	6,249	0.30
인도	43	14,055	0.68	터키	11	2,739	0.13
인도네시아	11	8,430	0.41	UAE	2	148	0.01
아일랜드	2	847	0.04	영국	30	126,921	6.10
이스라엘	4	467	0.02	이태리	16	31,369	1.51
일본	109	202,488	9.74	노르웨이	6	1,583	0.08
미국	148	1,118,138	53.76				
전체	822	2,079,868	100.00				

인프라 투자의 지역별 비중은 미국이 53.76%로 압도적으로 높고 일본이 9.74%, 캐나다 9.58%로 다음으로 높은 비중을 보이고 있다.

## 4. Black-Litterman을 이용한 국민연금의 자산배분

### 가. 시장포트폴리오와 과거수익률

총 12개의 세부 자산군의 시가비중과 수익률이 제시되었으나 현재 국민연금의 자산군 분류와 일치시키기 위해 6개 자산군을 기준으로 분석하였다. 6개 자산군으로 분류하면 국내주식 2.35%, 국내채권 2.16%, 선진국주식 66.15%, 선진국채권 22.70%, 선진국부동산 2.17%, 그리고 인프라 4.46%의 비중이 계산된다.

〈표 1-22〉 자산군별 Index의 시가비중

자산군		자산비중			시가 기준 (백만 \$)
		12개 자산군 기준	9개 자산군 기준	6개 자산군 기준	
국내	한국주식	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%	1,093,693
	한국채권	2.16%	2.16%	2.16%	1,006,890
선진국주식	미국주식	41.49%	41.49%	66.15%	30,821,551
	유럽주식	18.37%	24.67%		
	일본주식	6.30%			
선진국채권	미국채권	9.58%	9.58%	22.70%	10,576,708
	유럽채권	4.91%	13.13%		
	일본채권	8.22%			
선진국부동산	미국부동산	1.43%	1.43%	2.17%	1,011,219
	유럽부동산	0.43%	0.74%		
	일본부동산	0.31%			
인프라	인프라	4.46%	4.46	4.46%	2,079,868
합계		100%	100%	100%	46,589,929

주: 2014년 12월 말 기준

〈표 1-23〉 자산군별 Index 수익률

자산군		수익률(%)					
		2012	2013	2014	3년 평균		
					12개 자산군 기준	9개 자산군 기준	6개 자산군 기준
국내	한국주식	9.84	1.21	-4.58	2.15	2.15	2.15
	한국채권	5.74	2.23	6.53	4.83	4.83	4.83
선진국 주식	미국주식	15.73	29.06	12.85	19.21	19.21	16.49
	유럽주식	20.35	23.07	-6.09	12.44	11.92	
	일본주식	8.84	25.27	-2.96	10.38		
선진국 채권	미국채권	5.45	-2.74	5.89	2.86	2.86	-2.17
	유럽채권	12.87	6.32	-5.33	4.62	-5.85	
	일본채권	-8.39	-17.56	-10.36	-12.10		
선진국 부동산	미국 부동산	17.28	3.52	27.61	16.14	16.14	17.07
	유럽 부동산	28.37	15.03	9.89	17.76	18.86	
	일본 부동산	43.26	32.75	-14.88	20.37		
인프라	인프라	9.52	16.62	14.65	13.60	13.60	13.60

과거 수익률 또한 6개 자산군을 기준으로 살펴보면 한국주식의 3년(2012~2014년) 평균 수익률이 2.15%, 한국채권은 4.83%, 선진국주식 16.49%, 선진국채권 -2.17%, 선진국부동산 17.07% 그리고 인프라가 13.60%의 수익률을 기록하였다. 선진국채권의 경우 일본채권의 수익률 하락이 낮은 수익률에 큰 영향을 준 것으로 보인다. 부동산의 경우에도 일본의 2014년 수익률이 -14.88%로 수익률하락에 영향을 준 것으로 보인다.

## 나. 분산-공분산 행렬( $\Sigma$ )

지난 3년간(2012~2014년)의 월간 초과수익률을 기준으로 분석하였고, 무위험수익률은 미국의 3년 만기 Treasury Bond의 2014년 평균 금리 1.1%를 사용하였다. 6개 자산군에 대한 시장 초과수익률( $\mu_M - \mu_f$ )의 분산-공분산 행렬은 다음과 같다.

〈표 1-24〉 6개 자산군 분류의 분산-공분산 행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.1318	0.0007	0.0782	0.0093	0.0394	0.0268
한국채권	0.0007	0.0034	-0.0010	0.0027	0.0060	0.0049
해외주식	0.0782	-0.0010	0.1217	0.0065	0.0902	0.0786
해외채권	0.0093	0.0027	0.0065	0.0222	0.0295	0.0180
해외부동산	0.0394	0.0060	0.0902	0.0295	0.1809	0.1108
인프라	0.0268	0.0049	0.0786	0.0180	0.1108	0.0952

분산의 경우 해외부동산이 0.1809로 가장 높고, 그 다음으로는 한국주식이 0.1318을 보이고 있다. 해외주식은 0.1217로 한국주식에 비해 조금 낮은 수치를 나타내고 있다. 자산군간의 공분산은 해외부동산과 인프라가 0.1108로 다소 높은 수치를 보이고 있다.



## 다. 개별 자산군에 대한 수익률( $\mu$ ) 전망

Black-Litterman모형에서 자산군에 대한 투자자의 주관적 전망을 하지 않는 경우에는 시장포트폴리오가 최종 자산배분이 된다. 그러나 평균수익률, 시장균형기대수익률, 기타 다른 정량적 또는 정성적 판단에 의해 새로운 수익률 전망을 할 수 있다.

### 1) 개별 자산군에 대한 주관적 수익률 전망이 없는 경우

주관적인 전망이 없는 경우 앞에서 설명된 식 (6)에 의해 시장균형수익률( $\Pi$ )이 도출된다.

〈표 1-25〉 자산군별 3년 평균 시장수익률과 시장초과 균형기대 수익률

자산군	시장중립 자산비중( $w$ )(%)	3년 평균 시장수익률 (초과수익률 <sup>5)</sup> )(%)	시장초과 균형기대 수익률 <sup>6</sup> ( $\Pi$ )(%)
국내주식	2.35	3.25 (2.15)	9.14
국내채권	2.16	5.93 (4.83)	0.06
선진국주식	66.15	17.59 (16.49)	13.83
선진국채권	22.70	-1.07 (-2.17)	1.72
선진국부동산	2.17	18.17 (17.07)	11.82
인프라	4.46	14.70 (13.60)	9.84
합계	100		11.55 (10.45 <sup>1)</sup> )

주: 1) 분산:0.0674, 표준편차:0.2597, 위험회피도( $\delta_M$ : 1.5504(=0.1045/0.0674))

5) 초과수익률은 무위험수익률을 미국의 3년만기 Treasury Bond의 2014년 평균 금리 1.1%를 적용한 것임

6) 시장초과균형수익률 =  $\Pi$

## 2) 국민연금 중기자산배분을 위한 주관적 수익률 전망의 근거

### ① 국내주식 10%

한국주식의 시장균형 초과기대수익률은 9.14%이나 3년 평균수익률은 2.15%로 매우 낮은 수준임을 알 수 있다. 반면에 선진국 주식시장의 시장균형 초과기대수익률은 13.83%이고 3년 평균수익률은 16.49%로 매우 높은 수준임을 알 수 있다. 따라서 한국주식시장도 시장균형수익률 수준의 수익률을 낼 것이라는 전망 하에 10%를 적용해 보았다.

### ② 해외주식 11%

한국주식에 비해 상대적으로 높은 균형수익률을 보이고 있어 한국주식수익률 전망을 10%로 올리는 반면 해외주식의 수익률을 시장균형수익률 보다 낮은 11%로 낮게 책정해 보았다. 이는 한국주식시장에 대한 자산배분이 증가할 수 있도록 하기 위함이다.

### ③ 해외채권 2.21%

미국채권 수익률에서는 3년 평균인 2.86%와 유럽채권 수익률에서는 3년 평균인 4.62%를 적용하고 일본채권 수익률에서는 3개년 모두 마이너스 수익률을 기록하므로 이를 0%로 하여 2014년 말 시가비중을 가중치로 적용하여 해외채권 수익률에 대한 전망을 2.21%로 결정하였다.

### ④ 해외부동산 10.6%

미국부동산 수익률에서는 2014년 수익률이 상대적으로 높아, 2012년과 2013년 수익률의 평균인 10.4%를 사용하였고 유럽부동산 수익률에서는 2012년 수익률이 상대적으로 높아, 2013년과 2014년 수익률의 평균인 12.46%를 사용하였다. 그리고 일

본부동산 수익률에서는 2012년 수익률이 상대적으로 높아, 2013년과 2014년 수익률의 평균인 8.9%를 사용하였고 2014년 말 각국 부동산시가비중을 가중치로 적용하여 해외부동산 수익률에 대한 전망을 10.06%로 결정하였다.

### 3) 한국주식의 시장초과 기대수익률을 10.0%로 전망

앞서 설명한 바와 같이 한국주식시장의 수익률이 균형기대수익률 보다 조금 더 높은 10%로 전망(view)을 하는 경우의 최적자산배분 결과는 다음과 같다.

〈표 1-26〉 국내주식 10%의 전망에 따른 최적자산배분

자산군		시장중립 자산비중 (no view)	$\tau$ 수준 <sup>7)</sup> 별 자산배분(with views)		
			1	1/6	1/36
국내주식		2.35%	10.04%	3.34%	2.43%
국내채권		2.16%	1.08%	1.85%	2.10%
선진국주식		66.15%	33.08%	56.70%	64.37%
선진국채권		22.70%	11.35%	19.46%	22.09%
선진국부동산		2.17%	1.09%	1.86%	2.11%
인프라		4.46%	2.23%	3.83%	4.34%
무위험자산			41.14%	12.96%	2.56%
합계		100%	100%	100%	100%
무위험자산 미포함 <sup>1)</sup>	초과 기대수익률	10.45%	10.48%	10.49%	10.45%
	분산 (표준편차)	0.067 (0.2597)	0.1149 (0.3390)	0.0778 (0.2788)	0.0693 (0.2632)
무위험자산 포함	초과 기대수익률	-	6.19%	9.13%	10.19%
	분산 (표준편차)	-	0.0413 (0.2032)	0.0591 (0.2430)	0.0658 (0.2565)

주: 1) 위험자산만을 고려한 자산배분안의 총 합이 100%가 되지 않을 경우에는 각각의 자산배분비중을 총 합으로 나누어 조정자산배분안을 먼저 계산한 후 조정자산배분안을 고려한 포트폴리오의 초과 기대 수익률과 분산을 산출함

7)  $\tau$  수준은 투자자가 전망에 대한 확신의 정도로 표현할 수 있으며  $\frac{1}{\text{sample size}}$  또는  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{sample size}}}$ 의 수치를 사용할 수 있고 전혀 전망에 대해 확신을 할 수 없는 경우에는 1을 사용한다.

한국주식에 대한 전망(view)을 부여하는 경우의 식 11), 12), 13)에 대한 계산 과정과 산출과정에서 필요한 추정값은 부록에 기술되어 있다. 무위험자산 비중을 결정하는  $\tau$ 의 크기는 1, 1/6, 1/36 세가지로 구분하여 분석하였다.

### ① $\tau=1$

$\tau$ 가 1이라고 설정하는 것은 전망에 대해 확신이 거의 없다는 것을 의미한다. 우선  $\tau$ 가 1인 경우는 국민연금 증기자산배분의 현 시점에서의 가장 바람직한 최적자산배분인 것으로 보인다. 우선 무위험자산 41.14%를 편의상 한국국채에 배분하면 국내채권의 비중은 42.22%가 된다. 현재 비중이 54.1%(2015년 5월말 기준)이므로 11.88%p가 더 최적에 비해 높다는 것을 의미한다. 반면에 선진국 주식의 최적 비중은 33.08%이나 현재는 12.8%(2015년 5월말 기준)에 불과하여 비중의 증가가 필요하다는 것을 알 수 있다. 따라서 국내채권 비중을 11.88%p 줄이는 대신, 7.15%p는 선진국채권에 더 배분하고, 그리고 나머지 4.73%p는 선진국주식 투자 비중을 더 늘리는데 배분하는 것을 제안해 볼 수 있다.

### ② $\tau=1/6$

$\tau$ 가 1/6이라는 것은 전망에 대해 일정 수준의 확신을 갖고 있다는 것을 의미한다. 이 경우 무위험자산비중 12.96%를 한국국채에 배분하면 한국채권비중은 14.81%가 된다. 이 수준은 2020년 국민연금이 달성해야 할 수준으로 현재 54.1%인 국내채권의 비중을 40%p 줄이고, 동일 비중을 선진국 주식에 배분하고, 현재 19.5%인 국내주식 비중을 16.16%p 줄여 동일 비중을 선진국 채권에 배분하는 것이다.

### ③ $\tau=1/36$

$\tau$ 를 표본의 역수로 사용하는 것이 가장 보편적인 방법으로 알려져 있다. 3년간 자료를 사용하는 경우  $\tau$ 의 수치가 0.027(1/36)로 매우 낮아져 전망(view)에 대한 확신이

매우 높다는 것을 의미한다. 그러나  $\tau$ 를 1/36로 적용하는 경우 국내자산 비중이 7.09%로 극히 낮아지는 문제가 발생한다. 그러나 포트폴리오의 초과 기대수익률과 표준편차를 고려하면  $\tau$ 를 1/36로 결정하는 것이 가장 합리적인 선택임을 알 수 있다.

#### 4) 전망 ①, ②, ③, ④를 모두 적용하는 경우

한국주식의 시장초과 기대수익률을 10.0%로 전망하고 해외시장의 자산군별 전망을 ②, ③, ④와 같이 설정하는 경우의 최적자산배분을 도출해 보았다.

〈표 1-27〉 한국주식 10%, 선진국주식 11%, 선진국채권 2.21%, 선진국부동산 10.6%로 시장초과수익률을 전망하는 경우

자산군		시장중립 자산비중 (no view)	$\tau$ 수준 <sup>8)</sup> 별 자산배분(with views)		
			1	1/6	1/36
국내주식		2.35%	8.53%	3.36%	2.43%
국내채권		2.16%	1.08%	1.85%	2.10%
선진국주식		66.15%	37.62%	56.0%	64.02%
선진국채권		22.70%	21.30%	22.06%	22.50%
선진국부동산		2.17%	4.83%	2.02%	2.03%
인프라		4.46%	2.23%	3.83%	4.34%
무위험자산			24.40%	10.87%	2.57%
합계		100%	100%	100%	100%
무위험자산 미포함 <sup>1)</sup>	초과 기대수익률	10.45%	8.83%	9.91%	10.35%
	분산 (표준편차)	0.067 (0.2597)	0.0754 (0.2745)	0.0717 (0.2678)	0.0685 (0.2618)
무위험자산 포함	초과 기대수익률	-	6.70%	8.84%	10.08%
	분산 (표준편차)	-	0.0438 (0.2092)	0.0571 (0.2390)	0.0651 (0.2551)

주: 1) 위험자산만을 고려한 자산배분안의 총 합이 100%가 되지 않을 경우에는 각각의 자산배분비중을 총 합으로 나누어 조정자산배분안을 먼저 계산한 후 조정자산배분안을 고려한 포트폴리오의 초과 기대 수익률과 분산을 산출함

8)  $\tau$  수준은 투자자가 전망에 대한 확신의 정도로 표현할 수 있으며  $\frac{1}{sample\ size}$  또는

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{sample\ size}}$ 의 수치를 사용할 수 있고 전혀 전망에 대해 확신을 할 수 없는 경우에는 1을 사용한다. 본 연구에서는 과거 36개월의 자료를 사용하여 1/36 또는 1/6을 적용하였다.

①  $\tau=1$ 

전망에 대해 확신이 거의 없는 경우 무위험 자산의 비중이 24.4%로 계산되며 이 비중을 한국국채에 배분하면 한국채권의 비중은 25.48%가 된다. 현재 한국채권의 비중이 54.1%인 점을 감안한다면 28.62%p를 단시간에 감축하는 것이 어려우므로 2020년 목표로 추진하는 것이 합리적인 결정이라고 본다.

국내주식의 비중도 19.5%에서 8.53%로 10.97%p 감소시켜야 한다는 것을 알 수 있다. 전술적으로 보면 국내채권을 줄여 해외채권으로 비중을 조절하는 것이 단기간에 달성할 수 있는 방안일 것이다. 선진국주식의 비중을 향후 5년 동안 37.62%까지 증가시키기 위해서는 smart beta와 같은 지수상품에 대한 투자를 적극적으로 검토해야 한다.

②  $\tau=1/6$ 

$\tau$ 를 1/6로 결정하는 경우는 국내주식 10%의 전망만을 반영할 경우와 큰 차이를 보이지 않는다.  $\tau$ 를 1로 결정하면 위험자산비중이 53.21%가 되고 1/6로 하면 65.21%, 1/36을 적용하면 72.82%가 된다. 현재 위험자산의 비중이 41.7%인 것을 감안한다면 궁극적으로는 65%까지 증가시키는 것을 검토해 볼 수 있다.

포트폴리오의 초과기대수익률과 표준편차를 고려한다면  $\tau$ 를 1/6로 적용하는 것보다 1/36로 적용하는 것이 합리적이라는 것을 알 수 있다.

## 라. 기간별 목표 설정

국민연금기금의 수익률과 위험수준을 세계시장의 Passive 운용수준으로 일치시키기 위해서는 연도별 목표를 설정할 필요가 있다. 2016년 말 목표로는 앞서 제시한 첫 번째 시나리오(한국주식 기대수익률 10%로 전망)의  $\tau=1$ 일 때의 자산배분안을 적용(<표 26> 참조)하고, 2020년까지는 두 번째 시나리오(한국주식 기대수익률 10%, 선진국주식 11%, 선진국채권 2.21%, 선진국부동산 10.6%로 전망)에서  $\tau=1$ 일 때의 자산

배분안을 적용(〈표 27〉 참조)해 볼 것을 제안해본다. 그리고 2025년의 목표로는 첫 번째 시나리오의  $\tau=1/6$ 일 때의 자산배분안을 적용해볼 수 있겠으나 우선 2020년 자산배분 결과를 보고 2025년 이후 목표 자산배분안의 적용가능성 여부를 판단하는 것이 더 적절하다고 본다. 만약 이와 같은 목표 설정에 따른다면 기금운용 기대수익률(초과수익률+무위험수익률)은 2016년 말 7.29%(6.19%+1.1%), 2020년 말 7.8%(6.7%+1.1%), 2025년 말 10.23%(9.13%+1.1%)로 전망된다.





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## 가. 분산-공분산 행렬

〈부표 1-1〉 12개 자산군의 분산-공분산 행렬

	한국 주식	한국 채권	미국 주식	미국 채권	미국 부동 산	유럽 주식	유럽 채권	유럽 부동 산	일본 주식	일본 채권	일본 부동 산	인프 라
한국 주식	0.1318	0.0007	0.0540	0.0077	0.0173	0.1134	0.0473	0.0788	0.0394	-0.0116	0.0860	0.0288
한국 채권	0.0007	0.0034	-0.0009	0.0034	0.0068	-0.0014	-0.0018	0.0018	-0.0007	0.0045	0.0082	0.0049
미국 주식	0.0540	-0.0009	0.0978	0.0042	0.0551	0.1291	0.0543	0.0987	0.0759	-0.0287	0.0833	0.0572
미국 채권	0.0077	0.0034	0.0042	0.0116	0.0295	0.0111	0.0077	0.0256	0.0046	0.0145	0.0240	0.0166
미국 부동산	0.0173	0.0068	0.0551	0.0295	0.2076	0.0888	0.0519	0.1348	0.0749	0.0196	0.1369	0.1044
유럽 주식	0.1134	-0.0014	0.1291	0.0111	0.0888	0.2635	0.1230	0.2054	0.1343	-0.0436	0.1569	0.1015
유럽 채권	0.0473	-0.0018	0.0543	0.0077	0.0519	0.1230	0.0735	0.1040	0.0725	-0.0125	0.0979	0.0524
유럽 부동산	0.0788	0.0018	0.0987	0.0256	0.1348	0.2054	0.1040	0.2303	0.1006	-0.0119	0.1194	0.1006
일본 주식	0.0394	-0.0007	0.0759	0.0046	0.0749	0.1343	0.0725	0.1006	0.1909	-0.0407	0.2949	0.0872
일본 채권	-0.0116	0.0045	-0.0287	0.0145	0.0196	-0.0436	-0.0125	-0.0119	-0.0407	0.0980	-0.0189	-0.0010
일본 부동산	0.0860	0.0082	0.0833	0.0240	0.1369	0.1569	0.0979	0.1194	0.2949	-0.0189	0.6792	0.1542
인프라	0.0288	0.0049	0.0572	0.0166	0.1044	0.1015	0.0524	0.1006	0.0872	-0.0010	0.1542	0.0952

〈부표 1-2〉 9개 자산군의 분산-공분산 행렬

	한국 주식	한국 채권	미국 주식	미국 채권	미국 부동산	유럽 +일본 주식	유럽 +일본 채권	유럽 +일본 부동산	인프라
한국 주식	0.1318	0.0007	0.0640	0.0077	0.0173	0.1022	0.0104	0.0819	0.0268
한국 채권	0.0007	0.0034	-0.0009	0.0034	0.0068	-0.0012	0.0021	0.0045	0.0049
미국 주식	0.0640	-0.0009	0.0978	0.0042	0.0651	0.1155	0.0023	0.0922	0.0672
미국 채권	0.0077	0.0034	0.0042	0.0116	0.0295	0.0094	0.0120	0.0249	0.0166
미국 부동산	0.0173	0.0068	0.0651	0.0295	0.2076	0.0815	0.0317	0.1357	0.1044
유럽+ 일본 주식	0.1022	-0.0012	0.1155	0.0094	0.0815	0.2101	0.0143	0.1843	0.0978
유럽+ 일본 채권	0.0104	0.0021	0.0023	0.0120	0.0317	0.0143	0.0428	0.0286	0.0190
유럽+ 일본 부동산	0.0819	0.0045	0.0922	0.0249	0.1357	0.1843	0.0286	0.2559	0.1232
인프라	0.0268	0.0049	0.0672	0.0166	0.1044	0.0978	0.0190	0.1232	0.0952

## 나. 전망 1: 한국주식 10%

$$P = (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0), \quad Q = (0.10), \quad \Omega = (0.131792)$$

### 1) $\tau=1$

〈부표 1-3〉 6개 자산군의 균형기대수익률

	균형기대수익률(no view)	$\Pi^*$ (with views)
한국주식	0.09140985	0.095704925
한국채권	0.00057090	0.00059314
해외주식	0.13827331	0.140822043
해외채권	0.01718143	0.017483825
해외부동산	0.11819358	0.119478935
인프라	0.09836368	0.099236213

〈부표 1-4〉 6개 자산군의  $\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.131792	0.000682408	0.078206467	0.009279	0.039440378	0.026773
한국채권	0.000682	0.003403255	-0.00102055	0.00267	0.005996187	0.004877
해외주식	0.078206	-0.00102055	0.121662884	0.006543	0.090189931	0.078639
해외채권	0.009279	0.002670338	0.006543247	0.022217	0.02950298	0.017969
해외부동산	0.03944	0.005996187	0.090189931	0.029503	0.180880504	0.110839
인프라	0.026773	0.004877139	0.078638576	0.017969	0.110838537	0.095203

〈부표 1-5〉 6개 자산군의  $M$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.065895987	0.000341204	0.039103234	0.004639471	0.01972	0.013387
한국채권	0.000341204	0.003401489	-0.001223024	0.002646315	0.005894	0.004808
해외주식	0.039103234	-0.001223024	0.098458696	0.003790146	0.078488	0.070695
해외채권	0.004639471	0.002646315	0.003790146	0.021890203	0.028115	0.017027
해외부동산	0.019720189	0.005894077	0.078487805	0.028114561	0.174979	0.106832
인프라	0.013386603	0.004807825	0.070694853	0.017026919	0.106832	0.092483

〈부표 1-6〉 6개 자산군의  $M+\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.197687962	0.001023611	0.117309701	0.013918412	0.059161	0.04016
한국채권	0.001023611	0.006804744	-0.002243574	0.005316654	0.01189	0.009685
해외주식	0.117309701	-0.002243574	0.22012158	0.010333393	0.168678	0.149333
해외채권	0.013918412	0.005316654	0.010333393	0.044107052	0.057618	0.034996
해외부동산	0.059160567	0.011890264	0.168677737	0.057617541	0.355859	0.217671
인프라	0.040159808	0.009684964	0.149333429	0.034996335	0.217671	0.187686

## 2) $\tau=1/6$

〈부표 1-7〉 6개 자산군의 균형기대수익률

	균형기대수익률(no view)	$\Pi^*$ (with views)
한국주식	0.09140985	0.092637014
한국채권	0.000570901	0.000577255
해외주식	0.138273309	0.139001519
해외채권	0.017181426	0.017267826
해외부동산	0.118193581	0.118560825
인프라	0.09836368	0.098612975

〈부표 1-8〉 6개 자산군의  $\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.131792	0.000682408	0.078206467	0.009279	0.039440378	0.026773
한국채권	0.000682	0.003403255	-0.00102055	0.00267	0.005996187	0.004877
해외주식	0.078206	-0.00102055	0.121662884	0.006543	0.090189931	0.078639
해외채권	0.009279	0.002670338	0.006543247	0.022217	0.02950298	0.017969
해외부동산	0.03944	0.005996187	0.090189931	0.029503	0.180880504	0.110839
인프라	0.026773	0.004877139	0.078638576	0.017969	0.110838537	0.095203

〈부표 1-9〉 6개 자산군의  $M$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.018827425	9.74868E-05	0.011172352	0.001325563	0.005634	0.003825
한국채권	9.74868E-05	0.000567125	-0.000179733	0.000443912	0.000995	0.00081
해외주식	0.011172352	-0.000179733	0.019172186	0.000959441	0.014474	0.012728
해외채권	0.001325563	0.000443912	0.000959441	0.003687254	0.004851	0.00295
해외부동산	0.00563434	0.000994502	0.014474411	0.004851048	0.029866	0.018282
인프라	0.003824744	0.000809556	0.012728157	0.002950022	0.018282	0.015738

〈부표 1-10〉 6개 자산군의  $M + \Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.150619399	0.000779894	0.089378819	0.010604504	0.045075	0.030598
한국채권	0.000779894	0.003970381	-0.001200284	0.003114251	0.006991	0.005687
해외주식	0.089378819	-0.001200284	0.14083507	0.007502688	0.104664	0.091367
해외채권	0.010604504	0.003114251	0.007502688	0.025904103	0.034354	0.020919
해외부동산	0.045074717	0.006990689	0.104664343	0.034354028	0.210746	0.129121
인프라	0.030597949	0.005686695	0.091366733	0.020919438	0.129121	0.11094

### 3) $\tau=1/36$

〈부표 1-11〉 6개 자산군의 균형기대수익률

	균형기대수익률(no view)	$\Pi^*$ (with views)
한국주식	0.09140985	0.091642016
한국채권	0.000570901	0.000572103
해외주식	0.138273309	0.138411078
해외채권	0.017181426	0.017197772
해외부동산	0.118193581	0.11826306
인프라	0.09836368	0.098410844

〈부표 1-12〉 6개 자산군의  $\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.131792	0.000682408	0.078206467	0.009279	0.039440378	0.026773
한국채권	0.000682	0.003403255	-0.00102055	0.00267	0.005996187	0.004877
해외주식	0.078206	-0.00102055	0.121662884	0.006543	0.090189931	0.078639
해외채권	0.009279	0.002670338	0.006543247	0.022217	0.02950298	0.017969
해외 부동산	0.03944	0.005996187	0.090189931	0.029503	0.180880504	0.110839
인프라	0.026773	0.004877139	0.078638576	0.017969	0.110838537	0.095203

〈부표 1-13〉 6개 자산군의  $M$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.003561945	1.84435E-05	0.002113688	0.000250782	0.001066	0.000724
한국채권	1.84435E-05	9.45322E-05	-2.86526E-05	7.414E-05	0.000166	0.000135
해외주식	0.002113688	-2.86526E-05	0.003344683	0.000177623	0.002488	0.002172
해외채권	0.000250782	7.414E-05	0.000177623	0.000616644	0.000817	0.000498
해외 부동산	0.001065956	0.000166407	0.002487705	0.000817443	0.005016	0.003073
인프라	0.0007236	0.000135372	0.002172477	0.000497735	0.003073	0.00264

〈부표 1-14〉 6개 자산군의  $M+\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.13535392	0.000700851	0.080320155	0.009529723	0.040506	0.027497
한국채권	0.000700851	0.003497788	-0.001049203	0.002744478	0.006163	0.005013
해외주식	0.080320155	-0.001049203	0.125007567	0.00672087	0.092678	0.080811
해외채권	0.009529723	0.002744478	0.00672087	0.022833494	0.03032	0.018467
해외 부동산	0.040506334	0.006162594	0.092677637	0.030320422	0.185896	0.113911
인프라	0.027496806	0.005012511	0.080811053	0.018467151	0.113911	0.097843

다. 전망 2: 한국주식 10.0%, 해외주식 11.0%, 해외채권 2.21%, 해외부동산 10.6%

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q^T = (0.10 \ 0.11 \ 0.0221 \ 0.106),$$

$$\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0.131791974 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.121662884 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.022217 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.180880504 \end{pmatrix}$$

1)  $\tau=1$ 

〈부표 1-15〉 6개 자산군의 균형기대수익률

	균형기대수익률(no view)	$\Pi^*$ (with views)
한국주식	0.09140985	0.090632389
한국채권	0.000570901	0.000991229
해외주식	0.138273309	0.126521435
해외채권	0.017181426	0.019260314
해외부동산	0.118193581	0.109260198
인프라	0.09836368	0.089886834

〈부표 1-16〉 6개 자산군의  $\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.131792	0.000682408	0.078206467	0.009279	0.039440378	0.026773
한국채권	0.000682	0.003403255	-0.00102055	0.00267	0.005996187	0.004877
해외주식	0.078206	-0.00102055	0.121662884	0.006543	0.090189931	0.078639
해외채권	0.009279	0.002670338	0.006543247	0.022217	0.02950298	0.017969
해외 부동산	0.03944	0.005996187	0.090189931	0.029503	0.180880504	0.110839
인프라	0.026773	0.004877139	0.078638576	0.017969	0.110838537	0.095203

〈부표 1-17〉 6개 자산군의  $M$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.058555989	0.00026737	0.020969003	0.001854856	0.001955	-0.00137
한국채권	0.00026737	0.003161976	-0.001439211	0.001141528	0.002734	0.003155
해외주식	0.020969003	-0.001439211	0.048629212	-0.0007676	0.024442	0.02859
해외채권	0.001854856	0.001141528	-0.0007676	0.010424689	0.007837	0.004855
해외 부동산	0.001954547	0.002733594	0.024442351	0.007836748	0.075885	0.041804
인프라	-0.001373838	0.003154725	0.028589831	0.004854983	0.041804	0.047459

〈부표 1-18〉 6개 자산군의  $M+\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.190347963	0.000949778	0.09917547	0.011133797	0.041395	0.025399
한국채권	0.000949778	0.006565231	-0.002459761	0.003811866	0.00873	0.008032
해외주식	0.09917547	-0.002459761	0.170292096	0.005775647	0.114632	0.107228
해외채권	0.011133797	0.003811866	0.005775647	0.032641538	0.03734	0.022824
해외 부동산	0.041394925	0.00872978	0.114632282	0.037339728	0.256765	0.152643
인프라	0.025399367	0.008031865	0.107228407	0.022824399	0.152643	0.142661



2)  $\tau=1/6$ 

〈부표 1-19〉 6개 자산군의 균형기대수익률

	균형기대수익률(no view)	$\Pi^*$ (with views)
한국주식	0.09140985	0.090364453
한국채권	0.000570901	0.00065378
해외주식	0.138273309	0.134591886
해외채권	0.017181426	0.017579616
해외부동산	0.118193581	0.115116808
인프라	0.09836368	0.095718969

〈부표 1-20〉 6개 자산군의  $\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.131792	0.000682408	0.078206467	0.009279	0.039440378	0.026773
한국채권	0.000682	0.003403255	-0.00102055	0.00267	0.005996187	0.004877
해외주식	0.078206	-0.00102055	0.121662884	0.006543	0.090189931	0.078639
해외채권	0.009279	0.002670338	0.006543247	0.022217	0.02950298	0.017969
해외 부동산	0.03944	0.005996187	0.090189931	0.029503	0.180880504	0.110839
인프라	0.026773	0.004877139	0.078638576	0.017969	0.110838537	0.095203

〈부표 1-21〉 6개 자산군의  $M$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.017793894	7.12452E-05	0.009359131	0.00098859	0.003695	0.002341
한국채권	7.12452E-05	0.000555083	-0.000224713	0.000363651	0.000808	0.000703
해외주식	0.009359131	-0.000224713	0.015803564	0.000469373	0.010721	0.009929
해외채권	0.00098859	0.000363651	0.000469373	0.00307783	0.003539	0.002135
해외 부동산	0.003694932	0.000808363	0.010721493	0.003538856	0.023875	0.014278
인프라	0.002340879	0.000703074	0.009928827	0.002134549	0.014278	0.012972

〈부표 1-22〉 6개 자산군의  $M+\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.149585868	0.000753653	0.087565598	0.010267531	0.043135	0.029114
한국채권	0.000753653	0.003958338	-0.001245263	0.00303399	0.006805	0.00558
해외주식	0.087565598	-0.001245263	0.137466448	0.00701262	0.100911	0.088567
해외채권	0.010267531	0.00303399	0.00701262	0.025294679	0.033042	0.020104
해외 부동산	0.04313531	0.006804549	0.100911425	0.033041835	0.204756	0.125116
인프라	0.029114085	0.005580213	0.088567403	0.020103965	0.125116	0.108175

3)  $\tau=1/36$ 

〈부표 1-23〉 6개 자산군의 균형기대수익률

	균형기대수익률(no view)	$\Pi^*$ (with views)
한국주식	0.09140985	0.0911504
한국채권	0.000570901	0.000584171
해외주식	0.138273309	0.137534017
해외채권	0.017181426	0.017240224
해외부동산	0.118193581	0.117558366
인프라	0.09836368	0.097831701

〈부표 1-24〉 6개 자산군의  $\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.131792	0.000682408	0.078206467	0.009279	0.039440378	0.026773
한국채권	0.000682	0.003403255	-0.00102055	0.00267	0.005996187	0.004877
해외주식	0.078206	-0.00102055	0.121662884	0.006543	0.090189931	0.078639
해외채권	0.009279	0.002670338	0.006543247	0.022217	0.02950298	0.017969
해외 부동산	0.03944	0.005996187	0.090189931	0.029503	0.180880504	0.110839
인프라	0.026773	0.004877139	0.078638576	0.017969	0.110838537	0.095203

〈부표 1-25〉 6개 자산군의  $M$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.003517972	1.72252E-05	0.002042067	0.000236764	0.000988	0.000665
한국채권	1.72252E-05	9.41393E-05	-3.05834E-05	7.14778E-05	0.00016	0.000132
해외주식	0.002042067	-3.05834E-05	0.003222498	0.000157912	0.002351	0.002071
해외채권	0.000236764	7.14778E-05	0.000157912	0.000596377	0.000771	0.000468
해외 부동산	0.000988091	0.000159967	0.002350818	0.000770895	0.004806	0.002932
인프라	0.000665046	0.000131599	0.002071461	0.000468459	0.002932	0.002543

〈부표 1-26〉 6개 자산군의  $M+\Sigma$  행렬

	한국주식	한국채권	해외주식	해외채권	해외부동산	인프라
한국주식	0.135309947	0.000699633	0.080248534	0.009515705	0.040428	0.027438
한국채권	0.000699633	0.003497395	-0.001051134	0.002741816	0.006156	0.005009
해외주식	0.080248534	-0.001051134	0.124885382	0.006701158	0.092541	0.08071
해외채권	0.009515705	0.002741816	0.006701158	0.022813226	0.030274	0.018438
해외 부동산	0.040428469	0.006156154	0.092540749	0.030273875	0.185686	0.11377
인프라	0.027438251	0.005008739	0.080710037	0.018437874	0.11377	0.097746

### 제3절 GPIF의 전략적 자산배분과 전술적 운용의 최근 동향

Sadayuki Horie (Committee member, GPIF of Japan,  
Nomura Research Institute)



野村総合研究所

## Recent change in strategic asset allocation and Tactical management of GPIF of Japan

October 2015

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This statement expresses my personal opinion or  
belief, and does not express my institution's  
official views

## Who I am?

### Appointed to Several Advisory Committees by Japanese Government

#### In the Past (July 2013-March 2015)

- **Public Pension Fund Reform:** Advisory panel member focused on increasing the sophistication of the management of public/quasi-public funds by Japanese government (July-November 2013)
- **Asset Manager Reform:** Member, Council of Experts for the Japanese version of the Stewardship Code by FSA (August 2013-February 2014)
- **Corporate Governance Reform:** Member, Council of Experts concerning the Corporate Governance Code by FSA/Tokyo Stock Exchange (August 2014-March 2015)

#### Current (April 2014-Present): part-time job

- **Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF) Investment Advisory Committee:** Deputy Chairman (April 2014 to present)
- Head, Policy Asset Allocation sub-committee (June-October 2014)
- Head, Governance Counsel (October 2014 to present)
- **Governance Reform of Public Pension Funds by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare:** Sub-Committee Member (November 2014 to present)

## 2014 - 2016 Action Plan Map of GPIF & other related parties

### Other uncertainties: Governance structure change

Organization Time frame	GPIF	Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare	Japanese Government
November 2013			Reform recommendation
March 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Announced infrastructure investments with OMERS etc. in next 5 years (2.7 billion dollars)</li> <li>• Replaced Japanese equity managers to much focus on benchmark agnostic managers, smart beta, quantitative strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decided on expected return of GPIF <math>= (\text{wage growth rate}) + 1.7\%</math> (6 years ago, WGR+1.6%)</li> <li>• Downside risk to underperform nominal wage increase should not be larger than that of 100% domestic bonds</li> </ul>	Less regulations on GPIF such as cost constraints
April 2014	Replaced most investment committee members		
May 2014	Stewardship code signature		
June 2014		Finalized ALM study (future cash-flow estimation)	Announced growth strategy of financial industries
Oct - November 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asset allocation change</li> <li>• Hired new CIO</li> </ul>	• Approved policy asset allocation change	
Dec 2014 - March 2016	• Governance Council (Investment Principles)	• Governance structure reform committee	

## Adoption of New Policy Asset Mix

Equity 50% (Japanese 25%, International 25%), Bond 50% (J:35%, I:15%)

	J. Bonds	J. Stocks	I. Bonds	I. Stocks	Short-Term
Target	60%	12%	11%	12%	5%
Range	± 8%	± 6%	± 5%	± 5%	-
↓					
New Target	35% <sub>(38%)</sub>	25% <sub>(23%)</sub>	15% <sub>(13%)</sub>	25% <sub>(22%)</sub> ← (June 2015) (3%)	
New Range	± 10%	± 9%	± 4%	± 8%	

(Source) GPIF

### 1. Policy Asset Mix

- The reserve asset must achieve "Real 1.7%"
- Downside risk to underperform nominal wage increase should not be larger than that of portfolio comprised solely of domestic bonds

### 2. Alternative Investments (Infrastructure, Private Equities, Real Estates and Other Assets)

- Alternative investment will be made within 5% of total portfolio, in accordance with development of dedicated team

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## Strategic Asset Allocation Change (1)

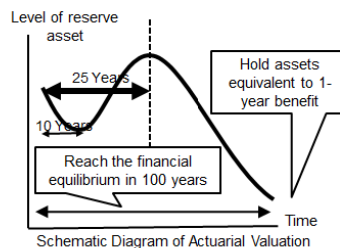
Procedure to change strategic asset allocation in October 2014

### 1. Target Return

- Given the present assessment and projection on the pension finance ("Actuarial Valuation"), the reserve asset must achieve a 1.7% "Real Investment Return" (nominal investment return less nominal wage increase) with the lowest risk while maintaining liquidity necessary for the pension benefits.

### 2. Assumed Investment Horizon

- According to the Actuarial Valuation, the reserve asset level is to decrease for 10 years (payout is larger than contribution), which is followed by 15 years increase (payout is smaller than contribution). Then, the reserve asset level will decrease again. Hence, the assumed investment horizon was set to be 25 years (10+15years), beyond which the reserve asset is expected to start declining and investment policy should be more focused on the preservation of liquidity.



(Source) GPIF

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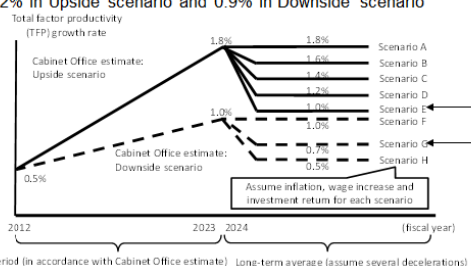
4

## Strategic Asset Allocation Change (2)

### Procedure to change strategic asset allocation in October 2014

#### 3. Assumed two scenarios

- Instead of a long-term equilibrium rate, domestic bond return is based upon a scenario that interest rates are expected to rise for 10 years. This scenario is consistent with the Actuarial Valuation, conducted by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- We assumed two scenarios on Japan's economic growth. Among scenarios in the Actuarial Valuation, "Upside Scenario" (Scenario E in the Actuarial Valuation) is chosen, because the investment target in Scenario E is highest and able to secure necessary investment return in any scenario in the Actuarial Valuation. "Downside Scenario" (Scenario G) is chosen, because interest rate levels in Scenario G are most consistent with current Yen yield curve.
- Future real long-term interest rates are set to be 2.7% in Upside Scenario and 1.9% in Downside Scenario respectively (Future inflation rates are set to be 1.2% in Upside scenario and 0.9% in Downside scenario respectively.).



(Source) GPIF

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Current period (in accordance with Cabinet Office estimate) Long-term average (assume several decelerations)

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## Strategic Asset Allocation Change (3)

### Procedure to change strategic asset allocation in October 2014

#### 4. Assumption of Returns

- For domestic bonds, the average rate of return over the anticipated investment period, calculated based on recent long-term interest-rate scenarios as used in the actuarial valuation, is applied. With regard to expected returns of domestic equities, international bonds and international equities, we used a short-term interest rate plus respective risk premiums.

	Domestic bonds	Domestic equities	International bonds	International equities	Short-term assets	Wage Increase
<b>Upside Scenario (%)</b>	-0.2(2.6)	3.2(6.0)	0.9(3.7)	3.6(6.4)	-1.7(1.1)	(2.8)
<b>Downside Scenario (%)</b>	-0.1(2.0)	3.1(5.2)	1.4(3.5)	4.1(6.2)	-1.1(1.0)	(2.1)

Note: Figures above indicate real returns. Figures in parentheses indicate nominal returns with the rate of increase in wages added.

(Source) GPIF

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## Strategic Asset Allocation Change (4)

### Procedure to change strategic asset allocation in October 2014

#### 5. Assumption of Risks and Correlations

- We estimated the risks (standard deviation) and the correlations among 4 assets using historical data for the past 20 years\*.

	Domestic bonds	Domestic equities	International bonds	International equities	Short-term assets	Wage Increase
Standard Deviation (%)	4.7	25.1	12.6	27.3	0.5	1.9
Correlation	Domestic bonds	Domestic equities	International bonds	International equities	Short-term assets	Wage Increase
Domestic bonds	1.00					
Domestic equities	-0.16	1.00				
International bonds	0.25	0.04	1.00			
International equities	0.09	0.64	0.57	1.00		
Short-term assets	0.12	-0.10	-0.15	-0.14	1.00	
Wage Increase	0.18	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.35	1.00

(Note) In estimating the risk of domestic bonds, the extension of duration in the future was taken into consideration.

(Source) GPIF

## Strategic Asset Allocation Change (5)

### Procedure to change strategic asset allocation in October 2014

#### 6. Profiles of Policy Asset Mix

- We identified a portfolio which meets the return requirement (nominal wage increase plus 1.7%) in both Upside and Downside Scenarios, and examined whether probability to underperform nominal wage increase ("Lower Partial Probability") is smaller than all-domestic-bond portfolio. Moreover, Expected Shortfall of the portfolio is found smallest.

	Real Return	Nominal Return	Standard Deviation	Lower Partial Probability	Expected Shortfall (Normal Distribution)	Expected Shortfall (Empirical Distribution) (Note2)
Upside Scenario (%)	1.77	4.57	12.8	44.4	9.45	11.2
Downside Scenario (%)	1.98	4.08	12.8	43.8	9.38	11.2
(Reference) Profiles of All-Domestic-Bond Portfolio						
Upside Scenario (%)	-0.20	2.60	4.7	51.7	3.86	3.52
Downside Scenario (%)	-0.10	2.00	4.7	50.8	3.83	3.48

(Note 1) Although the return requirement is 1.7%, we assume a 2% allocation to short-term assets whose returns are very low. Hence, 1.7% target is adjusted to 1.77% in Upside Scenario and 1.76% in Downside Scenario respectively.

(Note 2) "Expected Shortfall (Empirical Distribution)" is supplementarily estimated by Monte Carlo simulation based on historical data (Empirical Distribution) with consideration that equities may have larger downside probability than expected ("Tail Risk").

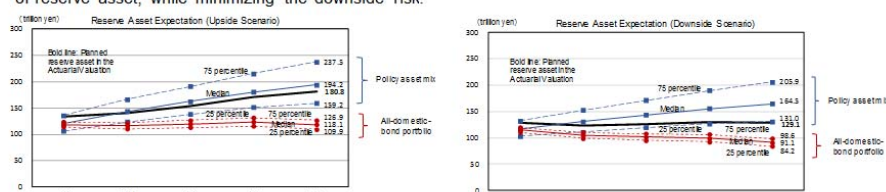
(Source) GPIF



## Strategic Asset Allocation Change (6) Procedure to change strategic asset allocation in October 2014

### 7. Preserving Necessary Reserve Asset

- It is important to verify the degree of risk (long-term probability) that a certain policy asset mix may fall below the reserve asset which the Actuarial Valuation assumes. In order to estimate how new asset policy mix performs in comparison with the assumed level of reserve asset, we made a simulation 100,000 times for each scenario and looked into the distribution. The results show that the probability that New Asset Policy Mix falls below the assumed level of reserve asset in year of 2039 is 40% in Upside Scenario and 25% in Downside Scenario respectively.
- We also conducted a similar simulation for all-domestic-bond portfolio and the result indicates that this hypothetical portfolio always fall below the assumed level of reserve asset in Upside and Downside scenario.
- Based upon the analysis from f to g, the new asset policy mix is the most efficient to achieve the assumed level of reserve asset, while minimizing the downside risk.



(Note) "Reserve Asset Expectation" is expressed as real reserve asset (present value discounted by nominal wage increase).

(Source) GPIF

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## Strategic Asset Allocation Change (7) Procedure to change strategic asset allocation in October 2014

### 7. Preserving Necessary Reserve Asset (continue from previous page)

- Hypothetically, if this policy asset mix had been implemented 10 years ago and the average market rate of return on each asset had been applied over the past 10 years (fiscal 2004-2013), the highest rate of return and amount of returns would have been 16.5% and \18.1 trillion in fiscal 2012 (cf. actual figures are 10.2% and \11.2 trillion), and the lowest would have been -21.2% and -\26.2 trillion in fiscal 2008 (cf. actual figures are minus 7.6% and minus \9.3 trillion). While the variation in single-year earnings would have increased, the rate of return over 10 years would have been 4.3% annualized in the new policy mix, which is higher than the 3.2% actual return in the previous policy asset mix.

#### ■Reference: comparison with the previous policy asset mix

- With the same economic assumptions as used in the new policy asset mix, the previous policy asset mix, effective prior to October 31 2014 (60% domestic bonds, 12% domestic equities, 11% international bonds, 12% international equities, 5% short-term assets), shows the following simulated results. In either scenario, the new policy asset mix clearly secures estimated reserves greater than the previous policy asset mix.

[Profiles of Previous Policy Asset Mix]

	Real Return	Nominal Return	Standard Deviation	Lower Partial Probability	Expected Shortfall (Normal Distribution)	Expected Shortfall (Empirical Distribution)
Upside Scenario (%)	0.71	3.51	7.0	45.8	5.22	6.19
Downside Scenario (%)	0.90	3.00	7.0	44.8	5.16	6.16

(Source) GPIF

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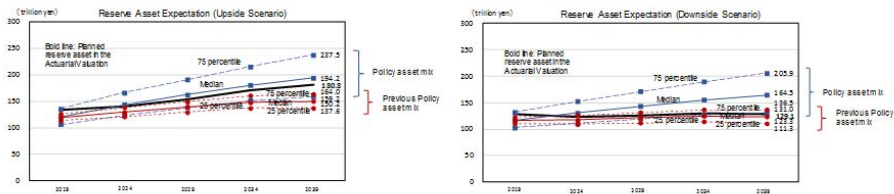


## Strategic Asset Allocation Change (8)

### Procedure to change strategic asset allocation in October 2014

#### 7. Preserving Necessary Reserve Asset (continue from previous page)

[Long-term simulated results under the previous policy asset mix]



(Source) GPIF

## Future of Equity Management in Public Pension Funds

### Combination between beta diversification and high alpha managers

Example: Japanese Equity in GPIF

Past  
(March 2013)

Type	Fund	¥ (Trillions)	Traditional Active:
Passive	TOPIX	¥ 14	¥ 3.7 Trillion (TOPIX/R/N)

80:20

Manager Structure Changed  
In March 2014

92:8

Current  
(March 2015)

Type	Fund	¥ (Trillions)	Enhanced Index:
Beta 1	TOPIX	¥ 23.6	¥ 0.6 Trillion
Beta 2	JPX Nikkei400	¥ 1.7	
Beta 3	MSCI Japan *	¥ 2.2	
Beta 4	S&P GIVI	¥ 0.6	Pure Active:
Beta 5	Fundamental Index	¥ 0.8	¥ 2.0 Trillion (other benchmarks)

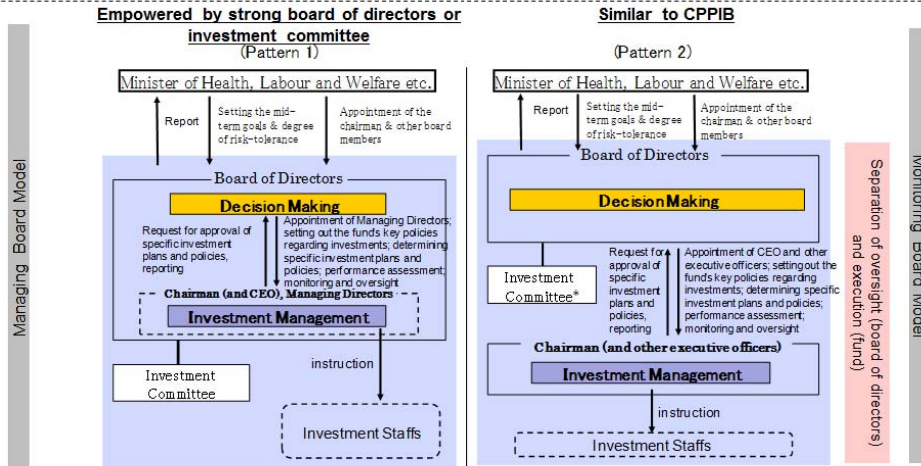
Smart Beta

\* Includes J-REIT, Russell/Nomura Prime

Depending on the size of future alpha  
Foreign Bond 70:30 → ?  
2015 October

(Source) Nomura Research Institute based on GPIF material & interviews with asset managers

## Desirable Governance Structure of GPIF Pursuit to Pattern 2 but making the new GPIF law would be tough job




(\*) The board deliberates and decides on the key goals and main policies such as policy asset mix and asset classes, while more specific investment plan and policies are deliberated and decided at the investment committee consisting of the members of the board and others where appropriate. Establishment of others sub-committees such as risk management committee and governance committee should also be considered.

(Source) NRI based on "Panel for Sophisticating the Management of Public Funds", 2013 November 20th

## 제4절 연기금의 전략적 자산배분

Pranay Gupta (Research Fellow, Centre for Asset Management Research and Investments, National University of Singapore and Director-Curriculum, CFA Institute)



WHAT SHOULD PENSION FUNDS CONSIDER IN  
(STRATEGIC) ASSET ALLOCATION

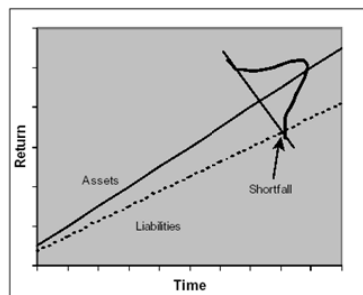
PRANAY GUPTA

October 30, 2015

## OBJECTIVE OF ALL ASSET OWNERS

For all types of asset owners: SWFs, Pensions, Corporate Plans, Individuals -

- Objective of a target absolute return.
- Constraint of risk allowed
- Theoretically a long term investment horizon, but practically marked to market at higher frequency – generally quarterly/annually.
- Structural and/or regulatory stop loss at defined asset-liability gap level.



Source : Gupta P., et. al, Skill Based Investment Management, Journal of Investment Management, Vol 4, No 1, Q1 2006.

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## THE INVESTMENT AND ORGANIZATION PROBLEM

- **The Investment Problem**
  - Better Allocation Process
  - Better Manager Selection
  - Better Tail Risk Management
- Case Study (2013) : A new China SWF :
  - No legacy organization issues
- **Organization / Structural Constraints**
  - Complexity and Governance constraints
  - Cost Constraint
  - Home bias
  - Development and/or Social objectives
  - Operational constraint
  - Risk Aversion

Case Study (2001-2006) : Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP → APG Investments

- Transformation of a \$300bn government pension plan over 5 years

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THE INVESTMENT PROBLEM

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*What would you do, if you had to set up a new \$100bn  
pension fund....  
.....with a clean sheet of paper ?*

*Would you arrive at the same investment and  
organization structure that is prevalent in most pension  
funds today ?*

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## THE TRADITIONAL INVESTMENT PROCESS



There seems to be a gross misallocation of resources in the current structure  
**Asset Allocation** may be the key to a better portfolio ..... not manager selection

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## ASSUMPTIONS / BELIEFS OF THE TRADITIONAL INVESTMENT PROCESS

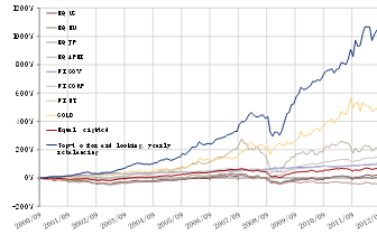
1. Investing in multiple asset classes provides diversification to the portfolio.
2. Equity investment provides a long term risk premium, and is a hedge against inflation.
3. Silos provide clear separation of asset class skills.
4. Decision structure provides clear alpha-beta separation.
5. Active management adds alpha, which is not correlated with market return.
6. You should diversify alpha by hiring multiple active or enhanced managers.
7. Structure of asset management organizations suits this asset class implementation.

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## WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR REEVALUATION ?

Short Name	Description	Ann. Mean	Ann. Vol.	Sharpe Ratio	Max DD	ER / MaxDD
EQUUS	MSCI USA	3.2%	16.1%	0.05	51%	0.02
EQUEU	MSCI Europe	2.1%	16.7%	-0.02	50%	-0.01
EQUIP	MSCI Japan	-2.6%	18.2%	-0.27	57%	-0.09
EQAPEX	MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex JP	12.6%	22.6%	0.45	62%	0.17
FI GOV	Barclays Global Agg. Gov (H)	5.7%	3.4%	1.01	4%	0.83
FI CORP	BofA ML Global Broad Corp (H)	6.2%	4.3%	0.87	11%	0.34
FI HY	BofA ML Global High Yield (H)	8.5%	11.0%	0.55	33%	0.18
GOLD	Gold spot price	17.2%	17.5%	0.84	26%	0.58



Descriptive statistics. 'H' indicates FX hedged. Equity indices all FX unhedged. FI CORP selected as BofA Merrill Lynch rather than Barclays due to its longer history. Correlation over the intersecting period is 99.5%. Mean calculated as arithmetic. Sharpe ratio calculated using the one-year US treasury yield. 'ER / MaxDD' is excess return (over risk-free) divided by maximum drawdown.

Performance of the eight asset classes defined in Table 1. Also included are the equally weighted portfolio and the portfolio equally weighted in the top two performing indices over the subsequent year, rebalanced end of September each year.

Source : Gupta P. and Skalsjo S., Rethinking the Asset Allocation Approach for Large Plan Sponsors, SSRN Working Paper, Jan 2013

- The poor characteristics of asset classes has meant that all asset owners have been ransom to a single risk in their portfolio – the amount of equity exposure.
- The current investment structure has not safeguarded any plan from the risk of substantial drawdown.

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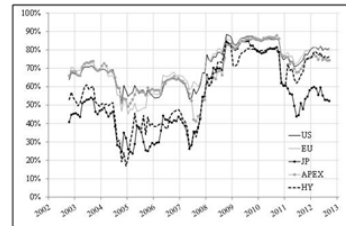
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## DIVERSIFICATION BETWEEN ASSET CLASSES IS LIMITED

## Equity Correlations

Rolling correlations of five major indices. Each line represents the average of the index's correlation with the other four, using monthly total returns over preceding 24 months. Time period Sep 2000 – Sep 2012, monthly returns.

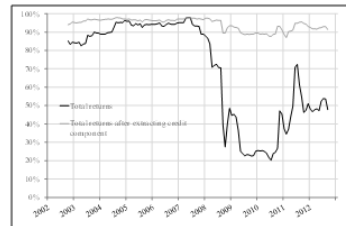
	US Equities	Europe Equities	Japan Equities	APEX Equities	Global High Yield
US Equities	100.0%	90.7%	60.6%	81.1%	69.1%
Europe Equities	90.7%	100.0%	65.3%	77.8%	64.9%
Japan Equities	60.6%	65.3%	100.0%	63.1%	53.4%
APEX Equities	81.1%	77.8%	63.1%	100.0%	73.3%
Global High Yield	69.1%	64.9%	53.4%	73.3%	100.0%



## Fixed Income Correlations

Correlations between Corporates and Sovereigns. Time period Sep 2000 – Sep 2012, monthly returns. Credit component extracted by multiplying duration with the change in the asset swap spread (each item as aggregate over the index).

Asset Class	Correlation between Corporates and Sovereigns
Total returns	56.0%
Total returns after extracting credit component	93.1%



- Rise in correlations between asset classes no longer provides the same level of diversification

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## ALTERNATIVES AER CORRELATED WITH ONE ANOTHER

**Liquid Hedge Fund Correlations**

Rolling correlations of four HFR indices. Each line represents the average of the index's correlation with the other three. Calculations based on monthly total returns over the preceding 24 months. Time period Sep 2000 – Sep 2012, monthly returns.

HFR Sub-index	Equity Hedge	Event-Driven	Macro	Relative Value
Equity Hedge	100.0%	93.0%	46.3%	80.5%
Event-Driven	93.0%	100.0%	40.7%	83.3%
Macro	46.3%	40.7%	100.0%	26.6%
Relative Value	80.5%	83.3%	26.6%	100.0%

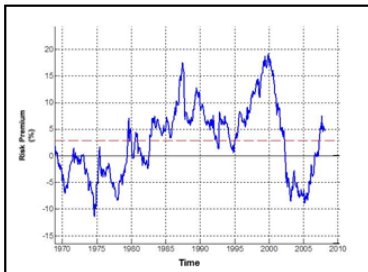


- Liquid alternative strategies are correlated with the broader markets, and also correlated with each other.

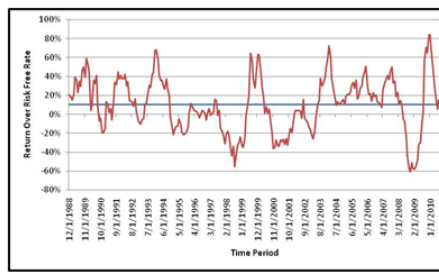
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## HARNESSING RISK PREMIUM IS NOT AS CERTAIN AS PORTRAYED



US Equity Risk Premium : Rolling 3 year total returns of S&P500 Index. Time period : 1965-2008



Global Emerging Equity Risk Premium : Rolling 3 year total returns of MSCI World Index. Time period : 1985-2011

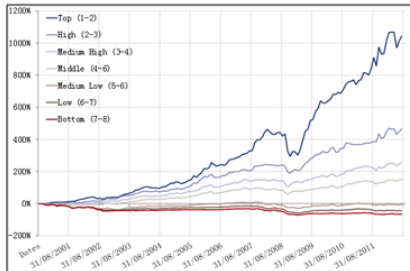
- Risk premium of equities is not as stable as a long term studies would imply.
- The reality of asset owners being sensitive to intra-horizon drawdowns, creates a mismatch between the investment horizon used for risk premium calculations and the real portfolio risk.

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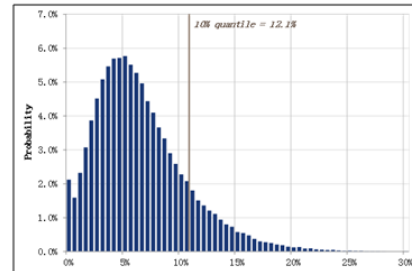
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### THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE WITH THE CURRENT STRUCTURE



Performance of portfolios with perfect foresight over the following year, rebalanced yearly end of September. Each portfolio is equally weighted in two indices, from the dark blue line invested in the top two performers, down to the red line invested in the worst two.



Top (1-2). Frequency diagram for the 12 month maximum drawdown. Based on 10,000 simulations of 12 monthly returns with annual volatility and mean as of Top (1-2).

- Even with perfect foresight, the current structure would result in a substantial portfolio drawdown. The basic framework needs further thought.

### LIMITATIONS OF THE CURRENT ALLOCATION FRAMEWORK

1. Single investment process for allocation, with no strategy diversification.
2. Single time horizon for asset class forecasts. Minimal use of time diversification in portfolio allocation decisions.
3. No incorporation of intra-horizon risk aversion. No structural mechanism to prevent the plan reaching a maximum drawdown threshold
4. Structural misalignment of all investment processes to relative return objectives, after allocation has been done.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR ANY REVISED SOLUTION

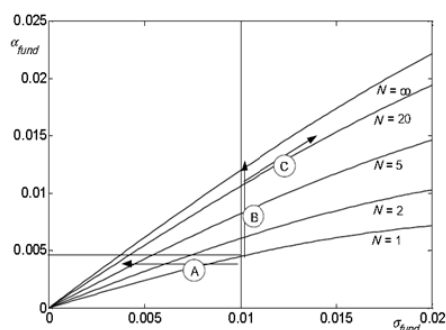
- The dependence of the portfolio on a single parameter : weight of equities in the portfolio and performance of equity markets needs to be reduced.
- Structure cannot rely on skill in timing equity markets.
- Definition of risk needs to cater for intra-horizon drawdown.
- Structure should facilitate a mechanism to prevent drawdown beyond a pre-specified drawdown threshold.
- Structure should facilitate appropriate position of hybrid asset products and alternatives in a robust manner.
- Analysis of level of alpha and beta in a product or portfolio segment needs to be known, so that fees can be calibrated appropriately, but this does not necessitate the portfolio to be segmented in this manner.
- The risk of the portfolio in any dimension should be known accurately at any time.
- The system should be flexible enough to allow changes relatively quickly.

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### INCORPORATE MULTIPLE PROCESSES WITH DIFFERENT TIME HORIZONS

- Using a multi-dimensional structure in every part of the investment process enables multiple return drivers and avoids a single point of failure.
- How do you incorporate multiple time horizons in the asset allocation process ?
- How do you look at risk in a multi-dimensional manner ?



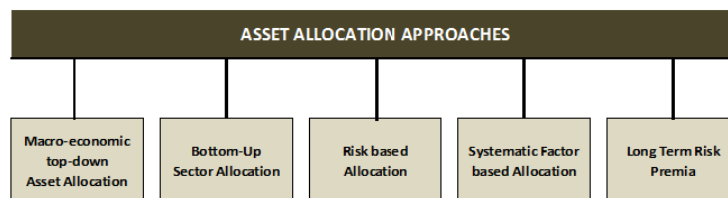
*Evolution of Risk and Return in a Multi-alpha fund, as number of alpha sources (N) moved from 1 to infinity.  
Source : Gupta P., et. al, Skill Based Investment Management, Journal of Investment Management, Vol 4, No 1, Q1 2006.*

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### USING A MULTI-STRATEGY APPROACH TO ALLOCATION

- Asset allocation ignores risk; Risk Allocation ignores views. Is there a best of both worlds ? Which silos should you allocate to - asset classes, geographies or factors ? Should one be active or Passive? Should allocation be top down or bottom up?
- We propose a diverse set of exposure allocation methodologies in a multi-strategy framework to achieve process diversification, making the portfolio stable in all market regimes.
- In addition, this gives the ability to allocate more capital/risk to the methodology which is more likely to work in the current market regime, giving an additional layer of control.



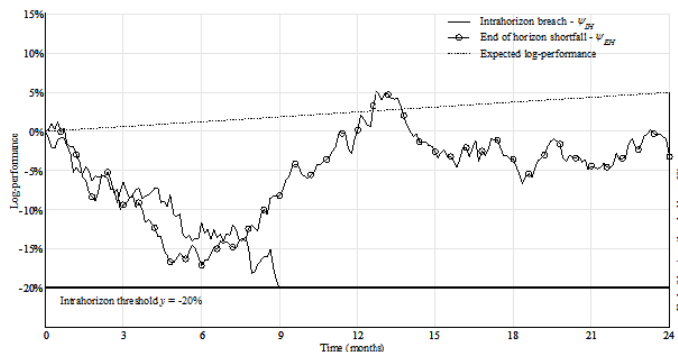
*Investment Process based classification of asset allocation methodologies*

Source : Gupta P., et. al, Rethinking the asset allocation approach for plan sponsors, 2013, SSRN Working Paper

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### DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A TRUE RISK MEASURE



*Illustration of the risk decomposition in intra-horizon and end of horizon risk.*

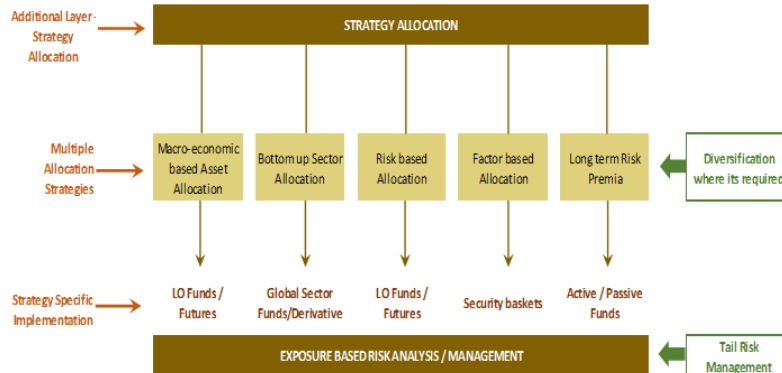
Source : Gupta P., et. al, Specifying and Managing Tail Risk in Portfolios, 2013, SSRN Working Paper

- Recognize that risk can be intra-horizon as well as end of horizon draw-down.
- How do you trade-off long term performance with short term draw-downs : in asset allocation, with managers, with securities ?

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## A PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION



- Focus of improvement shifts to the allocation process, where it is required most. Choice of active or passive implementation becomes a secondary choice.
- Additional strategy allocation layer to manage strategy risk, along with an overlay to manage tail risk.

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## THE INVESTMENT PROBLEM ALONG WITH AN ORGANIZATION CONSTRAINT

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## THE ABP EXPERIENCE – THE STARTING POINT

- **Starting Point (~ 2001)**
  - EUR 200bn in assets
  - Approximately 20% below liabilities
  - Small internal team in MoF doing asset allocation
  - Almost all assets managed passively externally
  - Little exposure to illiquid or alternatives
  - Majority investment in Dutch Government Bonds
  - Similar situation with many other smaller Dutch pensionfunds
- **Pros**
  - Minimal complexity – easy to explain
  - Low governance requirements
  - Minimal expense ratio
  - High Home bias
  - Minimal operational requirements
- **Cons**
  - No asset class or global diversification
  - **Unlikely to bridge asset-liability gap with existing strategy**

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## THE ABP EXPERIENCE – THE BASIC OPTIONS

- **Option 1 : Retain current asset structure**
  - Possible in a closed economy – unlikely to be effective in an open economy
- **Option 2 : Increase Asset Classes**
  - Better allocation process
  - Increased operational requirements
  - Increased governance and complexity requirements
- **Option 3 : Increase Active Management**
  - Increased cost
  - Increased manager selection effort
  - Increased complexity requirements
- **Option 4 : Increase Internal Management**
  - Increased cost
  - Increased operational requirement
  - Increased governance requirements

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#### THE ABP EXPERIENCE – THE BASIC CONCLUSIONS

- A pure outsourced external active management solution will not be an option, as cost will be substantial.
- No matter what route is taken, structure will require :
  - Better operational capability
  - Increased understanding for management of investment complexity
  - Better investment governance
- Transitioning to a structure with enhanced capability (and demands) will be difficult while group is structurally within MOF.
- Not possible to implement a solution for all government linked pension funds across country independently.

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#### THE ABP EXPERIENCE – THE BUSINESS STRATEGY

##### THE NORTH STRATEGY

- Create ABP Investments as a 100% subsidiary of ABP, while retaining governance structure, but with independent management structure.
- ABP Investments to be responsible for the management of all assets of ABP.
- ABP Investments to become the leading pensionfund manager in the Netherlands, by hiring global talent, have internal operational capability.
- ABP Investments to subsequently transition to a multi-client architecture, and manage assets of other smaller Dutch pension funds.

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## THE ABP EXPERIENCE – THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- Increase Asset Class segments
  - Diversify into alternatives, illiquids
  - Diversify globally
- Increase Active Management
  - Transition assets from external passive to internal active
- Increase Internal Management
  - Hire internal active management teams, for simple active management
- Specialized External Management
  - Hire external managers in specialized segments or processes, not for simple active management.
- Portfolio Analysis
  - Design and implement a comprehensive portfolio analysis and risk management system.

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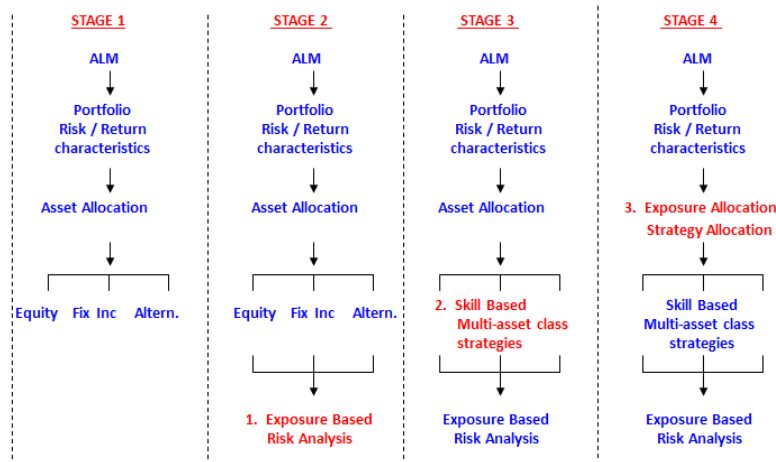
24

## THE ABP EXPERIENCE – THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Category	1994 € 84 bn	2004 € 170 <u>bn</u>
Capital Markets	93%	80%
Fixed Income	82%	43%
Equities	11%	37%
Alternatives	7%	20%
Real Estate	7%	10%
Commodities	-	2%
Private Equity	-	3%
Absolute Return	-	3%
Other	-	2%

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## TRANSITION TO A PROGRESSIVE RISK AND ALLOCATION



Source : Transitioning the Investment Process of ABP Investments, Netherlands

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## 1. EXPOSURE BASED RISK ANALYSIS

➤ Do you know .....

What is happening in every segment of the financial markets ? In which market regime do I perform poorly ? What will happen to my portfolio if interest rates move up by 25bps ?



Advanced Portfolio Diagnostics

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## 2. DISTINGUISHING SKILL FROM LUCK

	Intended	Unintended
<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Active Decision :</b> monitor achieved vs intended	Hedge exposure in implementation
<b>Risk Factor</b>	<b>Intended Side-effect :</b> retain but monitor	Constrain in portfolio construction

	Intended	Unintended
<b>+ve outcome</b>	<b>Skill -</b> Positive hit ratio	Needs Risk Management
<b>-ve outcome</b>	<b>Investment Process Risk -</b> Negative hit ratio	

	Intended	Unintended
<b>Exposure</b>	Active Decision : Overweight Global Technology	Greater exposure to US
<b>Risk Factor</b>	High Revision of Earnings Estimate	High Portfolio PE

- Decompose risk into intended and unintended
- Is your manager's return coming from real skill (or bad skill) or luck (or bad luck)?

Source: Gupta P. et al., "Skill Based Investment Management", Journal Of Investment Management, Vol. 4, No. 1, (2006), pp. 1-18

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## 3. FRAMEWORK FOR EXPOSURE ALLOCATION

➤ First Risk Factor : Market Beta

- Achieved in general by an allocation to Equities (Global/Developed/Country)
- Return achieved explained by standard CAPM Model

$$r_p(t) = \alpha_p + \beta_p r_M(t) + \varepsilon_p(t)$$

↑
↑
↑
↑
↑

Portfolio Xs   Alpha   Portf   Mkt xs   Residual  
 Return   Beta   Return

➤ Second Set of Risk Factors : Fama-French

- Achieved by overlaying common factors of Value and Size
- Return explained by Fama-French 3-factor model

$$r_p(t) = \alpha_p + \beta_{1p} r_M(t) + \beta_{2p} SMB(t) + \beta_{3p} HML(t) + \varepsilon_p(t)$$

↑
↑
↑
↑

Exposure   Size   Exposure   Value  
 to Size   Premium   to Value   Premium

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### 3. A GENERALIZED RISK EXPOSURE FRAMEWORK

$$r_p(t) - r_o(t) = \underbrace{[\lambda_1(t) b_1(t) + \dots + \lambda_p(t) b_p(t)]}_{\substack{\text{Commoditised beta} \\ \text{Traditional Beta space} \\ \text{Beta} = f(\text{instrument availability})}} + \underbrace{[\lambda_{p+1}(t) b_{p+1}(t) + \dots + \lambda_K(t) b_K(t)]}_{\substack{\text{Non-Commoditised beta} \\ \text{Traditional Alpha space} \\ \text{Alpha} = f(\text{non-commoditised beta})}}$$

- In a generalized framework, portfolio return is explained by a series of risk factors to which the portfolio takes exposure, and thus achieves return.
- Every characteristic of an investment is both a risk factor and return generator.
- Conceptually the list of factors can include anything, including subjective risk factors such as management change, restructuring, market shares etc.
- Portfolio exposure to a risk factor varies with time.
- Premium earned by the risk factor is also time-varying

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### 3. TRANSLATING INVESTMENT STRATEGIES INTO EXPOSURE CATEGORIES

- All investment strategies can be viewed as a collective exposure to defined risk factors, some being long term and static (traditional beta), and some being dynamic (traditional alpha).
- Strategy selection should be determined by the capability to add sustainable skill, and not within predefined silos.

	$r_p(t) = [\lambda_1(t) b_1(t) + \dots + \lambda_p(t) b_p(t)] + [\lambda_{p+1}(t) b_{p+1}(t) + \dots + \lambda_q(t) b_q(t)] + [\lambda_{q+1}(t) b_{q+1}(t) + \dots + \lambda_K(t) b_K(t)]$		
<b>Process Type</b>	Passive Indexing (market beta only)	Active Management (+ve exposure only)	Alternatives (+ve / -ve exposure)
<b>Investment Process</b>	Fundamental	Quantitative	Technical
<b>Product Type</b>	Top down Allocation	Bottom up Stock Selection	Relative Value
<b>Bias</b>	Value	Growth	Thematic

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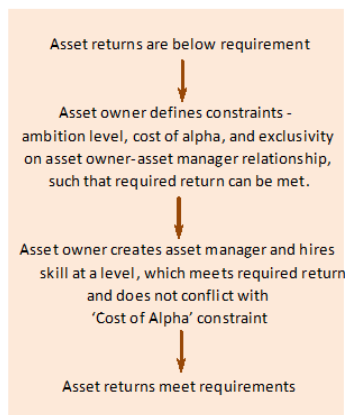
## THE ABP EXPERIENCE – IMPLICATIONS

- The aggregate risk of the portfolio will be actually aligned with what was intended.
- Strategies are no longer classified as active / passive or indexed / enhanced index or market cap weighted / fundamental weighted. They are classified into exposure based strategies and arbitrage based strategies.
- Fundamentally weighted, smart beta, risk weighted strategies are selected only because they provide a desired exposure, not because they happen to beat an existing market cap benchmark.
- Arbitrage strategies are selected because they provide return, without biased exposure ie: a simple value strategy beating a benchmark is not arbitrage.
- Portable alpha strategies become irrelevant.
- There is much greater control on the portfolio in all respects, including costs.

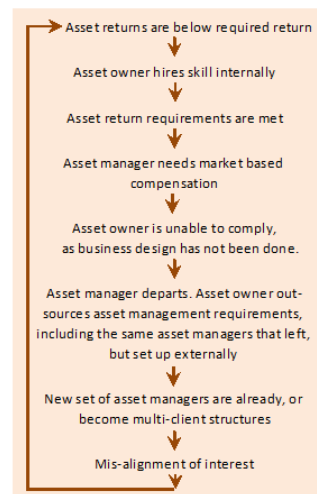
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## INTEGRATING THE BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT MODEL



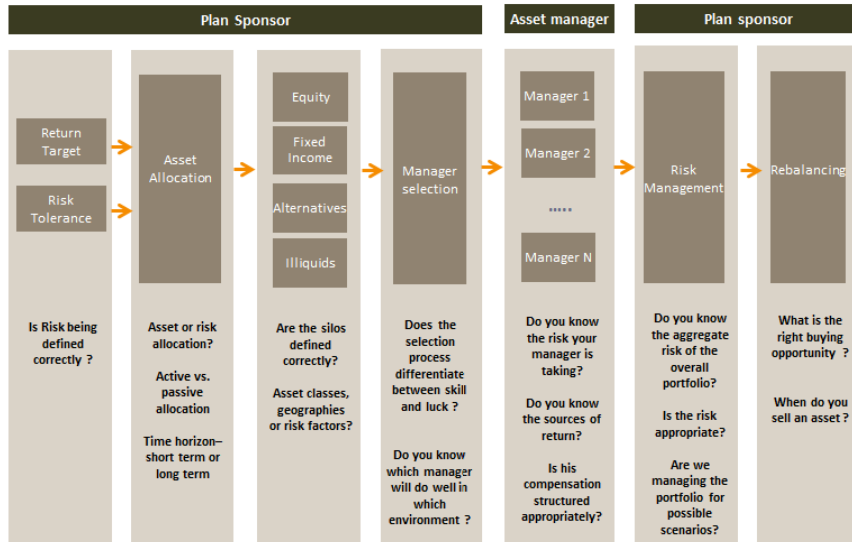
Synchronized Business and Investment Model



Asynchronous Business and Investment Model

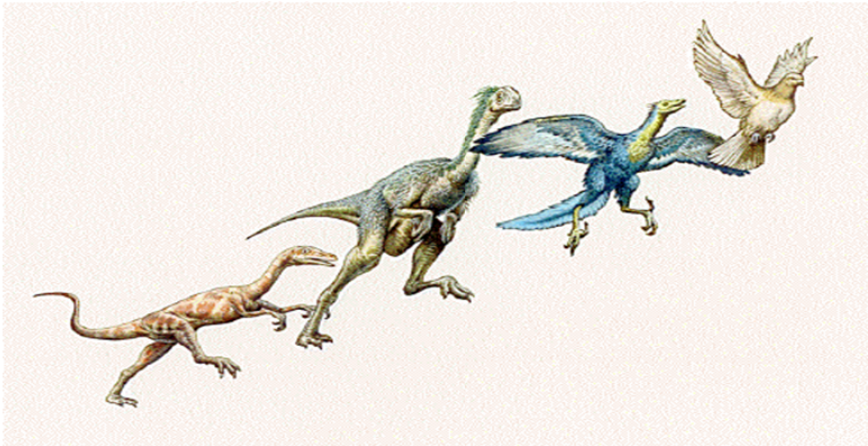
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## AREAS REQUIRING EVOLUTION



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Charles Darwin 1809-1882

“It is not the strongest of the species which survive, nor the most intelligent, but those most able to change”

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## 제5절 CPPIB, APG, CalPERS 자산배분의 비교

Jayne Bok(Head of Sovereign Advisory, Asia, Towers Watson)



복재인 부사장, CFA

2015.10.30

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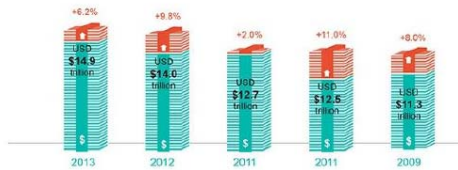


## Agenda



## P&I/TW 300 Key findings

### 1 Assets of the world's largest pension funds totalled:



### 2 Most large funds are in North America

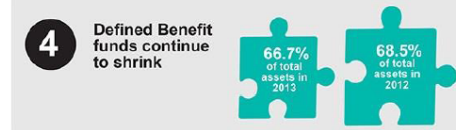


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### 3 Sovereign and public sector funds continue to grow



### 4 Defined Benefit funds continue to shrink



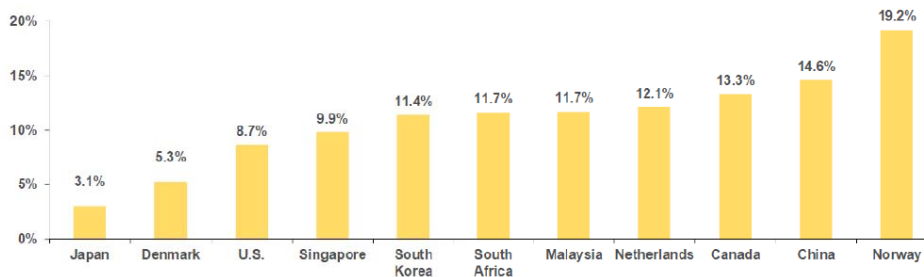
### 5 Defined Contribution funds showed healthy growth rate in 2013



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## P&I/TW 300

### 2009-2015 annualized growth of assets of top 20 funds – local currency



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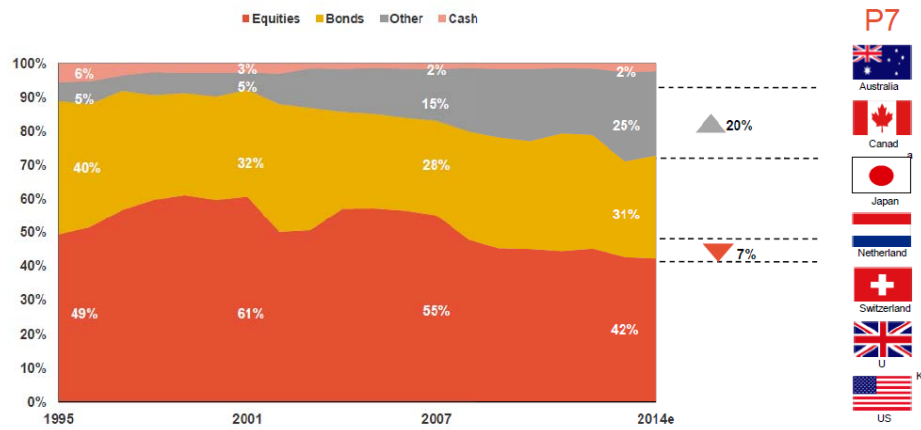


P&amp;I/TW 300

GPAS

Global Alternatives Survey

## Global Pension Assets Study 2015



Source: Towers Watson and secondary sources

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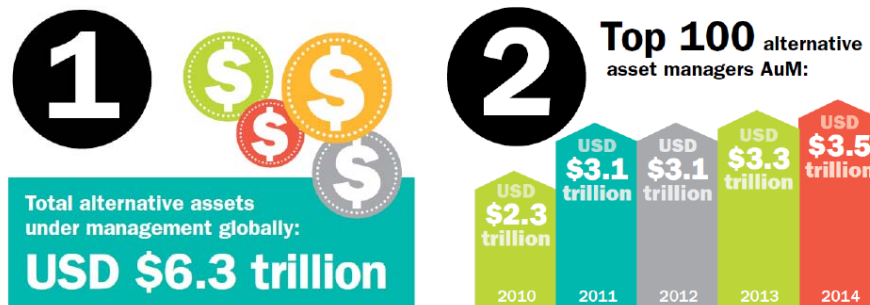
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Global Alternatives Survey

## Global Alternatives Survey 2015

### Assets under Management



\*Source: Towers Watson, based on 589 survey respondents and other publicly available sources

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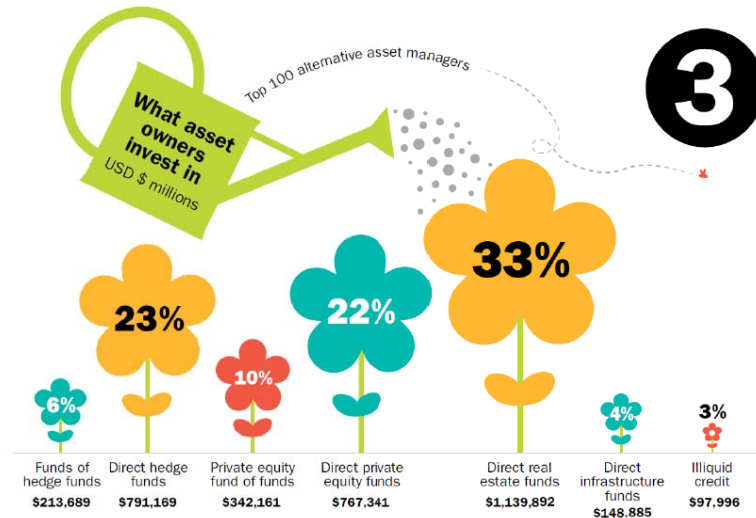
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Global Alternatives Survey

## Global Alternatives Survey 2015

### Destination of assets by asset class



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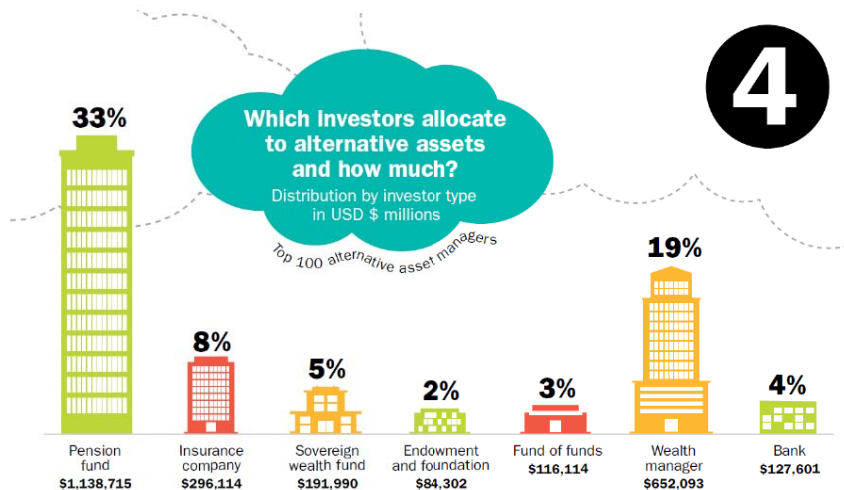
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Global Alternatives Survey

## Global Alternatives Survey 2015

### Source of assets



Note: the above do not add to 100% as there were assets from investor types that could not be allocated into the survey's categories

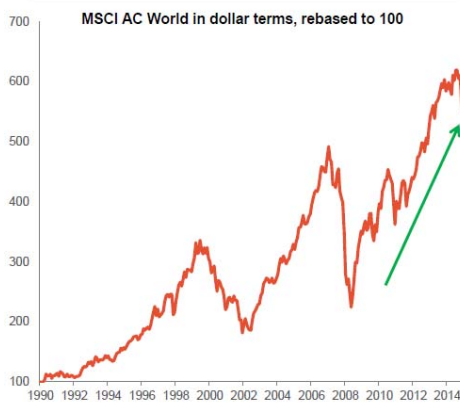
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## 2. Top issues for the top funds

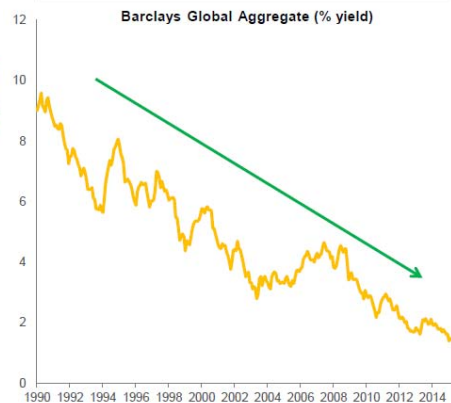
### The problem with equities and government bonds Equities and mainstream bonds may not deliver like before

#### Equities are at record highs



Source : Bloomberg and Barclays Capital, October 2015

#### Bond yields are at record lows



## The “large investor” conundrum



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## Wealth and institutional investments in context

### Total global addressable assets (\$350 T)

Listed Equities	37	37%
Dev Government Bonds	30	
EM Bonds	3	53%
Inv Grade Credit	18	
Sub Inv Grade Credit	2	
Private Equity (packaged)	3	
Real Estate (packaged)	6	10%
Infrastructure (packaged)	1	

Global assets – risk and return modelling statistics	
10-year expected return (nominal)	1-year volatility of return
4.8%	8.8%

### Top 20 Funds (\$6.4 T)

	Avg	Min	Max
Equities	41%	10%	62%
Bonds	34%	5%	71%
Alternatives	25%	1%	80%

20 big Funds – risk and return modelling statistics	
10-year expected return (nominal)	1-year volatility of return
5.2%	8.5%
3.7%	4.1%
4.9%	7.1%
5.4%	9.1%
5.7%	10.1%
5.8%	10.8%

\*Source: Pivetty 2014, Towers Watson, Doeswijk, Lam and Swinkels 2014  
 \*Note: Modeling statistics used TW central assumptions

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## Top 20 Funds list of issues

The Top 20 Funds' issues can be grouped into three Key Themes and a number of "sub-issues"

A. Big Picture	1. Investment mission and goals	1.1 Mission 1.2 Benchmarks and Reference Portfolios 1.3 Sustainability and ESG
	2. Governance and organisational design	2.1 Talent and reward 2.2 Insourcing/outourcing
B. Investment Policy	3. Risk and asset allocation framework	3.1 Risk 3.2 Asset allocation
	4. Alpha and the value chain	4.1 Value chain 4.2 Mandate evolution 4.3 Systematic betas
	5. Private markets and alternatives	5.1 Private market allocations 5.2 Private market access methods
C. Themes	6. Cross-cutting themes	6.1 Complexity 6.2 Culture 6.3 Transformational change

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A. Big Picture	1. Investment mission and goals	1.1 Mission <b>1.2 Benchmarks and Reference Portfolios</b> 1.3 Sustainability and ESG
	2. Governance and organisational design	<b>2.1 Talent and reward</b> <b>2.2 Insourcing/outourcing</b>
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	4. Alpha and the value chain	4.1 Value chain 4.2 Mandate evolution <b>4.3 Systematic betas</b>
	5. Private markets and alternatives	<b>5.1 Private market allocations</b> 5.2 Private market access methods
C. Themes	6. Cross-cutting themes	<b>6.1 Complexity</b> 6.2 Culture 6.3 Transformational change

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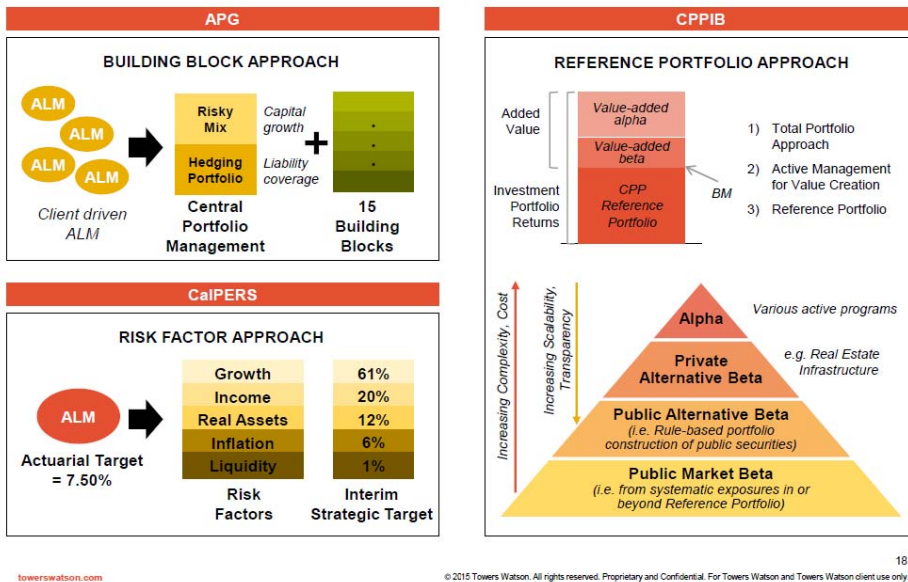
### 3. Asset owner case studies

#### Introducing three funds
















Country	Netherlands	USA	Canada
<b>AUM</b>	EUR 343 bn (~\$380bn) <i>as of 31 Dec 2013</i>	USD 300.3 bn <i>as of 30 Jun 2014</i>	CAD 264.6 bn (\$202 bn) <i>as of 31 Mar 2015</i>
<b>Founded</b>	1996 / 2008	1932	1997
<b>Members</b>	4.5 million	1.7 million	18 million
<b>Total Headcount</b>	~3,800	~2,500	~1,200
<b>Investment Staff</b>	~650	~350	~1,200
<b>Basic Risk Profile</b> <i>(Allocation to Risk Assets)</i>	60%	60%	65% (Current) → 85% (Future)
<b>Domestic Allocation</b>	6% (60% including Europe)	~60%	24% (62% including US)
<b>Int'l Allocation</b>	40% (excludes Europe)	~40%	38% (excludes CAD/US)
<b>Passive vs. Active</b>	Approx. 40:60	35:65	50:50 (capital allocation basis) 85:15 (risk allocation basis)
<b>Allocation to Alts.</b>	25~30%	20~25%	40%+
<b>Target Return</b>	Liability Benchmark (set by each individual fund)	7.5% (actuarial target)	CPI + 4% (actuarial target)
<b>10-yr Inv. Returns</b>	6.8%	7.2%	8.0%

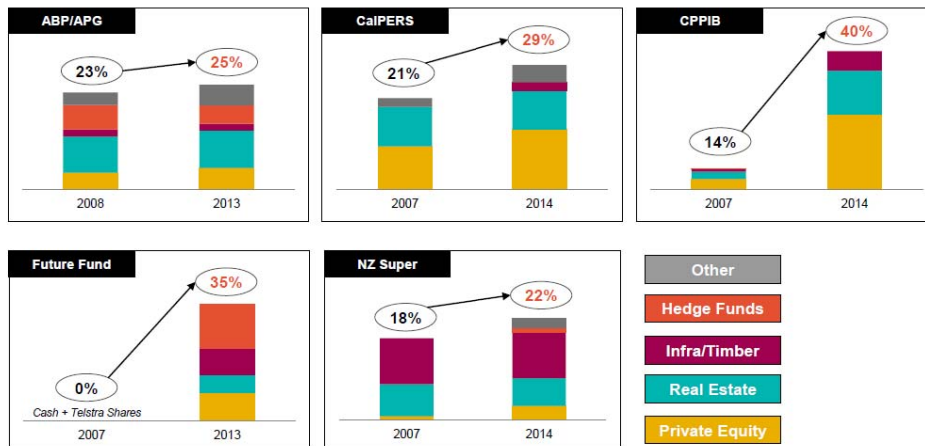
## Different funds, different approaches



## Similarities and differences

			
<b>Similarities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pension assets / ALM</li> <li>Independent asset manager</li> <li>Emphasis on active mgmt.</li> <li>RM → relative &amp; absolute risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pension assets / ALM</li> <li>Board independence</li> <li>Emphasis on active mgmt.</li> <li>RM → risk factors and regimes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pension assets / ALM</li> <li>Independent from gov.</li> <li>Emphasis on active mgmt.</li> <li>RM → ERP, total portfolio</li> </ul>
<b>Differences</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater focus on <b>cost</b> </li> <li>Emphasis on <b>simplicity</b> </li> <li>Clear team segmentation → each of the 15 building blocks are managed as separate "products" </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater focus on <b>risk</b> </li> <li>Emphasis on <b>beliefs</b> </li> <li><b>Top-down</b> portfolio construction w/ clear benchmarks by inv. program </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater focus on <b>return</b> </li> <li>Relatively <b>high cost</b> model </li> <li><b>Bottom-up</b> portfolio construction (no formal SAA) </li> <li>Greatest level of <b>complexity</b> </li> </ul>

## Case Study 1 – Allocation to alternatives



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## Case Study 2 – Global expansion

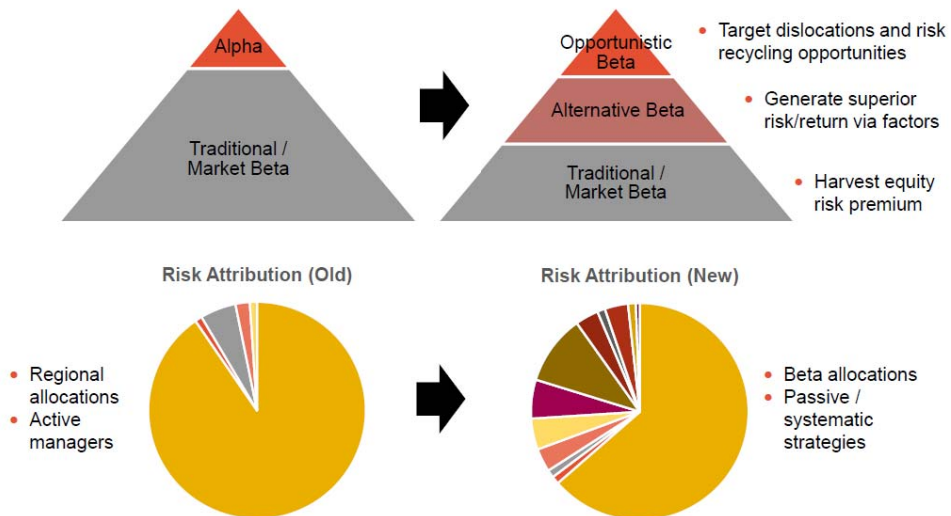
	Fund A	Fund B	Fund C	Fund D	Fund E
Region	Europe	Americas	Asia	Europe	Americas
AUM (US\$)	505 bn	206 bn	Est 320 bn	794 bn	131 bn
% of Overseas Assets	94%	70%	100%	100%	46%
Overseas Office	New York Hong Kong	London Hong Kong New York San Paulo	New York London San Francisco Mumbai Beijing Shanghai Seoul Tokyo San Paulo	London New York Shanghai Singapore	London New York Hong Kong
Global Expansion	1996	2008	1990	1998	2007
Total Headcount	~650	~1000	~500	~400	~300
Overseas Headcount	~140	~110	~350	~140	~20

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### Case Study 3 – Innovations in portfolio construction

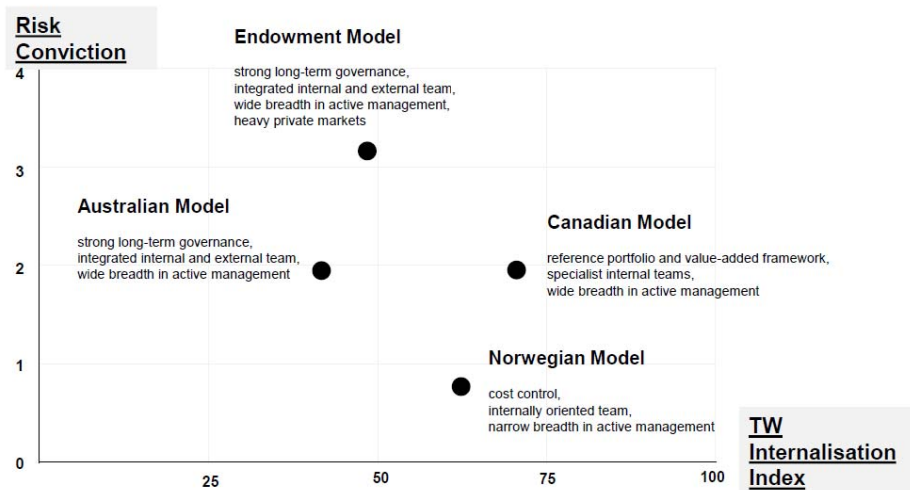


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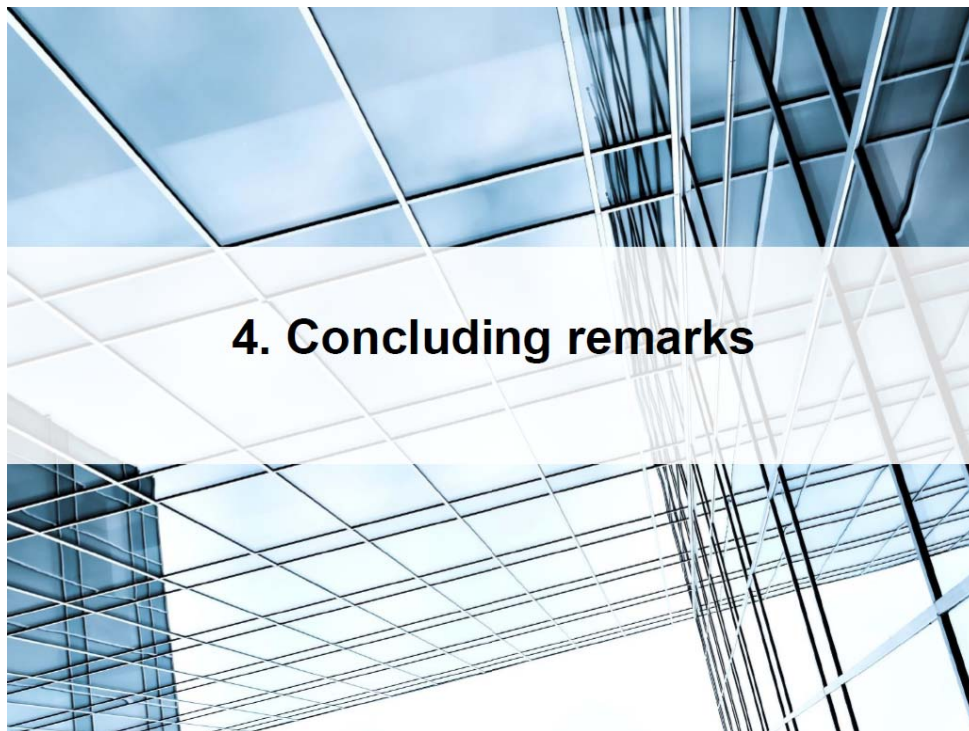
### Case Study 4 – Insourcing / Outsourcing








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### Asset allocation – future direction?

Our industry is:		Likely	Desired
<b>Volatile</b>		<b>Business as usual:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forecasts projected from past outcomes</li> <li>• Over reliance on linear models</li> </ul> 	<b>Required actions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extreme clarity of mission</li> <li>• Build investment intelligence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capabilities</li> <li>▪ Beliefs</li> <li>▪ Processes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Redesign investment processes</li> <li>• Self-understanding / Meta-understanding</li> <li>• Adaptation &amp; flexibility</li> <li>• Professionalize &amp; strengthen culture</li> </ul>
<b>Uncertain</b>			
<b>Complex</b>			
<b>Ambiguous</b>			



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## 제 2 장

# 전술적 자산 운용

제1절 연기금의 스마트베타와 전술적 자산운용

제2절 Factor Investing과 대체투자

제3절 해외투자 활성화를 위한 기금조직체계 개선



# 2

## 전술적 자산 운용 <<

### 제1절 연기금의 스마트베타와 전술적 자산운용

Jason Hsu(UCLA Anderson School, Co-Founder and  
Vice Chairman, Research Affiliate)

**RAFI™**

Delivering on the Promise of Smart Beta

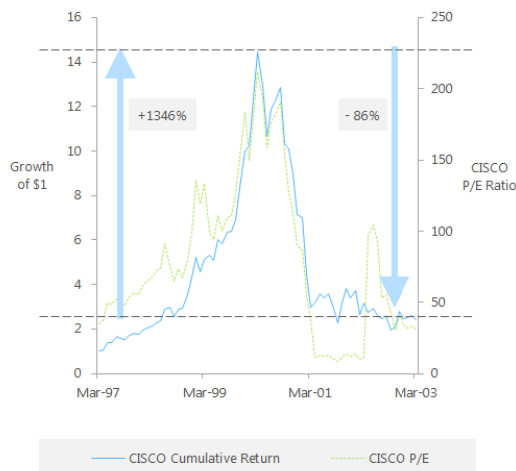


## Origin of Smart Beta

1. A dissatisfaction with cap-weighting as the only way to construct a "beta" portfolio.
2. Weighting by price overweights overvalued stocks and underweights undervalued stocks



## A Failure for Index Funds and Active Managers



» Price deviated wildly from fair value

» But, the cap-weighted index still beat the majority of active managers<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>55% of active managers underperformed the S&P 500 Index during the period 3/1997-3/2003. The annualized return of the S&P 500 was 3.4% vs. the median active manager return of 3.0%. Source: eVestment Alliance database, using Lipper universe of 373 surviving U.S. Large Cap equity funds. Source: Research Affiliates, LLC, based on data from FactSet.



## Popular Smart Beta Strategies Have Historically Outperformed Cap Weight

Simulated U.S. Strategies, 1964–2012



See notes slide for disclosures regarding individual strategies. Source: ResearchAffiliates based on Arnott, Hsu, Kalesnik, and Tindall (2013).

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## Popular Smart Beta Strategies Have Historically Outperformed Cap Weight

Simulated Global Developed Strategies, 1991–2012



See notes slide for disclosures regarding individual strategies. Source: ResearchAffiliates based on Arnott, Hsu, Kalesnik, and Tindall (2013).

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## Malkiel's Monkey Portfolio



"A blindfolded monkey throwing darts at a newspaper's financial pages could select a portfolio that would do just as well as one carefully selected by experts."

-Burton G. Malkiel, *A Random Walk Down Wall Street*



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## Malkiel's Monkey Throwing Darts Outperforms Cap

Simulation of Random Selection, Repeated 100 Times, 1991–2012

Strategy	Return	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio
Average of 100 Monkey Portfolios <sup>6</sup>	8.1%	16.4%	0.31
Global Developed Cap Weight <sup>7</sup>	7.2%	15.2%	0.26

Only two (very unlucky) monkeys underperformed the cap-weighted benchmark!



See notes slide for disclosures regarding individual strategies. Source: ResearchAffiliates, LLC, based on Arnott, Hsu, Kalesnik, and Tindall (2013).

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## What is Smart Beta?

1. Delivering well-understood sources of excess returns through simple, transparent, low cost indices
2. Smart beta strategies combine the benefits of:
  - Active management  
*The opportunity for outperformance*
  - Passive management  
*Transparent, rules-based, low cost*

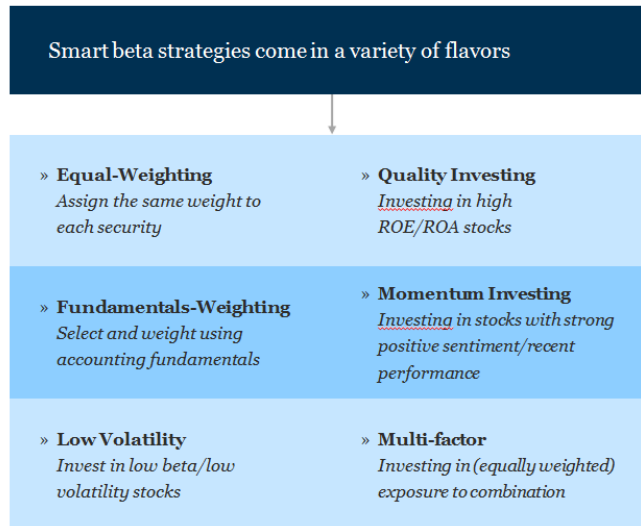


### Smart Beta is “Cap Weighting” Evolved

» Capital Asset Pricing Model evolves into Arbitrage Pricing Theory

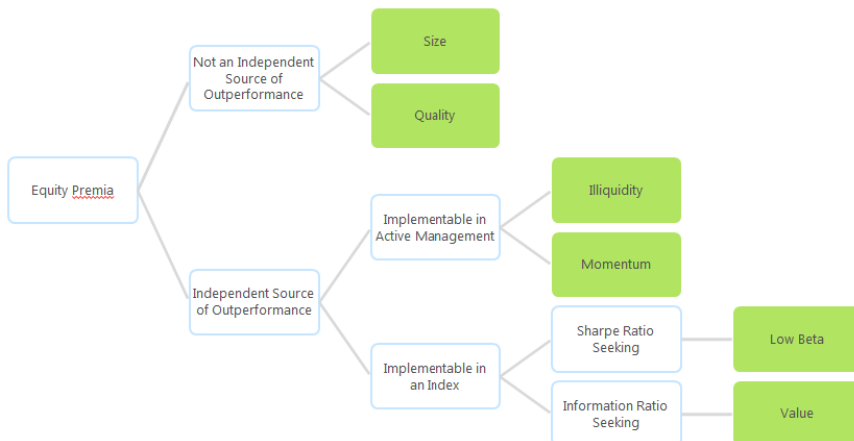
CAPM	➡	APT
One factor	➡	Multi-factor
Market premium	➡	Market + Value + Small + Low Volatility + Momentum premiums
Cap-weighted traditional index	➡	Smart beta

## Popular Smart Beta Strategies



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## Choosing Smart Beta using a Factor Framework



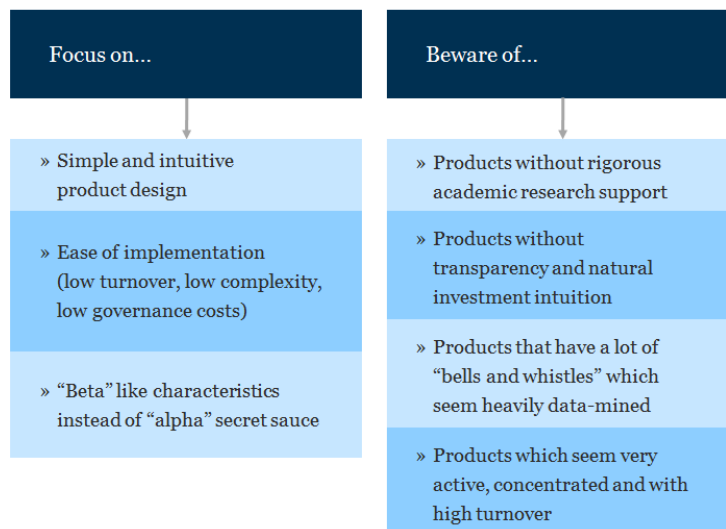
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## Important Smart Beta Design Features

1. Smart betas are based on well researched investment sources of returns
2. Ignore “voodoo” and “bells and whistles”



### Important Smart Beta Design Features



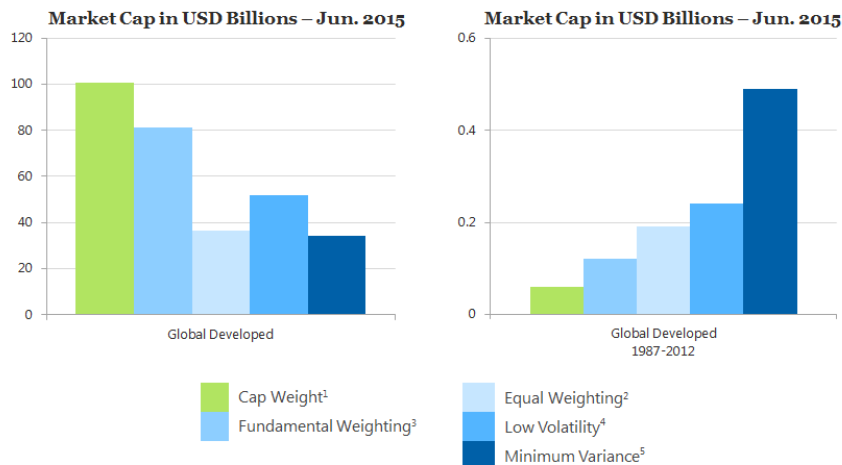
## Implementation Is the Primary Differentiator

- » Many smart beta strategies suffer from high implementation costs
- » Investors should seek to:



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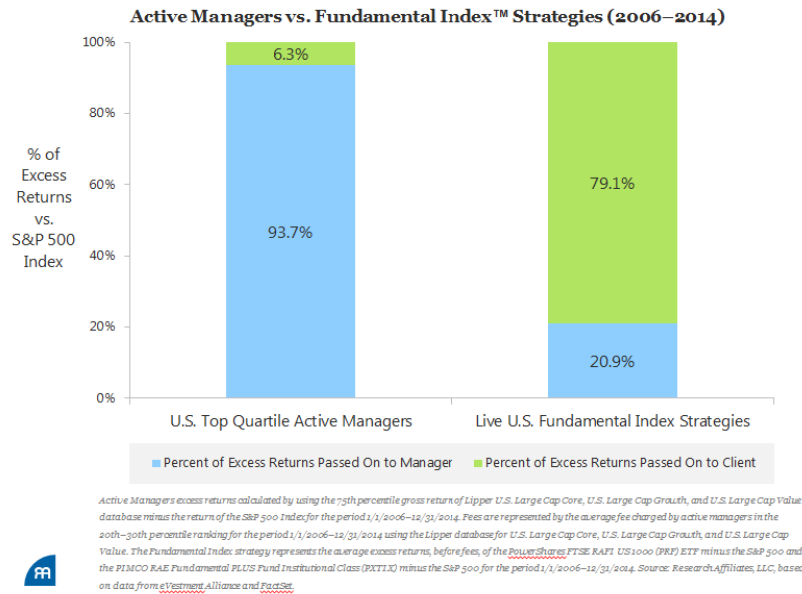
## Fundamentals Weight Has Been Easiest to Implement



Above figures all represent weighted averages. See notes slide for disclosures regarding individual strategies. Source: Research Affiliates, LLC.

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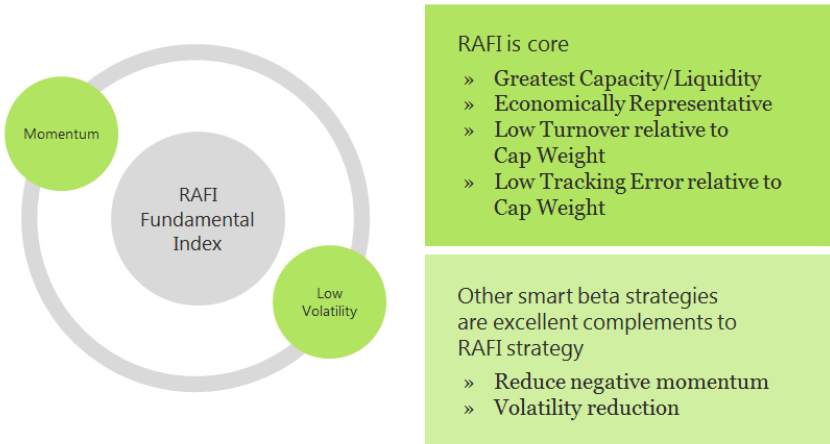
## Excess Returns Should Accrue to the Investor



## How Do Asset Owners Use Smart Beta?

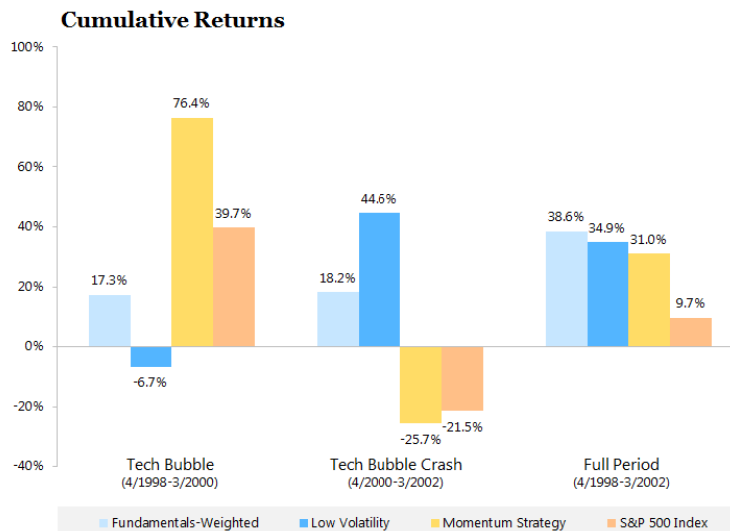
1. A key component in the passive core
2. Replacement for low active share core managers

## RAFI™ in a Core-Satellite Smart Beta Strategy



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## Smart Beta During the Tech Bubble

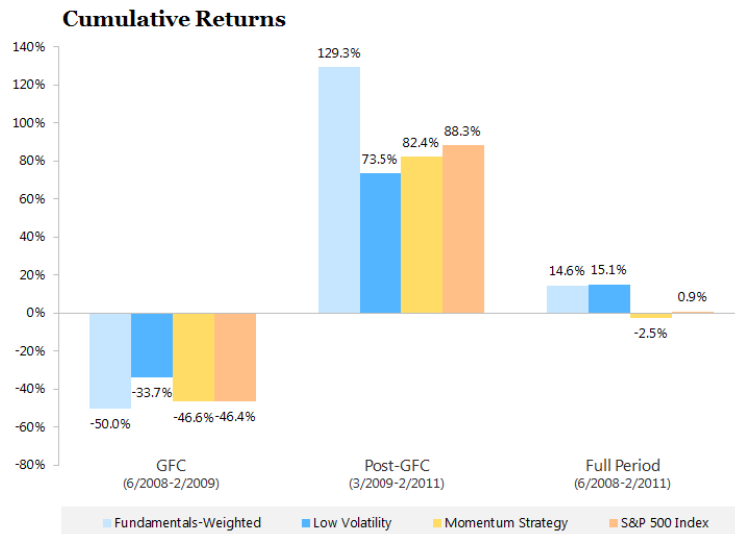


Momentum strategy is Ken French's Big, High momentum portfolio, [http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken\\_french/data\\_library.html](http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken_french/data_library.html). See notes slide for disclosures regarding individual strategies. Source: Research Affiliates, LLC, based on data from FactSet, CRSP, Compustat, and Ken French's website.

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## Smart Beta During the Global Financial Crisis



Momentum strategy is Ken French's Big, High momentum portfolio, [http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken.french/data\\_library.html](http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken.french/data_library.html). See notes slides for disclosures regarding individual strategies. Source: ResearchAffiliates, LLC, based on data from [FactSet](#), [CRSP](#), [Compustat](#), and Ken French's website.

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## Notes

**<sup>1</sup>Cap-Weighted:** Weighted using the market capitalization computed using December close of the year prior to index construction.

**<sup>2</sup>Equal-Weighted:** Equally weighted portfolio of 1,000 largest stocks by market capitalization.

**<sup>3</sup>Fundamentals-Weighted:** Weighted based on the five-year averages of cash flows, dividends, sales and the most recent book value of equity. We introduce two-year delay to avoid forward-looking bias. Following the original method, we select top stocks with the largest fundamental weight. For details see Arnott, Hsu, and Moore (2005).

**<sup>4</sup>Low Volatility:** Weighted based on the standard deviation of monthly returns over the five year window prior to index construction.

**<sup>5</sup>Minimum Variance:** To construct the minimum variance strategy we use the method of Clarke, de Silva, and Thorley (2006).

**<sup>6</sup>Malkiel's Monkey:** Average of 100 portfolios, where each of the individual portfolios is rebalanced annually by randomly selecting 30 stocks out of the universe of the largest 1,000 stocks by market capitalization.



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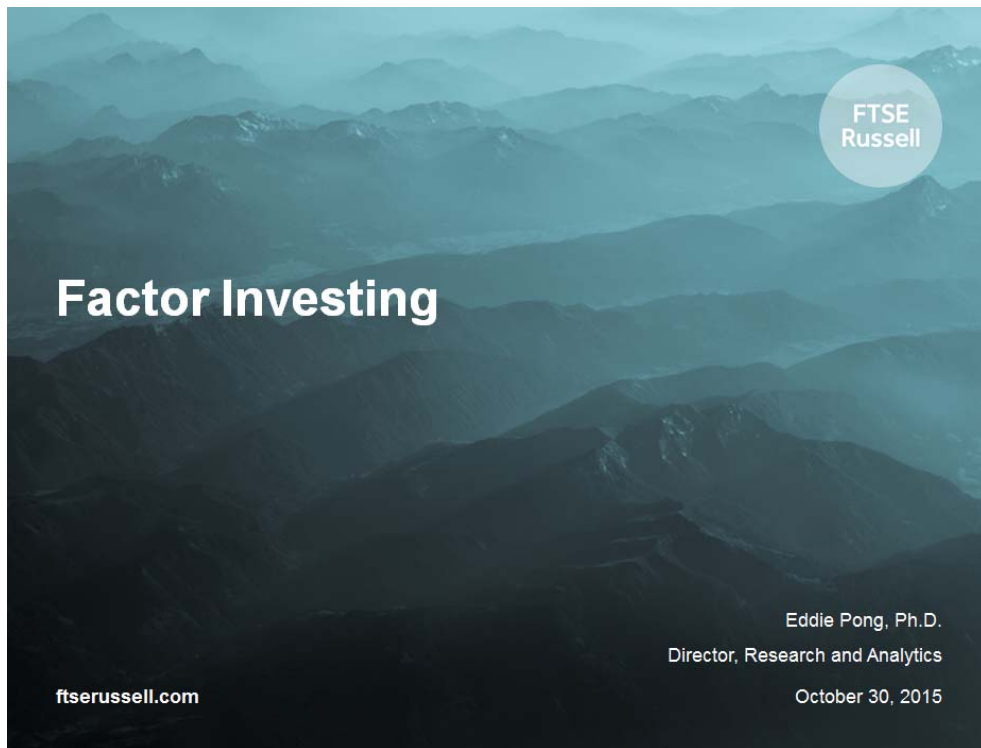
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## 제2절 Factor Investing과 대체투자

Eddie Pong(Director of Research & Analytics FTSE Russell)



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## Traditional asset allocation

- Traditional approach to building investment portfolios has been a simple asset-based approach
- Building blocks are individual assets, for example equities and bond
- Asset allocation focuses on the weight allocation to these assets along the dimension of instrument type, sector or geographical allocation
- Judgmental allocation policy or quantitative optimization can be used to derive the optimal weightings for the assets
- The focus is generally on weight allocations

## Asset classes and factors

- Traditional examples:
  - FTSE 100 (UK equity exposure)
  - Russell 1000 (US equity exposure)
  - US Government Bond (US interest rate exposure)
- Market factor risk is the only risk factor
- Market risk premium is captured by taking beta risk

## Factor-based Allocation

- Asset returns are not only driven by market beta, but also from multiple risk factors
- Equity factors
  - Equity return is driven by market beta
  - It can also be driven by factors like dividend yield, size, volatility, etc.
- Fixed Income factors
  - Bond return is driven by interest rate movement
  - It can also be driven factors including maturity, bond rating, liquidity, etc.
- Other macro factors
  - Inflation and growth
- It provides an alternative to the asset-based approach
- Allocation strategy will be focused on factor risk allocation

## Factor-based Allocation

- Typical dynamic factors:
  - Value-Growth
  - Size
  - Momentum
  - Volatility
  - Credit Risk
  - Illiquidity
  - Term Premium
- These factors are classified as dynamic factors since they will require rebalancing
- Some of the factors are represented by long only assets; some are constructed by going long an asset and short an asset at the same time

## Example: Value-Growth Factor

- The value-growth factor is constructed through a long portfolio of value stocks and a short portfolio of growth stocks
- The value-growth factor picks up the differences in returns between the value stocks and the growth stocks
- Value stocks are typically stocks with low valuation ratios over growth stocks
- The valuation ratios is generally defined as the ratio of the price to a fundamental value
- The fundamental values can be book values, earnings, cash or revenues
- The value-growth portfolio is formed based on an pre-determined rebalancing process
- [Fama](#) and French documented the value premium effect in the U.S. market in 1992 and in the international markets in 1998
- The value premium in the U.S. has averaged 3.9% per annum over the period 1927-2010 ([Ilmanen](#) and [Kizer](#), JPM 2012)

## Characteristics of Factor Risk Premium

- Factor risk premiums are rewarded as a consequence of taking systematic factor risks
  - Risk definition: Poor performance in some periods
  - The reward for bearing the pain for these poor performance periods will be the factor risk premiums in the long run
  - Different factors will have different bad times
  - Value factor premium was negative during internet bubbles and financial crisis; Momentum factor premium was negative during 2009 rebound
  - Suitable for investors with a long investment horizon
- Some argue that the premium is a result of market inefficiencies
  - It may disappear over time due to arbitrage
  - Trading costs prevent it from arbitraging away

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## Which factor to consider

- The Professors' report\* to Norwegian Ministry of Finance lists four criteria:
  - Be justified by academic research
  - Have exhibited significant premiums that are expected to persist in the future
  - Have return history available for bad times
  - Be implementable in liquid, traded instruments
- Proprietary factors will be classified as alpha or active management
  - Value or momentum used to be labelled as alpha, but are considered now as beta (or smart beta) as the acceptance level grows
- The factor pool is not static and new factors can be included anytime

\* Ang, Brandt and Danision (2014), Review of the Active Management of the Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global

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## Implications on asset allocation strategy

- Risk management
  - Monitor Factor exposures
  - Highlight unwanted significant level of factor exposures
  - Understand portfolio return from the perspective of factors
  - Exposure reporting
  - Performance measurement
- Active harvesting of factor risk premium
  - Not only monitor factor exposures but also actively determine factor exposures
  - Select which factors to have exposure
  - Factor diversification (Strategic) and factor timing (Dynamic)

## Factor Diversification

- Factors provide diversification among themselves and between asset classes
- [Ilmanen](#) and [Kizer](#) (Journal of Portfolio Management, 2012)

**EXHIBIT 2**  
Correlations among the U.S. Factors,  
January 1927–December 2010

	EQUITY	SML	VMG	MOM	TERM	DEF
EQUITY	1.00					
SML	0.33	1.00				
VMG	0.23	0.10	1.00			
MOM	-0.34	-0.16	-0.40	1.00		
TERM	0.12	-0.05	0.03	0.04	1.00	
DEF	0.13	0.16	0.04	-0.18	-0.44	1.00

Notes: Average pair-wise correlation among six constituents: -0.03 (median 0.04).

Source: Authors' calculations based on sources named in the Sources of Exhibit 1.

## Factor Investing

- A case for equity index
  - Theoretical channel is via a long/short portfolio
  - Short portfolio is not always allowed (in the case for Pension Funds)
    - Mandate restrictions
    - Stock Borrowing cost
    - Short selling availability
  - Long only portfolio
    - Factor investing can be incorporated into market-cap weighted investment approach
    - Market-cap weighted index can be tilted to capture factor exposure
    - Beta Risk + Factor Risk
    - Factor indexes can be used to capture factor premium

## Factor Indexes

- Overlaying factors on an underlying index
  - Transparent general methodology; applicable to factors, themes, tilts and composite factors
  - Underlying index is typically capitalization weighted
- Weighting scheme
  - Factor values calculation (e.g. earning yields, dividend yields, etc.)
  - Normalize factor scores and truncate extremes – Z Scores
  - Transform Z Scores to a range of 0-1
  - Transformed scores are combined with underlying index weights

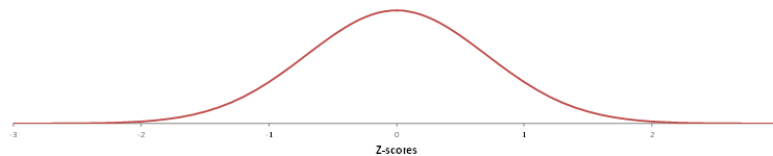
## Identifying and Normalize Raw Factor Data

- ✓ A consistent, transparent methodology
- ✓ Equal application to cap-weighted and alternatively weighted indexes
- ✓ Precision factor targeting

### Step 1: Factor Identification

Identify a given starting universe of stocks for which you want to calculate your desired factor characteristic. e.g. Quality

Assign a 'raw' value for Quality to each stock. Remove extreme outliers and normalize results (Z Score)



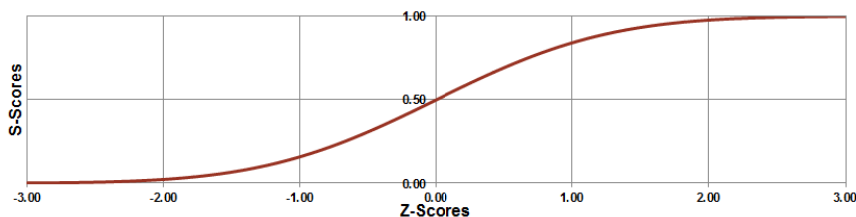
## Convert Factor Data into Scores

- ✓ A consistent, transparent methodology
- ✓ Equal application to cap-weighted and alternatively weighted indexes
- ✓ Precision factor targeting

### Step 2: Apply Cumulative Normal Distribution

Map Z-Scores to cumulative normal distribution - assigning each of the Z-Scores to a number in the range 0 to 1 (S-Scores).

Now, the stocks which exhibit least 'Quality' characteristics will have an 'S-Score' close to 0, the stocks which exhibit most 'Quality' characteristics will have an 'S-Score' closer to 1



## Calculate Stock-level Factor Weights

### Step 3: Calculating Weights

Combine S-Score with original market cap weight

*e.g. S-Score = 0.87*

*Weight in market cap index = 0.02% or 2bps*

*Factor weight proportional to 0.87 x 0.02*

$$\text{Factor Index Weight} = \frac{\text{Score} * \text{Underlying Index Weight}}{\sum \text{Score} * \text{Underlying Index Weight}}$$

The result is a 'broad' factor index, meaning, a factor index that contains all of the stocks in the underlying market cap weight index.

## Performance of factor indexes

- FTSE Factor Indexes

	FTSE Developed	Broad Price Momentum	Broad Quality	Broad Size	Broad Value	Broad Volatility	Tilt (Momentum, Quality, Size, Value)
Return (%p.a.)	7.9	8.2	8.5	9.9	8.3	8.5	11.9
Vol (%p.a.)	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.8	16.9	15.4	15.0
Sharpe Ratio	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
Volatility Reduction (%)		2.7	5.9	4.3	-2.6	6.8	9.3
Max DD (%)	-57.4	-54.3	-52.6	-58.4	-58.8	-54.3	-55.1
Two-Way Turnover (%p.a.)		83%	34%	29%	33%	16%	112%
Excess Return (%p.a.)		0.3	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.6	3.7
Tracking Error (%p.a.)**		2.2	1.7	3.6	1.6	2.1	4.2
Information Ratio		0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9

Source: FTSE Russell, Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> Sep 2015

Performance Summary (total returns in USD, Sep 2001 - July 2015)

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. [Returns shown may reflect hypothetical historical performance.] Please see slide 21 for important legal disclosures.

## How Factor Indexes are used

- Strategic Factor Exposure
  - Target long-term risk premium
  - Diversification across styles and factors
  - Replication of common factor strategies with a low cost
- Tactical Factor Exposure
  - Exaggerate exposure to a desired factor
  - Rotate a portfolio's factor exposure
- Benchmarking
  - Relevant benchmark for active managers: factor exposure is not a skill - factor timing is
  - Highlights managers with genuine talent

## Summary

- Factor-based allocation provides another perspective for formulating the asset allocation strategy
- Traditional asset allocation focuses on beta risk with additional dimensions on instrument type, country and sector
- Asset returns are driven by multiple factors; understanding these factors helps to understand portfolio returns
- Asset owners need to pay attention to the factor risk exposure in their portfolio
  - Factor exposures can lead to drawdown in some periods
  - Over-concentrated factor exposures needs to be identified and/or controlled
  - No surprise
- Asset owners can consider factor investing and determine the factor exposures actively
  - Static/Dynamic factor premium harvesting

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### 제3절 해외투자 활성화를 위한 기금조직체계 개선

신진영(연세대학교 경영대학 교수)



## IMPROVEMENTS OF NATIONAL PENSION FUNDS GOVERNANCE TO MOTIVATE OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

Jhinyoung Shin

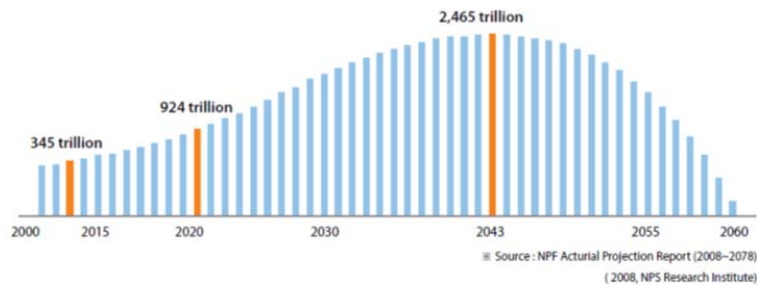
Professor of Finance, School of Business, Yonsei University

&

Chairman, Performance Evaluation and Compensation Committee  
of National Pension Service



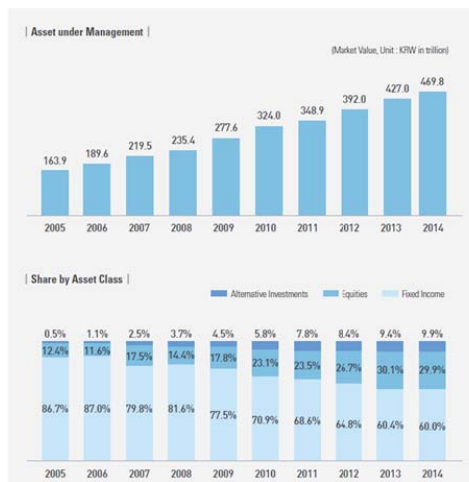
## Projections of National Pension Fund Assets



- As of December 2014, the size of the fund reached KRW 470 trillion (≈US\$410 billion).
- It is projected to peak at KRW 2,465 trillion at 2043, but will be depleted by 2060.
- Three major factors challenging its long-term financial stability: a lower birth rate, an increasingly aged population, and a rapidly expanding labor market accompanying the industrialization.

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## NPS Asset under Management and Share by Asset Classes



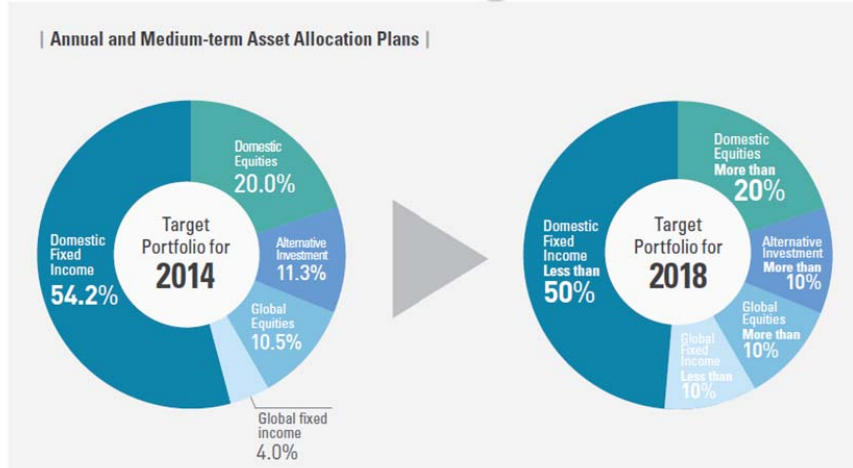
- Size is increased by KRW 300 trillion in 10 years, and will expand rapidly until 2043.
- Portion of fixed income has been decreased, and will be reduced even further.

Source: NPS 2014 Annual Report

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## Asset Allocation Target of the Fund



Source: NPS 2014 Annual Report

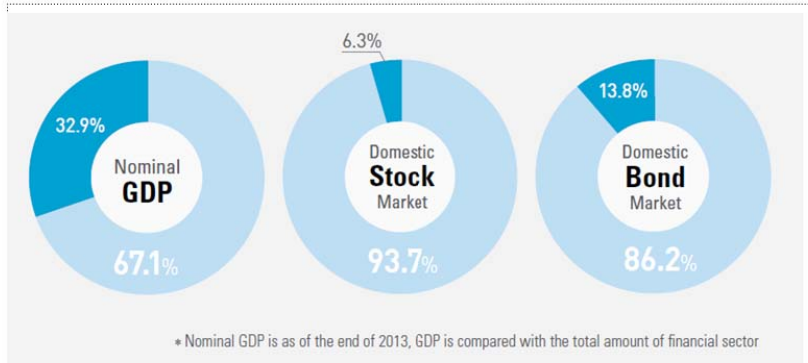
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## Trends of Asset Allocation Strategy

1. The portion of domestic fixed income is reduced from 78.5% in 2006 and will be settled at the level less than 50% by 2018.
2. Asset allocation to domestic equity has been expanded and it will be settled at 20% level due to the limitation in the investment opportunities.
3. Oversea investment in both fixed income and equity will be increased to the level of 20% by 2018.
4. The alternative investment will take more than 10% by 2018 in domestic as well as in overseas markets

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## “A Big Fish in a Little Pond” Problem



Source: NPS 2014 Annual Report

- Limited investment opportunities for all types of domestic assets.
- Too much market impact that hinders portfolio adjustment and active investment strategy in both domestic equities and fixed incomes

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## Market Share of NPS in Domestic Markets

### ▶ Domestic Fixed Income (2014, unit KRW trillion, %)

	NPS	Market	Market share
Government Bonds	87.6	536.7	16.3%
Specific Laws Bonds	57.5	295.7	19.5%
Corporate Bonds	39.0	274.4	14.2%
Overall	214.9	1,545.2	13.8%

### ▶ Domestic Equity (2014, unit KRW trillion, %)

	NPS	Market	Market share
Equity	83.2	1,331.8	6.2%

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## Share Ownership of NPS in Domestic Equity Market

	2012		2013		2014	
	# of firms	Share	# of firms	Share	# of firms	Share
10% $\leq$	0	0.0%	44	6.3%	59	7.9%
5% $\leq$ <10%	218	36.6%	209	30.2%	201	27.0%
3% $\leq$ <5%	120	20.1%	128	18.5%	129	17.3%
1% $\leq$ <3%	136	22.8%	140	20.2%	176	23.6%
<1%	122	20.5%	172	24.8%	180	24.2%

- Since the portion of floating shares are relatively smaller due to the family ownership of majority of listed firms in Korea, expanding the share ownership of NPS is strictly limited.
- There has been mounting pressure on NPS about the exercise of voting right.

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## Need for the Expansion of Oversea Investment

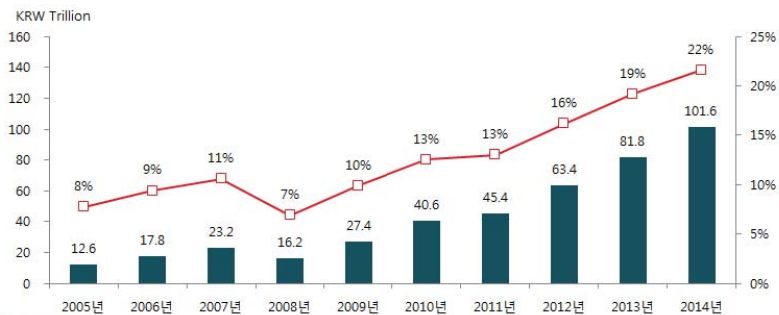
- ▶ The portion of domestic fixed income has steadily decreased to 54.2% but it still dominates the asset allocation of the fund.
  - Low interest keeps the fund from earning higher return while increasing the risk due to the higher interest sensitivity of the domestic fixed income portfolio
  - Overcoming the severe home bias and thereby achieving further diversification of the fund is urgently needed
- ▶ Expansion of overseas investments: Target goal of 20% by 2018
  - Challenges: Building up expertise, experience and network for the effective overseas investment

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## Oversea Investment of NPS-I

- ▶ Steadily increased since 2005 except during the financial crisis of 2008
  - As of the end of 2014, the size of overseas investment reached KRW 102 trillion, which is 22% of total asset.
  - Still more severe home bias of investment than major pension funds

Oversea investment of NPS



Source: Jaewoo Nam (2015)

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## Oversea Investment of NPS-II

- ▶ 80% of overseas investment is conducted by external management
  - cf: Share of external management of domestic asset is 35% as of 2014

Investment in Global Equities   (Unit: KRW in hundred million, %)					
	2012		2013		2014
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount Share
Total	313,202	100	443,862	100	566,113 100
In-house	55,599	17.8	88,832	20.0	117,061 20.7
External	257,603	82.2	355,030	80.0	449,052 79.3

\* Based on market value

Investment in Domestic Fixed Income   (Unit: KRW in hundred million, %)					
	2012		2013		2014
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount Share
Total	2,343,946	100	2,381,625	100	2,580,721 100
In-house	2,095,397	89.4	2,124,244	89.2	2,290,940 88.8
External	248,549	10.6	257,380	10.8	289,781 11.2

\* Based on market value

Source: NPS 2014 Annual Report

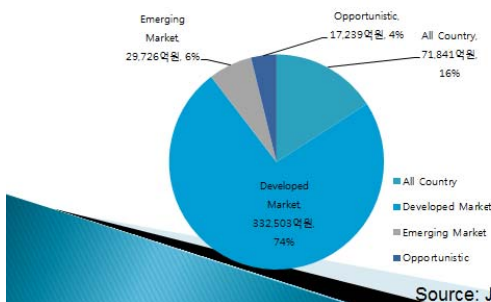
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## Global Equity Investment of NPS

Composition of Global Equities by Region					(Unit : %, %p)
Region	In-house	External	Total	BM	Gap
North America	59.43	51.91	53.47	56.79	-3.32
Europe	23.21	24.45	24.19	23.36	0.83
Asia/Pacific ex Japan	9.82	10.59	10.43	9.64	0.79
Japan	7.52	6.74	6.90	7.27	-0.37
Latin America	0.00	2.12	1.69	1.73	-0.04
Africa/Mideast	0.00	0.89	0.71	1.21	-0.50
Other	0.01	3.29	2.61	0.00	2.61

\* As of the end of 2014

Source: NPS 2014 Annual Report



- ▶ Share of developed market in externally managed global equity is 74%, which is lower than benchmark weight

Source: Jaewoo Nam (2015)

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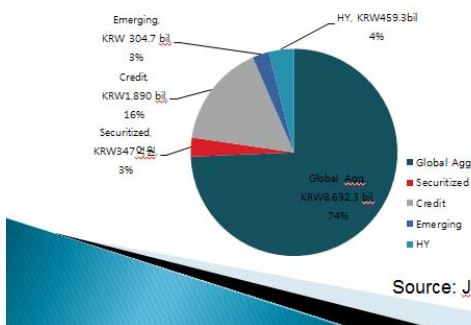
## Global Fixed Income Investment of NPS

Composition of Global Fixed Income Managed Internally						(Unit : KRW in hundred million, %)
	2012		2013		2014	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Total	78,685	100	80,931	100	88,840	100
Treasury	33,858	43.03	37,261	46.04	42,901	48.29
Gov-related	17,917	22.77	15,903	19.65	15,725	17.70
Corporate	26,493	33.67	26,748	33.05	29,779	33.52
Securitized	417	0.53	1,020	1.26	435	0.49

\* The breakdown follows Barclays Capital Aggregate Index.

\* The amount held by NPS excludes FX hedging related derivatives and cashable assets.

Source: NPS 2014 Annual Report



Source: Jaewoo Nam (2015)

Government bonds of developed market dominated global fixed income investment but it is getting diversified through external management

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## Global Alternative Investment of NPS

	2012		2013		2014	
	KRW 100 mil	% in total AI	KRW 100 mil	% in total AI	KRW 100 mil	% in total AI
Real Estate	83,506	25.3	113,166	28.1	121,740	26.1
Infrastructure	25,599	7.8	33,863	8.4	49,347	10.6
PEFs	37,582	11.4	50,792	12.6	73,548	15.8
Total	146,687	44.5	197,820	49.1	244,635	52.4

Source: NPS 2014 Annual Report

- Amount as well as share in asset allocation has been increased recently, and it will be further expanded.
- Still smaller than the size of investment of major pension funds
- Expertise and network, particularly risk management capacity should be improved substantially

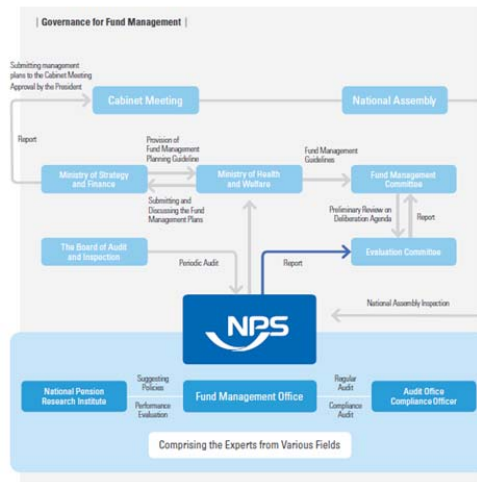
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## Challenges Faced by NPS Fund Management

- ▶ Challenges and issues faced by NPS fund management
  - Size: KRW 500 trillion as of June 2015, which keeps growing in rapid pace
  - Return: low interest rate makes it ever more difficult to achieve target return
  - Diversification: Overcoming home bias and expanding overseas as well as alternative investment
- ▶ Capacity of current governance and organizational structure of NPS fund management to meet the challenges is questioned.
  - Urgent need to reform governance and organizational structure of NPS fund management

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## Governance Structure of NPS Fund Management

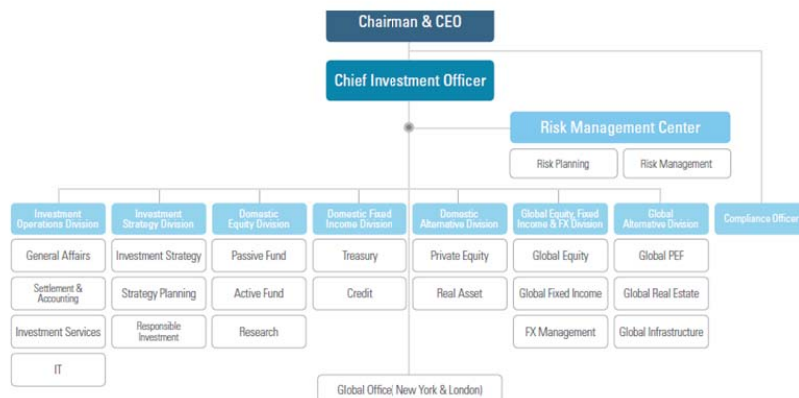


Source: NPS 2014 Annual Report

- The National Pension Service is empowered to manage the Fund under authority delegated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.
- National Pension Fund Management Committee as the highest governing body: deliberation and determination of major issues of fund management.

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## National Pension Fund Management Office



Source: NPS Annual Report

- The National Pension Fund Management Office as a part of NPS, headed by CIO as its chief executive, is in charge of actual management of the Fund

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## Limitation of Current Governance and Organizational Structure of NPS Fund Management-I

- ▶ Link between National Pension Scheme and fund management
  - NPS Scheme Deliberation Committee chaired by Vice-Minister of Health and Welfare conducts review on fiscal status of NPS Scheme in every 5 years and determines level of premium and benefits
  - Target return and risk-tolerance level of fund management should be set for the financial stability and sustainability of the scheme, but they are not explicitly mandated by NPS Scheme Deliberation Committee to NPS fund management



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## Limitation of Current Governance and Organizational Structure of NPS Fund Management-II

- ▶ Role of Fund Management Committee
  - Highest governing body of NPS fund management chaired by Minister of Health and Welfare
  - Deliberates and resolves key matters related to fund management including strategic asset allocation, fund management policies, proportion of external management
  - Comprised of 5 ex officio members and 14 representatives of the insured
  - 4-5 Meetings per year
- ▶ Need to improve the expertise and the responsibility in order to function effectively as the highest decision-making board of the fund management



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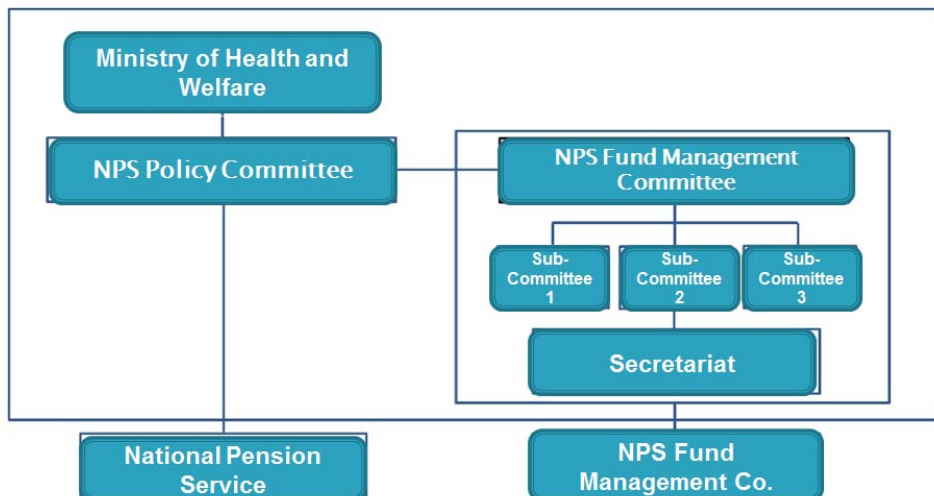


## Limitation of Current Governance and Organizational Structure of NPS Fund Management-III

- ▶ NPS Fund Management Office
  - As a part of NPS, headed by CIO as its chief executive, Office is in charge of actual management of the
  - Who's the Boss?: NPS Fund Management Committee is the highest governing body, but Office is a part of NPS headed by CEO.
  - Organizational structure is constrained by NPS
  - 2-3 year term of CIO who does not have full authority on HR and compensation issues of the Office
  - Much room for improvement to effectively meet the challenges faced by NPS fund management

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## Proposed Governance Structure of NPS system-I



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## Proposed Governance Structure of NPS system-II

- ▶ Establishment of NPS Policy Committee
  - Headed by Minister of Health and Welfare, it will be the highest governing body on NPS Scheme
  - Regularly conducts review on financial status of NPS scheme and deliberates major decision regarding NPS Scheme including insurance premium and benefits
  - Officially delivers target return and risk-tolerance to Fund Management Committee for the financial sustainability and stability of NPS Scheme
  - Comprised of representatives of the insured



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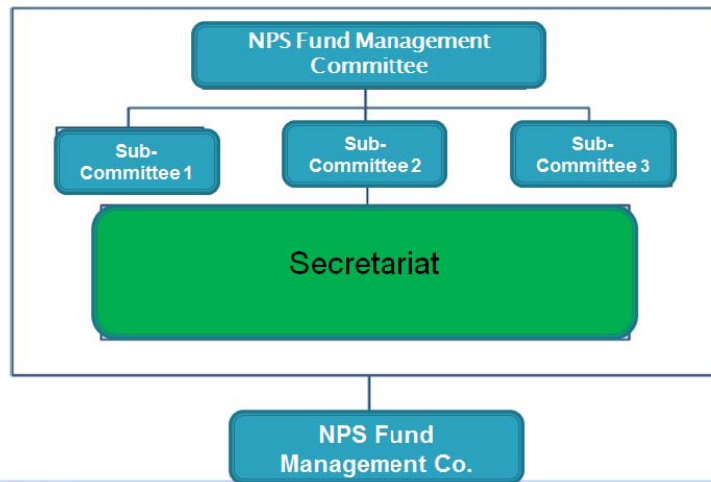
## Proposed Governance Structure of NPS system-III

- ▶ Fund Management Committee and NPS Fund Management Co.
  - NPS Fund Management Office becomes NPS Fund Management Co. as a separate public enterprise
  - Fund Management Committee is established as a de facto board of executives of NPS Fund Management Co.
  - Comprised of members with expertise on fund management, Fund Management Committee is empowered with authority as well as responsibility to deliberate major decisions regarding fund management such as strategic asset allocations, and oversee Fund Management Co.



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## Proposed Organizational Structure of NPS Fund Management-I



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## Proposed Organizational Structure of NPS Fund Management-II

- ▶ Fund Management Committee is assisted by sub-committees in making professional decisions
  - Investment Policy, Exercise of Voting Rights, Performance Evaluation and Compensation
- ▶ Secretariat will support Fund Management Committee
  - Administration, Research, Fund Management Policy
- ▶ Fund Management Co. is headed by CEO/CIO appointed by Fund Management Committee

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## Conclusion

- ▶ Strong head winds against the effective NPS fund management
  - More efficient NPS fund management will contribute to the financial stability and sustainability of NPS Scheme in the long run
  - Expansion of overseas investment is essential for the enhancement of investment return and diversification of portfolio
- ▶ Reform on governance and organizational structure of NPS fund management is urgently needed to meet the challenges faced by NPS fund management

