



Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

LDI nine years on

Robert Gardner, Redington

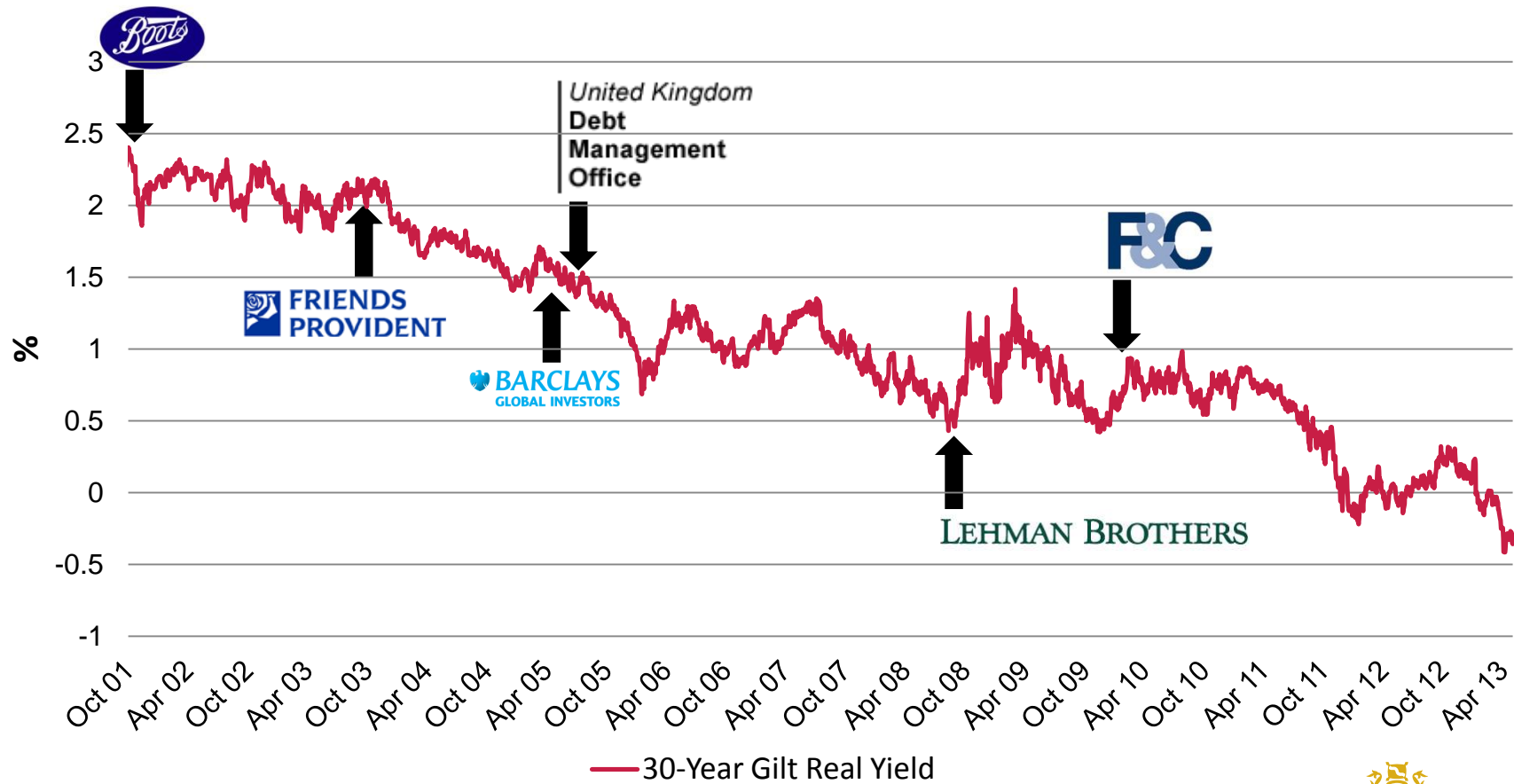
Simon Wilkinson, Legal & General Investment Management



Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

History

History

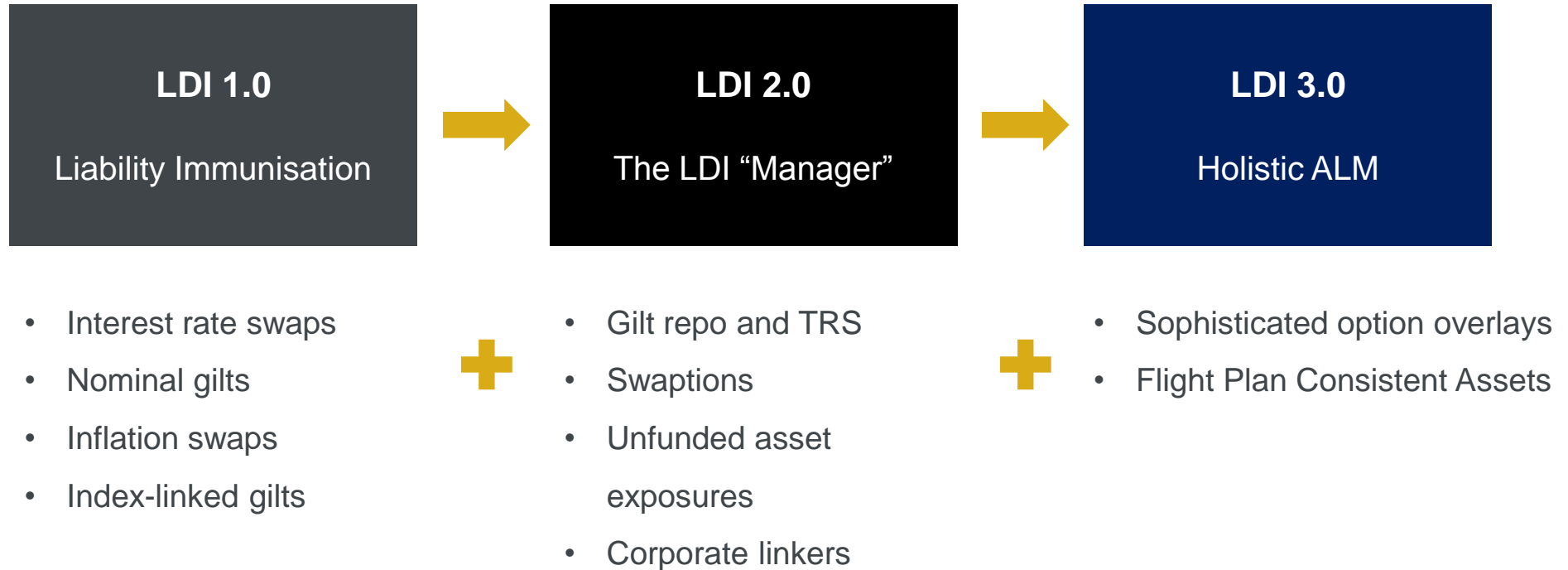




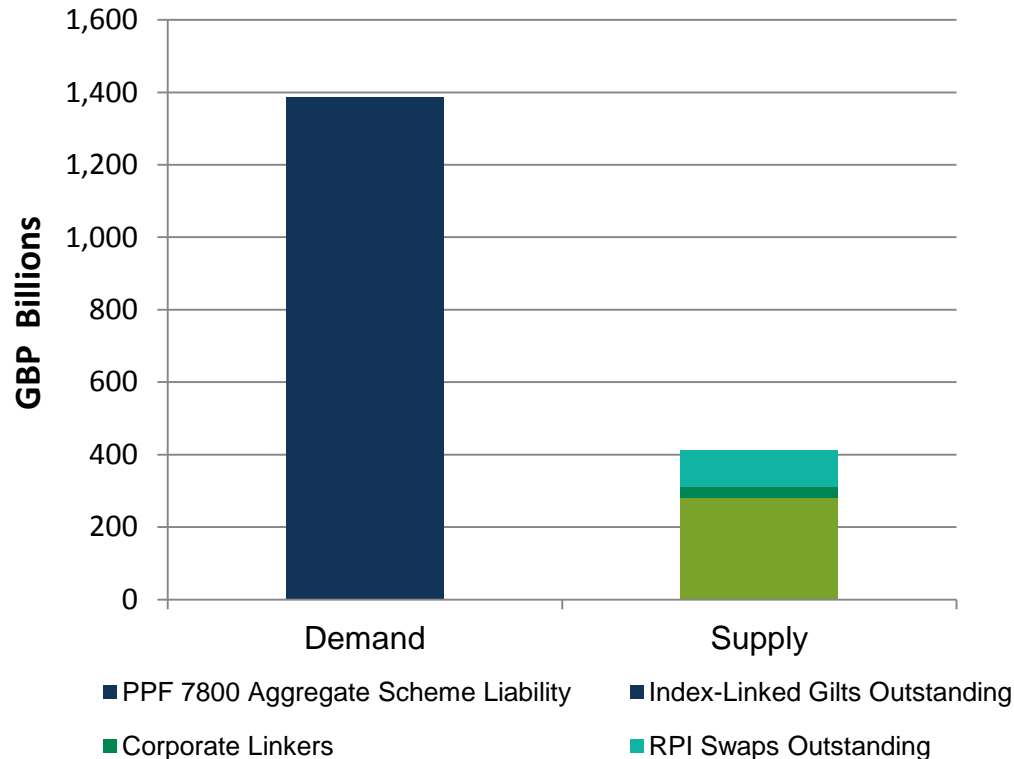
Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

The Evolution of LDI

Evolution of LDI



Market for Gilt-Based Hedging



Source: Barclays, Pension Protection Fund, Redington

Potential demand for long-dated linkers outweighs available stock of RPI-linked assets and RPI swap market capacity

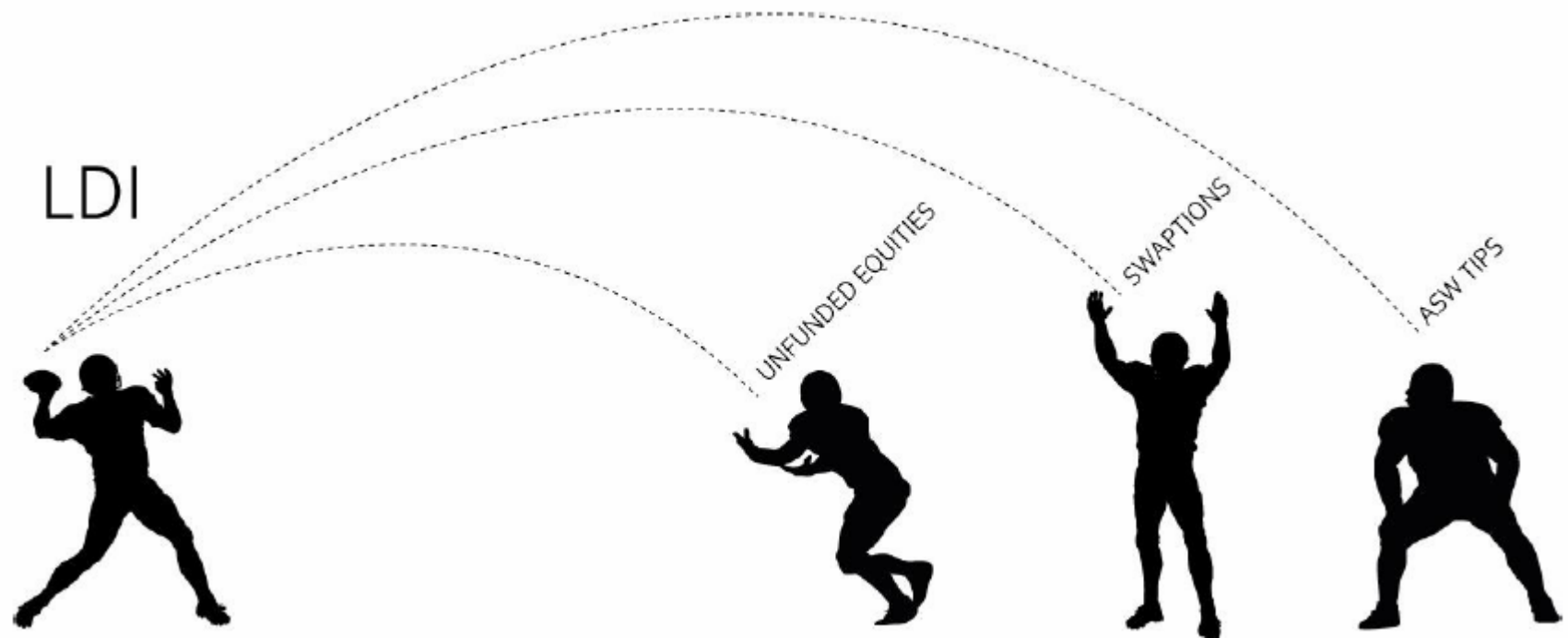
- The Pension Protection Fund 7800 Index of DB schemes estimated aggregate liability of £1,385.1bn at end of March 2013
- £280bn (inflation-uplifted notional) of index-linked gilts outstanding
- £32bn of corporate linkers by market value (as measured by Barclays GBP non-govt inflation linked index)
- £100bn* of RPI Swaps outstanding

*Rough estimate from Barclays, based on general consensus



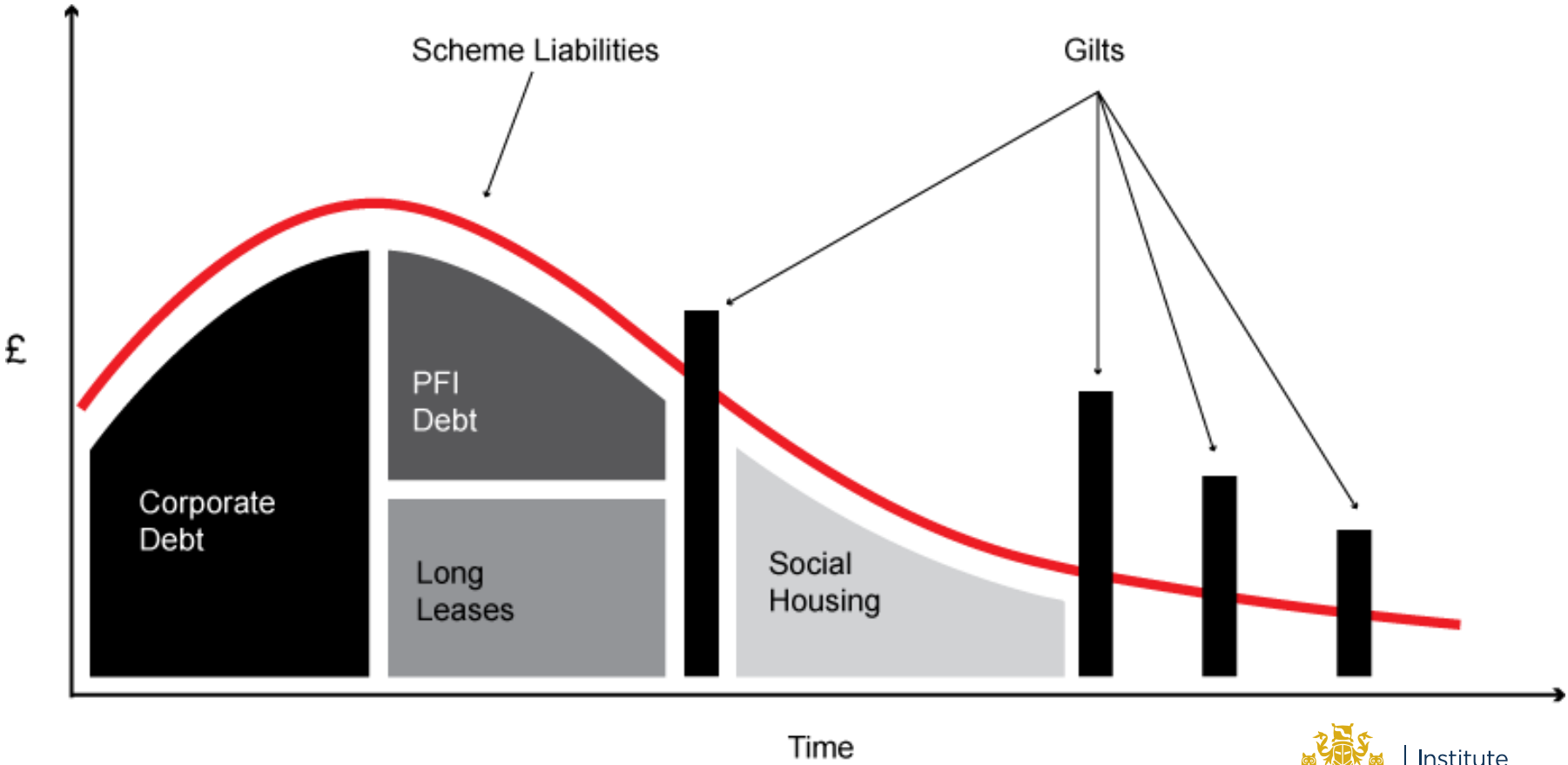
Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

LDI 2.0



Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

Growing Asset Class Toolkit





Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

Pension Risk Management

Pension Risk Management Framework

Objective	Measurement (Assumed)	Performance Indicators	Performance (May 12)	RAG
Funding Objective	To reach full funding on the Technical Provisions discount basis by [2023]	Expected Returns (ER) > Required Returns (RR)	RR: Gilts + xxxbps ER: Gilts + 73bps Difference: xxxbps	○
Investment Strategy	Actual Returns should exceed Expected Returns (implying outperformance)	Actual Returns (AR) > Expected Returns (ER)	AR: Gilts + xxxbps ER: Gilts + 73bps Difference: Xxxbps	○
Risk Budget	The investment strategy should not risk the deficit worsening by [20%] of liabilities over a 1-year period	VaR95 < 20% of liabilities	VaR95: [xx]%	○
Hedging Strategy	Nominal/Inflation hedge ratio should be maintained within +/- 5% of the funding ratio.	Funding Ratio (Technical Provisions basis)	84%	○
		Nominal Hedge Ratio (TP basis)	xx%	○
		Inflation Hedge Ratio (TP basis)	xx%	○
Collateral	Maintain sufficient eligible for the purposes of covering margin calls that may arise from the Scheme's current derivative positions over a 1 year period.	Total available eligible collateral	>£[100]m	●
		Potential collateral call after VaR95 event	<£[100]m	

RAG Status ● Metric is at or above target ● Metric is within [10%] of target ● Metric is more than [10%] away



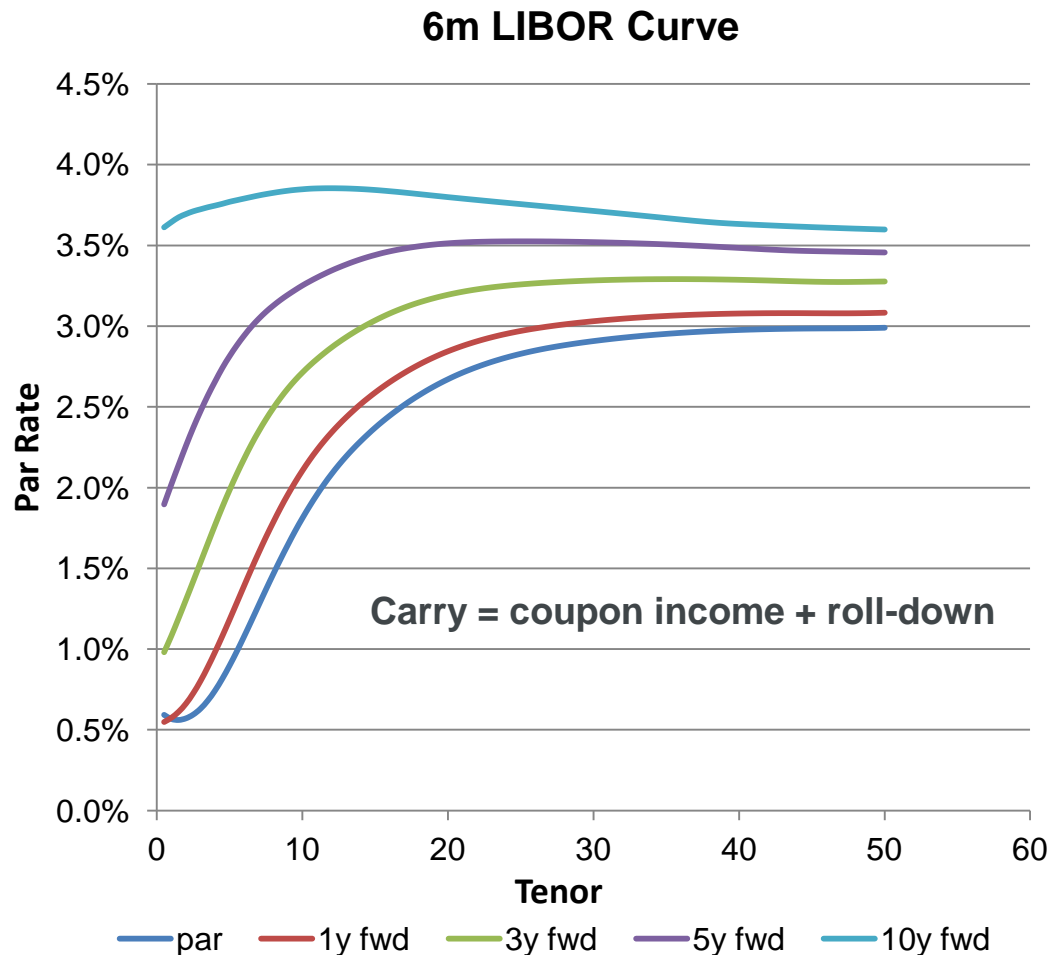
Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries



Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

To hedge or not to hedge...

Roll-Down and Carry



- Carry occurs as a result of the market pricing in rising short-term rates. It is easiest to explain in the context of a receiver par swap (say 20 years)

- In the first year, the fixed leg is larger than the floating leg- this is **coupon income**

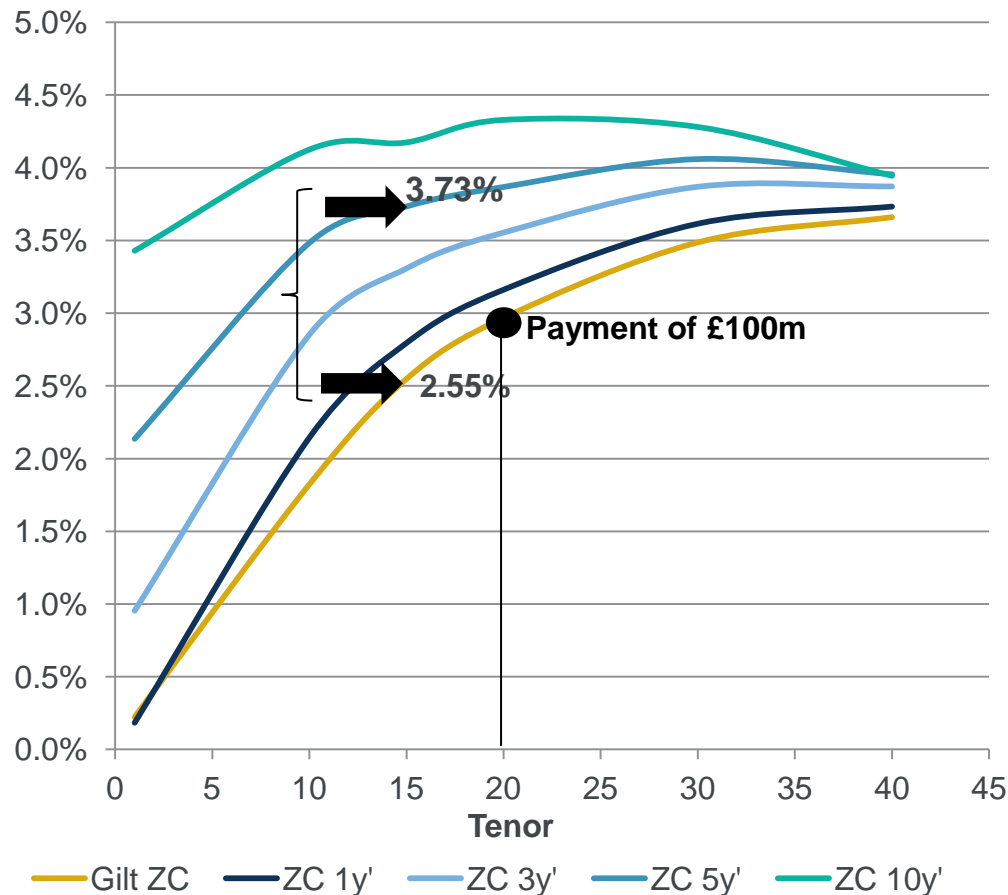
- If rates follow the forward curve, then the remainder of the swap will have negative PV, to balance the coupon income

- However, if rates do not rise as priced in, the remainder of the swap will have positive PV, as it will be a 19y swap paying the 20y rate; this is **roll-down**



Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

Roll-Down and Carry



- Imagine a payment of £100m in 20 years' time
- The PV of this cashflow is **£56m**
- In five years' time, the PV is projected to be **£58m**
- However, if rates don't change the PV is projected to be **£69m**
- This means if rates don't rise as is priced into the forward rates, the value of the cashflow will grow by **3.51%pa**

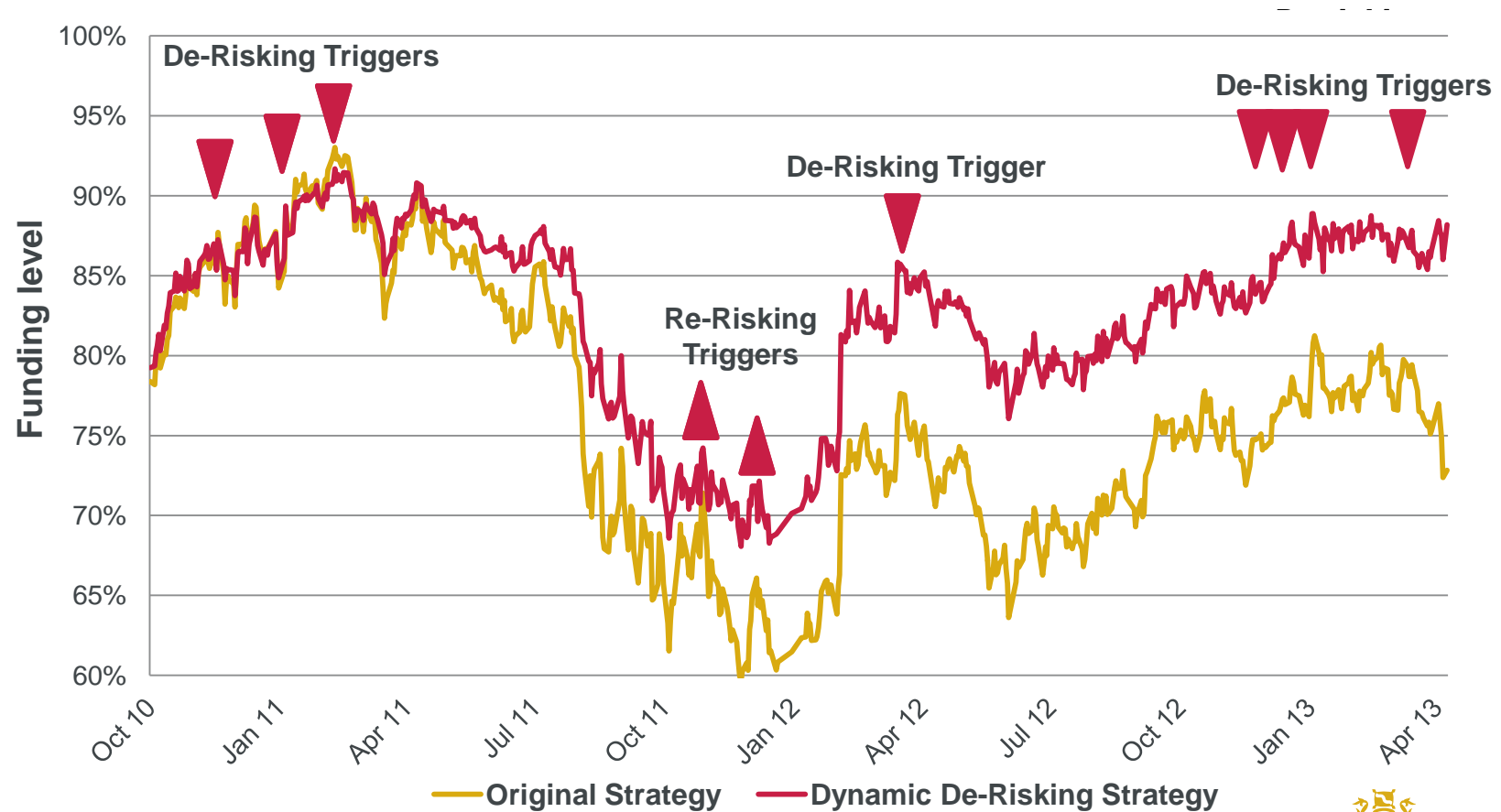




Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

Case Study

Not just a real yields view...



Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries



Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

Roll-Down and Carry Exercise