Blackpoint Capital

Часть 1. The Big Picture.

• Описание глобальных тенденций рынка Asset management.

Часть 2. Marketing strategy.

• Описание рыночной стратегии компании.

Часть 3. Company strategy.

 Описание ключевых аспектов стратегии компании.

Стратегия Asset management & Advisory

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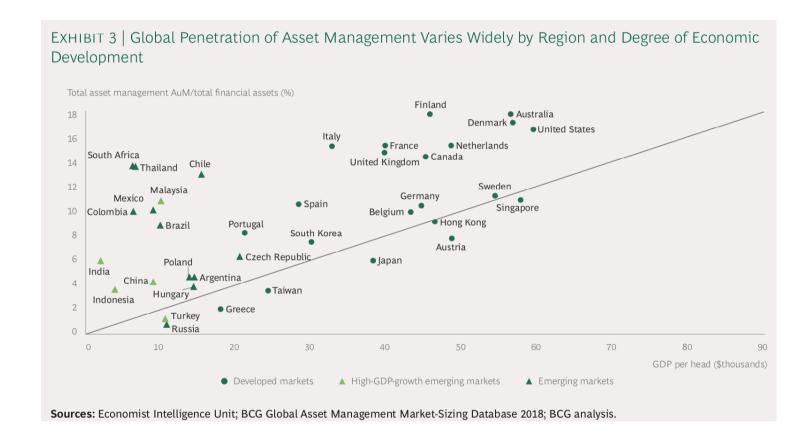
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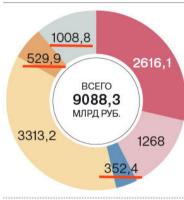
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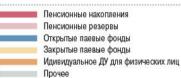
- 1. The Big Picture.
 - 1. Потенциал рынка.
 - 2. Глобальные продуктовые тенденции.
 - 3. Ключевые показатели инвестиционных продуктов.
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 - 1. Success factors департамента.
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 - 1. Success factors продукта.
 - 2. Целевые аудитории.
 - 3. Карта продуктов.
 - 4. Базовые стратегии аллокации для «Stay rich» и «Get rich» клиентов.
 - 5. Advisory услуги.
 - 6. Investments process.
 - 3. Sell:
 - 1. Pipeline.
 - 2. Sales process.
 - 3. Communication.
 - 1. Top decision factors to buy.
 - 2. Marketing materials.
 - 4. Support.
 - 5. Economy.
 - 1. Income.
 - 2. Budget.

Потенциал рынка.



ОБЪЕМ СРЕДСТВ В ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ РОССИЙСКИХ УК НА 01.01.2019 ГОДА (МЛРД РУБ.) ИСТОЧНИК: РАСЧЕТЫ "Б.".





СТРУКТУРА ВЫРУЧКИ КРУПНЕЙШИХ БРОКЕРСКИХ КОМПАНИЙ

В 2018 ГОДУ (%) ИСТОЧНИК: РАСЧЕТЫ Ъ* ПО ДАННЫМ ГОДОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ.





Глобальные продуктовые тенденции.



... While Traditional Actively Managed Assets Continue to Lose Share

Sources: BCG Global Asset Management Market-Sizing Database 2018; BCG Global Asset Management Benchmarking 2018; Strategic Insight; P&I; ICI; Preqin; HFR; BlackRock ETP report; IMA; BCG analysis.

Note: LDI = liability-driven investments; ETF = exchange-traded fund.

¹Includes hedge funds, private equity, real estate, infrastructure and commodity funds, and liquid alternative mutual funds (absolute return, long and short, market-neutral, and volatility); private equity and hedge fund revenues do not include performance fees.

²Includes equity specialties (foreign, global, emerging markets, small and mid caps, and sectors) and fixed-income specialties (emerging markets, global, high-vield, and convertibles).

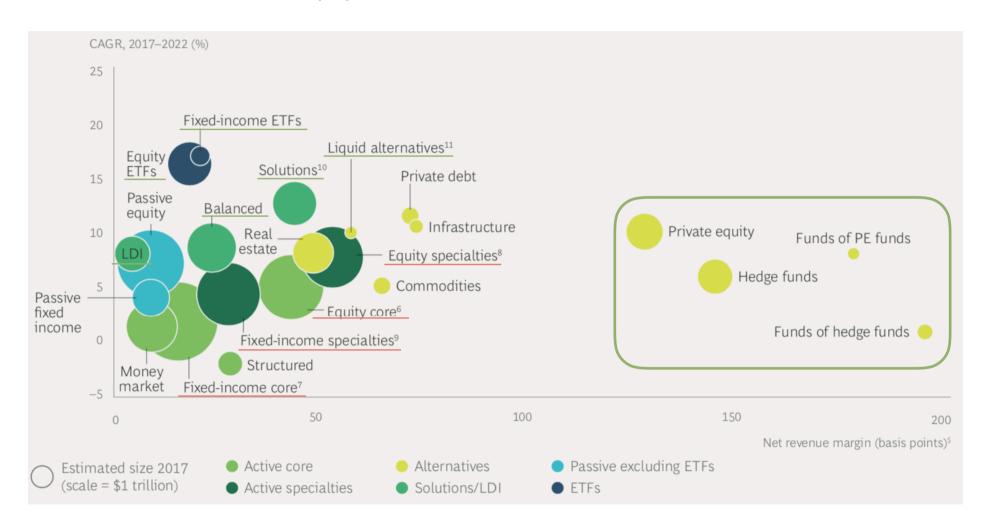
Includes target-dated, global asset allocation, flexible, income, liability-driven, and traditional balanced investments.

Includes actively managed domestic large-cap equity, domestic government and corporate debt, money market, and structured products.

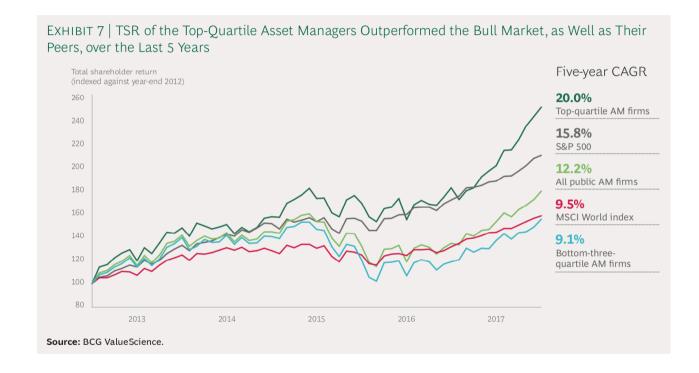
Ключевые моменты:

- «Record Growth for Passive Products. Among asset management products, passives were the fastest—growing category by far in 2017, with a record 25% increase in AuM. (See Exhibit 4.) Traditional active products continued to lose share against solutions and specialties. Active now represents just one—third of AuM, compared with 57% in 2003, even though strong flows in active fixed income more than compensated for outflows in active equity. Solutions, specialties, and alternatives now own 50% of the market, versus one—third in 2003».
- 2. «Banking on Smart Beta, the Hidden Threat, One option for passive players is smart—beta products, which passively track an index but include an active, rules - based component. Although smart beta is still a small category, with just \$430 billion in AuM or 0.5% of the global total, it has grown by 30% a year since 2012. In the future, smart beta will pose a substantial threat to traditional active players — potentially even greater than that of the overall shift to passives. That is because smart beta seeks to replicate active management results at lower cost to investors. Fee levels for smart beta equity funds average about 35 basis points, well below the average of about 50 basis points for active equity products. We believe that smart - beta growth will become a driver of organic consolidation in the industry going forward».

Ключевые показатели инвестиционных продуктов.



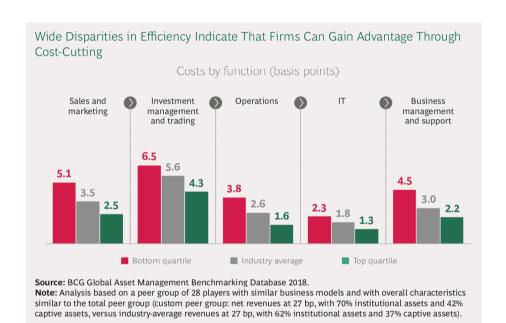
Рентабельность Asset management бизнеса.



Ключевые моменты:

- «Winners Get a Higher Multiple. In addition to their stronger underlying performance, top quartile firms saw a faster run—up in their multiple — that is, in the ratio of earnings to TSR. They were thus double favored, achieving a higher multiple on their already higher EBITDA growth. Our regression analysis reveals that four key factors are responsible for almost 90% of the variance in an asset manager's multiple. EBITDA margin — or EBITDA as a percentage of total revenue — is the most important of these, followed by revenue growth, size, and dividend payout».
- «While the AuM growth of top—quartile firms was similar to that of their peers, their revenue per AuM contracted somewhat less. As a result, in terms of earnings, they expanded EBITDA margins while their peers experienced margin compression».
- 3. «As for product strategy, the top—quartile asset managers were either smaller, niche—market players capable of protecting and maintaining higher margins (in alternatives or specialties, for example) or very large firms, typically with strong growth in passives. Lagging behind were midsize traditional core—asset managers, positioned between the niche specialist providers and very large operators. If they continue on this performance path, such managers are likely to suffer shrinking market share and greater fee compression, which in turn will increase the difficulty of investing to access the top talent and innovation needed for future growth».

Отличия успешных Asset management компаний.





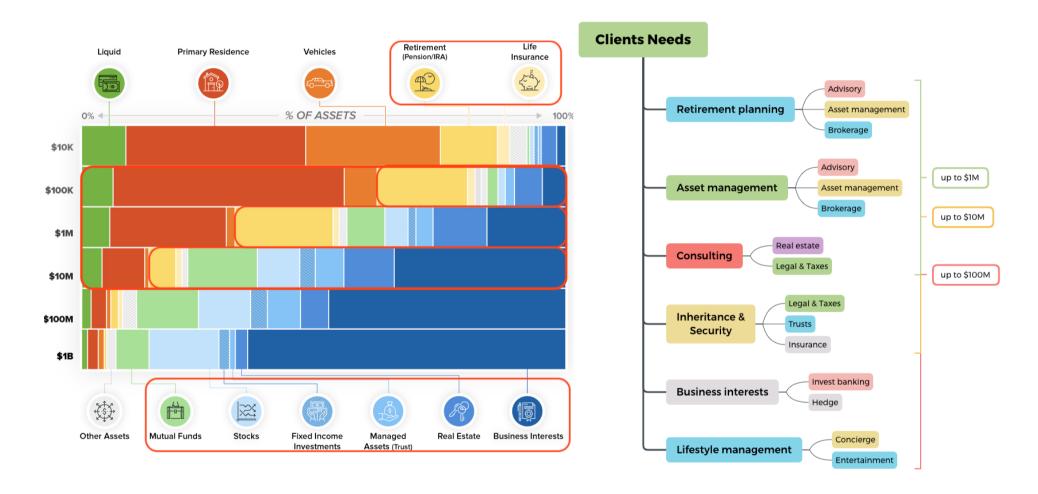
Будущее Asset management индустрии.

EXHIBIT 9 | Tomorrow's Asset Managers Will Look Quite Different from Today's Asset manager today Asset manager of the future · Clearly articulated strategy with areas of · Ad hoc strategy Strategy Digital experimentation, largely incremental differentiation Strategy and business model · Fully integrated digital strategy · AuM focused on core active products · Rigorous portfolio approach: emphasis on Product · Reactive product innovation investment in high-growth products, with pruning of undifferentiated products Siloed investment desks, duplication Advanced data and analytics central to investment Investment Experiments with alternative data and tools management · Increased integration across desks to deliver client · Retail focused on "sales push" • Deployment of digital tools and predictive analytics Marketing, · Institutional: low-tech, reactive sales and to offer personalized products and services to distribution. servicing distributors and clients and sales • Institutional: technology leveraged to better serve and retain clients · Ops largely siloed, focused on efficiency Bifurcated, agile operations and support: focus on Operations driving back-end efficiency and enabling client-facing Support largely in-house with select and support outsourcing and investment value • Process automation at scale (in-house or via partner) Operating model · Legacy tech stack partially updated Modern technology stack fully integrated with Technology · Experimentation with new tools, tech, and next-generation digital tools · Data as strategic asset, Integrated across various and data · Multiple, conflicting sources of data • Investment-focused career paths/talent Agile ways of working (cross-functional teams, and Organization · Siloed organization · Influx of tech talent mixed with traditional and talent investment talent Source: BCG project experience.

Ключевые моменты:

- «The Asset Manager of the Future. Five years from now, asset managers will look, think, and behave very differently from the way they do today. They will need to identify a more distinctive value proposition — moving away from core active products into solutions, specialties, and alternatives. They will need to provide value—added services beyond investment performance for their clients and intermediaries. And to achieve the greatest degree of success, they will need to maximize the potential of digital and analytics in all aspects of the business—including strategy, operations, technology, investment management, product mix, and talent management».
- 2. «Sales and Marketing. Advances in digital and analytics have the potential to transform distribution from largely push—based practices to a more marketing—led model enhanced by proactive and personalized outreach. This shift will be particularly strong in wholesaling, where greater personalization is possible for many aspects of adviser engagement. Firms will be able to deliver relevant information to the right people at the right time for them to consume the information».
- 3. «Operations. Advances in digital and analytics will trigger a dramatic evolution of operations. Efficiency gains of more than 50% should be possible through the adoption and deployment of robotics process automation and artificial intelligence and through the leveraging of predictive techniques to anticipate errors and choke points in the back office. Operations will also become the curator and owner of high—quality data supporting the front office. And it will act as a driving force for improved client experience and satisfaction, by helping redesign processes front—to—back from a client's point of view».

Целевая аудитория и ключевые потребности.



Портрет клиента.

