Equity-Based Insurance Guarantees Conference Nov. 6-7, 2017 Baltimore, MD

Hedging of Equity Risks: An Overview

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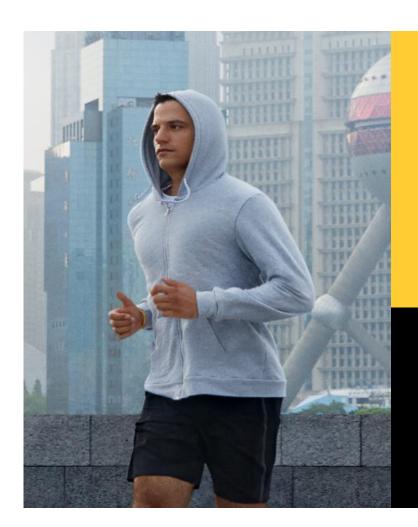








Retirement planning is a marathon, not a sprint!



low interest rates

cheat days

high volatility

financial crisis

new shoes

changing regulations

consistency

uncertainty

..

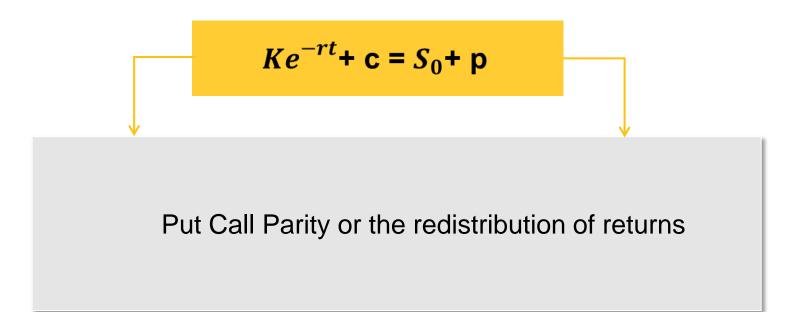


Primary Risk Areas in Life Insurance Products





How to build guarantees?



Source: John C. Hull, Options, Futures and Other Derivatives (8th ed. 2012)



A building set

Wrapper

OTC Equity Options:

OTC Equity Swaps:

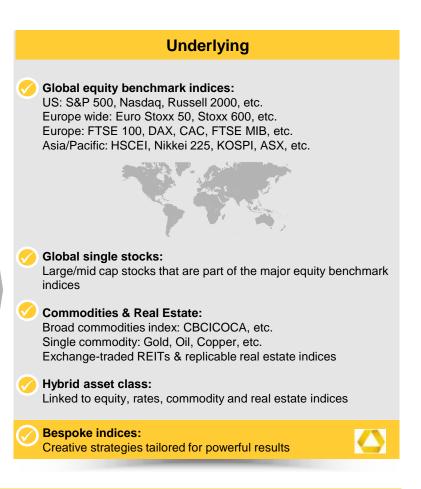
Executed under ISDA/CSA

Executed under

ISDA/CSA

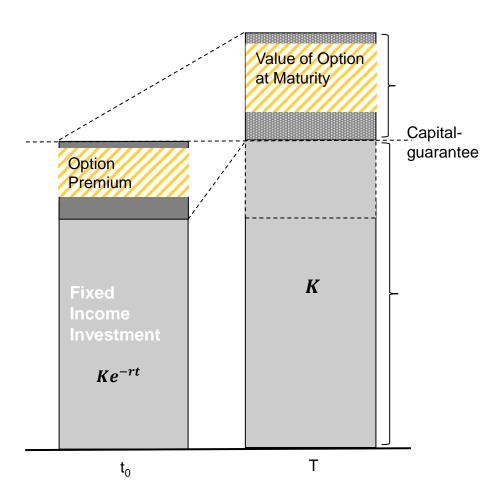
> to hedge a variety of **payoffs** linked to a wide range of **underlyings** customized for your insurance product

Payoff Vanilla: Delta -1, asset-backed financing, calls, callspreads, collars, puts, put-spreads Light exotic options: Basket options, barriers, digitals, etc. **Exotic options:** Cliquet, autocalls, worst of / best of, reverse convertible, himalaya, etc. Rules-based strategies: Volatility control, risk parity, momentum, mean reversion, low volatility, etc. 3rd party managed portfolios: Actively managed portfolio by 3rd party asset managers (subject to guidelines & constraints





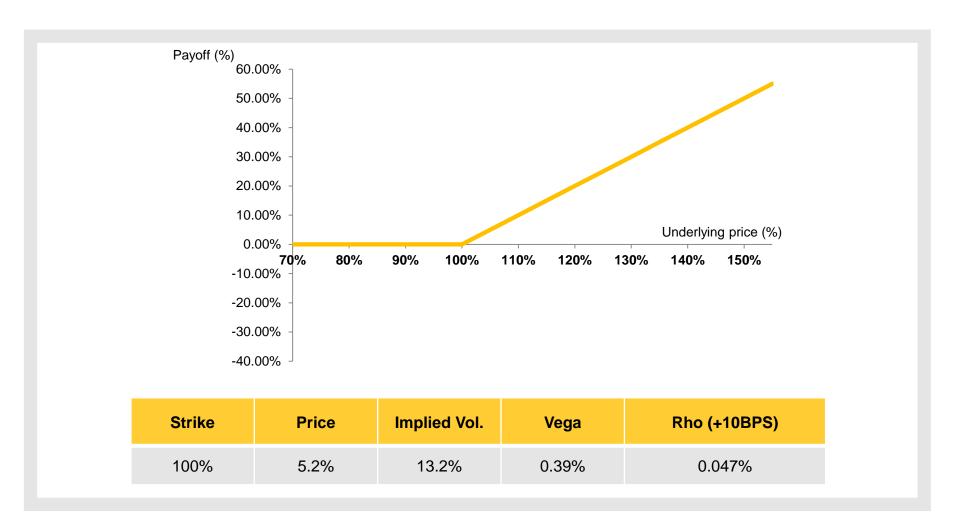
The basics of fixed index annuities



Source: John C. Hull, Options, Futures and Other Derivatives (8th ed. 2012)

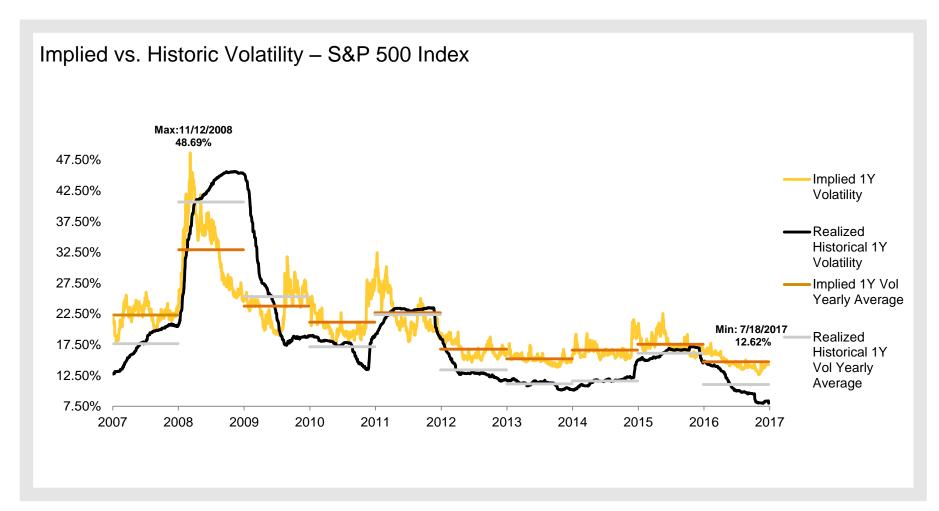


Long Call – 1Year S&P 500 Index





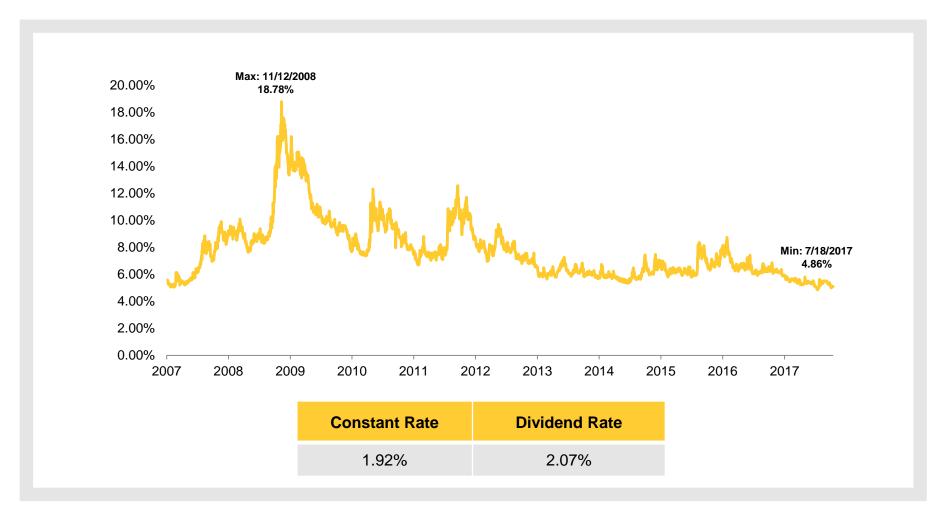
How low is volatility at the moment?



Source: Commerzbank AG, Bloomberg, black line shows realized volatility over the previous trading days of 1 year



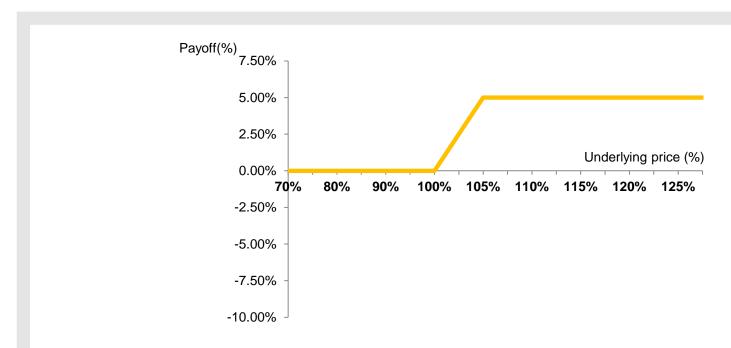
How could option prices on SPX look like?



Source: Commerzbank AG, Bloomberg (Date October 16th), calculations based on black-scholes model with historic implied volatility using constant rate and dividend.



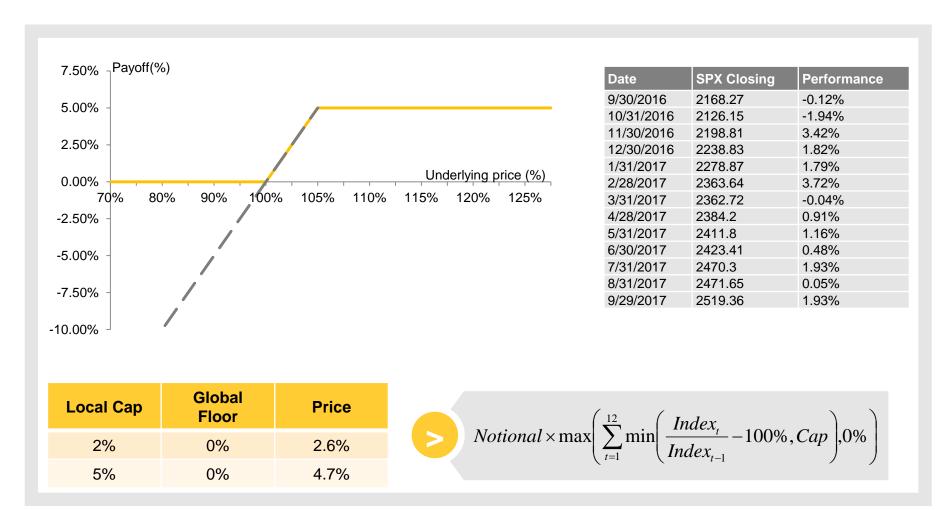
Call Spread – 1Year S&P 500 Index



Call Spread	Price	Implied Vol.	Vega	Rho (+10BPS)
100% / 105%	5.2% - 2.5% = 2.7%	13.2% / 11.3%	0.03%	0.014%
100% / 110%	5.2% - 0.9% = 4.3%	13.2% / 9.8%	0.14%	0.030%

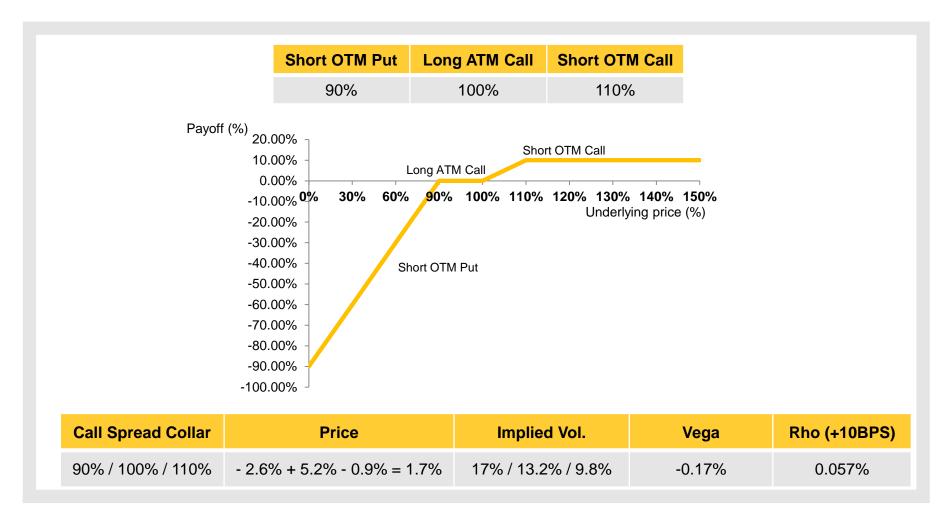


The Cliquet – 1Year S&P 500 Index



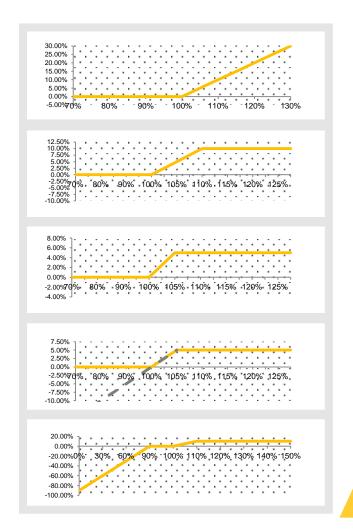


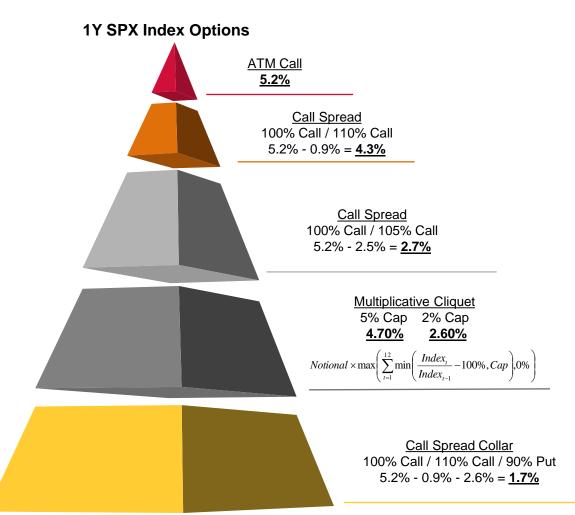
Call Spread Collar – 1Year S&P 500 Index





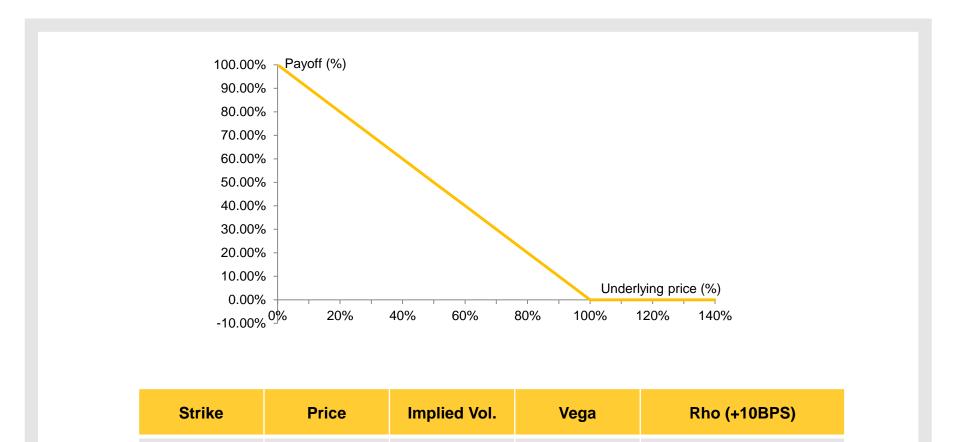
Option Prices







Long Put – 1Year S&P 500 Index



13.2%

0.39%

-0.052%

Source: Commerzbank AG, Bloomberg (Date October 16th)

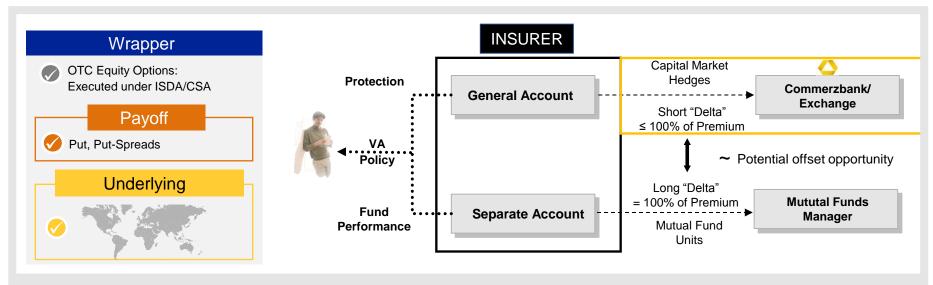
100%

5.27%



Variable Annuities

Hedging and basis risk conundrum



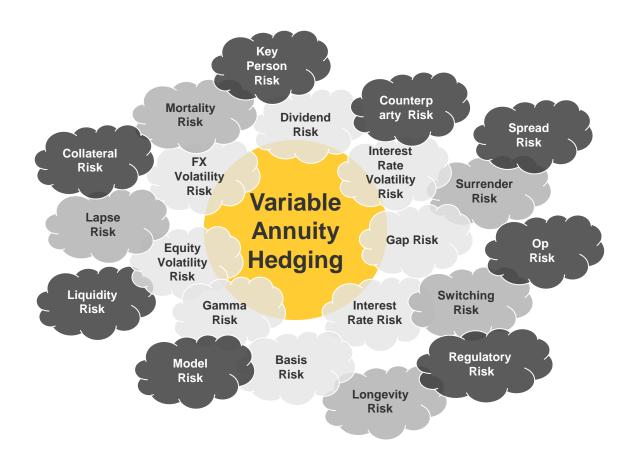
- In a typical VA set-up, the policyholder gets "long exposure" to a single or multiple mutual funds via the separate account
- > The policyholder also gets downside guarantees (i.e. put option) on the mutual fund performance via the general account
- > The hedging of a put option requires creating a "short exposure" on the underlying asset; however, it is not possible to physically short sale a mutual fund
- The basis risk arises as the put option on mutual fund is hedged by creating a short exposure on a proxy basket of benchmark equity and bond indices (through exchange-traded futures or OTC total return swaps) as opposed to the mutual fund itself
- > However, by definition, the amount of short exposure is always less than the amount of long exposure; it should therefore be possible to **offset the short against the long** by optimising the product and/or fund design
- As opposed to underlying investments in funds another solution is to create investment options that are indexed based or Etfs. These could be hedgeable and mitigate Basis risk. Thereby being efficient for the manufacturer and low cost for the investor







Variable Annuity Hedging

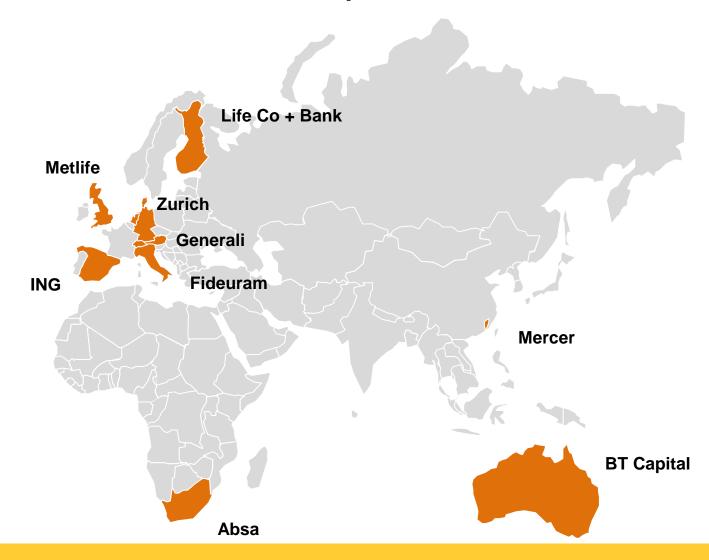


- Key VA Risks
 - Capital Market Risks
 - Actuarial/ Behaviour Risks
 - > Ancillary Risks
- In short, VA is a complicated derivative!
- Possible to mitigate some risks through clever product design; hard to substantially simplify through incremental changes
- Explore an alternative technology to power Variable Annuities: "iCPPI"
- Pros and cons

Source: Ernst & Young



iCPPI Products in Africa, Asia & Europe





To understand iCPPI, we first need to understand CPPI

Growth

Assets

Safe Assets

The Concept: Growth Assets Safe Assets Capital Preservation The Mechanism Explained in 7-steps: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Cushion Multiplier

What is it?

- CPPI = Constant Proportion Portfolio Insurance
- An asset allocation technique to protect investment capital over time
- Invest in Growth Assets during market rallies and shift capital to Safe Assets during drawdowns
- Works for "Liquid" investments only

How does it work?

- Current Asset Value less acceptable Minimum Asset Value = "Cushion" (i.e. loss absorption capacity)
- Allocation to Growth Asset = Cushion x Multiplier (pre-determined)
- Multiplier >1 => Gap Risk

Acceptable Min.

Asset Value

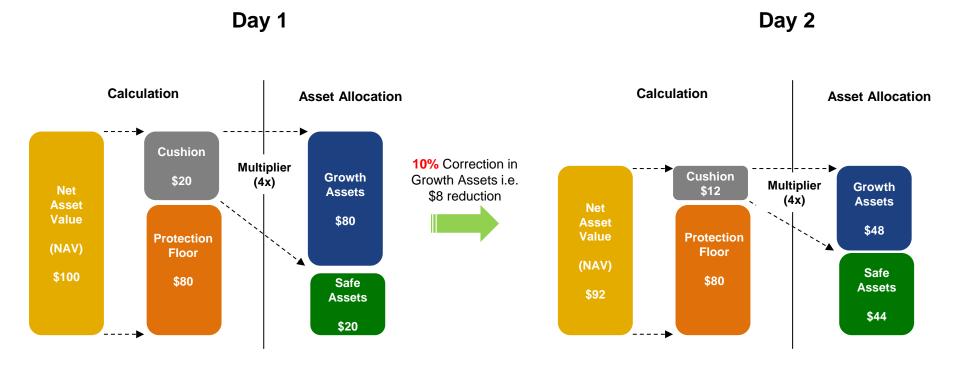
Current

Asset

Value



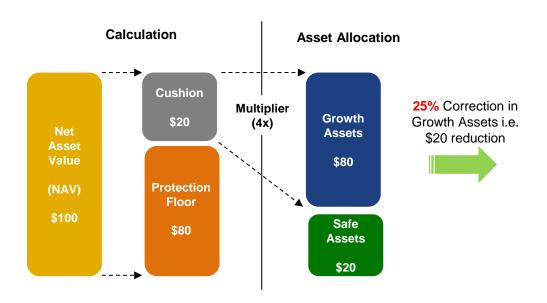
Simple Illustration of CPPI Concept – Day 1 & Day 2 (Example #1 of 3)

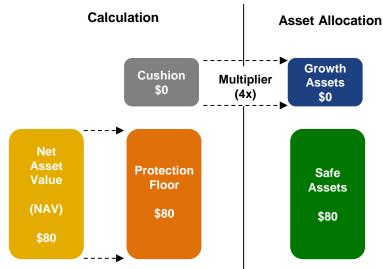




Main Issue with CPPI Concept - Cash Lock Risk (Example #2 of 3)

Day 1 Day 2



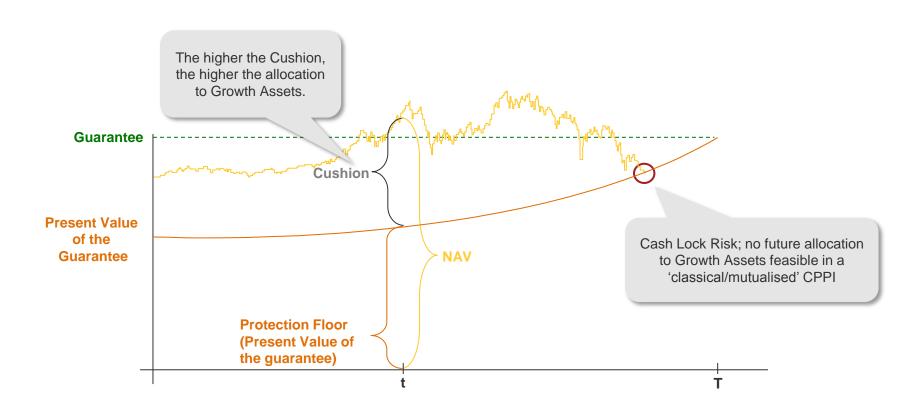




No further participation in Growth Assets



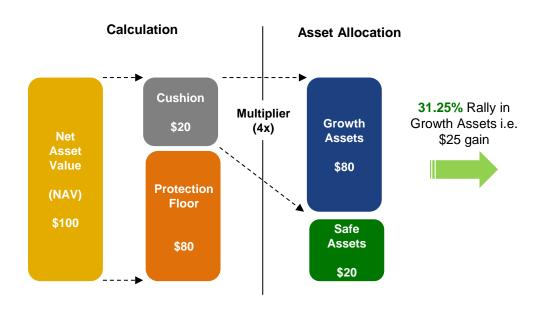
CPPI Illustration Through Time

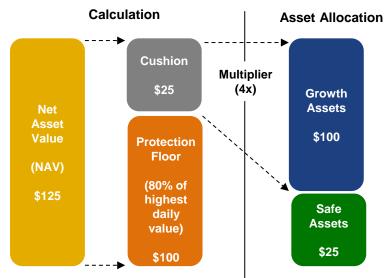




CPPI Advantage – Open-ended Protection & Profit Lock In (Example #3 of 3)

Day 1 Day 2



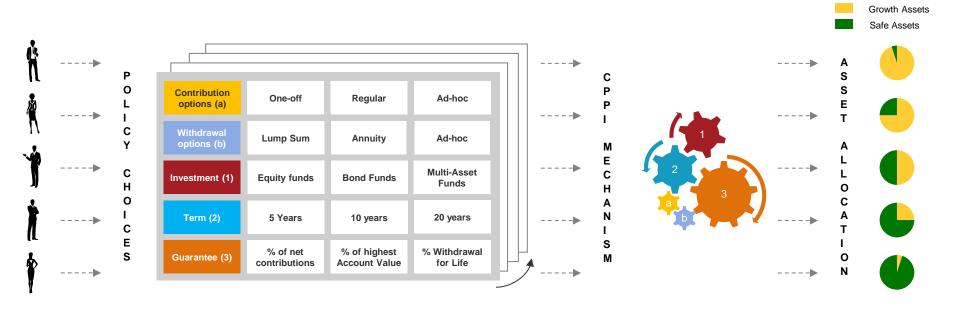




One can 'choose' to lock-in \$20 of profit!



Introduction to iCPPI (i = individualised)



Individuals with different circumstances

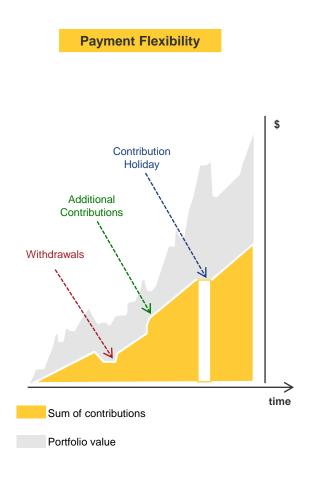
Individualised policy choices

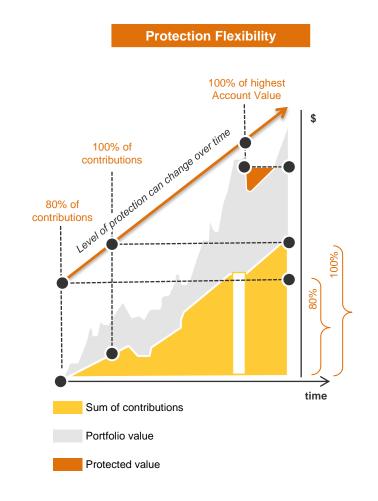
Daily, individualised CPPI mechanism

Individualised asset allocation



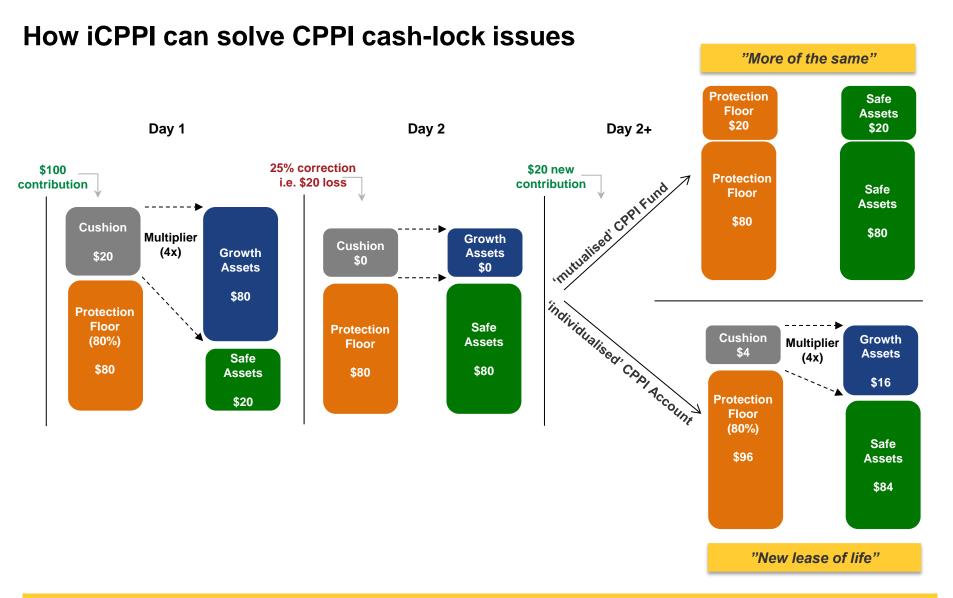
How iCPPI can provide flexibility through time





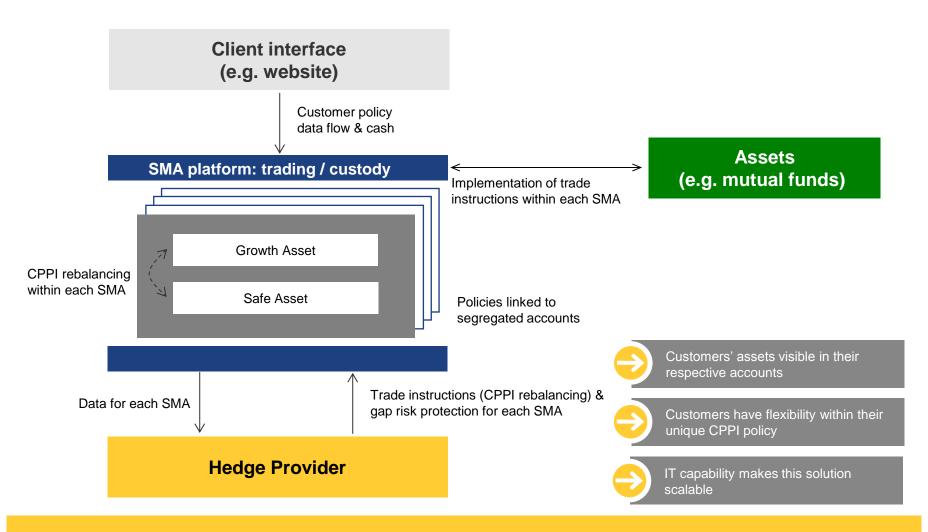
Source: FNZ





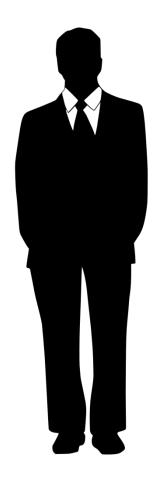


iCPPI Typical Set-Up – Separately Managed Accounts (SMA)





iCPPI Example for a pre-retirement investor : problem



Key Facts			
Age	50 years		
Planned Retirement Age	65 years		
Savings	\$200,000		
Additional yearly contributions (possibly)	\$20,000		
Investment Decisions	Self		
Risk Appetite	Medium		
Capital Protection	Desirable		
Current Annuity Rates	Finds them low so does not want to lock-it now		
Preferred De-accumulation Option	Lump Sum Payment		



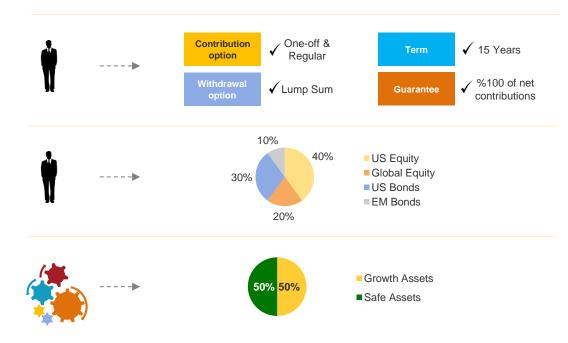
Solution

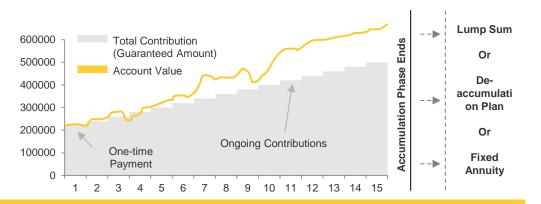
1. The investor makes appropriate policy choices

2. The investor decides the composition of Growth Assets (can change over time)

3. iCPPI Mechanism determines the ongoing allocation between Growth & Safe Assets

4. The investor makes ongoing contribution, can make ad-hoc additions (e.g. due to inheritance) and is guaranteed to get back 100% of all contributions when he turns 65







iCPPI Example for a post-retirement investor : problem



Key Facts				
Age	65 years			
Planned Retirement Age	Retired			
Savings	\$500,000			
Yearly Withdrawals	\$25,000			
Investment Decisions	Needs Advise			
Risk Appetite	Very Low			
Capital Protection	Necessary			
Current Annuity Rates	Finds them low			
Preferred De-accumulation Option	Annual minimum withdrawal for 20 years			



Solution

1. The investor makes appropriate policy choices

Contribution option

✓ One-off

Withdrawal option

✓ Regular Withdrawal for 20 years

2. The insurer provides a default Growth Asset allocation depending on investor's risk profile

10% 10%

US Equity

Global Equity

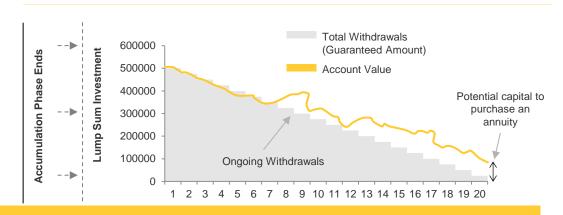
US Bonds

EM Bonds

3. iCPPI Mechanism determines the ongoing allocation between Growth & Safe Assets



4. The investor makes ongoing withdrawals and is guaranteed to receive at least 5% for the next 20 years





Advantages & Disadvantages of iCPPI (insurer's perspective)

Insurer is primarily exposed to large market gap events (typically ≥ 10% in 1-day) when hedging a CPPI; this risk can be syndicated and more easily passed to the wider market (investment banks, hedge funds, etc.) unlike the substantially more dynamic and complicated VA risks



iCPPI implementation is technologically challenging requiring both time and capital investment

Significant operational risk due to daily rebalancing of each individual account

Management of Safe Asset

Policyholders will have to be educated about how a CPPI mechanism works

Easily manageable lapse/surrender risks as the insurer is effectively selling a 'daily crash put' as opposed to a long-term put option

Limited or no basis risk



Advantages & Disadvantages of iCPPI (investor's perspective)

Payment flexibility over time - increases/withdrawals possible as financial circumstances evolve

Protection flexibility over time – can increase/decrease protection levels as risk appetite changes

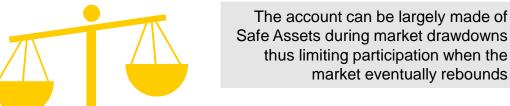
Protection flexibility over time – can increase/decrease protection levels as risk appetite changes

More asset allocation flexibility (within Growth Assets) compared to traditional Variable Annuities

Potentially less severe penalties for surrendering policy early

Cheaper and more transparent pricing

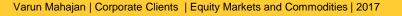
Assets (i.e. the CPPI mechanism) can be difficult to understand



Safe Asset may carry overnight or longer term credit risk

The allocation between Growth & Safe

The final outcome is path dependent

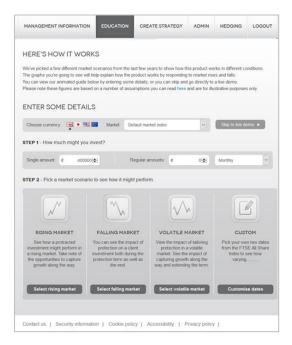




Appendix – iCPPI Front-End



SMA platform providers are able to integrate education tools



- The necessary education tools can be provided as either **step-through demonstrations** or **online videos** for the available products describing their
 associated features and risks
- Back-testing can be made available with interactive graphs with predefined market scenarios, and the ability to create custom scenarios

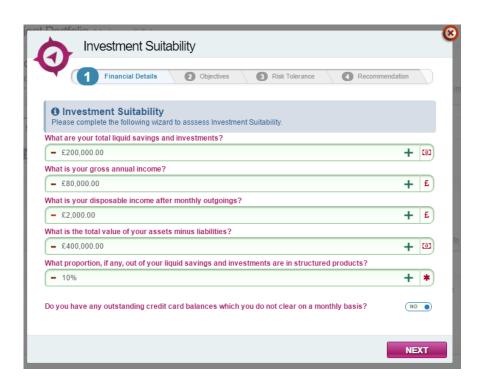


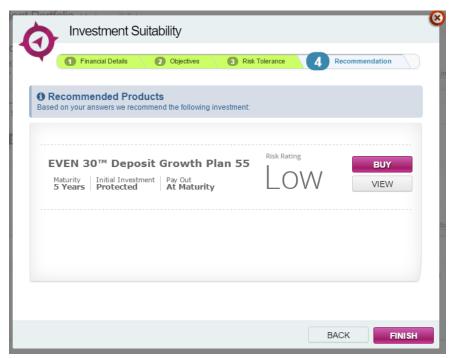


Source: Socius



iCPPI product can also be integrated with Digital Advice





Online Suitability Tests to assess financial goals and risk appetite

Product Recommendations through a Financial Advisor

Source: Socius



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