

Integrated Risk Management - What's it all about?

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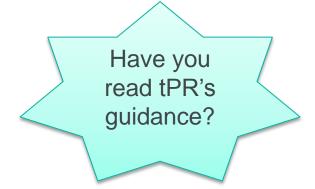
Agenda

What will we cover in today's session?

- 1. Looking at scheme risks as a series of cash flows
- 2. Linking covenant to funding and investment
- 3. Identifying correlated scheme risks
- 4. TPR guidance on IRM
- Case Studies



What does IRM mean to you?



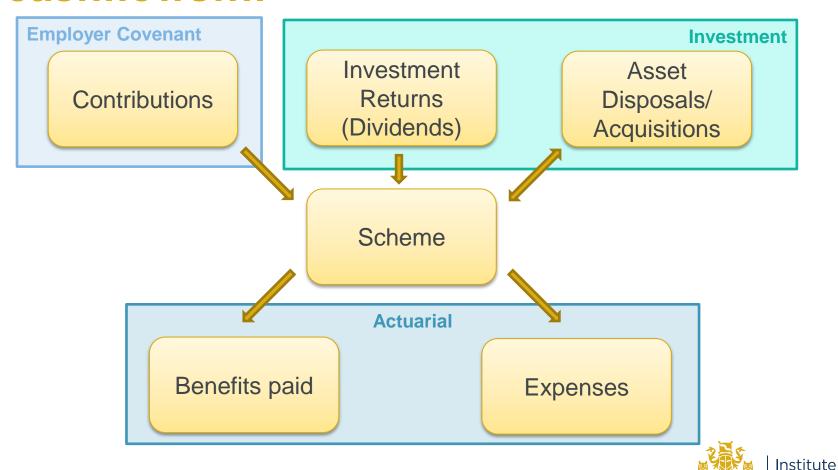
Is IRM a new concept?

What are your clients doing?

Has IRM changed your advice to clients?



A pension scheme is just a series of cashflows....

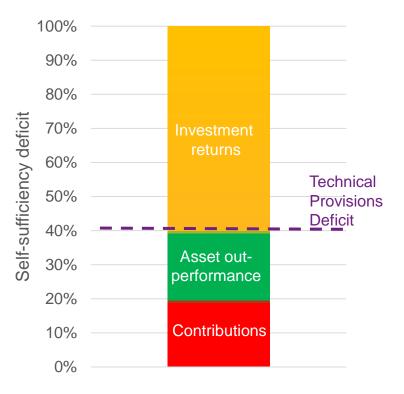


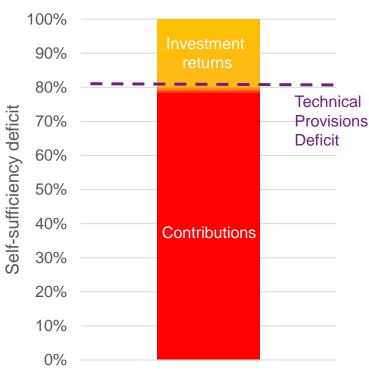
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and Faculty of Actuaries

Technical Provisions: Defining the split between covenant and investment

When might you see these scenarios?







IRM and covenant assessment



- Funding deficit/Recovery Plan payments compare to free cash flow to understand affordability
- Solvency deficit taken into account in insolvency analysis/net asset coverage
- VaR potential need for additional contributions, considered as an impact on affordability



Contributions: Free Cash Flow and Affordability

Identifying Free Cash Flow

Operating cash flow

Less: maintenance capex

Less: schedule debt repayment

Less: interest/tax

Free cash flow

Less: scheme contributions

Less: investments

Less: dividends/share buybacks

Net cash inflows/outflow

The Scheme should get an equitable share of free cash flows taking into account the demands of the Scheme and the Employer

Challenge is projecting into the medium to long term...



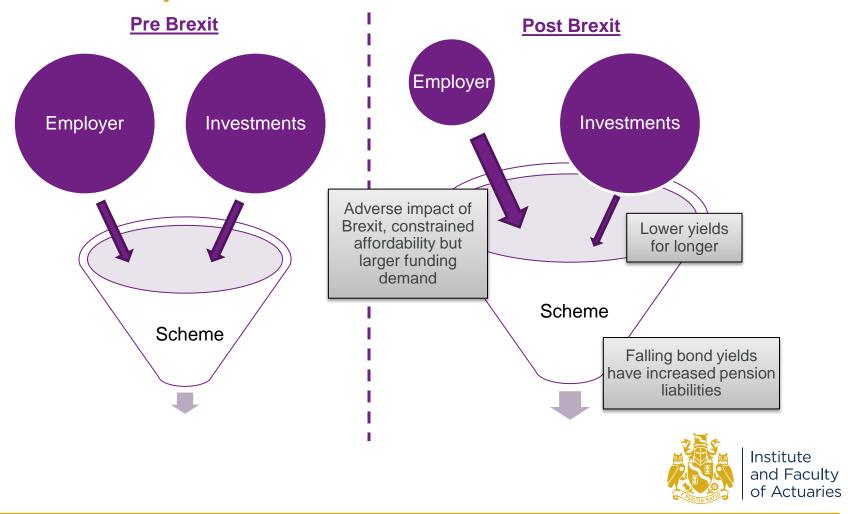
Correlated Risks

Risks should be considered in combination and the overall impact on the Scheme evaluated. For example:

- 1. A fall in **UK GDP** may adversely impact a **domestic** focused **sponsor** as well as a **UK equity** focused investment strategy
- 2. An increase in **inflation** may impact **sponsor costs**, reducing free cash flow whilst also increasing **scheme liabilities**
- Improvements in mortality might adversely impact scheme liabilities but may represent a covenant improvement to a life insurer



Brexit: A perfect storm (for some schemes)?



TPR: Integrated Risk Management (IRM)

What is it?

Framework within which trustees and employers

- assess covenant, investment and funding risks and their interaction;
- take decisions about how to manage/monitor these risk; and
- consider actions to taken if risks materialise.

Key benefits to stakeholders

- Risk identification
- Better decision making.
- Collaboration
- Proportionality
- Efficiency
- Risk management
- Transparency

IRM is a mindset as well as a process

What does IRM look like in practice?

Step 1: Understand

Understand what is needed and how to put IRM framework in place

Step 2: Risk identification/

- Covenant, investment and funding risks
- Assess risk capacity/appetite



Step 3: Manage Risk

Set strategies and make contingency plans



Step 4: Document process

Step 5: Monitor/implement plans



Steps 2 and 3: What processes to implement?

Holistic

Bilateral

Mono

IRM

Covenant and funding

Funding and investment

Investment and covenant

Employer Covenant

Funding

Investment



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Case Studies

Case Studies

- Split into groups of 3 or 4 people
- Two different case studies
 - How covenant impacts on funding and investment decisions
 - Setting an IRM plan
- 10mins to read and discuss case studies
- Group debrief and discussion of each case study



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IRM Recap

- Can the sponsor support the required contributions?
- Can it underwrite the levels of risk?
- Over what period can the covenant be relied on?

Funding

- What is the funding position?
- Is the funding target appropriate?
- Are the current level of contributions appropriate?

Covenant Monitoring Risk identifie

Risk identification should be an ongoing process. As such regular monitoring is key.

Investment Risk

- Review the level of VaR: is it still appropriate?
- Can the sponsor underwrite the Plan risks?
- Are the levels of risk appropriate?



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IRM