



Investment Policy Statement

Office of the Bursar
Fitzherbert University · 2024

ABSTRACT

The governing framework for all endowment investment decisions, establishing asset allocation targets, risk tolerance parameters, and the fiduciary responsibilities of the Investment Committee. Section 3.4 prohibits investment in any entity scoring below 3.2 on the Fitzherbert Alignment Index, a proprietary rubric whose methodology is described in Appendix B and which several external advisors have described as 'self-referential.' Section 6.1 introduces the Reasoning Capacity Forward Market as a permissible asset class, subject to Senate approval each quarter. The Policy was approved by the Senate on 14 March 2024 by a vote of 11 to 3, with one abstention from a Visiting Intelligence member who noted it had a conflict of interest but did not elaborate.

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I. Fiduciary Purpose and Stewardship Mandate

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Investment Policy Statement is issued to articulate the University's stewardship mandate in a form suitable for trustees, auditors, students, regulators, donors, and any future historian attempting to determine whether the institution's financial language described reality or merely escorted it. The governing premise is that institutional wealth is held in trust for academic continuity rather than for abstract prestige. Fitzherbert enjoys prestige, but it prefers prestige financed by coherent stewardship.

The relevant mandate covers endowment management, spending support, intergenerational equity, and the disciplined governance of novel asset classes. In practical terms, this means that expenditure, investment, reserves, and restricted funds must all be interpreted against the University's long horizon. Financial decisions that flatter the present at the expense of the future are not prohibited because they are vulgar; they are prohibited because they are administratively indistinguishable from a slow betrayal of institutional purpose.

The primary stakeholder communities affected by this document are the Bursar, trustees, students dependent on scholarship support, and faculty whose research relies on stable funding. Their interests are not identical and are not presented here as though they were. A serious finance document should make visible the points at which stewardship requires balancing current benefit, future resilience, ethical exposure, and reputational risk. Fitzherbert has concluded that pretending these tensions do not exist is a reliable way to mishandle all of them at once.

II. Portfolio Structure, Allocation Logic, and Permissible Exposure

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The portfolio matters addressed in this edition include target allocations, permitted instruments, liquidity tiers, rebalancing ranges, illiquidity budgets, and restricted ethical exclusions. Each category is evaluated not only for expected return but also for liquidity profile, governance burden, ethical consistency, operational complexity, and correlation under stress. The University has gradually moved away from the view that an investment can be called diversified merely because it appears in a different column of a spreadsheet.

Allocation policy is justified in writing and reviewed against institutional liabilities rather than market fashion. This is not an anti-innovation stance. Fitzherbert is willing to invest in new instruments where the governance case is stronger than the excitement case. It has simply noticed that terms such as "frontier," "emergent," and "transformational" are overrepresented in proposals whose downside scenarios are badly footnoted.

Permissible exposure limits exist to preserve the University's ability to remain a university during periods when markets temporarily forget how to price reality. Concentration risk is therefore treated as an academic issue as well as a financial one. A university that must unwind its intellectual ambitions because it mistook a momentum trade for a strategy has not suffered a merely technical failure.

III. Risk, Controls, and Decision Discipline

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Risk is treated in this document as a multi-layered phenomenon comprising market risk, liquidity risk, governance risk, compliance risk, valuation uncertainty, operational fragility, and reputational spillover. The University finds this categorisation more useful than a single composite risk score, because composite scores are efficient at concealing the particular form of trouble presently advancing across the institution.

The principal control architecture includes committee approval thresholds, manager due diligence, benchmark review, conflict declarations, exception memoranda, and annual policy attestation. Controls are effective only when assigned to named offices and tested against lived conditions. A control that exists only in the policy and not in the week-to-week rhythm of reconciliation, approval, and challenge is not really a control. It is a sentence with aspirations. This edition tries to reduce the number of such sentences.

Decision discipline requires that major departures from stated policy be documented with rationale, scenario analysis, and an explicit account of what would falsify the decision-maker's confidence. Fitzherbert adopted this requirement after discovering that institutions are excellent at recording why they acted and materially less enthusiastic about recording what would have proven them wrong.

IV. Performance Interpretation and Use of Financial Results

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Performance reporting under this framework is designed to resist both complacency and theatre. Strong results must be interpreted in context, weak results must be analysed without euphemism, and neither condition is taken by itself as proof of strategic virtue or vice. The University has lived through enough market cycles to distrust the moral vocabulary often attached to recent returns.

Reported results are considered alongside spending obligations, capital needs, scholarship commitments, infrastructure maintenance, and the long-duration cost of institutional promises. A university that reads performance only as scoreboard movement will eventually confuse solvency with success. Fitzherbert prefers to ask the less glamorous question of what today's result permits the institution to continue doing ten years from now.

The Statement addresses the recurring institutional temptation to call an improvised bet a policy innovation after the quarter has already gone well. Such disclosures are not included for colour. They are included because the University's financial life now intersects with technological, ethical, and governance developments that conventional reporting templates were not built to describe, and because omission would create a falsely tranquil record.

V. Reporting, Transparency, and Committee Responsibility

Formal reporting is made to the Office of the Bursar and the Investment Committee and, where applicable, to the broader public under the University's transparency commitments. Reports must distinguish audited fact, management judgment, scenario projection, and unresolved exposure. This distinction is repeated throughout Fitzherbert's financial reporting because readers are understandably inclined to treat numbers with decimals as though they had emerged from certainty.

Committee responsibility is collective in deliberation but individual in record. Members may dissent, and dissent should be recorded when it materially concerns risk, ethics, classification, or methodological adequacy. The University has become less impressed by unanimous committees over time. Unanimity may indicate consensus, but it may also indicate fatigue, confusion, or the quiet triumph of the person holding the final draft.

Transparency does not require indiscriminate disclosure of every working paper. It does require enough documentation that an informed reader can understand what was decided, on what assumptions, and under whose authority. The present edition is written on the assumption that secrecy should be specific, justified, and temporary rather than ambient.

VI. Review Horizon, Amendment Practice, and Archival Record

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This document is reviewed on a recurring cycle calibrated to market conditions, institutional change, and governance strain. Review frequency is intentionally higher in areas where innovation outpaces common sense. Fitzherbert does not apologise for this. It regards caution in the management of intergenerational resources as a sign of seriousness rather than timidity.

Amendments are accompanied by a rationale note and an impact statement describing whether the revision changes policy, clarifies practice, or merely rescues the institution from the consequences of prior overconfidence. All three categories appear in university finance; only the first two are usually admitted in public.

The archival copy of this document is retained together with supporting metadata sufficient to establish publication history, authority, and provenance. The University expects future readers to evaluate not only what it invested in, spent on, or reported, but how honestly it described those decisions to itself. This edition is intended to assist that evaluation.



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