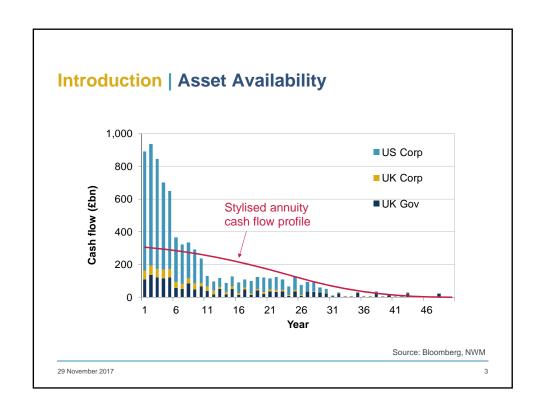
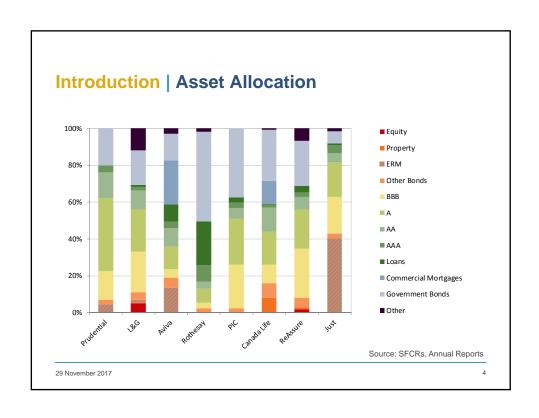


Agenda

- Fixed Income FX Hedging: an overview
- Regulatory Context: Matching Adjustment and the Fisher letters
- Matching Adjustment: what have annuity writers done so far?
- Collateral Damage: liquidity management

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Regulatory Context | Matching Adjustment

Article 77b

Assets must be bond-like with cash flows that:

- ...materially replicate the expected cash flows of the liabilities
- ...are fixed (at portfolio level), not simply "very predictable"

15 Oct 2014

Article 77b(1)(c) requires that the expected cash flows of the assigned portfolio of assets replicate each of the expected liability cash flows in the same currency. The PRA does not consider that this necessitates individual assets being denominated in a particular currency, provided that replication can be demonstrated by considering the cash flows of assets in aggregate.

Source: Solve

Source: Solvency II Directive, PRA

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Regulatory Context | Matching Adjustment

28 Mar 2015

The PRA's view is that the paired/grouped assets that result from using **FX forwards** to hedge non-sterling bond exposures **do not provide fixed cash flows**

The PRA is **not persuaded** that the **rolling of the forwards** on expiry, combined with the **purchasing/selling of the underlying bonds** (i.e. rebalancing), together produce fixed cash flows **over the full duration** of the bond

Source: PRA

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Regulatory Context | Matching Adjustment

28 Mar 2015

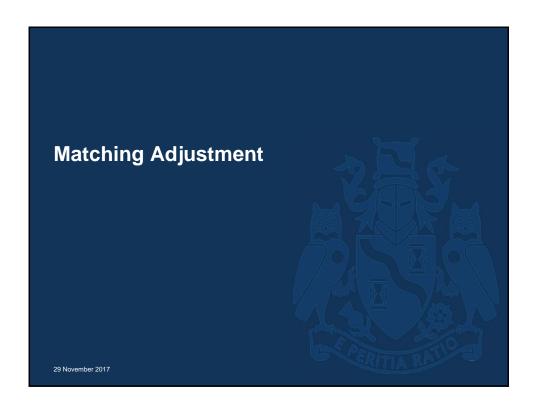
The PRA notes that some other strategies to hedge currency exposure, and specifically the use of significantly **longer-dated cross currency swaps**, would be more consistent with the MA eligibility criteria

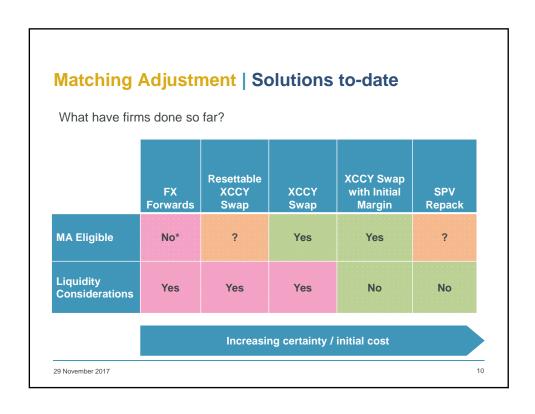
Firms currently using FX forwards in their MA portfolio should explore **longer-dated cross currency swaps** or other approaches including **portfolio restructures**

Source: PRA

Currency risk is included in the PRA's 99.5th percentile VaR cash flow test

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Matching Adjustment | Solutions to-date

What have firms done so far?

L&G FX Structuring SPV Ltd:

- "Hedging Transaction" ...including, without limitation, any interest rate of cross-currency swap or foreign exchange transaction for spot or forward delivery...
- "Investment Management Arrangement" ...dated 5 October 2015
- "Investment Manager" ...Legal & General Investment Management Limited...

Source: L&G FX Structuring SPV Ltd. Registration of charge, 03-Dec-2015

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Matching Adjustment | Solutions to-date

What have firms done so far?

L&G Retirement (HY16): L&G Pensions Ltd.



	GBP	EUR	USD
YE14	35.1bn	0.7bn	11.3bn
YE15	1.4bn	0.0bn	0.0bn
	1		

L&G FX Structuring (SPV) Ltd.

	GBP	EUR	บรม
YE15	1.4bn	0.0bn	4.8bn
YE16	2.8bn	0.0bn	2.6bn

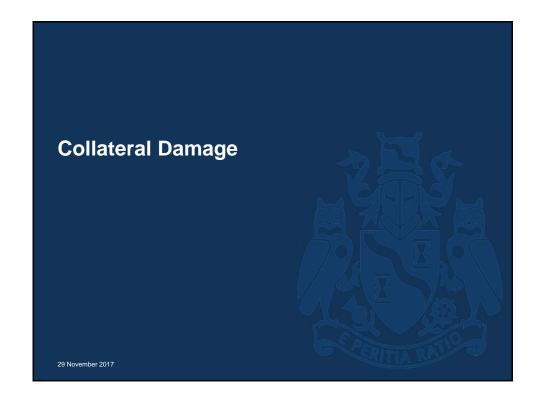
Source: L&G Accounts, Capital Markets Presentation

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Matching Adjustment | Solutions to-date

- XCCY swaps: are they expensive?
- What cost should you attribute to liquidity needs associated with potential future margin calls?
- If firms can't answer these questions, can they invest overseas?
- If firms don't invest overseas, can they expect to remain competitive?

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Managing Liquidity | Sources and Uses

Sources

- Cash
- Gov't bonds / repo
- Collateral upgrade
- Revolving credit facility
- Conditional collateral facility

Uses

- Operating out flows
- Dividends and financing costs
- Derivative margin calls
- · Central clearing / cash CSAs
- Matching Adjustment

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Collateral Damage | Matching Adjustment

15 Oct 2014

"Stronger [MA pre-app] liquidity plans included":

- **definition** of liquidity risk
- monitoring tools, including stress and scenario testing
- cash flow forecasts
- interaction with wider liquidity management framework

Source: PRA

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Collateral Damage | Matching Adjustment

28 Mar 2015

Liquidity **can** be managed at **entity level**, but processes that ensure that there is **sufficient liquidity** available in the MA portfolio, taking account of any lack of fungibility, should be **clearly demonstrated**.

The PRA does not consider it appropriate for:

- an MA portfolio to post collateral in respect of business outside of that MA portfolio
- collateral received in respect of MA business to be managed jointly with collateral received in respect of other portfolios

Source: PRA

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Collateral Damage | Matching Adjustment

01 Jun 2015

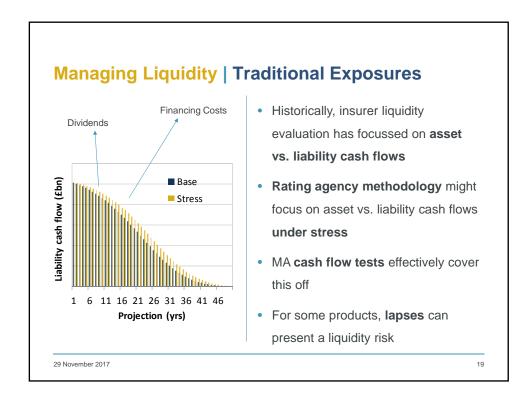
Management of **collateral arrangements** should **not** undermine the requirement for MA portfolios to be "**identified**, **organised** and **managed separately** from the firm's other activities"

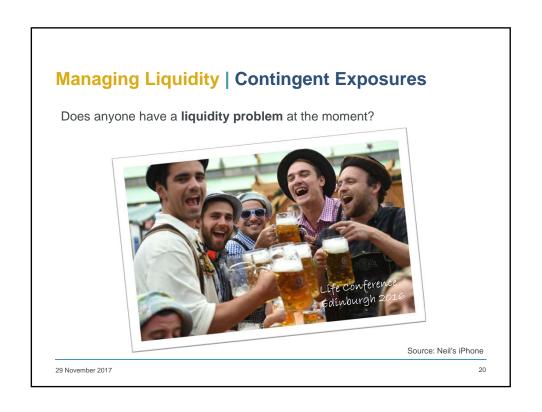


Requirements on the MA portfolio resulting from **collateral** or **other arrangements** that **restrict** the type of assets that can be **posted** as collateral could restrict firms' ability to **extract surplus** or to use those assets to meet **other MA liabilities**

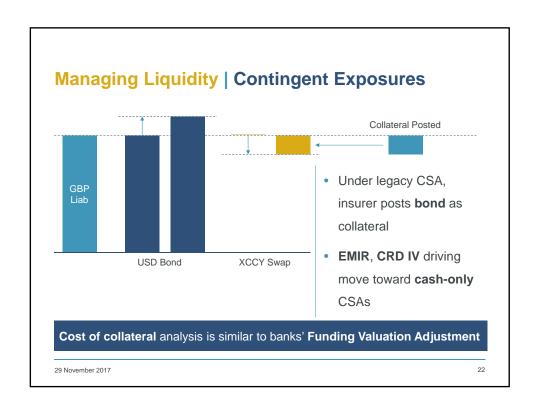
Source: PRA

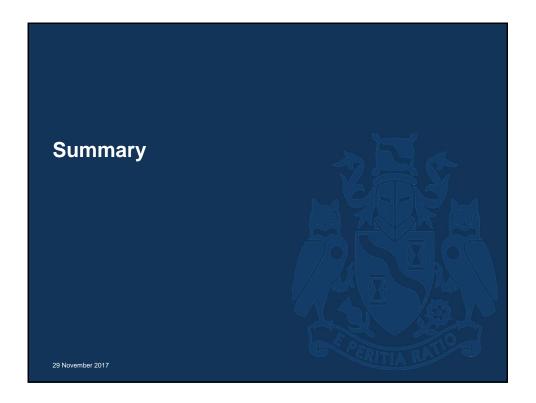
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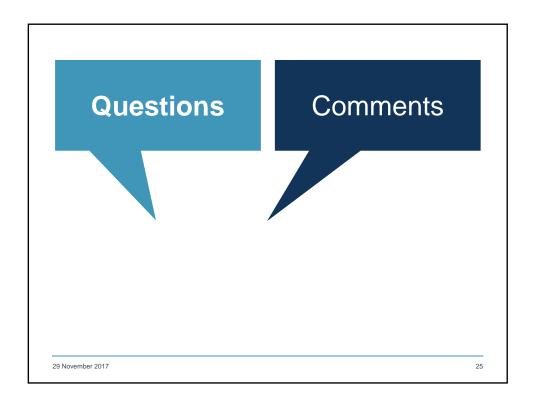


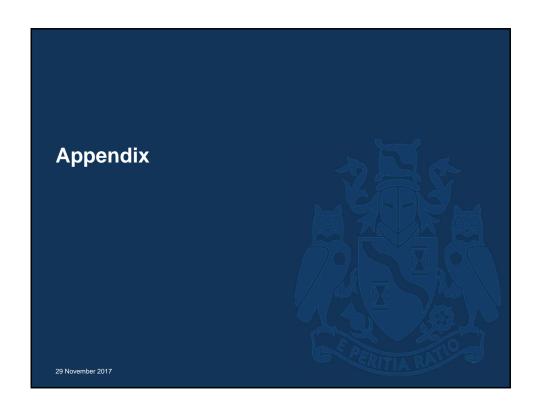


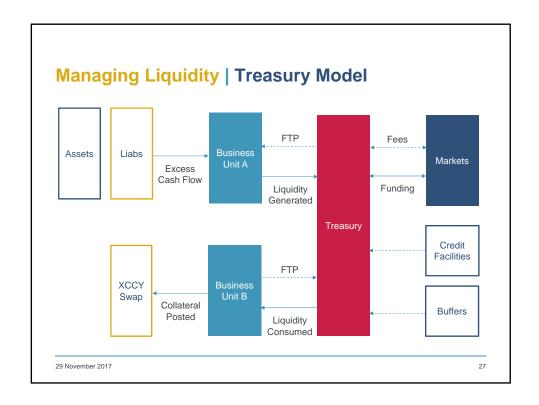
Summary

- Annuity writers will need access to alternative credit and global investments markets in order to remain competitive
- Specialist expertise may be required to manage FX exposures
- Particular focus must be paid to residual risks and conditional
 liquidity risks introduced by your hedging strategy
- Optimising liquidity management frameworks is key to reducing "collateral drag"

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Managing Liquidity | Treasury Model

Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP)

- BUs buy / sell liquidity from central Treasury
- Identifies BUs that generate and those that consume liquidity

Treasury

- Charges BUs for cost of centrally held **liquidity buffers** (via FTP)
- Access to revolving credit facilities (RCFs)
- Controls group net funding requirement: sourced from / lent into market – could be contingent on specific exposures

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Managing Liquidity | Banks

- Liquidity is arguably the biggest risk that banks face
- How much liquidity to hold **centrally**?
- Two **regulatory** metrics:
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)
30-day Net Cash Outflows

Net Stable Funding Ratio (LCR)

= Available Stable Funding
Required Stable Funding

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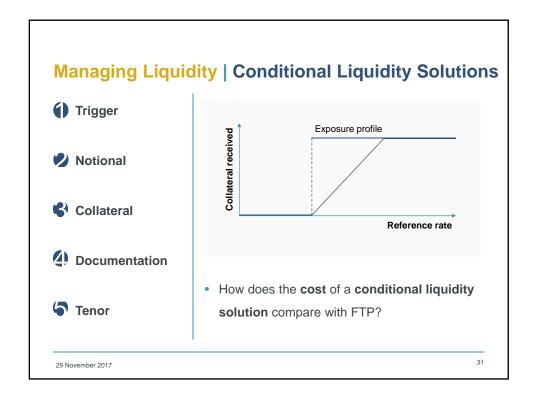
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Managing Liquidity | NSFR Example Weights

Asset	Maturity	RSF Factor
Residential mortgages	> 1 year	65%
Corporate loans	> 1 year	85%
AAA-AA Corporate bonds	All (unencumbered)	15%
A-BBB Corporate bonds	All (unencumbered)	50%

Liability	Maturity	ASF Factor
Retail deposits	< 1 year	90-95%
Regulatory capital	All, excl. <1Y Tier 2	100%
Funding / Other capital	< 1 year	0-50%
Funding / Other capital	> 1 year	100%

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