

ACA Northern Conference 2017 To De-Risk or not De-Risk

22 September 2017

Bobby Riddaway FIA

Head of Investment Consulting



65 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7NQ
Tel 020 7709 4500 Fax 020 7709 4501

For Professional Clients Only

Introduction

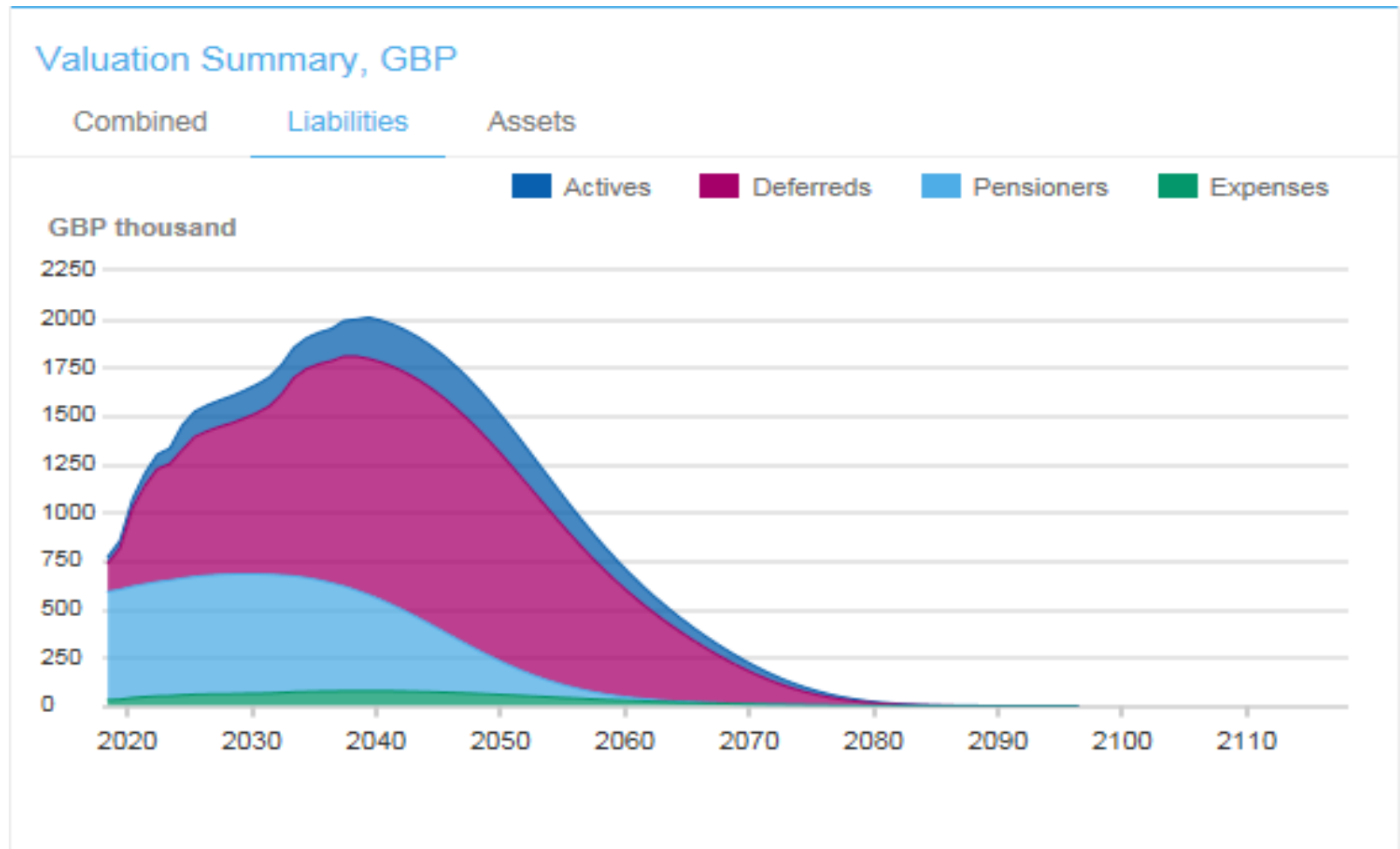


Why De-risk

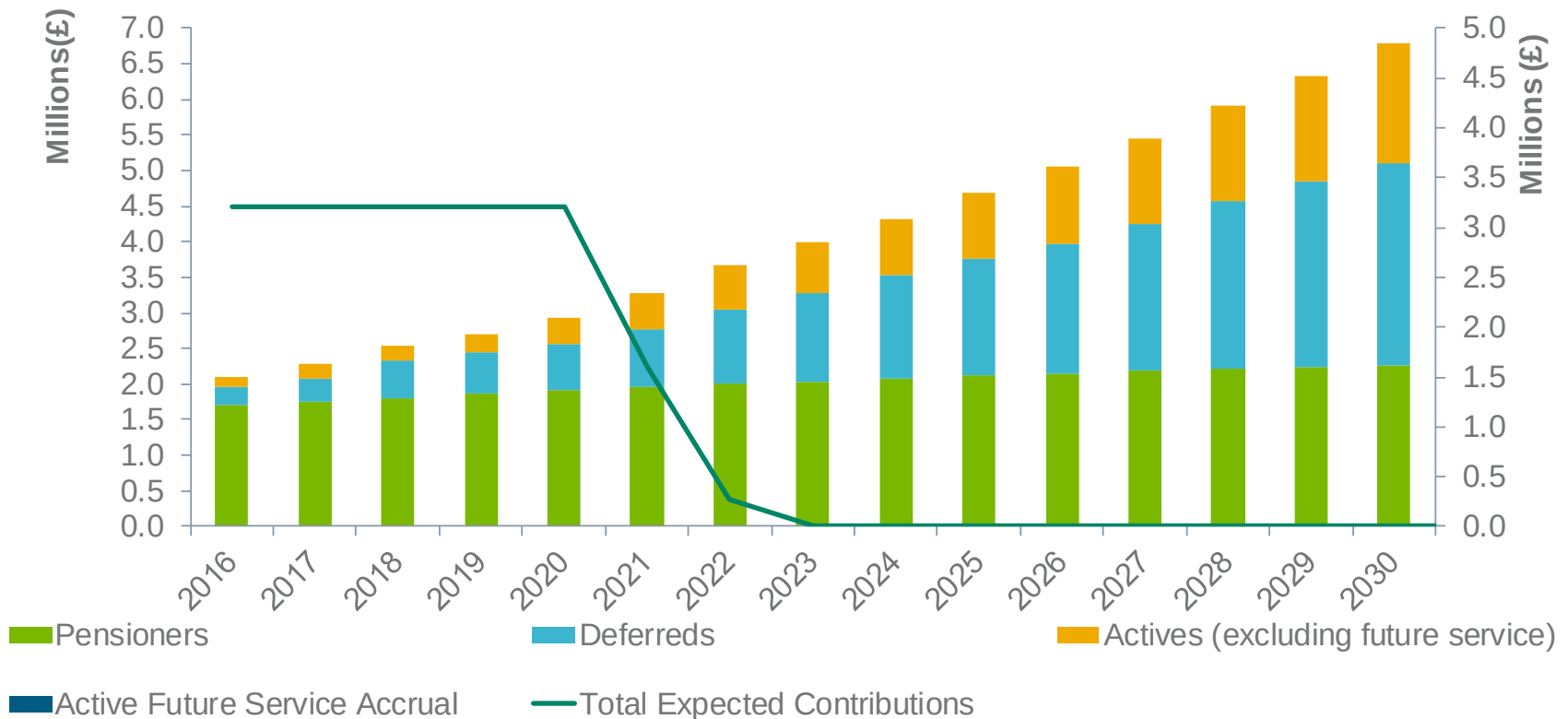
How to De-Risk

When to De-Risk

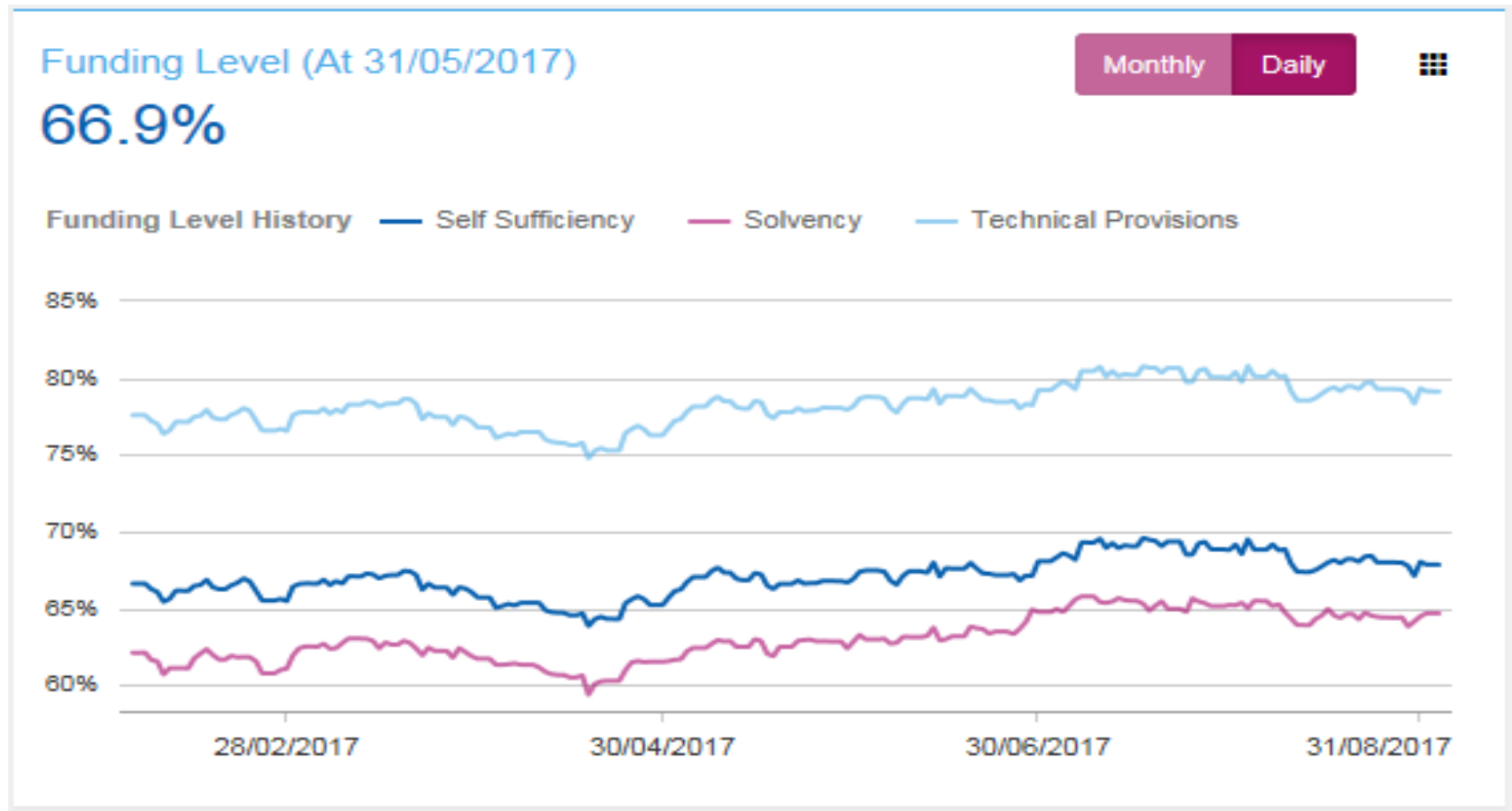
Increasing Maturity of Schemes



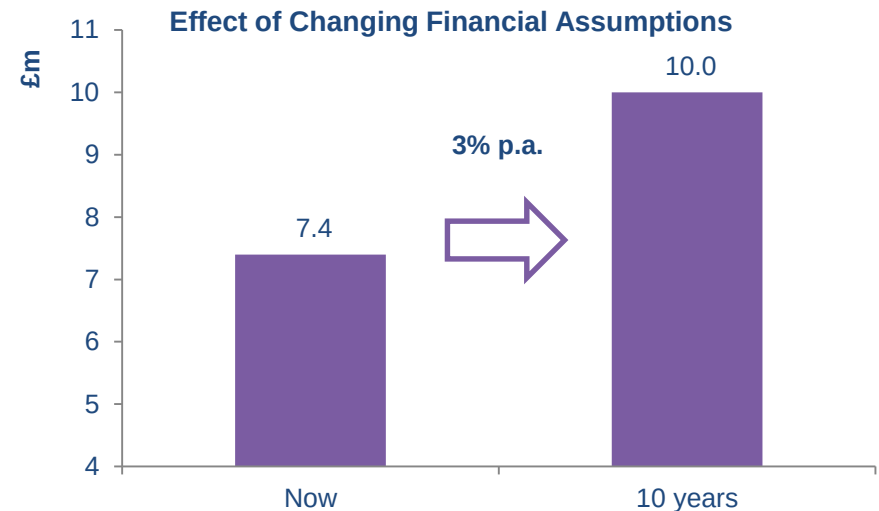
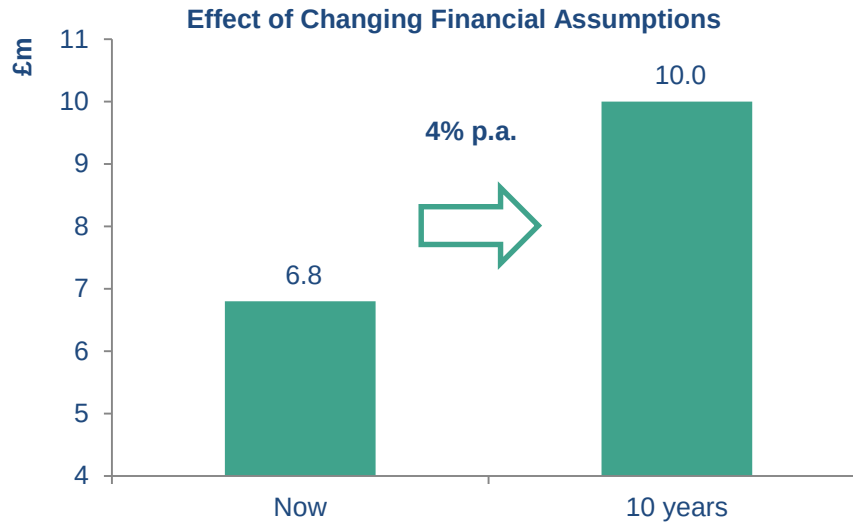
Cashflow needs



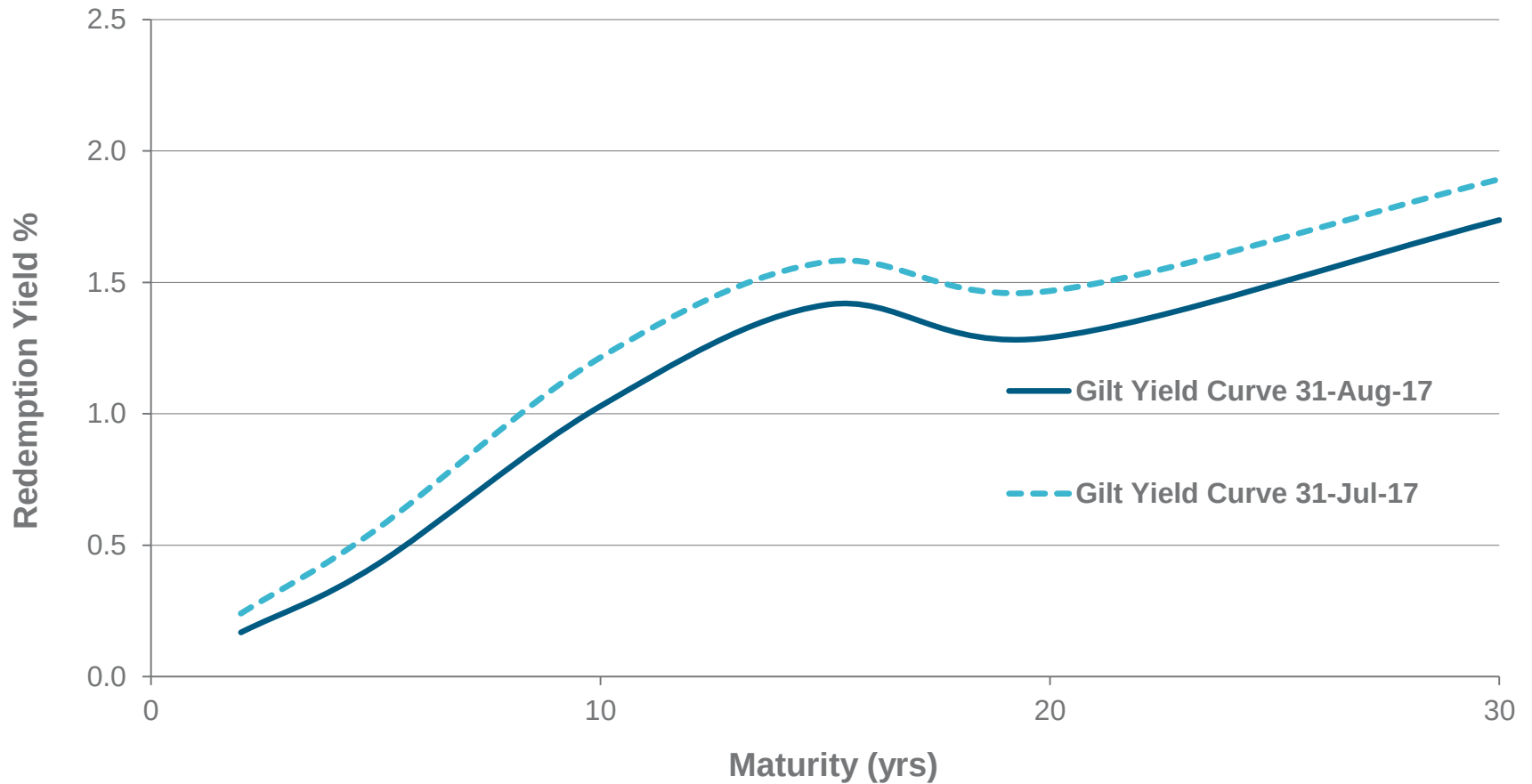
Need to eliminate funding issues



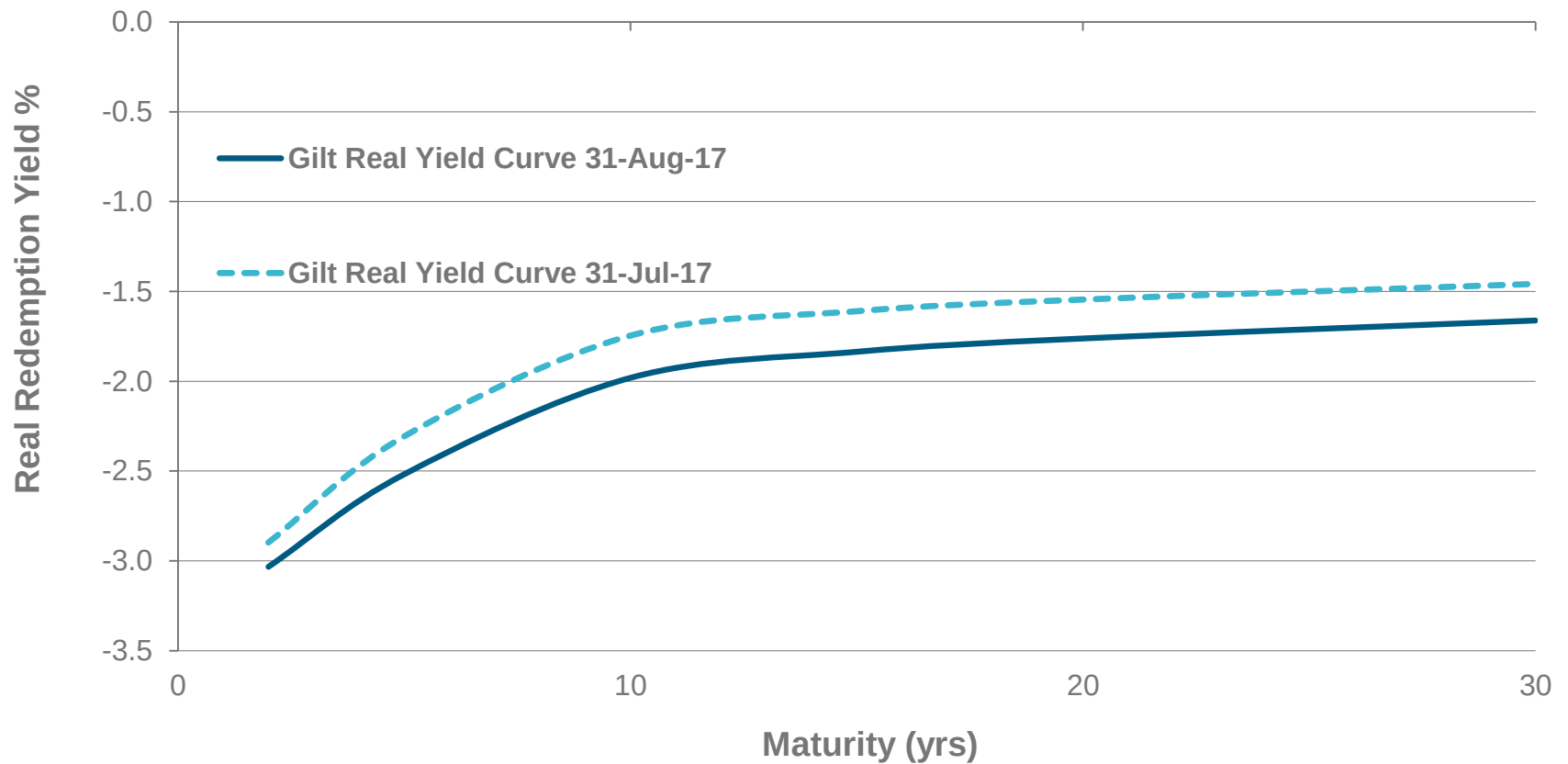
De-risking is costly?



Nominal Gilt Yield

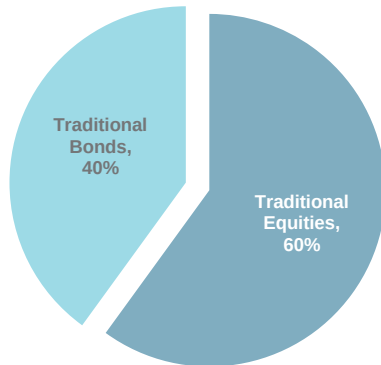


Real Gilt Yield



Equity-Linked Bond Funds

1. Example Plan Assets

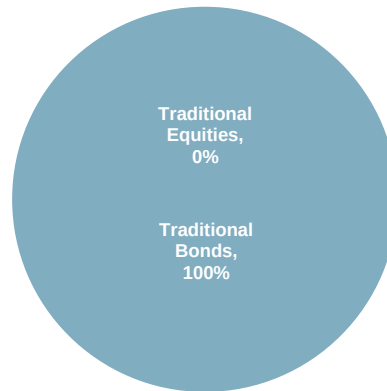


Required Return*	2.0%
Expected Return*	2.0%
Liability Duration	25 yrs
Asset Duration	8.8 yrs

* In excess of Gilts

- Assets are expected to achieve the required return
- Considerable interest rate risk

2. Replace Equities with Bonds

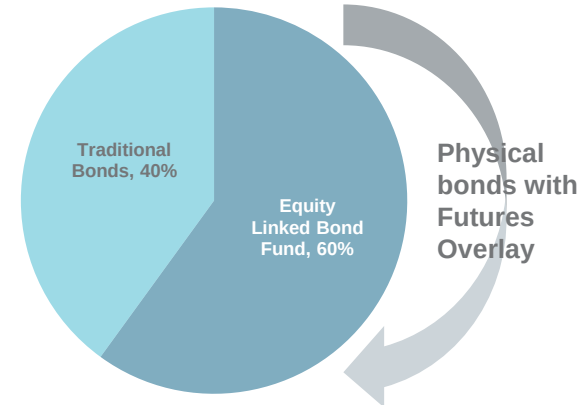


Required Return*	2.0%
Expected Return*	0.0%
Liability Duration	25 yrs
Asset Duration	16 yrs

* In excess of Gilts

- Reduced interest rate risk through better duration match
- Reduced expected return on investments

3. Replace Equities with ELBFs



Required Return*	2.0%
Expected Return*	2.0%
Liability Duration	25 yrs
Asset Duration	13.6 yrs

* In excess of Gilts

- Reduced interest rate risk through better duration match
- Maintained expected return on investments

Leveraged Liability Driven Investment

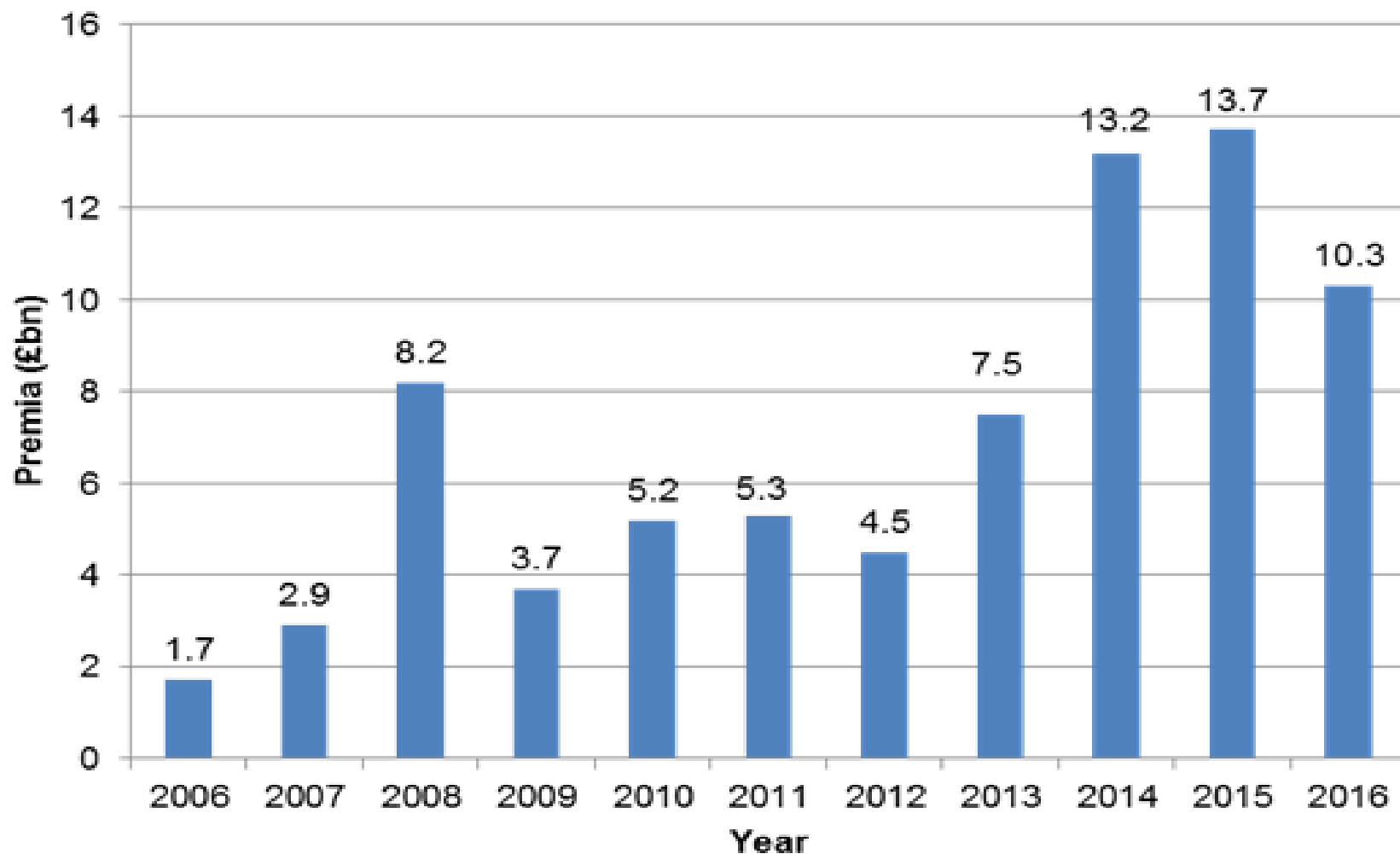
£300,000
house

£100,000
deposit

£300,000
bond portfolio

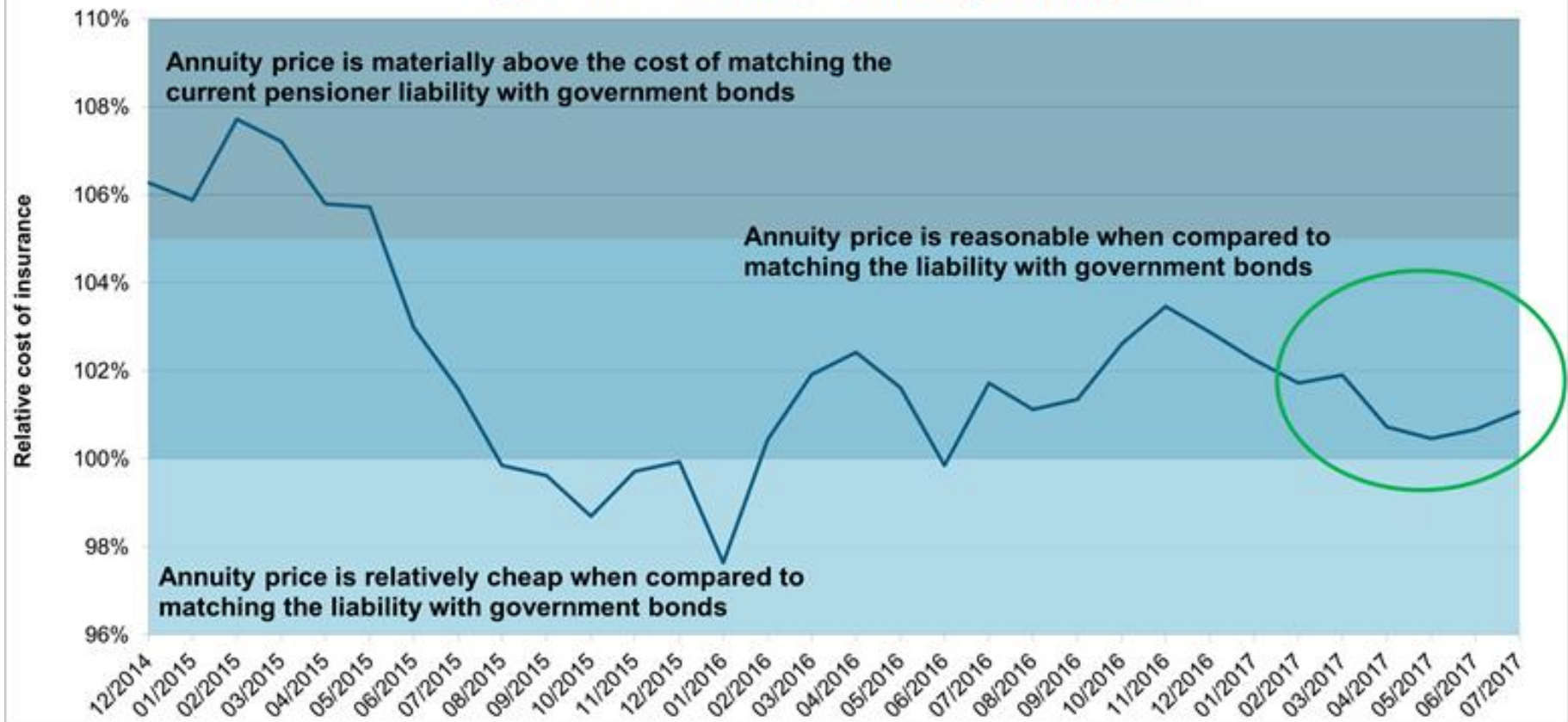
£100,000
investment

Innovation in buy-in/buy-out market



Annuity cost versus gilt value of liabilities

Annuity price relative to matching pensioner liabilities with government bonds (end of July 2017 update)



How to De-risk

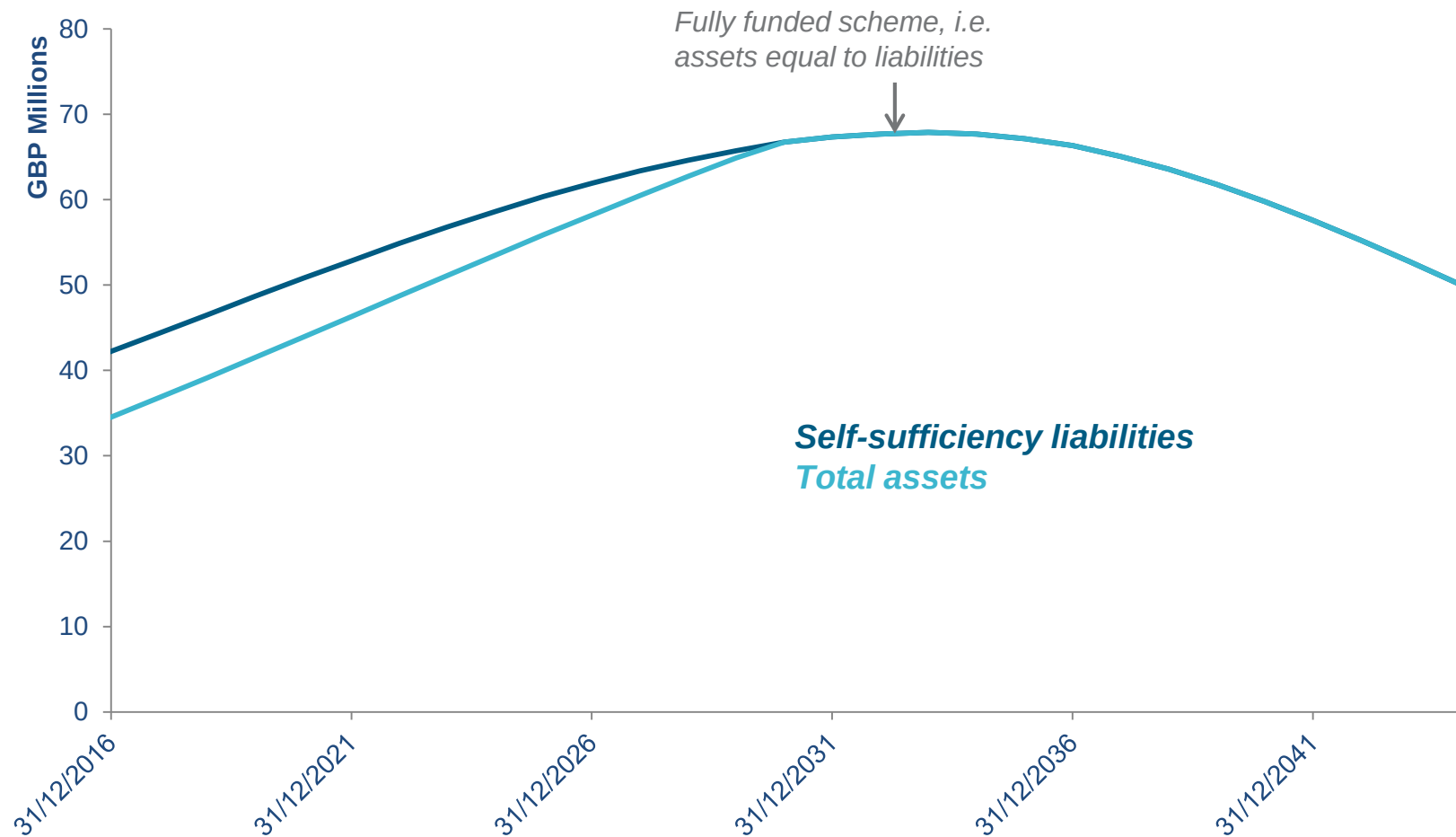


Joined-up thinking...

Trustees	Sponsor
- Member security - Employer's views - Employer covenant - The end game? - TPR guidelines - Risk management, including liability management	- Impact on P&L - Impact on b/sheet - Costs: level & volatility - Compliance/ running costs - Risk budget - Trustees ultimately in control

... consider **objectives** and **constraints** of key stakeholders

Flight Plan Example



Alternative Strategies

Asset class	Current benchmark %	Strategy 1 %	Strategy 2 %	Strategy 3 %	Strategy 4 %
UK equities	17.5	35.0			
Overseas equities	17.5				
Equity linked bond funds - inflation			35.0	30.0	
Diversified growth funds	15.0		30.0		50.0
UK corporate bonds	25.0				
UK index-linked Gilts	15.0				
Property	10.0				
Real LDI		25.0	25.0	19.0	20.0
Buy-in				21.0*	
Absolute return bonds		15.0	10.0		30.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Expected returns (above inflation)	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Years until full funding	26	26	25	30	30
Year in which full funding achieved	2041	2041	2038	2045	2045
Asset duration	7.6	20.6	23.5	21.9	13.4
95% 1yr VaR (£m)	21.4	9.4	9.6	10.9	12.0

35%
Equity

50%
DGF 1

40%
Bonds

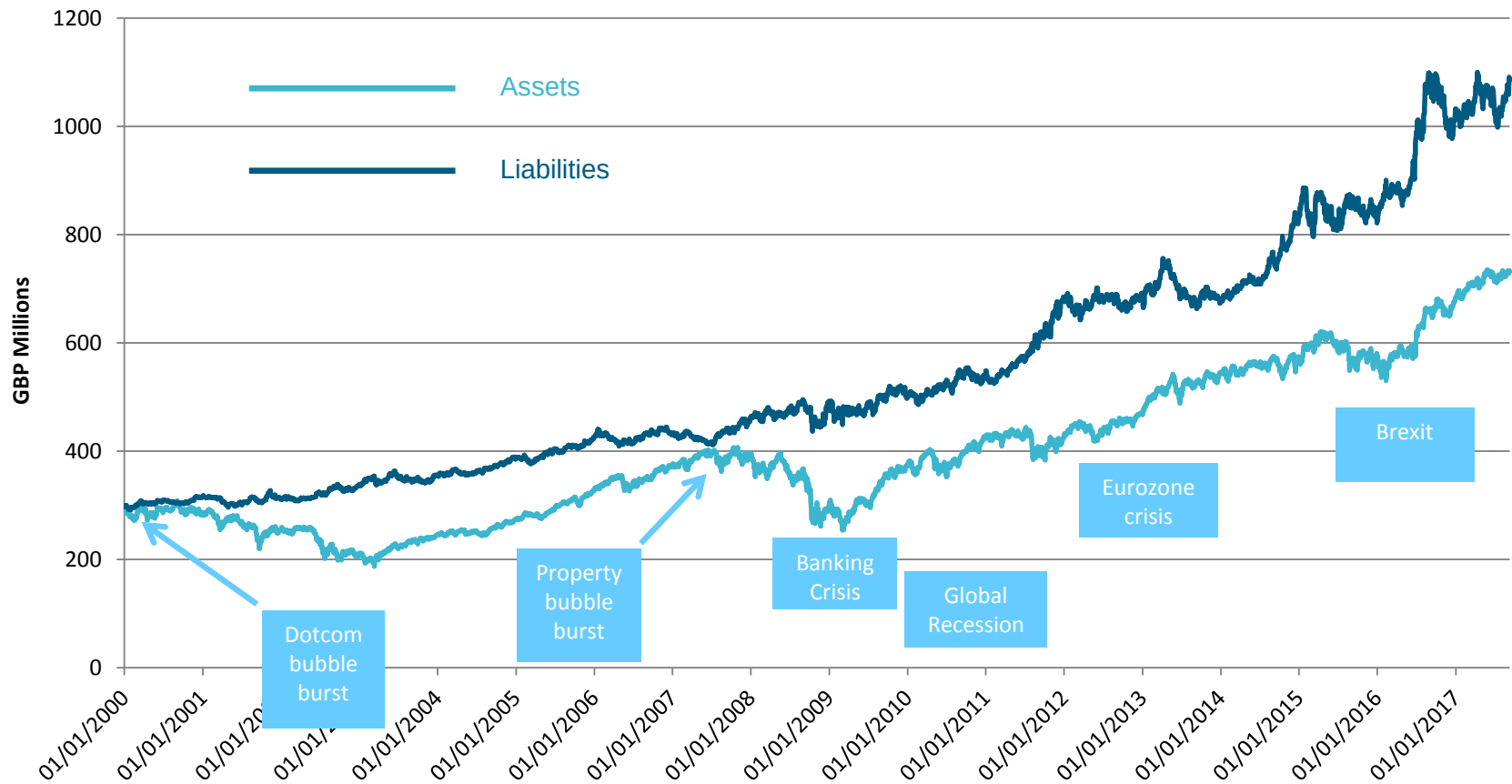
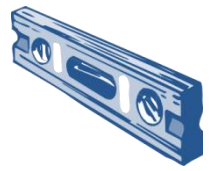
20%
LDI 1

VAR
£21.4m 1

VAR
£12.0m 1

When to de-risk

Did tools exist in the noughties



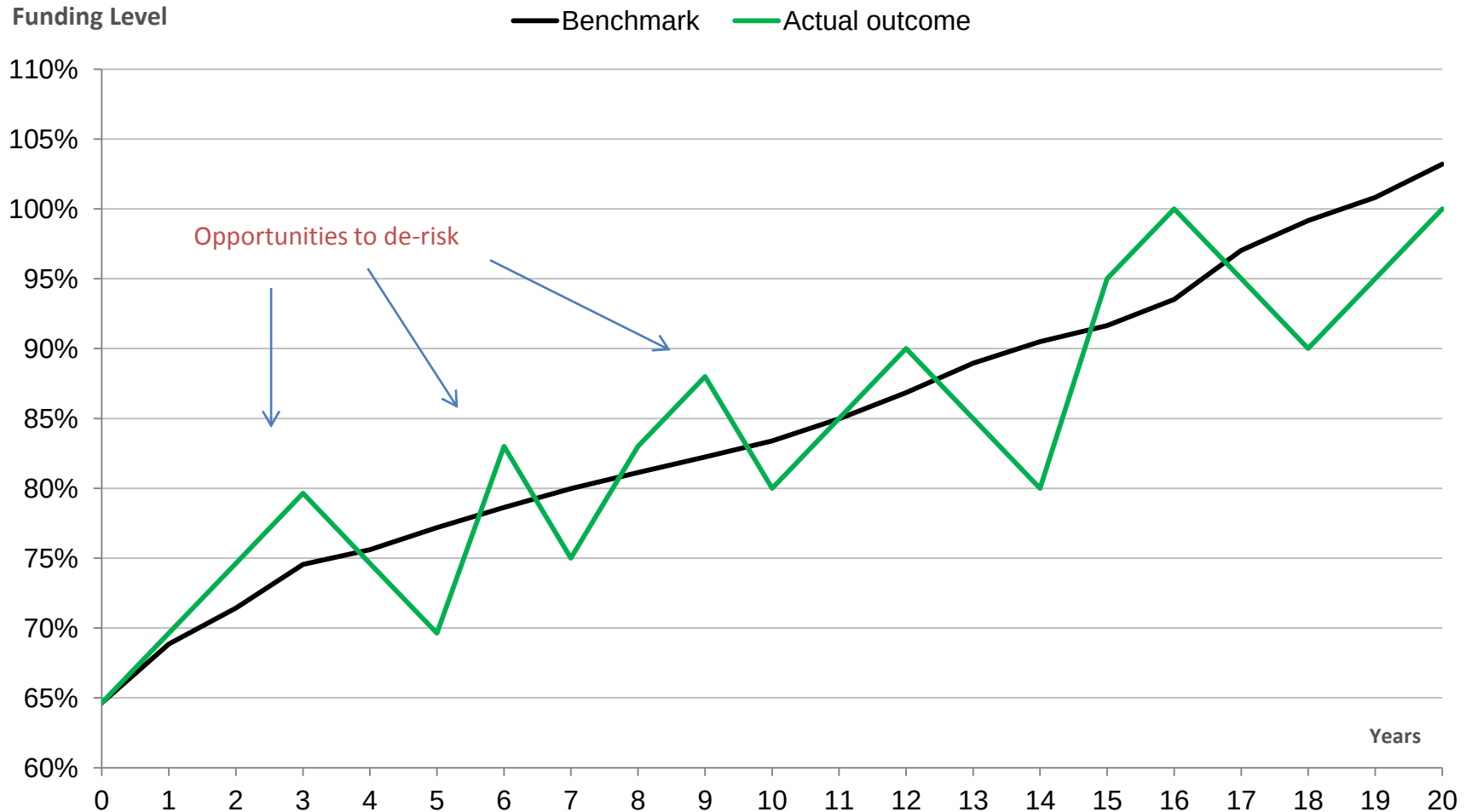
Approaches to de-risking

Broadly three approaches which are not necessarily independent.

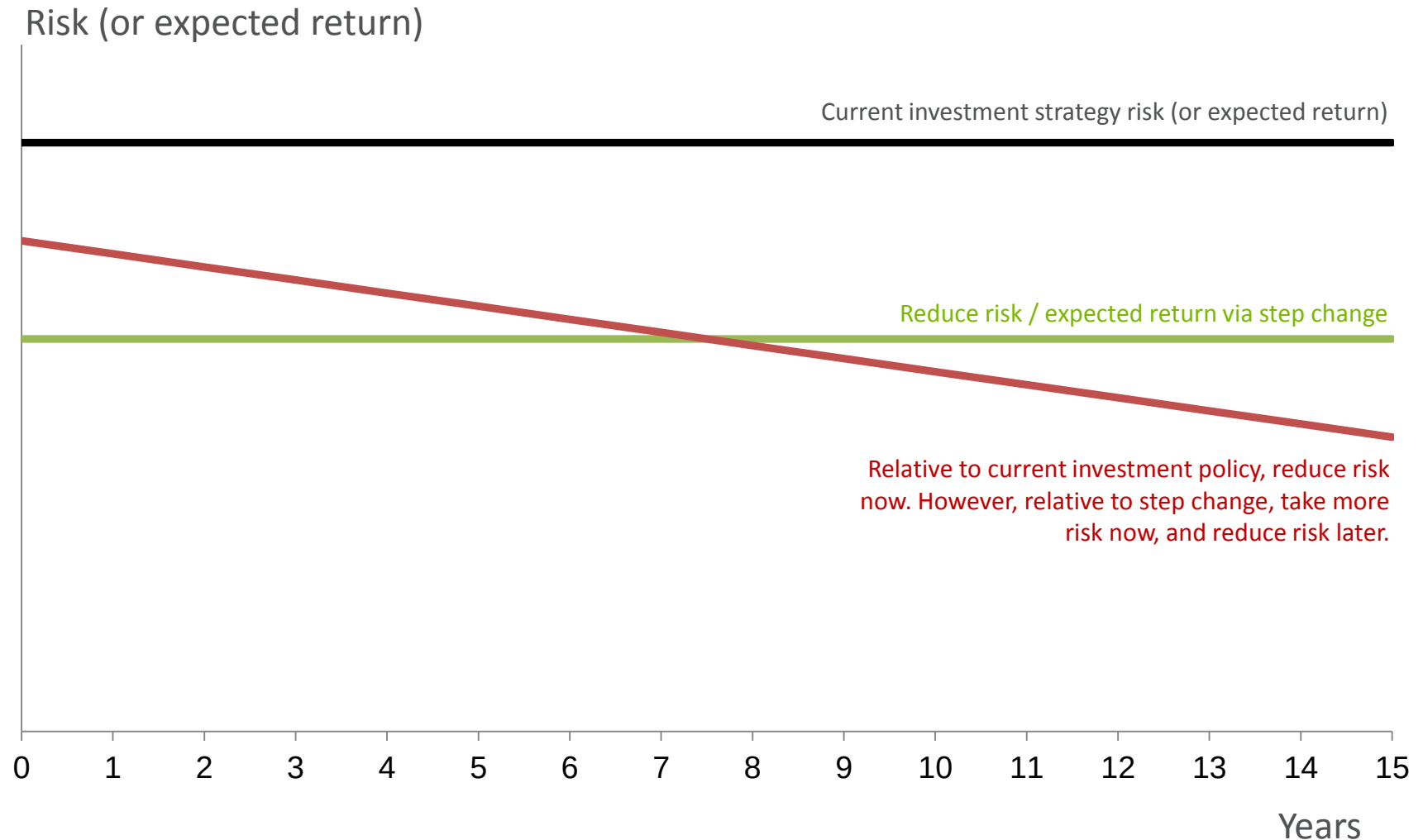
1. Funding level triggers: when the funding level hits a predetermined level, return-seeking assets are sold for matching assets.
2. Step de-risk: reduce market risk via a step change in investment strategy. For example, sell return-seeking assets for matching assets.
3. Calendar-year de-risking: de-risk the asset allocation from say 80% in return-seeking assets to 20% in return-seeking over a pre-determined time period. Involves selling growth assets for matching on an annual basis.

Approach 1: de-risking based on funding level triggers

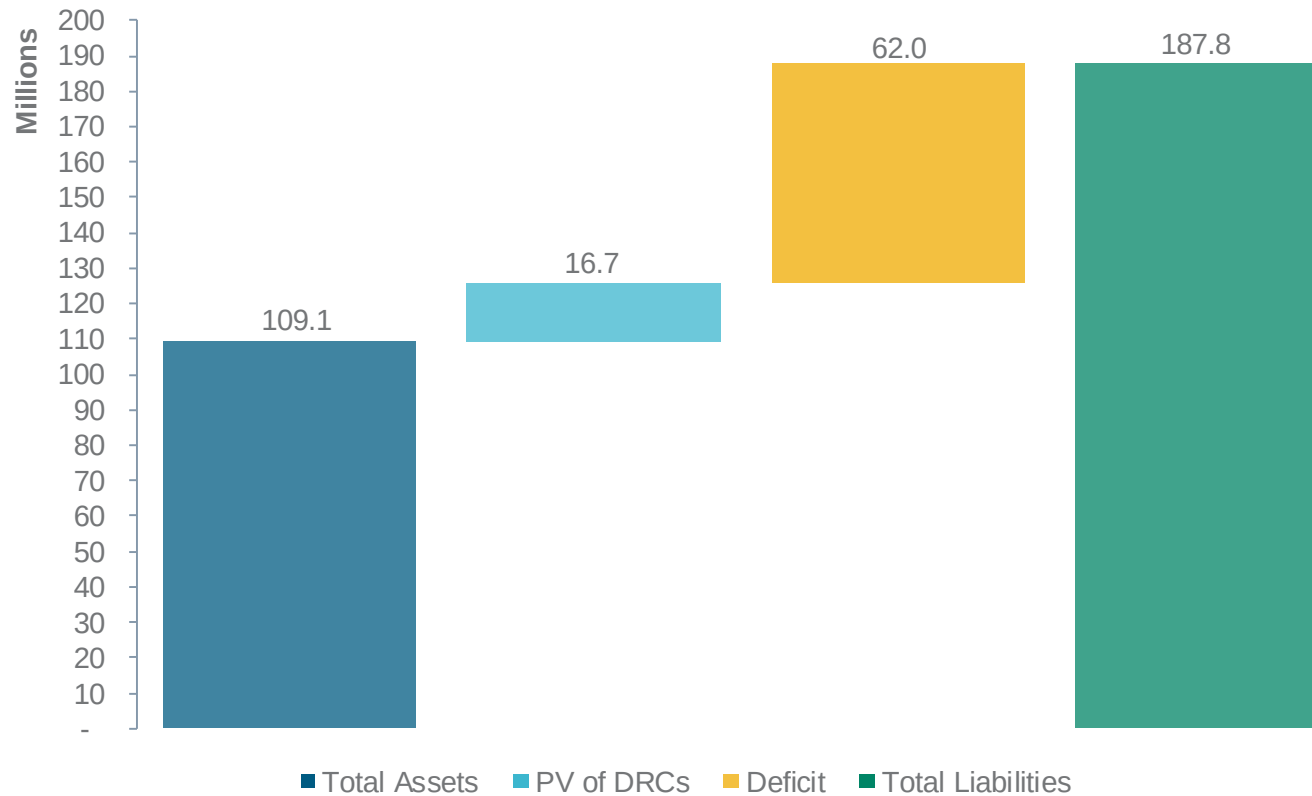
Opportunities to de-risk when actual funding level is above the expected funding level



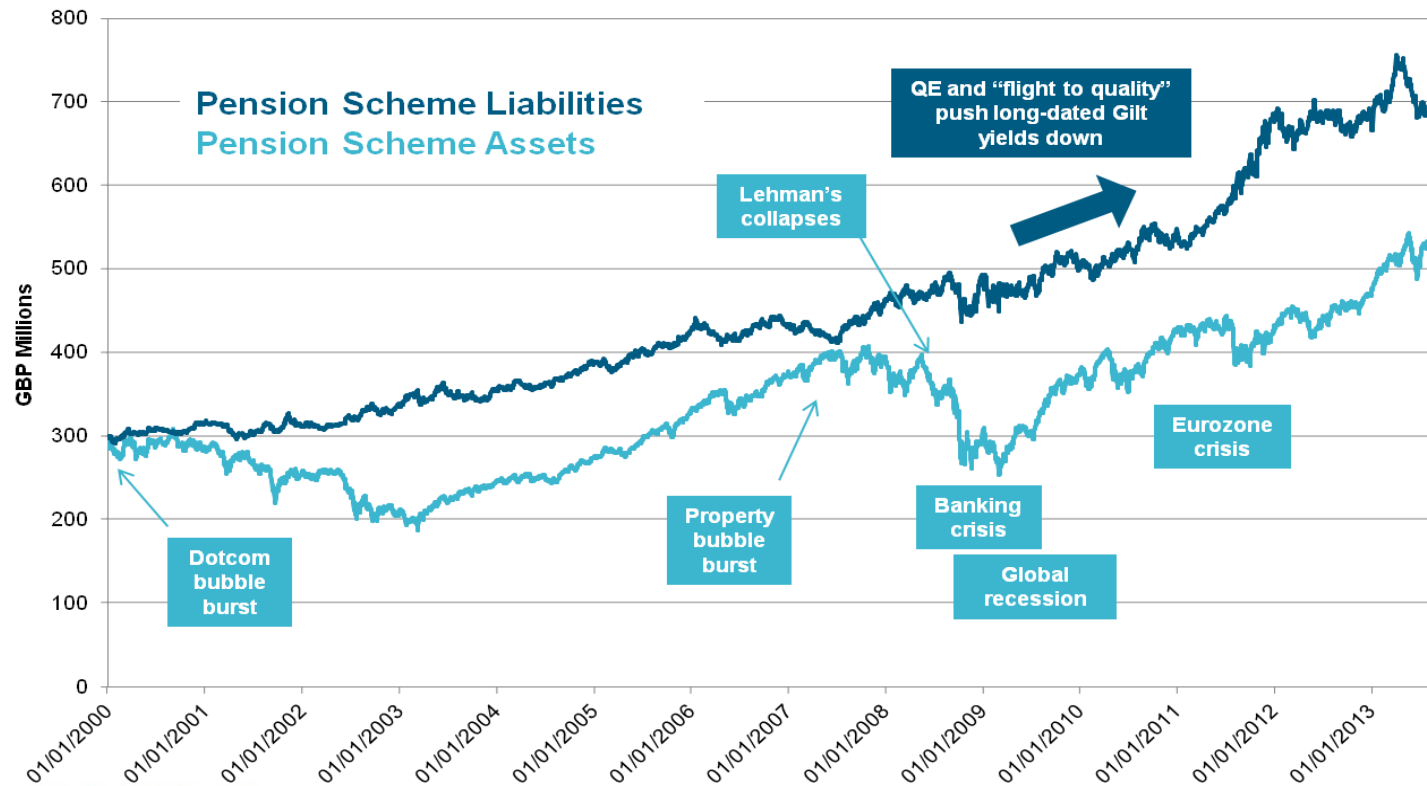
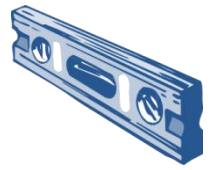
Approach 2 and 3: step change and gradual de-risk



Re-risking – to recover deficit?



Re-risking – markets are cheap?



Summary

Why De-risk

How to De-Risk

When to De-Risk

Questions?

