

**CFA LEVEL 1**

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**Alternative  
Investments**

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**Introduction to  
Digital Assets**

**CHARTER DOOZY**

**DIGITAL ASSET  
INVESTMENT  
FEATURES**

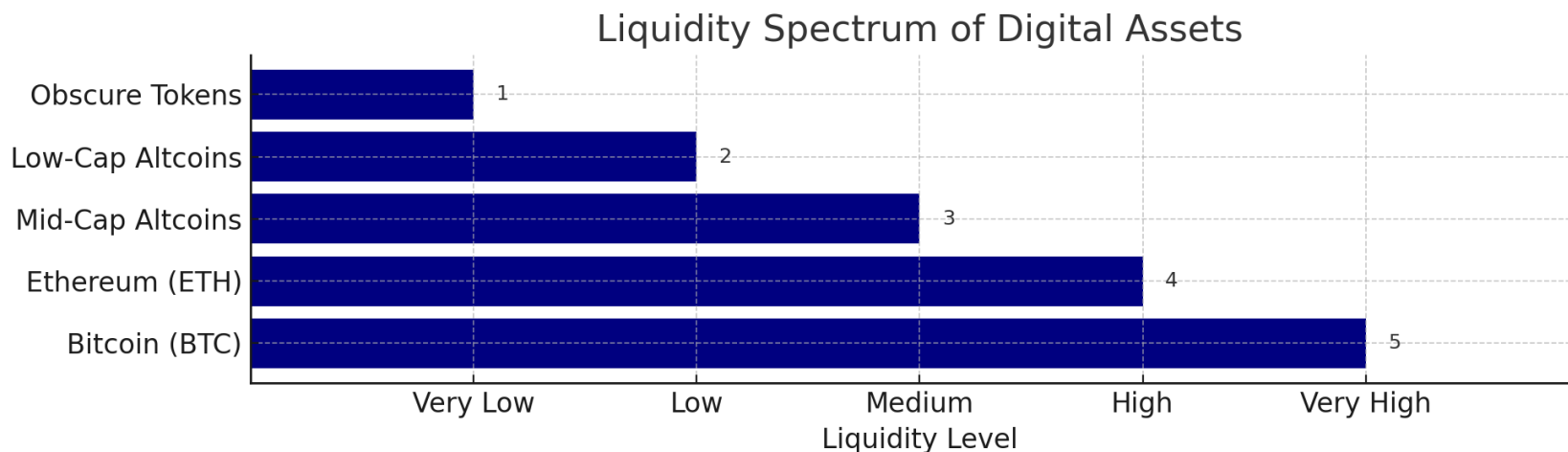
- Digital assets have **distinct investment features** compared to traditional asset classes.
- **Volatility, valuation, liquidity, and market efficiency** play key roles in assessing their attractiveness.
- Understanding these features is critical for **portfolio management, risk assessment**, and client communication.
- CFA candidates need to assess whether digital assets offer **diversification, risk, or return enhancements**.

## Valuing Digital Assets Is Difficult

- Unlike stocks, **no intrinsic cash flows** (e.g., dividends) exist for many digital assets.
- Popular models: **Stock-to-flow (S2F)**, **Metcalf's law**, network utility models.
- Most models lack consensus — results **vary widely** based on assumptions.
- Implication: Investors face **high uncertainty** in pricing and fair value estimation.

## Liquidity Varies Across Digital Assets

- Top assets (e.g., Bitcoin, Ethereum) are **liquid with deep exchange markets**.
- Many altcoins are **thinly traded**, leading to **price slippage and execution risk**.
- Liquidity depends on **exchange listing, trading volume, and regulatory clarity**.



## Market Efficiency Remains Evolving

- Crypto markets are still **relatively inefficient** compared to traditional ones.
- Prices may reflect **herd behavior, sentiment, or limited arbitrage opportunities**.
- No definitive evidence of persistent **alpha opportunities**, but **inefficiencies persist**.
- Implication: Active traders may find edges — but at **higher risk**.

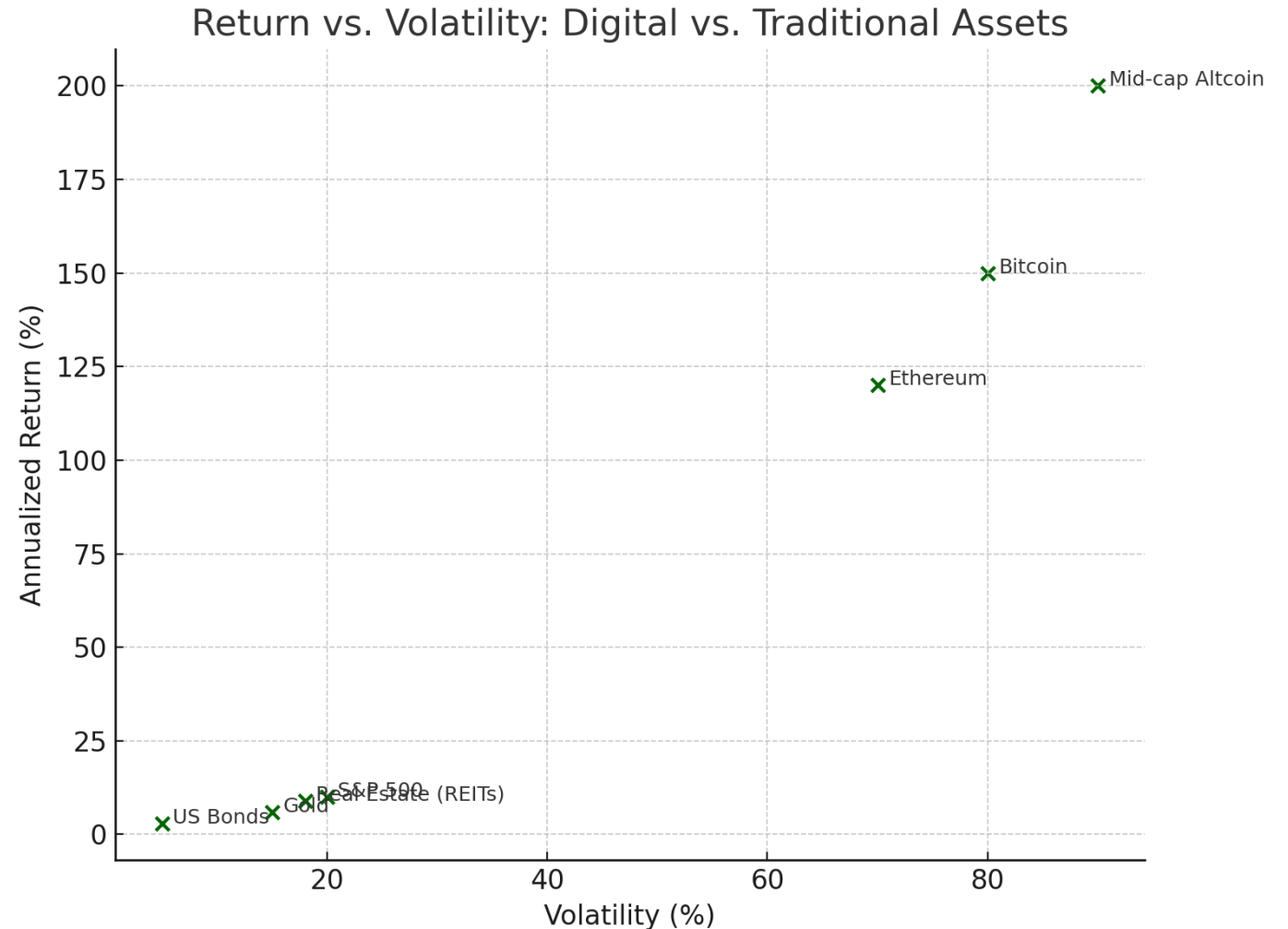
## Low Correlation – Diversification Potential

- Historically, digital assets show **low correlation** with equities, bonds, and gold.
- Suggests possible **diversification benefit** in multi-asset portfolios.
- But correlation is **not stable** — tends to increase in **market stress periods**.
- Important for CFA candidates to treat **diversification claims with nuance**.

# Risk and Return Tradeoff

## Risk–Return Profile Is Unconventional

- Digital assets can deliver **extraordinary returns** — but with extreme **drawdowns**.
- Past performance shows **asymmetric return distributions** (fat tails, skew).
- Most portfolios require **downside protection**, such as stop-loss or allocation limits.



- Digital assets are **volatile, illiquid, and hard to value** — risk management is key.
- They offer **potential diversification** benefits, but correlations can shift quickly.
- Liquidity and market efficiency vary — not all digital assets are equal.
- Treat them as **speculative** and **emerging** asset classes requiring deep due diligence.



**Which of the following best explains why digital assets are considered difficult to value?**

- A. They have high trading volumes
- B. They offer regular dividends
- C. They lack intrinsic cash flows
- D. They are regulated by central banks

# Practice Question 1

**Which of the following best explains why digital assets are considered difficult to value?**

- A. They have high trading volumes
- B. They offer regular dividends
- C. They lack intrinsic cash flows
- D. They are regulated by central banks

*Correct Answer: C*

Most digital assets don't produce cash flows, making traditional valuation models unsuitable.

**Which factor contributes most directly to digital assets' high volatility?**

- A. Stable investor base
- B. Global monetary policy
- C. Regulatory uncertainty
- D. High liquidity

# Practice Question 2

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- A. Stable investor base
- B. Global monetary policy
- C. Regulatory uncertainty
- D. High liquidity

*Correct Answer: C*

Shifting regulatory actions and legal interpretations cause rapid changes in sentiment and price.

# Practice Question 3

**Which statement about liquidity in digital asset markets is most accurate?**

- A. All digital assets are traded with low slippage
- B. Bitcoin and Ethereum are among the most liquid digital assets
- C. Liquidity does not affect trading risk
- D. Digital assets are only traded on centralized exchanges

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**Which statement about liquidity in digital asset markets is most accurate?**

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*Correct Answer: B*

Top assets are more liquid; others may face significant slippage due to thin order books.

# Practice Question 4

**A portfolio manager adds digital assets for diversification. What should she consider?**

- A. Digital assets always reduce portfolio risk
- B. Correlation with traditional assets may rise in market crashes
- C. Digital assets are perfectly negatively correlated with stocks
- D. Crypto returns are normally distributed

# Practice Question 4

**A portfolio manager adds digital assets for diversification. What should she consider?**

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- C. Digital assets are perfectly negatively correlated with stocks
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*Correct Answer: B*

In times of stress, correlations tend to spike across asset classes, including crypto.



- High volatility and valuation difficulty
- Liquidity differences and market efficiency gaps
- Risk–return characteristics and portfolio implications
- Diversification potential and evolving correlations

*"The difference between winning and losing is most often not quitting."—Walt Disney*