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Investment Consulting

SNB Policy Rate Hike and General Interest Rate Increase

Impact on institutional investors (in particular Swiss pension funds)

PPCmetrics AG

Dr Oliver Dichter, Partner Dr Stephan Skaanes, CFA, Partner Dr Luzius Neubert, CFA, Partner

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Initial Situation



Interest Rate Increase: Extent and Causes

- Since the beginning of the year, yields to maturity on 10-year Swiss government bonds have increased from -0.13% (31.12.2021) to +1.39% (as of 17.06.2022) (cf. p. 5). Market interest rates in other currency areas have also increased by a similar amount.
- The reason for this sharp increase in interest rates was primarily the expectation of market participants that central banks would raise key interest rates to fight inflation.
- This expectation has been confirmed in recent months, with foreign central banks raising key interest rates (e.g. USA, UK).
- On 16 June 2022, the Swiss National Bank (SNB) also decided for the same reason to raise its policy rate and the deposit rate for commercial banks by half a percentage point from -0.75% to -0.25%.
- ▶ This presentation will show the impact of the increase in interest rates on institutional investors.



Development of Long-Term Interest Rates



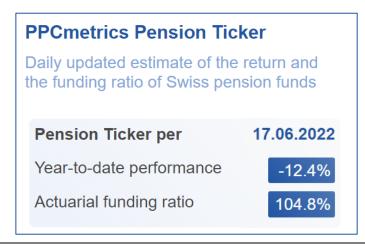
Since the beginning of 2022, 10-year government bond yields have risen significantly.



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Impact on Financial Markets and Pension Funds

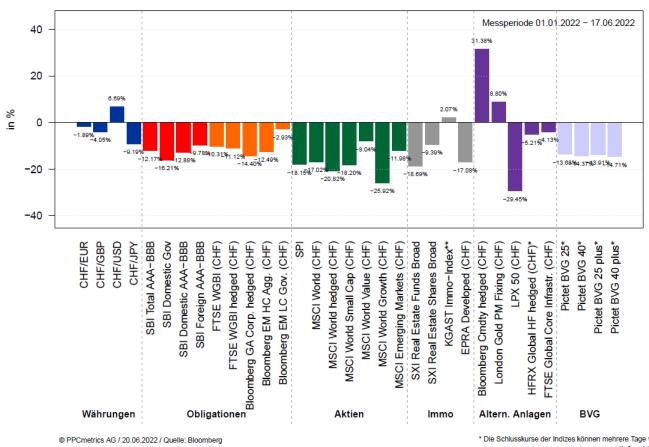
- On the bond markets, the interest rate hikes since the beginning of 2022 have resulted in substantial losses.
- The stock markets reacted negatively to the interest rate hikes as well. In addition to rising interest rates, the reasons were fears of deglobalisation and recession as well as commodity shortages due to Russia's war on Ukraine.
- With the exception of commodities, gold and real estate Switzerland (unlisted), all important asset classes exhibit a negative total return since the beginning of the year (see p. 7).



- As of 17 June 2022, the average estimated year-to-date return for Swiss pension funds is -12.4%.
- As a result, their average actuarial funding ratio decreased to 104.8% (see box, www.ppcmetrics.ch/pension-ticker).



Cumulative Year-To-Date Performance



* Die Schlusskurse der Indizes können mehrere Tage verzögert sein

Since the beginning of the year, most asset classes show substantial negative performances.



Impact on Asset Liability Management



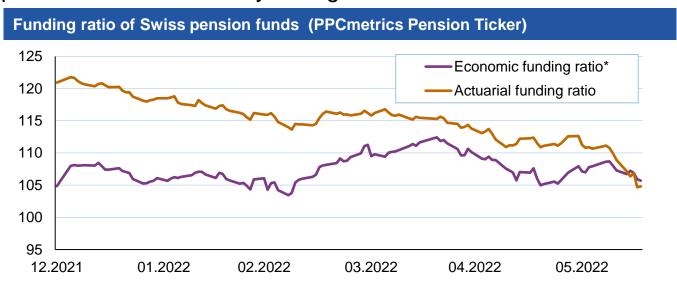
General assessment

- The **level of interest rates** is a **key element** in asset liability management (i.e. when determining the investment strategy taking into account benefits).
- Among other things, the following variables are affected by the interest rate level:
 - Expected return on investments
 - Asset valuation
 - Interest rate on retirement savings*
 - Discount rates for the valuation of liabilities (e.g. actuarial interest rate*)
- ▶ The next time these parameters are reviewed, it is advisable to take the changed conditions into account.
- In particular, we recommend examining the possibility of linking the actuarial interest rate to the market interest rate (cf. p. 11 f.).

^{*} In the case of Swiss pension funds, these two variables are affected by the BVG minimum interest rate and the FRP 4 technical guideline, which in turn are based on the interest rate level.



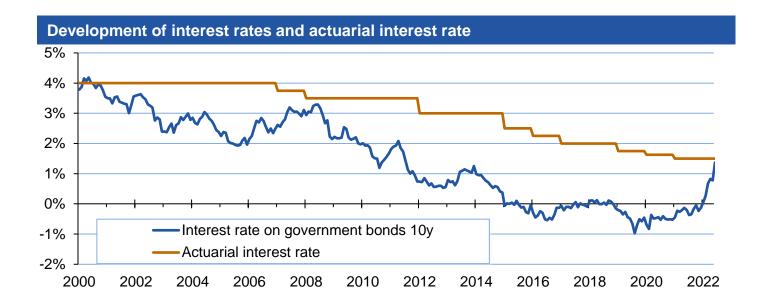
- Funding ratio of Swiss pension funds
- The average actuarial funding ratio of Swiss pension funds (PPCmetrics Peer Group) fell from 121% at the beginning of the year to around 105% as of 17 June 2022 (decrease of around 16 percentage points).
- However, when pension liabilities and pension losses are valued at the current risk-free interest rate (economic funding ratio), the financial situation of the pension funds has hardly changed.



^{*} Including economic pension losses (and gains) over the next 5 years. Source: www.ppcmetrics.ch/pension-ticker.



Actuarial interest rate of Swiss pension funds



- The long-term risk-free interest rate (yield to maturity of 10-year Swiss federal bonds) equals now approximately the average actuarial interest rate.
- Therefore, the economic funding ratio currently largely corresponds to the actuarial funding ratio.

Source for values: SNB, OAK report on the financial situation of pension funds 2021, PPCmetrics Peer Group



Findings

- From a actuarial point of view, the significant year-to-date price losses resulted in a serious deterioration of the financial situation of pension funds.
- However, from an economic perspective (economic funding ratio), the financial risk capacity of an average Swiss pension fund has hardly changed since the beginning of the year.
- From an ALM point of view, rising interest rates also have the long-term advantage that future benefits can be financed more easily.
- A potential recapitalisation of the pension fund becomes also more easy
 as a zero interest rate round adds to the recapitalisation of the fund even
 without any investment risk. Thus, the restructuring capacity has increased
 since the beginning of the year.
- For many pension funds, decoupling the actuarial interest rate from the conversion rate and linking it to market interest rates instead would be conceivable at the moment.



Impact on Asset Manager Selection

Asset Manager Selection



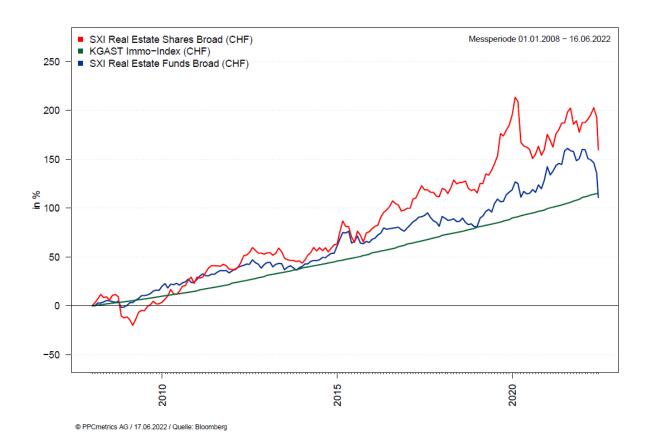
General assessment

- In asset manager selection, the rapid and sharp rise in interest rates leads to challenges especially in the selection and purchase of illiquid investments.
- Liquid investments react quickly to a rise in interest rates. However, illiquid investments are usually subject to a valuation lag (cf. p. 15). Current prices might not reflect the effective value of the investments.
- Among others, the following asset classes may be affected by these developments, provided they are not listed on the stock exchange or valued daily at market prices:
 - Real estate (e.g. investment foundations, unlisted funds, direct investments)
 - Private equity
 - Private Debt
 - Infrastructure
- The challenges are, among other things, to measure performance and to value assets accurately.

Asset Manager Selection



Performance of liquid vs. illiquid investments

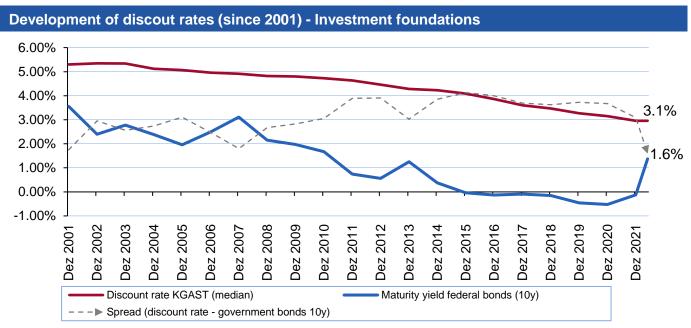


▶ Liquid investments (example: real estate funds and shares) reacted immediately to the interest rates rise, whereas illiquid investments (example: investment foundations).did not so.

Asset Manager Selection



Valuation of real estate investment foundations



- ▶ At the end of 2021, Swiss real estate investment foundations valued their properties at median discount rates that were 3.1 percentage points above the yield-to-maturity of 10-year federal bonds.
- ▶ This difference (= risk premium included in the valuations) has since fallen to 1.6 percentage points. This raises the question of how up-to-date the discount rates or the valuations still are.

Source: Swiss National Bank, KGAST, Annual Reports Investment Foundations



Impact on Investment Controlling

Investment Controlling



Need for clarification

The substantial rise in interest rates also affects **Investment Controlling**:

- Performance: The rise in interest rates affects credit risk spreads to varying degrees
 (e.g. for government bonds in the euro area). As a result, deviations from benchmarks
 increased (increased tracking error, see p. 19). Intensified monitoring is therefore highly
 recommended.
- **Benchmarking**: The benchmarking of illiquid investments must be interpreted with additional caution due to valuation effects. When the benchmark reflects a certain interest rate level (e.g. absolute fixed yield 4% p.a.), it must be clarified whether the benchmark is still appropriate.
- Interest rate conditions: Many conditions that depend on the interest rate level, such as interest on account balances, have so far been based on the policy interest rate (previously: -0.75%, new: -0.25%).
- Contracts and exemption limits: In recent years, several investors have negotiated exemption limits (no negative interest rate). In some cases, asset management or custody fees have also been linked to an existing exemption limit. In these cases, a review and renegotiation of the corresponding clauses is highly recommended.

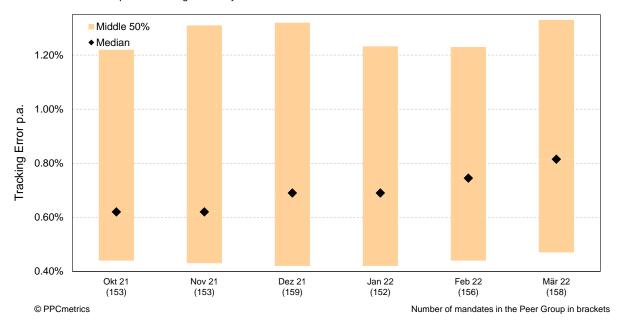
Investment Controlling



Increased tracking error

PPCmetrics Peer Group comparison - rolling tracking error over 12 months

Peer Group: Bonds foreign currency active



- The rise in interest rates increased the difference between individual borrowers on the capital markets.
- ▶ This is one of the reasons why the tracking error of active foreign currency bond mandates has increased.

Investment Controlling



Conditions

Statistics Offers: interest rate	Min	Q1	Median	Ø	Q3	Max
Interest rate CHF	-1.22%	-0.95%	-0.95%	-0.88%	-0.75%	-0.75%

- In recent years, global custody fees have often been negotiated in combination with an exemption limit to avoid negative interest.
- As the above table shows, the interest rate conditions for cash accounts outside the exemption limit are on average around -0.88% p.a.
- Due to the rise in interest rates, the interest rate conditions on cash accounts should be negotiated in a timely manner and improved as quickly as possible.

Source: Quotes PPCmetrics clients Average interest rate conditions in global custody (outside the exemption limit) 2017 - 2021



Conclusion

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Conclusion

- The actuarial funding ratio of Swiss pension funds has deteriorated substantially since the beginning of the year. However, the economic situation of the pension funds has not changed significantly.
- Higher interest rates are even an advantage in the long run, as the financing of future benefits is simplified. Recapitalisations also become easier, as a zero interest rate on working members' capital has a stronger effect with higher interest rates.
- We recommend to discuss that the actuarial interest rate be linked to the market interest rate.
- ▶ The selection of asset managers is more challenging in the current environment, especially for illiquid investments, as there can be uncertainty about the effective valuation of the underlying investments.
- In Investment Controlling, it is advisable to check the interest conditions and exemption limits in a timely manner and to renegotiate them if necessary.

Contact





Investment & Actuarial Consulting, Controlling and Research

PPCmetrics AG

Badenerstrasse 6 Postfach CH-8021 Zürich

Phone +41 44 204 31 11 E-Mail zurich@ppcmetrics.ch

PPCmetrics SA

23, route de St-Cergue CH-1260 Nyon

Phone +41 22 704 03 11 E-Mail <u>nyon@ppcmetrics.ch</u>

Website <u>www.ppcmetrics.ch</u>

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