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COURSE BROCHURE

Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation Training Course

4 – 8 January 2027
Vienna

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation Training Course

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Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation is a 1-week training course for public fund officers and investment committee members, built around a draft investment policy statement that each participant completes and takes back to the committee. Longer horizons and tighter scrutiny mean the rules for deploying public capital must be written down and defended. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on public fund investment policy and asset allocation.

Why Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation Matters Now

Three forces shape how public money is invested today: beneficiaries and taxpayers who expect open reporting, liability profiles that stretch across generations, and markets where private assets and sustainability themes compete for the same allocation. A fund with a clear policy, a reasoned strategic mix and disciplined manager oversight can explain every decision and recover from drawdowns. A fund without them drifts and loses public trust. The course rests on the investment policy statement as the anchor document, strategic asset allocation as the main driver of long-run return, and widely used performance measurement and attribution practice.

Who Gains Most from Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation

- Officers who draft and maintain the investment policy and its risk limits
- Committee members who approve the strategic mix and rebalancing ranges
- Analysts who model liabilities, return assumptions and funding ratios
- Staff who run searches, due diligence and monitoring of external managers
- Reporting leads who prepare performance and disclosure packs for boards and the public

A pension scheme or endowment gains most when its secretariat and committee members attend together.

Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation Capabilities

Participants turn fund objectives and liability horizons into written rules and a defensible allocation.

- Design an investment policy statement with objectives, constraints and delegations — the committee approving it
- Calculate a strategic asset mix from return, volatility and liability assumptions — the funding decision
- Specify rebalancing ranges and tactical limits — the officers executing trades
- Assess external managers through structured due diligence and fee review — the mandate award
- Apply attribution to separate allocation effect from selection effect — the annual performance review
- Communicate results and costs in plain disclosure reports — beneficiaries and public oversight bodies

Key Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation Terms

- Investment Policy Statement — the approved document setting a fund's objectives, risk tolerance, permitted assets and delegations.
- Strategic Asset Allocation — the long-term target weights across asset classes chosen to meet a fund's objectives at acceptable risk.
- Rebalancing Range — the band around each target weight beyond which holdings are traded back towards the policy mix.
- Funding Ratio — fund assets divided by the present value of the obligations they must meet.
- Policy Benchmark — a weighted mix of market indices reflecting the strategic allocation, used to judge implementation results.
- Performance Attribution — the method that splits excess return into allocation, selection and interaction effects.

Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation Day by Day

Day 1: Public Capital and Its Purpose

- Fund Mandate and Beneficiary Mapping — Whose Interests the Policy Serves
- Liability Horizon and Cash Flow Profile — Required Return and Liquidity Needs
- Prudent Person Principle — Standard of Care for Fiduciaries
- Roles of Board, Committee and Staff — Clear Delegation of Authority
- Conflict of Interest Registers — Independence of Investment Decisions

Day 2: Writing the Investment Policy Statement

- Return Objectives and Risk Tolerance — Measurable Targets the Committee Signs Off
- Permitted Assets and Exclusion Lists — Boundaries for Every Mandate
- Liquidity and Concentration Limits — Protection Against Forced Selling
- Sustainability and Stewardship Clauses — Voting and Engagement Expectations
- Policy Review Cycle — When Rules Are Revisited and Why

Day 3: Building the Strategic Asset Mix

- Capital Market Assumptions — Expected Returns, Volatility and Correlations
- Mean Variance and Liability Driven Approaches — Choosing the Allocation Model
- Scenario and Stress Testing — Drawdown Tolerance Under Adverse Markets
- Private Markets Pacing Plans — Commitments to Illiquid Asset Classes
- Rebalancing Ranges and Tactical Tilts — Discipline Versus Discretion

Day 4: Managers, Costs and Measurement

- Active Versus Passive Mandates — Where Paying for Skill Makes Sense
- Manager Search and Due Diligence Questionnaires — Shortlist and Award Decisions
- Fee Structures and Total Cost Analysis — Value Retained by the Fund
- Policy Benchmarks and Attribution — Allocation Effect Versus Selection Effect
- Manager Watch Lists — Triggers for Review or Termination

Day 5: Practising the Draft Investment Policy Statement

- Mandate and Delegation Review — Applying the Fiduciary Map From Day One
- Asset Mix Defence Exercise — Applying Capital Market Assumptions to a Case Fund
- Manager Oversight Calendar — Applying Watch List Triggers and Cost Review
- Transparency Report Template — Disclosure of Results, Costs and Holdings
- Draft Investment Policy Statement — Completed and Peer Reviewed for Committee Use

Applying Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation After the Course

- Lead a gap review of the current investment policy against the limits drafted on the course.
- Run an attribution of the last period to show how much return came from the strategic mix.

Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation Questions FAQ

What is public fund investment policy and asset allocation, and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of setting written investment rules for public money and choosing the long-term asset mix that meets its obligations. It matters now because scrutiny and volatile markets demand defensible decisions.

Which roles gain most from public fund investment policy and asset allocation?

Fund officers, committee members, liability analysts, manager oversight staff and reporting leads gain most. Examples come from public pension schemes and university endowments.

How does public fund investment policy and asset allocation differ from a portfolio management course?

It works at the level of the fund owner rather than the portfolio manager. You set policy and oversee managers rather than picking securities.

What do you bring back from public fund investment policy and asset allocation training?

You bring back a draft investment policy statement covering objectives, limits, delegations and review cycle, plus a reasoned strategic mix and a disclosure template.

Public Fund Investment Policy and Asset Allocation: The Way Forward

The draft investment policy statement first informs the committee's decision on the strategic asset mix and its rebalancing ranges. Officers, analysts and reporting leads use it to brief managers and structure disclosure. After the first annual review, revisit the liability horizon and cost findings.