Asymmetric Returns The Future Of Active Asset Management By Ineichen Alexander M 1st Edition 2006 Hardcover

This book provides a perspective on a number of approaches to financial modelling and risk management. It examines both theoretical and practical issues. Theoretically, financial risks models are models of a real and a financial "uncertainty", based on both common and private information and economic theories defining the rules that financial markets comply to. Financial models are thus challenged by their definitions and by a changing financial system fueled by globalization, technology growth, complexity, regulation and the many factors that contribute to rendering financial processes to be continuously questioned and re-assessed. The underlying mathematical foundations of financial risks models provide future guidelines for risk modeling. The book's chapters provide selective insights and developments that can contribute to better understand the complexity of financial modelling and its ability to bridge financial theories and their practice. Future Perspectives in Risk Models and Finance begins with an extensive outline by Alain Bensoussan et al. of GLM estimation techniques combined with proofs of fundamental results. Applications to static and dynamic models provide a unified approach to the estimation of nonlinear risk models. A second section is concerned with the definition of risks and their management. In particular, Guegan and Hassani review a number of risk models definition emphasizing the importance of bi-modal distributions for financial regulation. An additional chapter provides a review of stress testing and their implications. Nassim Taleb and Sandis provide an anti-fragility approach based on "skin in the game". To conclude, Raphael Douady discusses the noncyclical CAR (Capital Adequacy Rule) and their effects of aversion of systemic risks. A third section emphasizes analytic financial modelling approaches and techniques. Tapiero and Vallois provide an overview of mathematical systems and their use in financial modeling. These systems span the fundamental Arrow-Debreu framework underlying financial models of complete markets and subsequently, mathematical systems departing from this framework but yet generalizing their approach to dynamic financial models. Explicitly, models based on fractional calculus, on persistence (short memory) and on entropy-based non-extensiveness. Applications of these models are used to define a modeling approach to incomplete financial models and their potential use as a "measure of incompleteness". Subsequently Bianchi and Pianese provide an extensive overview of multi-fractional models and their important applications to Asset price modeling. Finally, Tapiero and Jinquyi consider the binomial pricing model by discussing the effects of memory on the pricing of asset prices.

It is sometimes argued that an increase in stock market volatility raises required stock returns, and thus lowers stock prices. This paper modifies the generalized autoregressive conditionally heteroskedastic (GARCH) model of returns to allow for this volatility feedback effect. The resulting model is asymmetric, because volatility feedback amplifies large negative stock returns and dampens large positive returns, making stock returns negatively skewed and increasing the potential for large crashes. The model also implies that volatility feedback is more important when volatility is high. In U.S. monthly and daily data in the period 1926-88, the asymmetric model fits the data better than the standard GARCH model, accounting for almost half the skewness and excess kurtosis of standard monthly GARCH residuals. Estimated volatility discounts on the stock market range from 1% in normal times to 13% after the stock market crash of October 1987 and 25% in the early 1930's. However volatility feedback has little effect on the unconditional variance of stock returns.

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Asymmetric ReturnsThe Future of Active Asset ManagementJohn Wiley & Sons

"Asymmetric Dependence (hereafter, AD) is usually thought of as a cross-sectional phenomenon. Andrew Patton describes AD as "stock returns appear to be more highly correlated during market downturns than during market upturns." (Patton, 2004) Thus at a point in time when the market return is increasing we might expect to find the correlation between any two stocks to be, on average, lower than the correlation between those same two stocks when the market return is negative. However the term can also have a time series interpretation. Thus it may be that the impact of the current US market on the future UK market may be quantitatively different from the impact of the current UK market on the future US market. This is also a notion of AD that occurs through time. Whilst most of this book addresses the former notion of AD, time-series AD is explored in Chapters Four and Seven"--

Apply CFA Program concepts and skills to real-world wealth and portfolio management for the 2019 exam The same official curricula that CFA Program candidates receive with program registration is now publicly available for purchase. CFA Program Curriculum 2020 Level III, Volumes 1-6 provides complete, authoritative guidance on synthesizing the entire CFA Program Candidate Body of Knowledge (CBOK) into professional practice for the 2020 exam. This book helps you bring together the skills and concepts from Levels I and II to formulate a detailed, professional response to a variety of real-world scenarios. Coverage spans all CFA Program topics and provides a rigorous treatment of portfolio management, all organized into individual study sessions with clearly defined Learning Outcome Statements. Visual aids clarify complex concepts, and practice questions allow you to test your understanding while reinforcing major content areas. Levels I and II equipped you with foundational investment tools and complex analysis skill; now, you'll learn how to effectively synthesize that knowledge to facilitate effective portfolio management and wealth planning. This study set helps you convert your understanding into a professional body of knowledge that will benefit your clients' financial futures. Master essential portfolio management and compliance topics Synthesize your understanding into professional guidance Reinforce your grasp of complex analysis and valuation Apply ethical and professional standards in the context of real-world cases CFA Institute promotes the highest standards of ethics, education, and professional excellence among investment professionals. The CFA Program curriculum guides you through the breadth of knowledge required to uphold these standards. The three levels of the program build on each other. Level I provides foundational knowledge and teaches the use of investment tools; Level II focuses on application of concepts and analysis, particularly in the valuation of assets; and Level III builds toward synthesis across topics with an emphasis on portfolio management.

"In this paper, we develop an equilibrium model for stock market liquidity and its impact on asset prices when constant market presence is costly. We show that even when agents' trading needs are perfectly matched, costly market presence prevents them from synchronizing their trades and hence gives rise to endogenous order imbalances and the need for liquidity. Moreover, the endogenous liquidity need, when it occurs, is characterized by excessive selling of significant magnitudes. Such liquidity-driven selling leads to market crashes in the absence of any aggregate shocks. Finally, we show that illiquidity in the market leads to high expected returns, negative and asymmetric return serial correlation, and a positive relation between trading volume and future returns. We also propose new measures of liquidity based on its asymmetric impact on prices and demonstrate a negative relation between these measures and expected stock returns"--National Bureau of Economic Research web site

The recent explosion of digital media, online networking, and e-commerce has generated great new opportunities for those

Internet-savvy individuals who see potential in new technologies and can turn those possibilities into reality. It is vital for such forward-thinking innovators to stay abreast of all the latest technologies. Web-Based Services: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications provides readers with comprehensive coverage of some of the latest tools and technologies in the digital industry. The chapters in this multi-volume book describe a diverse range of applications and methodologies made possible in a world connected by the global network, providing researchers, computer scientists, web developers, and digital experts with the latest knowledge and developments in Internet technologies.

Using realized volatility to estimate conditional variance of financial returns, we compare forecasts of volatility from linear GARCH models with asymmetric ones. We consider horizons extending to 30 days. Forecasts are compared using three different evaluation tests. With data from an equity index and two foreign exchange returns, we show that asymmetric models provide statistically significant forecast improvements upon the GARCH model for two of the datasets and improve forecasts for all datasets by means of forecasts combinations. These results extend to about 10 days in the future, beyond which the forecasts are statistically inseparable from each other.

In the aftermath of the financial crisis, investors are searching for new opportunities and products to safeguard their investments for the future. Riding high on the wave of new financial opportunities are Alternative Alternatives (AA). However, there is a dearth of information on what Alternative Alternatives are, how they work, and how they can be profited from. The book defines what Alternative Alternatives are, based on research and the following hypothesis: If the source (origin) of the risk lies outside of the financial markets, then it should be insulated from the vagaries of those markets. The book identifies and examines such and other unique, idiosyncratic, and difficult to replicate sources of risk - assets and strategies. The recent credit and sovereign debt crisis have served to defend the hypothesis and have upheld the conclusion that alternative alternative assets and strategies offer a risk-return profile that is distinct to those offered by traditional and main stream hedge fund strategies. These strategies include timberland investing, insurance risk transfer, asset/loan based lending (aviation, shipping, trade, entertainment, litigation financing etc), collectables and extraction strategies such as volatility and behaviour finance. This book will be a one stop resource to the new investment class known globally as Alternative Alternatives (AA) and will provide a comprehensive but accessible introduction to these assets. It provides an in-depth analysis of the assets and strategies which will leave investors with everything they need to identify and allocate to the best AA for them. It reviews the asset on a standalone basis, providing an explanation of the product, its characteristics, a SWOT analysis, and details its risk/reward drivers. The book also looks at how to integrate the asset within a portfolio - its peculiarities, the challenges and the constraints of each. Next, the book shows how Alternative Alternatives are used in the real world, how they are implemented, and the results that they have achieved. Finally, the book looks at the scope, scalability and prospects for each asset in the future.

In spite of theoretical benefits, Markowitz mean-variance (MV) optimized portfolios often fail to meet practical investment goals of marketability, usability, and performance, prompting many investors to seek simpler alternatives. Financial experts Richard and

Robert Michaud demonstrate that the limitations of MV optimization are not the result of conceptual flaws in Markowitz theory but unrealistic representation of investment information. What is missing is a realistic treatment of estimation error in the optimization and rebalancing process. The text provides a non-technical review of classical Markowitz optimization and traditional objections. The authors demonstrate that in practice the single most important limitation of MV optimization is oversensitivity to estimation error. Portfolio optimization requires a modern statistical perspective. Efficient Asset Management, Second Edition uses Monte Carlo resampling to address information uncertainty and define Resampled Efficiency (RE) technology. RE optimized portfolios represent a new definition of portfolio optimality that is more investment intuitive, robust, and provably investment effective. RE rebalancing provides the first rigorous portfolio trading, monitoring, and asset importance rules, avoiding widespread ad hoc methods in current practice. The Second Edition resolves several open issues and misunderstandings that have emerged since the original edition. The new edition includes new proofs of effectiveness, substantial revisions of statistical estimation, extensive discussion of long-short optimization, and new tools for dealing with estimation error in applications and enhancing computational efficiency. RE optimization is shown to be a Bayesian-based generalization and enhancement of Markowitz's solution. RE technology corrects many current practices that may adversely impact the investment value of trillions of dollars under current asset management. RE optimization technology may also be useful in other financial optimizations and more generally in multivariate estimation contexts of information uncertainty with Bayesian linear constraints. Michaud and Michaud's new book includes numerous additional proposals to enhance investment value including Stein and Bayesian methods for improved input estimation, the use of portfolio priors, and an economic perspective for asset-liability optimization. Applications include investment policy, asset allocation, and equity portfolio optimization. A simple global asset allocation problem illustrates portfolio optimization techniques. A final chapter includes practical advice for avoiding simple portfolio design errors. With its important implications for investment practice, Efficient Asset Management 's highly intuitive yet rigorous approach to defining optimal portfolios will appeal to investment management executives, consultants, brokers, and anyone seeking to stay abreast of current investment technology. Through practical examples and illustrations, Michaud and Michaud update the practice of optimization for modern investment management.

This paper presents a new model for studying international capital flows and debt dynamics that emphasizes the role played by expectations concerning future trade flows and returns. I use the model to estimate the drivers of the U.S. external position and capital flows between 1973 and 2008. The estimates show that most of the secular rise in U.S. international indebtedness is attributable to growing optimism about future returns on U.S. holdings of foreign equity and FDI assets. They also show that the transformation of world savings into risky assets by the U.S. had little effect on its external position, but the expected future real depreciation of the dollar allowed the U.S. to sustain a higher level of international debt after the 1990s.

Never HIGHLIGHT a Book Again! Virtually all of the testable terms, concepts, persons, places, and events from the textbook are included. Cram101 Just the FACTS101 studyguides give all of the outlines, highlights, notes, and quizzes for your textbook with optional online comprehensive practice tests. Only Cram101 is Textbook Specific. Accompanys: 9780470042663 .

Most research about financial stability and sustainable growth focuses on the financial sector and macroeconomics and neglects the real sector, microeconomics and psychology issues. Real-sector and financial-sectors linkages are increasing and are a foundation of economic/social/environmental/urban sustainability, given financial crises, noise, internet, “transition economics”, disintermediation, demographics and inequality around the world. Within complex systems theory framework, this book analyses some multi-sided mechanisms and risk-perception that can have symbiotic relationships with financial stability, systemic risk and/or sustainable growth. Within the context of Regret Minimization, MN-Transferable Utility and WTAL, new theories-of-the-firm are developed that consider sustainable growth, price stability, globalization, financial stability and birth-to-death evolutions of firms. This book introduces new behaviour theories pertaining to real estate and intangibles, which can affect the evolutions of risk-taking and risk perception within organizations and investment entities. The chapters address elements of the dilemma of often divergent risk perceptions of, and risk-taking by corporate executives, regulators and investment managers.

This collection of original articles—8 years in the making—shines a bright light on recent advances in financial econometrics. From a survey of mathematical and statistical tools for understanding nonlinear Markov processes to an exploration of the time-series evolution of the risk-return tradeoff for stock market investment, noted scholars Yacine Aït-Sahalia and Lars Peter Hansen benchmark the current state of knowledge while contributors build a framework for its growth. Whether in the presence of statistical uncertainty or the proven advantages and limitations of value at risk models, readers will discover that they can set few constraints on the value of this long-awaited volume. Presents a broad survey of current research—from local characterizations of the Markov process dynamics to financial market trading activity Contributors include Nobel Laureate Robert Engle and leading econometricians Offers a clarity of method and explanation unavailable in other financial econometrics collections

The role of information is central to the academic debate on finance. This book provides a detailed, current survey of theoretical research into the effect on stock prices of the distribution of information, comparing and contrasting major models. It examines theoretical models that explain bubbles, technical analysis, and herding behavior. It also provides rational explanations for stock market crashes. Analyzing the implications of asymmetries in information is crucial in this area. This book provides a useful survey for graduate students.

"A lot has happened in the financial markets since 1992, when Peter Bernstein wrote his seminal Capital Ideas. Happily, Peter has taken up his facile pen again to describe these changes, a virtual revolution in the practice of investing that relies heavily on complex mathematics, derivatives, hedging, and hyperactive trading. This fine and eminently readable book is unlikely to be surpassed as the definitive chronicle of a truly historic era." —John C. Bogle, founder of The

Vanguard Group and author, The Little Book of Common Sense Investing "Just as Dante could not have understood or survived the perils of the Inferno without Virgil to guide him, investors today need Peter Bernstein to help find their way across dark and shifting ground. No one alive understands Wall Street's intellectual history better, and that makes Bernstein our best and wisest guide to the future. He is the only person who could have written this book; thank goodness he did." —Jason Zweig, Investing Columnist, Money magazine "Another must-read from Peter Bernstein! This well-written and thought-provoking book provides valuable insights on how key finance theories have evolved from their ivory tower formulation to profitable application by portfolio managers. This book will certainly be read with keen interest by, and undoubtedly influence, a wide range of participants in international finance." —Dr. Mohamed A. El-Erian, President and CEO of Harvard Management Company, Deputy Treasurer of Harvard University, and member of the faculty of the Harvard Business School "Reading Capital Ideas Evolving is an experience not to be missed. Peter Bernstein's knowledge of the principal characters-the giants in the development of investment theory and practice-brings this subject to life." —Linda B. Strumpf, Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, The Ford Foundation "With great clarity, Peter Bernstein introduces us to the insights of investment giants, and explains how they transformed financial theory into portfolio practice. This is not just a tale of money and models; it is a fascinating and contemporary story about people and the power of their ideas." —Elroy Dimson, BGI Professor of Investment Management, London Business School "Capital Ideas Evolving provides us with a unique appreciation for the pervasive impact that the theory of modern finance has had on the development of our capital markets. Peter Bernstein once again has produced a masterpiece that is must reading for practitioners, educators and students of finance." —André F. Perold, Professor of Finance, Harvard Business School

Commodities: Markets, Performance, and Strategies provides a comprehensive look at commodity markets along many dimensions. Its coverage includes physical commodity fundamentals, financial products and strategies for commodity exposure, and current issues relating to commodities. Readers interested in commodity market basics or more nuanced details related to commodity investment can benefit.

This book analyzes the effects of the latest technological advances in blockchain and artificial intelligence (AI) on business operations and strategies. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach, the contributions examine new developments that change the rules of traditional management. The chapters focus mainly on blockchain technologies and digital business in the "Industry 4.0" context, covering such topics as accounting, digitalization and use of AI in business operations and cybercrime. Intended for academics, blockchain experts, students and practitioners, the book helps business strategists design a path for future opportunities.

In Asymmetric Returns, financial expert Alexander Ineichen elevates the critical discussion about alpha versus beta and absolute returns versus relative returns. He argues that controlling downside volatility is a key element in asset management if sustainable positive compounding of capital and financial survival are major objectives. Achieving sustainable positive absolute returns are the result of taking and managing risk wisely, that is, an active risk management process where risk is defined in absolute terms and changes in the market place are accounted for. The result of an active risk management process-when successful-is an asymmetric return profile, that is, more and higher returns on the upside and fewer and lower returns on the downside. Ineichen claims that achieving Asymmetric Returns is the future of active asset management. Alexander M. Ineichen, CFA, CAIA, is Managing Director and Senior Investment Officer for the Alternative Investment Solutions team, a key provider within Alternative and Quantitative Investments, itself a business within UBS Global Asset Management. He is also on the Board of Directors of the Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst Association (CAIAA). Ineichen is the author of the two UBS research publications In Search of Alpha—Investing in Hedge Funds (October 2000) and The Search for Alpha Continues—Do Fund of Hedge Funds Add Value? (September 2001). As of 2006 these two reports were the most often printed research papers in the documented history of UBS. He is also author of the widely popular Absolute Returns—The Risk and Opportunities of Hedge Fund Investing, also published by John Wiley & Sons.

It is common to assert that utility investors are compensated in the allowed rate of return for the risk of large disallowances, such as arise for investments found imprudent or not `used and useful'. However, this book develops a new theory of asymmetric regulatory risk that shows that infallible estimates of the cost of capital are sure to provide downward-biased estimates of the necessary allowed rates of return in the presence of such regulatory risks. The book uses the new theory of regulatory risk to understand recent developments in the risk of natural gas pipelines and other regulated industries.

Sample Text

Research on forecasting methods has made important progress over recent years and these developments are brought together in the Handbook of Economic Forecasting. The handbook covers developments in how forecasts are constructed based on multivariate time-series models, dynamic factor models, nonlinear models and combination methods. The handbook also includes chapters on forecast evaluation, including evaluation of point forecasts and probability forecasts and contains chapters on survey forecasts and volatility forecasts. Areas of applications of forecasts covered in the handbook include economics, finance and marketing. *Addresses economic forecasting methodology, forecasting models, forecasting with different data structures, and the applications of forecasting methods *Insights within this volume can be applied to economics, finance and marketing disciplines

Compiled by more than 300 of the world's leading professionals, visionaries, writers and educators, this is THE first-stop reference resource and knowledge base for finance. QFINANCE covers an extensive range of finance topics with unique insight, authoritative information, practical guidance and thought-provoking widsom. Unmatched for in-depth content, QFINANCE contains more than 2 million words of text, data analysis, critical summaries and bonus online content. Created by Bloomsbury Publishing in association with the Qatar Financial Centre (QFC) Authority, QFINANCE is the expert reference resource for finance professionals, academics, students, journalists and writers. QFINANCE: The Ultimate Resource Special Features: Best Practice and Viewpoint Essays – Finance leaders, experts and educators address how to resolve the most crucial issues and challenges facing business today. Finance Checklists – Step-by-step guides offer problem-solving solutions including hedging interest-rate risk, governance practices, project appraisal, estimating enterprise value and managing credit ratings. Calculations and Ratios – Essential mathematical tools include how to calculate return on investment, return on shareholders' equity, working capital productivity, EVA, risk-adjusted rate of return, CAPM, etc. Finance Thinkers and Leaders – Illuminating biographies of 50 of the leading figures in modern finance including Joseph De La Vega, Louis Bachelier, Franco Modigliani, Paul Samuelson, and Myron Scholes Finance Library digests –Summaries of more than 130 key works ranging from "Against the Gods" to "Portfolio Theory & Capital Markets" and "The Great Crash". Country and Sector Profiles – In-depth analysis of 102 countries and 26 sectors providing essential primary research resource for direct or indirect investment. Finance Information Sources – A select list of the best resources for further information on finance and accounting worldwide, both in print and online, including books, journal articles, magazines, internet, and organizations Finance Dictionary – A comprehensive jargon-free, easy-to-use dictionary of more than 9,000 finance and banking terms used globally. Quotations – More than 2,000 business relevant quotations. Free access to QFinance Online Resources (www.qfinance.com): Get daily content updates, podcasts, online events and use our fully searchable database.

A comprehensive guide to the burgeoning hedge fund industry Intended as a comprehensive reference for investors and fund and portfolio managers, Handbook of Hedge Funds combines new material with updated information from Francois-Serge L'habitant's two other successful hedge fund books. This book features up-to-date regulatory and historical information, new case studies and trade examples, detailed analyses of investment strategies, discussions of hedge fund indices and databases, and tips on portfolio construction. Francois-Serge L'habitant (Geneva, Switzerland) is the Head of Investment Research at Kedge Capital. He is Professor of Finance at the University of Lausanne and at EDHEC Business School, as well as the author of five books, including Hedge Funds: Quantitative Insights (0-470-85667-X) and Hedge Funds: Myths & Limits (0-470-84477-9), both from Wiley.

Quantitative finance is a combination of economics, accounting, statistics, econometrics, mathematics, stochastic process, and computer science and technology. Increasingly, the tools of financial analysis are being applied to assess, monitor, and mitigate risk, especially in the context of globalization, market volatility, and economic crisis. This two-volume handbook, comprised of over 100 chapters, is the most comprehensive resource in the field to date, integrating the most current theory, methodology, policy, and practical applications. Showcasing contributions from an international array of experts, the Handbook of Quantitative Finance and Risk Management is unparalleled in the breadth and depth of its coverage. Volume 1 presents an overview of quantitative finance and risk management research, covering the essential theories, policies, and empirical methodologies used in the field. Chapters provide in-depth discussion of portfolio theory and investment analysis. Volume 2 covers options and option pricing theory and risk management. Volume 3 presents a wide variety of models and analytical tools. Throughout, the handbook offers illustrative case examples, worked equations, and extensive references; additional features include chapter abstracts, keywords, and author and subject indices. From "arbitrage" to "yield spreads," the Handbook of

Quantitative Finance and Risk Management will serve as an essential resource for academics, educators, students, policymakers, and practitioners.

Behavioral-based intervention in designing public policies has become an important field of study in recent years with empirical studies devoted to analyzing how to design better policies from the fields of behavioral economics, social psychology, sociology, anthropology, economy, political science, design (human-centered design and design thinking), or effective state and non-state bureaucracies throughout the world. Therefore, it is important to explore this original research on behavioral policymaking that starts from the development of policies following all the way through to the implementation of them and the many stages in between. Current research on public policy seeks to provide insights and support leadership in public administration within the framework of behavioral science. Behavioral-Based Interventions for Improving Public Policies aims to provide a glimpse of the theoretical frameworks in use and some of the latest practical reported research findings for behavioral-based intervention in designing public policies. The chapters will explore policymaking knowledge applied in different types of communities and cultural environments. While highlighting topic areas that include policymaking, policy infrastructure, and policy adoption, this book is ideally intended for professionals and researchers working in the fields of policymaking, administrative sciences and management, behavioral economics, social psychology, sociology, anthropology, economy, or political science along with practitioners, stakeholders, academicians, and students.

A classic collection of titles from one of the world's greatestfinancial writers One of the foremost financial writers of his generation, thelate Peter Bernstein had the unique ability to synthesizeintellectual history and economics with the theory and practice ofinvestment management. Now, with the Peter L. Bernstein ClassicsCollection e-bundle, you will be able to enjoy some of the mostimportant and critically acclaimed books by this engaginginvestment writer—Capital Ideas, Against the Gods, ThePower of Gold, and Capital Ideas Evolving. Capital Ideas and Capital Ideas Evolving tracesthe origins of modern Wall Street, from the pioneering work ofearly scholars and the development of new theories in risk,valuation, and investment returns, to the actual implementation ofthese theories in the real world of investment management Against the Gods skillfully explores one of the mostprofound issues of our time—the role of risk in oursociety—in a non-technical and accessible style The Power of Gold tells the story of how history's mostcoveted, celebrated, and inglorious asset has inspired romanticmyths, daring explorations, and titanic struggles for money andpower Engaging and informative, Peter L. Bernstein ClassicsCollection puts the insights of one of the greatest financialwriters of our time at your fingertips.

The practice of institutional bond portfolio management has changed markedly since the late 1980s in response to new financial instruments, investment methodologies, and improved analytics. Investors are looking for a more disciplined, quantitative approach to asset management. Here, five top authorities from a leading Wall Street firm provide practical solutions and feasible methodologies based on investor inquiries. While taking a quantitative approach, they avoid complex mathematical derivations, making the book accessible to a wide audience, including portfolio managers, plan sponsors, research analysts, risk managers, academics, students, and anyone interested in bond portfolio management. The book covers a range of subjects of concern to fixed-income portfolio managers--investment style, benchmark replication and customization, managing credit and mortgage portfolios, managing central bank reserves, risk optimization, and performance attribution. The first part contains empirical studies of security selection versus asset allocation, index replication with derivatives and bonds, optimal portfolio diversification, and long-horizon performance of assets. The second part covers portfolio management tools for risk budgeting, bottom-up risk modeling, performance attribution, innovative measures of risk sensitivities, and hedging risk exposures. A first-of-its-kind publication from a team of practitioners at the front lines of financial thinking, this book presents a winning combination of mathematical models, intuitive examples, and clear language.

Although emerging market economies consist of 50% of the global population, they are relatively unknown. Filling this knowledge gap, Emerging Markets: Performance, Analysis and Innovation compiles the latest research by noteworthy academics and money managers from around the world. With a focus on both traditional emerging markets and new areas, such as the Balkan, Middle East, and North African regions, it looks at how these markets can serve as drivers of portfolios and a significant force over the long term. This noteworthy collection sheds some light on what lies ahead for emerging markets with the most up-to-date research from academics and practitioners. It covers general issues in emerging markets and provides in-depth studies of regional markets experiencing transition, including the European Union, Latin America, and the Middle East. The book also explores Asian and Indian markets as well as financial instruments, such as bonds and funds, relative to these markets. It concludes with chapters on regulations, corporate governance, and corruption.

Volume II: Investment Management and Financial Management focuses on the theories, decisions, and implementations aspects associated with both financial management and investment management. It discusses issues that dominate the financial management arena—capital structure, dividend policies, capital budgeting, and working capital—and highlights the essential elements of today's investment management environment, which include allocating funds across major asset classes and effectively dealing with equity and fixed income portfolios. Incorporating timely research and in-depth analysis, the Handbook of Finance is a comprehensive 3-Volume Set that covers both established and cutting-edge theories and developments in finance and investing. Other volumes in the set: Handbook of Finance Volume I: Financial Markets and Instruments and Handbook of Finance Volume III: Valuation, Financial Modeling, and Quantitative Tools.

Diderich describes tools and techniques, which can be used to develop quantitative models for actively managing investment products, and focuses on how theoretical models can and should be used in practice. He describes the interaction between different elements of an investment process's value chain in a single and consistent framework. A key focus is placed on illustrating the theory with real world examples. At the end of the book the reader will be capable of designing or enhancing an investment process for an investment or portfolio managers products from start to finish. *

Increased pressure to add value through investments makes this a hot topic in the investment world * Combined theoretical and practical approach makes this book appealing to a wide audience of quants and investors * The only book to show how to design and implement quantitative models for gaining positive alpha

The Handbook of Financial Time Series gives an up-to-date overview of the field and covers all relevant topics both from a statistical and an econometrical point of view. There are many fine contributions, and a preamble by Nobel Prize winner Robert F. Engle.

Das Buch widmet sich der Anlageklasse der Hedgefonds. Dabei wird besonderer Wert auf eine verständliche und gleichzeitig tiefgreifende Darstellung der Grundlagen gelegt. Der Fokus liegt auf der Darstellung der verschiedenen Risiken dieser Anlageform sowie auf der expliziten Erklärung verschiedener Hedge Fund-Indizes. In einem weiteren Schritt wird die diversifizierte Anlage in Fund of Hedge Funds sowie das zugrunde liegende Dachfonds-Konzept erörtert.