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COURSE BROCHURE

Investment Beliefs and Total Portfolio Strategy Training Course

27 September – 1 October 2027
Paris

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Ref: 2265_84147 **Date:** 27 September – 1 October 2027 **Location:** Paris **Fees:** 5900 GBP

Investment Beliefs and Total Portfolio Strategy is a 1-week training course for investment managers and finance executives who shape long-term strategy, and who leave with a Board Investment Strategy Paper for their own fund or balance sheet. Boards now ask why each risk is held, not only how much was earned, so strategy must start from stated beliefs and one view of the whole portfolio. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this investment beliefs and total portfolio strategy course.

Why Investment Beliefs and Total Portfolio Strategy Matters Now

Three forces push strategy beyond a fixed asset mix. Private markets take a larger share of long-horizon portfolios and blur old asset class lines. Boards want each risk tied to a purpose they can explain. Persistent inflation and higher rates have changed the trade-off between growth and liquidity. Investors with written beliefs reallocate calmly in stress; others chase last year's winners. The course draws on the reference portfolio, the risk budget and the investment policy statement IPS as the core tools of strategy.

Who Gains Most from Investment Beliefs and Total Portfolio Strategy

- Strategy leads who draft long-term allocation proposals for the board or investment committee
- Portfolio managers who must explain how their sleeve contributes to total portfolio risk
- Corporate finance executives who weigh capital projects against financial investments
- Risk and performance specialists who set risk budgets and report against them
- Treasury and endowment officers who balance spending needs with long-term growth

An investment office gains most when its strategy, asset class and risk leads attend together and test shared beliefs.

Investment Beliefs and Total Portfolio Strategy Capabilities

Participants move from asset class silos to one defended view of return and risk.

- Articulate a short set of testable investment beliefs — board endorsement of strategy
- Design a reference portfolio that sets the passive risk appetite — sponsor risk tolerance
- Allocate a total risk budget across return drivers — asset class heads
- Weigh capital projects and financial assets on one hurdle rate basis — finance committee choices
- Specify liquidity tiers and private market pacing — cash and commitment planning
- Communicate strategy trade-offs in a board-ready paper — trustees and directors

Key Investment Beliefs and Total Portfolio Strategy Terms

- Investment beliefs — a written set of views on how markets reward risk, used to guide and test every strategy decision.
- Total portfolio approach — managing the whole portfolio against one goal and risk budget rather than through fixed asset class weights.
- Reference portfolio — a simple, low-cost mix of listed assets that expresses the risk the owner is willing to bear.
- Risk budget — the amount of total risk, often active risk, allocated to each source of return or manager.
- Hurdle rate — the minimum expected return a project or investment must exceed to be accepted.
- Commitment pacing — planning yearly private market commitments so invested exposure reaches its target without liquidity strain.

Investment Beliefs and Total Portfolio Strategy Day by Day

Day 1: Purpose, Beliefs and the Investor's Edge

- Mission And Liability Profile Mapping — What The Portfolio Must Achieve
- Investment Beliefs Drafting Exercise — Which Risks The Investor Will Be Paid For
- Time Horizon And Liquidity Advantage Review — Where Patience Earns A Premium
- Governance Budget Assessment — How Much Complexity The Board Can Oversee
- Peer Strategy Comparison — Learning From Endowments And Sovereign Investors

Day 2: From Asset Classes to Return Drivers

- Factor And Return Driver Decomposition — Seeing True Exposures Across Sleeves
- Reference Portfolio Construction — Setting The Passive Risk Appetite
- Capital Market Assumptions Building — Forward Returns, Volatility And Correlation
- Strategic Asset Allocation Versus Total Portfolio Approach — Choosing The Operating Model
- Inflation And Rate Regime Scenarios — Testing Mix Resilience

Day 3: Risk Budgets, Liquidity and Private Markets

- Total Risk Budget Allocation — Sharing Active Risk Among Managers
- Drawdown And Tail Risk Limits — Protecting The Sponsor In Stress
- Liquidity Tiering Framework — Matching Assets To Spending And Calls
- Private Market Commitment Pacing Model — Reaching Targets Without Strain
- Rebalancing Policy Design — Bands, Triggers And Delegation

Day 4: Capital Choices and Strategy Governance

- Capital Budgeting With Net Present Value And Hurdle Rates — Projects Versus Portfolios
- Opportunity Cost Of Capital Comparison — Competing Uses Across The Balance Sheet
- Investment Policy Statement Redesign — Embedding Beliefs And Risk Budgets
- Delegation And Decision Rights Matrix — Board, Committee And Investment Office
- Strategy Scorecard Against The Reference Portfolio — Judging Value Added

Day 5: Practising the Board Investment Strategy Paper

- Case Beliefs Statement — Applying Day 1 Drafting Methods
- Case Reference Portfolio And Return Drivers — Applying Day 2 Models
- Case Risk Budget And Liquidity Plan — Applying Day 3 Tools
- Board Challenge Simulation — Defending Trade-Offs Under Questioning
- Board Investment Strategy Paper — Final Draft For Approval

Applying Investment Beliefs and Total Portfolio Strategy After the Course

- Run a beliefs session with the investment committee and circulate eight draft belief statements.
- Recut holdings into return drivers and compare their risk with a proposed reference portfolio.

Investment Beliefs and Total Portfolio Strategy Questions FAQ

What is investment beliefs and total portfolio strategy, and why does it matter now?

It is setting long-term strategy from written beliefs and one view of total portfolio risk. It matters now because private markets, inflation and board scrutiny have weakened fixed asset class weights.

Which roles gain most from investment beliefs and total portfolio strategy training?

Strategy leads, portfolio managers and finance executives who propose or defend allocations gain most.

How does investment beliefs and total portfolio strategy differ from a portfolio construction course?

It works at the strategy layer. A portfolio construction course picks weights within a sleeve; this one decides which risks to hold and how to budget and defend them.

What do you bring back from investment beliefs and total portfolio strategy training?

You bring back a strategy paper with beliefs, a reference portfolio, a risk budget, a liquidity plan and decision rights ready for board review.

Investment Beliefs and Total Portfolio Strategy: The Way Forward

The Board Investment Strategy Paper first informs the board's choice of reference portfolio and total risk budget. The strategy lead uses it to brief directors and asset class heads. After its first annual review, revisit whether each belief still holds against evidence and whether the liquidity tiers survived actual calls and spending.