

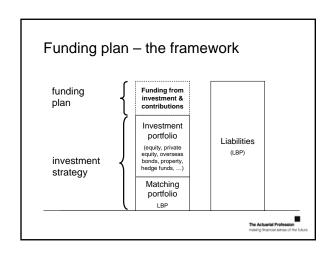
Agenda

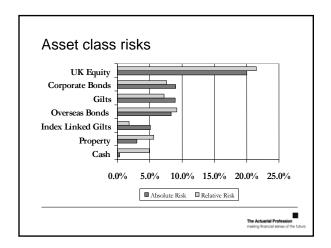
- The End Game
- Impact of asset allocation
- Financial engineering
- Dynamic strategies

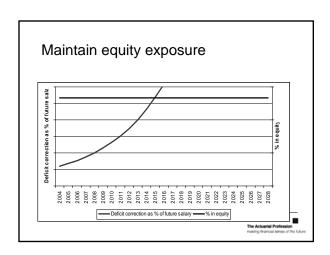
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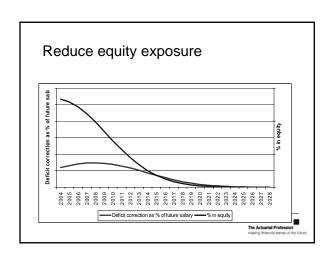
End game: headline considerations

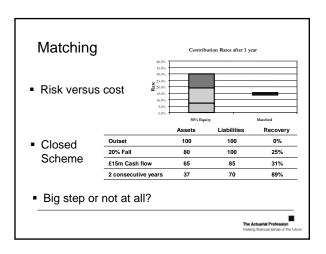
- Funding plan
- Member security
- Trustees' attitude to risk
- Sponsor covenant
- Sponsor attitude to risk
- Evolution of fund
- Legislative/regulatory environment

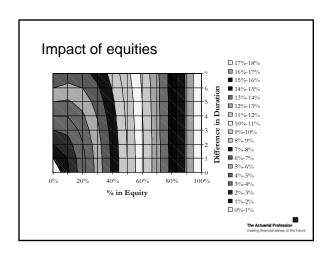


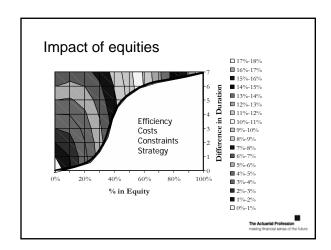






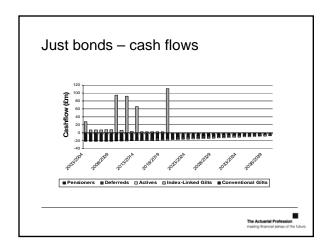


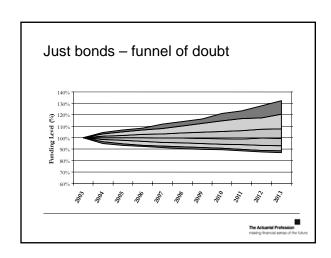


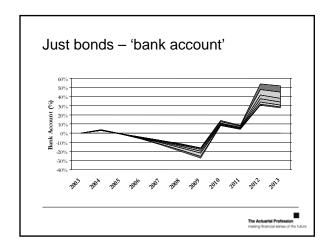


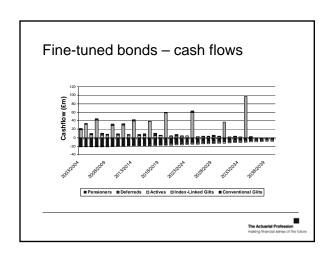
Low risk strategies

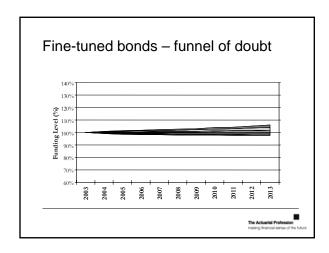
- Key sensitivities
 - Interest rates
 - inflation
- Spectrum of possibilities
 - Bonds
 - Immunisation
 - Cash flow matching
- What can be achieved?

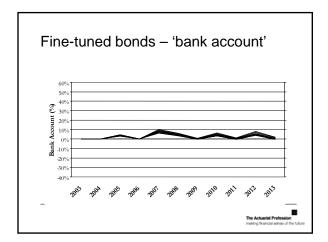




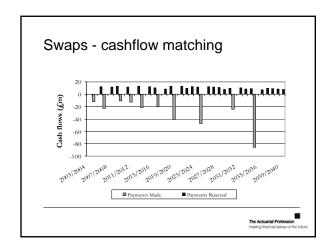


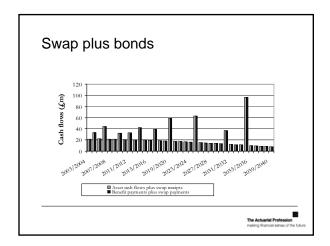






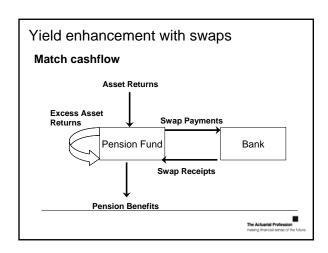
Financial engineering Using swaps to fill in the gaps Using swaps to focus risk taking Using derivatives to take risk

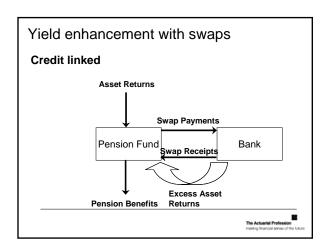




Yield enhancement

- Credit Risk
- Corporate bonds instead of gilts
 - Credit risk in cash flows
 - Diversification?
 - Matching assets as benchmark
- Swaps
 - Systemic credit risk
 - Credit linked
 - Duration matching plus bond portfolio





All or nothing? Liabilities still too long Demographic risk No point in overdoing it Small schemes In the end game – "tontine effect" Immunisation = "bondage" Interest rates still move

The myth of stability

So, even if assets invested in LBP:

- Future service costs are volatile and
- Deficits (in £m) are volatile so
- Deficit correction costs are volatile

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The myth of stability 5.00% 4.00% 1

Out performance options

- Pension fund liabilities = LBP
- Pension fund assets <> LBP (Strategy A)
- Two outcomes possible after T years
 - £Strategy A > £LBP hoped for
 - £Strategy A < £LBP downside risk
- Can we put a price on this?

Exchange Option

- Provides the holder the option to exchange the value of one portfolio for the value of another in T years time
- In this case:
 - If £strategy A > £LBP option pays nothing
 - If £strategy A < £LBP option pays difference
- Can opt for out performing asset class

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Cost of exchange option

- Assume £liabilities = £assets = £100m
 - 3 strategies 0%, 50% & 100% equity
 - protection over 3 yrs

Strategy	0% equity	50% equity	100% equity
Cost of 3vr option	£0	£7m	£15m

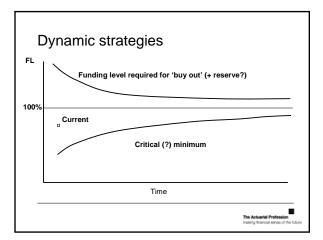
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Approximate Distribution of Funding Level (3 Years, 100% Equities) 2.0 1.5 1.0 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% 110% 120% 130% 140% 150% Funding Level LBP without option with option

Dynamic strategies

- The promise
 - Lock in to improvements
 - When(!) equity markets move up, shift into bonds
 - Avoid unrecoverable surpluses
 - Avoid regret
 - Protect against disasters
 - Funding level deteriorates, then move into bonds
 - Lock into deficit (funding then depends on contributions)
 - Shifting floor?

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Dynamic strategies

- Contributions have to be dynamic
- Portfolio insurance is an old product
 - With well-known practical issues
- Setting 'rules'/entering contracts in advance
 - Invest and forget
 - Better options may be available at the time

Final points Closure more focus in risk taking Dynamic problem Matching Some risks are removed Some risks remain Some risks are added Dynamic strategies Still don't offer a free lunch!