

Market Portfolio

The concept of the market portfolio is an entirely theoretical one: It comprises every category, every type of asset one can invest in, weighted proportionally to the value of the entire universe of possible investment alternatives. – The concept is not only relevant in benchmarking the relative performance of an individual asset: In addition, it helps separating risks into such related to the overall market environment vis-à-vis such specifically linked to an asset itself.

As previously shown, the earnings volatility – therefore also risk profile - of a food producer differs markedly from that of a luxury goods manufacturer. Latter, for instance, is characterized by cyclical performance patterns, in essence amplifying the ups and downs of the state of the overall economy. – Despite a food producer and a luxury goods manufacturer having quite unique profiles, the risk of a slow-down of the global economy will in all likelihood have a negative impact on both of them, reflected in weaker financial results: Even though the luxury goods manufacturer will almost certainly suffer more.

However, certain risks may affect a single firm only: For example that the luxury goods manufacturer's new production facility is running behind schedule. Or, that the food producer's recently appointed management proves to be less than impressive.

Other sets of risks will be specifically linked to an industry sector: For instance, a luxury goods manufacturer as well as its competitors will suffer and lose revenues from much cheaper counterfeits. Or, a major part of the food industry will be adversely affected by a disastrous harvest resulting in higher purchasing costs of grains.

This distinction of risks between such directly affecting a firm or a certain industry or, on the other hand, such, which are more general, market-wide ones and therefore have an impact on all firms and industries (in consequence: all stocks) is of utmost relevance.

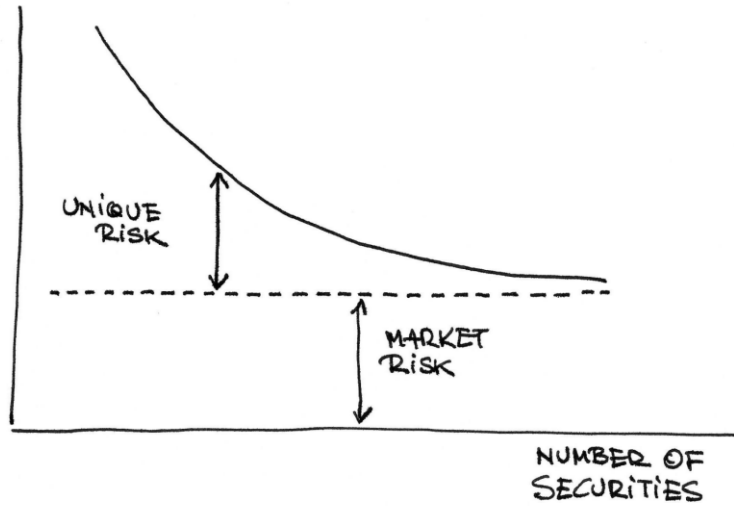
Assume, someone intends to invest in the luxury goods sector by building a portfolio around it: Hence, this investor may acquire next to stocks of a luxury handbag manufacturer also those of a high-end automotive manufacturer, a prestigious champagne producer, an haute-couture fashion designer, a top-notch boutique hotel, an exclusive jewelry chain and some more of the like. Whilst this investor's portfolio is exclusively exposed to the luxury goods industry, some of the risk (as well as return) has nevertheless been diversified: If, for example, this year's wine harvest failed and therefore the champagne producer's shares performed badly, then this specific risk would be mitigated as the portfolio is actually spread across several investments. Hence, by investing in a portfolio, even if this were (only) industry-focused, risks linked specifically to an individual company can - more or less – be diversified away.

Of course, an investment portfolio can be spread and – hence - diversified much more broadly, such as across different industry sectors or geographies. Then, next to firm-specific risks also industry-specific ones can largely be diversified away.

However, there is a limit: Whilst empirical and statistical research indicates that a well-diversified portfolio of around 15-20 different stocks almost eliminates all major company- as well as industry-related risks, the so-called market risk will (stubbornly) remain: This risk can not be diversified away. Market risk combines a whole range of risks which affect the performance of the entire spectrum of industries and firms, therefore all financial markets (and all stocks along with them). A macroeconomic shock is a good example for a market risk.

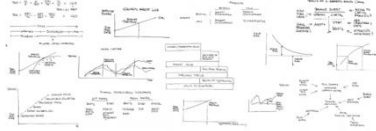
The concept of a market portfolio can be illustrated by some of the global stock indices: Whereby a well-established, reliable and reputable index, such as the S&P 500, may consist of hundreds of different stocks. – Nowadays, indices are important tools for institutional investors: Commonly, they serve as benchmarks for investment strategies in regards to both, risk and return.

PORTFOLIO
RISK



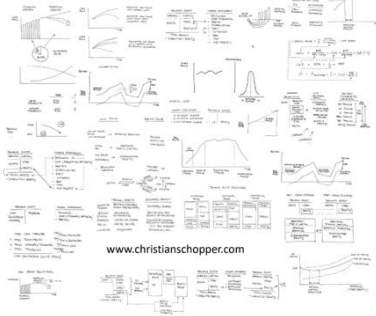
COPYRIGHT www.christianschop.com

For more concepts click on:



Corporate Finance Concepts

Christian Schopper



www.christianschopper.com

COPYRIGHT www.christianschopper.com - NOT COPY OR PASTE