DISCRETIONARY vs. NON-DISCRETIONARY ASSETS

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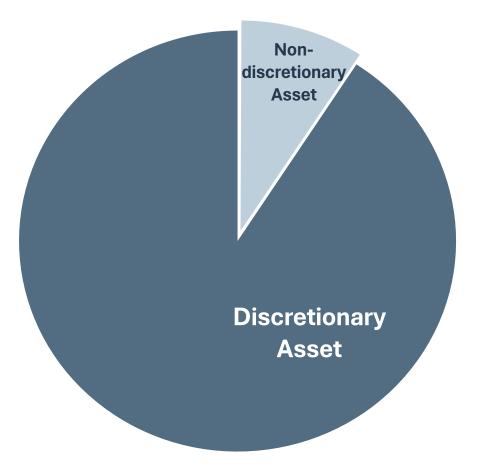


Twenty-second Meeting of the Asset Owner Roundtable

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Asset Count vs. Performance Reporting

Total AUM or Total Fund Assets (USD)



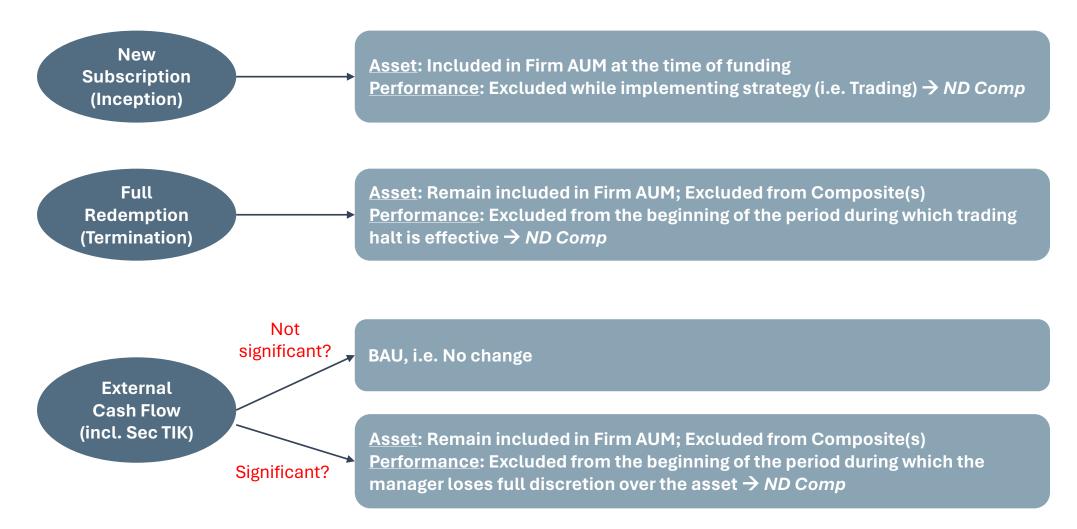
Performance Calculations and Reporting (%)

Discretionary Asset
Performance
(Total Fund Performance)

Nondiscretionary Performance (N/A)



Sample Treatment of Non-discretionary Assets (AM)





Sample Treatment of Non-discretionary Assets (AM)

Measures to help determine discretion/non-discretion:

- ✓ At what point do we as an asset manager lose discretion over the client assets?
- ✓ Is the event significant enough to impede our ability to manage in line with our investment strategy?
- ✓ External CF Policy implementation
 - Potential advantages: Systematic tracking of composite entry/exit, Consistency
 - Potential disadvantages: Analyst's oversight may trigger the firm's error correction policy



Examples of Non-discretionary Assets

For Firms

- ✓ Model portfolios (permanent)
- ✓ Client-directed activities (ST/temporary)
 - External CFs → ECF Policy?
 - Subscriptions/Redemptions
 - Account Inceptions/Terminations

For Asset Owners

- ✓ Legacy assets
- ✓ Set-aside liquid assets (i.e. cash and cash equivalents) for liability/benefits payment purposes → Violation of Provision 22.A.8?
- ✓ Any other scenario?

It is imperative that both firms and asset owners document the rules and procedures clearly and always adhere to them <u>consistently</u>.



How MUST non-discretionary assets be treated?

22.A. Input Data and Calculation Methodology—Requirements

Assets

Provision 22.A.1

TOTAL ASSET OWNER ASSETS MUST be the aggregate FAIR VALUE of all discretionary and non-discretionary assets managed by the ASSET OWNER. This includes both fee-paying and non-fee-paying PORTFOLIOS.¹

Provision 22.A.2

TOTAL ASSET OWNER ASSETS, TOTAL FUND assets, and COMPOSITE assets MUST:

- Include only actual assets managed by the ASSET OWNER.
- b. Be calculated net of leverage and not grossed up as if the leverage did not exist.

Provision 22.A.3

The ASSET OWNER MUST NOT double count assets when calculating TOTAL ASSET OWNER ASSETS, TOTAL FUND assets, and COMPOSITE assets.



How MUST non-discretionary assets be treated?

Provision 22.A.8

Cash and cash equivalents that are considered discretionary and part of the investable assets of the TOTAL FUND MUST be included in TOTAL FUND assets and performance calculations.

Reasoning:

- 1. Cash/cash eq may be available for investment along with other total fund assets.
- 2. If considered discretionary and part of investable assets, cash/cash eq must be included in TF asset count *and* performance calculations, because AO's asset allocation decisions (including allocation to cash) are a component of the investment strategy implementation.
- 3. Even if AO does not control actual investment of cash (e.g. always invested in a custodial MMF) but does control the amount that is allocated to cash → Cash assets must be included in TF assets and performance of cash must also be included in TF performance.



How MUST non-discretionary assets be treated?

Provision 22.A.8

Cash and cash equivalents that are considered discretionary and part of the investable assets of the TOTAL FUND MUST be included in TOTAL FUND assets and performance calculations.

Reasoning (cont):

- 4. Operating cash accounts (Not available for investment, e.g. checking account for ops purposes)
 - → Should not be included in TF assets or performance calculations (Provisions 22.B.9 and 10 Recommendations)
- 5. Multiple purpose cash account (i.e. available for investment as well as used as operating cash, and unable to differentiate % of cash available for investment)
 - → Entire cash a/c should be considered available for investment and thus included in TF assets and performance calculations (This conservative approach is <u>recommended</u>).

Asset Owners must create policies and procedures for the treatment of cash accounts and apply them <u>consistently</u>.



How SHOULD non-discretionary assets be treated?

22.B. Input Data and Calculation Methodology—Recommendations

Provision 22.B.9

Operating cash accounts that are not available for investment SHOULD NOT be included in FOTAL ASSET OWNER ASSETS, TOTAL FUND assets, or COMPOSITE assets. F

Performance Reporting

Provision 22.B.10

Operating cash accounts that are not available for investment should not be included in total fund returns of composite returns.

Asset Count



Questions?

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