The Cook & Bynum Fund

Inoculated by Value

turned out to be perfect timing.

By Charles Boccadoro, Associate Editor (originally published April 1, 2013)



TO DESCRIBE RICHARD P. COOK AND J. DOWE BYNUM (C&B) as value investors would be accurate, but certainly not adequate. Their website is rich with references to value investment principles championed by Benjamin Graham, John Burr Williams, Charlie Munger, and Warren Buffet. "The value investing inoculation took immediately," C&B explain, after reading Mr. Buffett's biography in high school. They have been investing together literally since childhood and at age 23 they actually tried to start their own mutual fund. That did not happen, but years later in 2001 they established Cook & Bynum Capital Management and in mid-2009 they launched their namesake The Cook & Bynum Fund COBYX, which

Like many experienced investors on MFO, C&B do not view volatility as risk, but as opportunity. That said, the lack of volatility in 43 months of COBYX performance through February 2013 is very alluring and likely helped propel the fund's popularity, now with \$102M AUM. Its consistent growth rate resembles more a steady bond fund, say PONDX, than an equity fund. The fund received a 5-Star Morningstar Rating for the 3-year period ending mid-2012.

Other than strictly adhering to the three most important words of value investing when assessing stock price against inherent value, C&B do not impose explicit drawdown control or practice dynamic allocation, like risk-parity AQRNX or long-short ARLSX. They try instead to buy wonderful businesses at discounted prices. To quote Mr. Buffett: "If you're right about what, you don't have to worry about when very much."

Fortunately, history is on their side. Figure 1 below depicts drawdowns for the last 50 years, comparing value versus growth large cap fund averages. Value funds indeed generally suffer smaller and shorter drawdowns. But not always. The term "value trap" became ubiquitous during the financial collapse of 2008, when many highly respected, long established, and top performing value funds (prime example DODGX) were simply hammered. And, when the forest is burning, all the trees go with it.

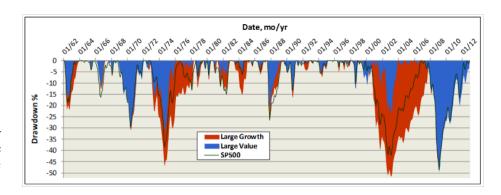


Figure 1. Value Generally Fares Better Than Growth When Markets Drawdown

While Mr. Cook and Mr. Bynum must have managed their private accounts through such turbulent times, COBYX has enjoyed bull market conditions since its inception. (Perhaps a reluctant bull, but nonetheless...) Still, when the market dipped 7% in May 2012, COBYX did not drop at all. In September 2011, SP500 dropped 16%, COBYX dipped only 5%. Its biggest drawdown was June 2010 at 9% versus 13% for the market. The tame behavior is due partly to C&B's propensity to hold cash. Not as a strategy, they explain, but as residual to value opportunities available. They unloaded Kraft, for example, shortly after the company split its international and domestic businesses. Here is an excerpt from COBYX's 2012 annual report explaining their move:

Despite neither of the companies' fundamental business prospects changing one iota, the market reacted to the news by trading both of the stocks higher. We used this opportunity to liquidate our stake in both companies. It is popular, even within our value discipline, for investors to advocate various financial engineering strategies in an attempt to drive near-term stock price appreciation rather than to focus on a company's long-term cash flows – where real value resides.

C&B take pride in not being "closet indexers" to their benchmarks SP500 and MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI). So far they have tended to hold consumer defensive stocks, like Wal-Mart, Procter & Gamble, and Coca-Cola. Although more recently, they own Microsoft, which accounts for 16% of the portfolio. COBYX's lifetime correlation to SP500 is 66% and its beta is only 0.47.

The strategy has delivered handsomely. Just how good is it? Figure 2 compares COBYX with several other Morningstar 5-star funds, including Charles Akre's Akre Focus AKREX, Steven Romick's FPA Crescent Fund FPACX, Donald Yacktman's Yacktman Focus YAFFX, Sequoia Fund SEQUX (perhaps the greatest fund ever), plus landmark Berkshire Hathaway.

			Rel	Max	Std	Down	Sharpe	Sortino				No.	
Name	Symbol	APR	SP500	Down	Dev	Dev	Ratio	Ratio	R2	Beta	Category	Hlds	ER
Cook & Bynum	COBYX	14.0	-1.1	-9.0	8.5	4.6	1.63	3.04	66	0.47	Large Blend	12	1.49
Sequoia	SEQUX	17.1	2.0	-11.5	10.8	6.0	1.58	2.84	80	0.66	Large Blend	45	1.03
Mairs & Power Bal	MAPOX	14.4	-0.7	-11.5	9.4	5.3	1.53	2.72	95	0.63	Mod Alloc	251	0.80
Akre Focus Retail	AKREX	15.9	2.4	-7.6	10.6	5.2	1.49	3.04	78	0.63	Mid Growth	33	1.40
Yacktman Focused	YAFFX	15.8	0.7	-10.7	11.2	6.2	1.40	2.53	88	0.72	Large Blend	40	1.25
Dyn Canadian Eq Inc	DWGIX	13.4	-1.7	-6.6	9.6	5.3	1.39	2.50	62	0.51	Foreign LB	57	1.09
Intrepid Capital	ICMBX	12.0	-3.1	-9.6	9.1	4.7	1.32	2.53	85	0.57	Mod Alloc	54	1.41
FPA Crescent	FPACX	11.6	-3.5	-11.6	9.1	5.2	1.26	2.20	88	0.59	Mod Alloc	89	1.25
Berkshire Hathaway	BRK.B	14.1	-1.0	-18.6	16.6	7.8	0.85	1.80	7	0.31	Diversified		

COBYX Tops List of Risk-Adjusted Returns Compared To Other 5-Star Funds.

Figure 2.

Based on monthly returms from COBYX inception Aug 2009 thru Feb 2013, except AKREX from Oct 2009

Since COBYX inception, it has produced the highest risk adjusted returns, based on both Sharpe and Sortino Ratios, with the lowest standard and downside volatilities. It has delivered more than 90% of SP500 total return with less than 60% of its volatility. Interestingly, all of these top-performing mutual funds have low beta against SP500, like COBYX, but again for the record, C&B reject metrics like beta: "Risk is not volatility."

COBYX is also highly concentrated. As of December 2012, it held only seven equities. C&B's strategy is to focus only on companies whose businesses they can understand – depth of insight is the edge they seek. They employ Kelly Criterion to size positions in their portfolio, which represents an implicit form of risk management. John Kelly developed it in 1950s at AT&T's Bell Labs to optimize transmission rate through long distance phone lines. Edward Thorpe then famously employed the technique to "Beat the Dealer" and later to help optimize his hedge fund investments at Princeton/Newport Partners. In C&B's implementation, Kelly is edge over odds, or expected returns over range of outcomes. What is currently their biggest position? Cash at 34%.

Bottom Line

Hard not to love this young fund, performance to date, and philosophy employed by its managers. High ER, recently dropped from 1.88 to 1.49, has been its one detractor. Hopefully, ER reduction continues with AUM growth, since world-stock fund median is already a hefty 1.20 drag.

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Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

The Fund invests in securities using a value approach to investing. Value-based investments are subject to the risk that the broad market may not recognize their intrinsic values. The Fund is a non-diversified mutual fund, which means that the Fund invests in a smaller number of securities when compared to more diversified funds. This strategy exposes the Fund and its shareholders to greater risk of loss from adverse developments affecting portfolio companies.

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As of January 30, 2013, the gross and net expense ratios of the Fund were 2.12% and 1.49%, respectively. Cook & Bynum Capital Management, LLC, the Fund's adviser, has contractually agreed to reduce fees and/or reimburse the Fund's expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the "Net Annual Operating Expenses" at 1.49%, as of January 1, 2013. This agreement is in effect through Feb. 1, 2014.

An investor should consider investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. To obtain a prospectus, which contains this and other information, call +1 (877) 839-COBY (2629) or visit www.cookandbynum.com. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.