

Agenda

- ERM: what is it and why the current interest?
- Enhancing pension scheme modelling
- Enhancing pension scheme governance



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ERM: what is it and why the current interest

- Lam (2003) defines ERM as:
 - "ERM is all about integration: ... an integrated risk organisation; ... the integration of risk transfer strategies; ... the integration of risk management into the business processes of a company"
- Kemp and Patel (2011) define ERM as:
 - A framework, using risk as the core building block, to enable key business decisions to be aligned with inherent risk
 - Involves holistic ('enterprise'-wide, i.e. 'entity'-wide) management of risk and (usually) management of business/portfolio as an 'enterprise'



ERM versus other types of Risk Management

Differentiators

- Considers all risks
- Applied across whole business / entity
- Risk embedded into decision-making processes

Key enablers

- Commitment and leadership from the top
- Risk owned by business / entity
- Supporting risk management function
- Effective communication to all stakeholders of how risk is managed



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Why the current interest?

- Trend towards improved (enterprise) risk management disciplines across entire financial sector and beyond:
 - Risk management weaknesses contributing to recent credit crisis
 - UK Walker review, CRO, Board focus on risk management
 - Stress testing, reverse stress testing, 'Living wills'
 - Solvency II, ORSA and proposed new IORP Directive
- Underpinned by typical three pillar regulatory frameworks
 - Pillar 1: Quantitative capital requirements
 - Pillar 2: Qualitative disciplines (e.g. ORSA, SRP)
 - Pillar 3: Market discipline / transparency



Some say ERM is for insurance/banks, not pensions

Not true:

- ... As long as there is a purpose and objectives, which risks can derail
- ... ERM is about effective planning of delivery of these objectives

Similarities

- Planning to fulfil objectives in an effective way
- Managing discretions
- · Managing conflicts
- Managing people interfaces



Read across

Differences

- · Specific purpose
- · Limited capital-raising ability
- · Different stakeholder dynamics
- · Different regulatory regime
- · Greater 'social' element



Adaptations



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Kemp & Patel (2011)

- UK Sessional research paper, Feb 2011
 - See e.g. www.nematrian.com/presentationlibrary.aspx
- Holistic element of ERM highly relevant, but (for profit)
 enterprise element needs refining when advising scheme
- Is it clear to everyone where the scheme is heading?
 - Relevance of PPFMs, ORSAs, living wills or equivalent
- Is the balance sheet structure fully understood?
 - Analogy with those of CDOs and other SPVs
- Should Investment Committees be Risk Committees?
 - Are funding, investment and risk policies joined up enough?



Enhancing pension scheme modelling

- Model structure should marry up with intrinsic dynamics
 - In UK the sponsor covenant is particularly relevant as far as scheme is concerned
- Traditional ALM models may be too investment focused and not sufficiently ERM friendly
 - E.g. one aim might be to identify and communicate proportions of (investment and other) risks and rewards that flow to different stakeholders



Model Example (1)

- Illustrative DB Final Salary Scheme, closed to new accrual, no discretionary benefit increases, target funding level of 100%, deficits/surpluses versus target amortised 20% each year
- Funding 'valuation' includes discount rate 1.2% pa higher than wind up valuation (equity risk premium – asset strategy 60% equities)
 - See www.nematrian.com/EntityWideRiskManagementForPensionFunds.aspx

	Priority on wind up	Benefit value on wind up basis, assuming actual recovery (if sponsor defaults) is 100%				
Market implied default rate:		2% pa	4% pa	6% pa	8% pa	
Active*	2 (to deferred on wind up)	6619	6365	6163	6001	
Deferred	2	18013				
Pensioner	1	34259				

* Active members benefit from salary inflation above price inflation, and hence receive higher eventual benefits the longer the scheme does not wind up

Source: Nematrian Limited



Model Example (2)

	Equity volatility (%pa)	Revised benefit value on wind up basis (as a proportion of value shown on previous page), assuming actual recovery (if sponsor defaults) is only 50%				
Market implied default rate:		2% pa	4% pa	6% pa	8% pa	
Market implied recovery rate:		50%				
Spread versus risk-free		1% pa	2% pa	3% pa	4% pa	
Active	0	96.2%	93.5%	91.5%	90.1%	
Deferred	0	98.2%	96.7%	95.5%	94.5%	
Pensioner	0	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Active	20	93.8%	89.8%	87.2%	85.6%	
Deferred	20	97.5%	95.5%	94.1%	92.9%	
Pensioner	20	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Nematrian Limited, 1000 simulations for 20% equity volatility





Model Example (3)

- Question: What proportion of asset returns accrue to beneficiaries?
 - Initial funding level increased by 1% but otherwise example unchanged (e.g. trustees' target funding level remains 100%)
- Answer: Depends on riskiness of sponsor covenant, but often not much
 - Consistent with position if pension fund assets merely 'collateral' for a bond (issued by sponsor to beneficiaries)
 - N.B. Importance of assumed recovery rates, correlations, discretionary benefits

	Change in benefit value if initial funding level is 101%						
	Spread versus risk-free						
	1% pa	2% pa	3% pa	4% pa			
Active	0.09%	0.19%	0.28%	0.36%			
Deferred	0.07%	0.13%	0.19%	0.25%			
Pensioner / spouse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			



Source: Nematrian Limited

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Enhancing pension scheme governance

- · Characteristics of successful ERM frameworks:
 - Vision and strategy is set by Board / governing body
 - Risk is owned by the business ... with risk management (RM) an enabling process
 - Governance framework is appropriate to nature, scale and complexity of the entity and its risks
- Ideally:
 - Risk decisions are integrated with decisions concerning business operations
 - Framework promotes desired cultural and behavioural expectations
 - All material risks are addressed in a consistent manner on an enterprise-wide basis, within a well defined RM policy
 - Framework allows for improved capture of upside opportunities and mitigation of downside risks



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Example ERM framework for a large financial

- Risk Committee, separate from Audit Committee
 - Centralised oversight of risk
 - Risk policy sets risk management responsibility
 - Engagement with executive management and board
- CRO, reporting to risk committee, independent from business units
 - Organisation's risk champion
 - Enterprise-wide oversight of RM activities
 - Guidance to risk owners
 - Challenges to business decisions on key risk areas
- Supporting RM function



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Example ERM framework for a non-financial firm

- · Often less formal and more fragmented
- No CRO requirement
- CFO / Treasury / Audit Committees may have a greater role
- Sometimes ERM elements may fit around functional responsibilities
- ERM might be confined to major risks, or specific projects





Governance challenges for pension funds

- · Availability of skilled resources to manage and monitor risks holistically
 - Often greater use of external expertise, management of agency issues
- Need for clear mission and objectives and aligned management policies
 - Requires value propositions which are practical and acceptable to both members and sponsors
- For fund in isolation: need to manage interaction between sponsor covenant risk, investment strategy and contribution policy
 - Risk committees rather than just investment committees?
- When definition expanded to include sponsor. Wider array of risks, larger stakeholder base, more management interfaces and additional decisionmaking constraints
 - How to handle risks arising from 'social' element of pensions?





Summary

- ERM
 - A holistic framework, using risk as the core building block, to enable key business decisions to be aligned with inherent risk
- Enhancing pension scheme modelling
 - Traditional ALM models may be too investment focused and not sufficiently ERM friendly (e.g. too little emphasis on sponsor covenant?)
- Enhancing pension scheme governance
 - Challenges but also opportunities for profit/gain if ERM framework is wellcrafted





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