

Philip Winder

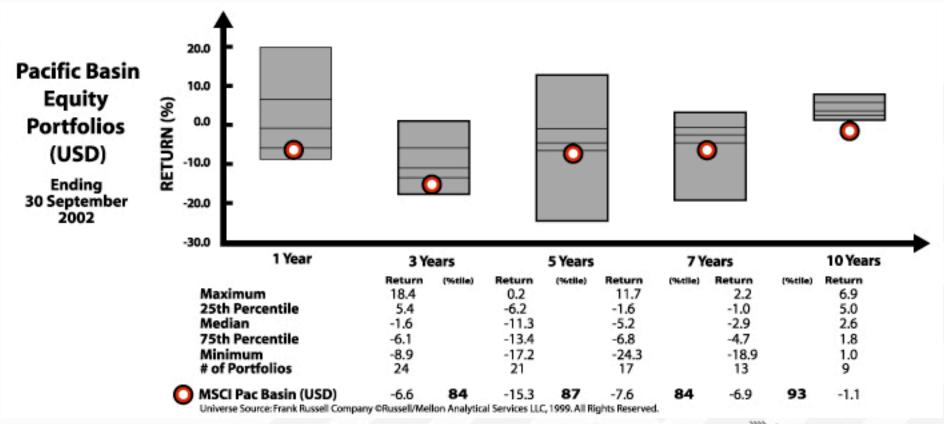


Investment Management

Does Stock Selection Add Value?

The good news:

In inefficient markets active managers tend to outperform





The Bad News

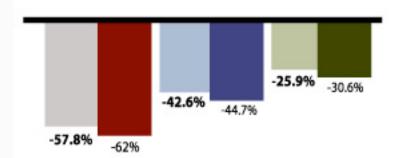
- Over time 70% to 80% of fund managers underperform in the major markets
- Information is transmitted simultaneously to market participants
- Quality of research is often low
- Tracking benchmarks results in closet indexation or over diversification
- Transaction costs penalize managers who trade extensively



Performance of Active US Equity Managers

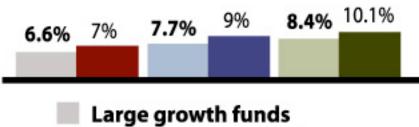
The near term....

Bear-market return, cumulative (8/2000 through 10/2002)



Source: Morningstar

The long term....
10 year return, annualized (period ending 10/2002)



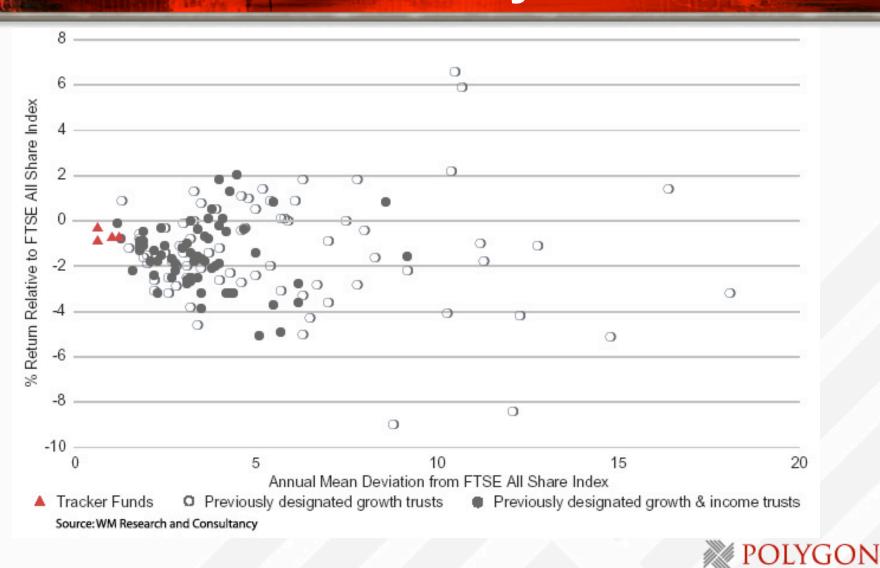
- Russell Top 200 Growth
- Large blend funds
- Standard & Poor's 500-stock index

Large value funds

Russell Top 200 Value



10 Years Annualized Returns and Volatility

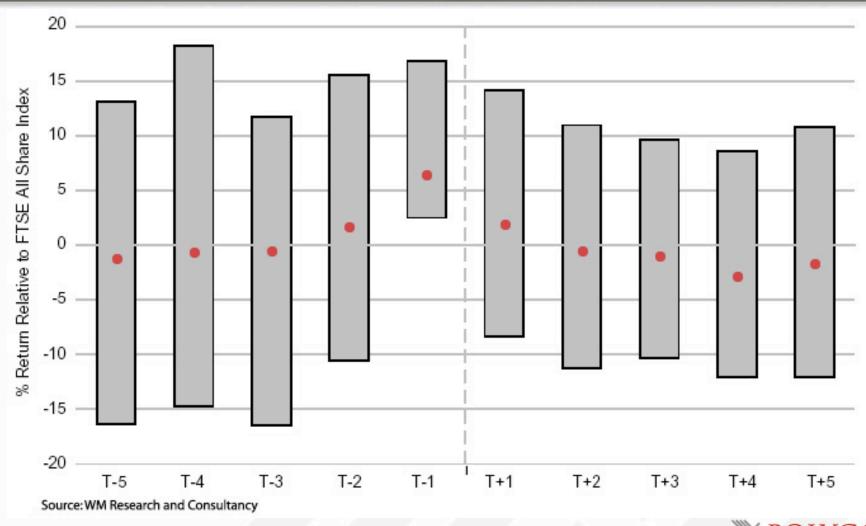


Can Managers That Will Outperform Be Identified?

- Statistically it is hard to predict which managers will add value in the future
- Some indications of mean reversion
- Outperformance often due to style bias or asset allocation rather than stock selection
- Persistency of performance appears to be more common amongst hedge funds



Annual Performance of Top Quartile Trusts



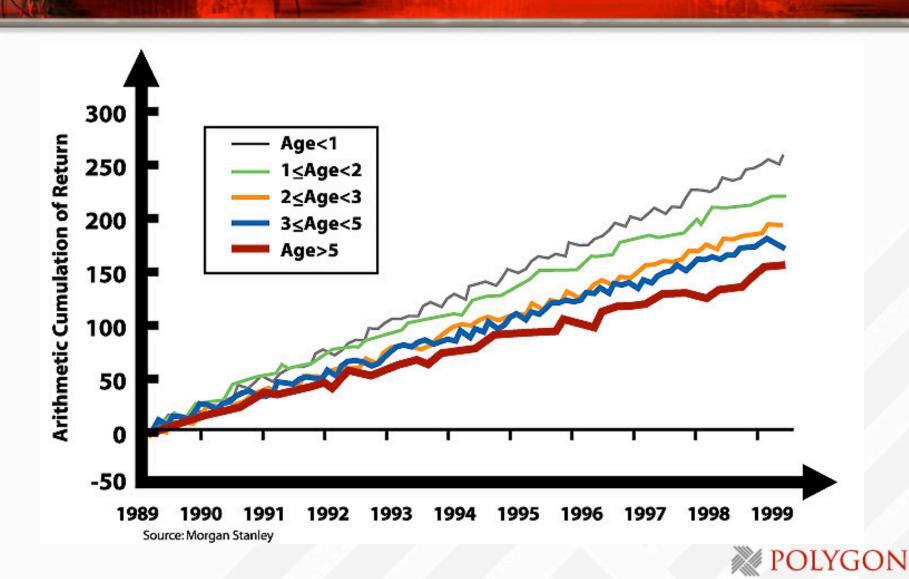


Newer, Smaller Managers Tend To Outperform

- Fewer bureaucratic constraints
- More entrepreneurial
- Less market impact because trading in smaller lots
- Faster to react to market developments
- Self selecting universe



Performance of Funds by Age



Do Locally Based Managers Add Value?

- Often too close to the market
- Less objective
- Information flows increasingly globalized
- Evidence provides mixed picture



Does Economic Research Add Value?

- Quality of analytic input
- Leads and lags are unpredictable
- Markets react differently to different stimuli at different times
- Over the short term the relationship between macro economics and markets is difficult to determine



Realities

- Asset allocation is key determinant of performance
- Given high correlations within markets stock selection not critical for conventional, diversified portfolios
- Risk budget should be allocated to exploit inefficiencies in the marketplace
- Buy and hold strategies limit transaction costs

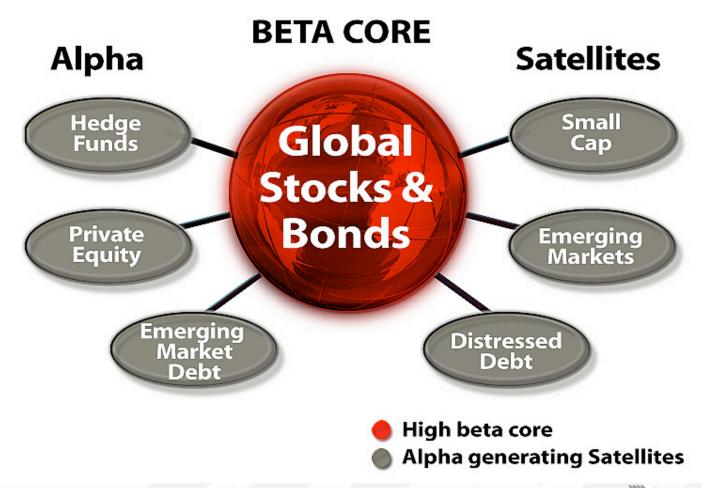


Solutions

- Invest intellectual capital in top down decision making
- Exposure to major markets should be passive
- Depending on appetite for risk, allocations to smaller, less efficient markets should be considered
- Look for small, motivated managers with institutional characteristics



Core Satellite Strategy





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*Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Investing in foreign securities may involve additional risks, including exchange rate fluctuations, less liquidity, greater volatility and less regulation.

