

# **Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation:**

## **Maintaining focus, staying the course**

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# Today's discussion

## *Agenda*

### Context

- Why we exist and what we care about
- Performance update

### Maintaining focus, staying the course

- The GFC
- Case Study: Strategic Tilting
- Looking ahead

### Appendices

# Why We Exist: Our Mandate



- **Set out in section 58 of the New Zealand Superannuation Act 2001**
- **We must invest the Fund on a prudent, commercial basis consistent with:**
  - Best-practice portfolio management
  - Maximising return without undue risk
  - Avoiding prejudice to New Zealand's international reputation
- **Legislation does not prescribe what this means – it is up to the Guardians to determine**
- **Sets the context for all investment**

# What Matters:

## The absolute return net of all costs

### We think across decades

- The long-term return to the Fund net of all costs and foreign taxes is the ultimate measure of fulfilling our mission
- Current reference point is outperforming 90-day Treasury bill (T-bill) rate
- Based on our portfolio blueprint (risk profile) and our expectation of the value we can add to it, we expect to **outperform** T-bills by at least 2.5% per annum over the long run
- It is measured on a time-weighted basis before NZ tax, as tax is a return to the Crown

# Performance 2008-09

## A difficult year – both absolute and relative performance

- Most external managers performed poorly in uniquely poor conditions
- Marked-to-market losses in securities lending cash collateral pool
- Both frankly discussed in Annual Report

## Organisation responded positively

- Maintained long-term focus and captured rebound
- Revised manager selection process and manager-selecting activities
- Improved in-house capacity to manage risk, improve efficiencies and expand strategies
- Temporarily increased risk exposures into recovery

# Performance update

## Post fees, pre-NZ Tax Returns to 31 December

Month to 31 December	FYTD 31 December	Since inception to 30 September
<b>2.40% (\$358m)</b>	<b>17.44% (\$2.36bn)</b>	<b>6.23% (\$2.46bn)</b>

## Fund size at 31 December

<b>Contributions since inception</b>	<b>\$14.88 billion</b>
Contributions less NZ tax paid since inception	\$13.53 billion
Fund size at 31 December	\$15.96 billion
<b>Fund size relative to contributions since inception</b>	<b>\$2.43 billion</b>

# The Global Financial Crisis: Preparation or Anticipation?

## Be prepared

- Building strong diversification into the Fund to best withstand volatility
  - Across asset classes
  - Investment strategies
  - Across geographies
- Since inception we warned of the wide possible paths our returns could follow in any one year

## Stay focused on goal – long-term

- We do not expend significant investment effort on trying to predict highly volatile short-term market movements
- We took advantage of stressed conditions

# The Global Financial Crisis: Reaction

## What we did

- Liquidity management
- Counterparty risk assessment
- Stress testing
- Communication with Board and stakeholders
- Looked for and took opportunities

## Stopping put?

- Not necessary to realise illiquid assets
- Risks in converting to cash at peak of crisis
- Severity and pace of impact on asset prices meant prevailing market signal was a 'buy'

# The Global Financial Crisis: Lessons learned

## What we learned

- Renewed appreciation of nature of risks
- The capacity to be opportune has high value
- More wariness around investing with crowds
- Importance of Liquidity and Counterparty risk assessment
- Confirming the value of regular, proactive communication with key stakeholders
- Stay focused on long-term goal

# Case Study: Strategic Tilting

## What is it?

- A dynamic asset allocation strategy first initiated in April 2009 – markets near their lows, volatility still extremely high.
- Listed asset class weights (risk exposures) and FX exposure adjusted up to Board agreed limits around benchmarks according to medium to longer run relative return prospects or signals.
- Return prospects are forecast using ‘simple’ valuation based models.
- Involves ‘leaning against the wind’ – risk of short-run losses incurred for the prospect of longer-run gains.

## What does it rely on?

1. Our ‘investment belief’ that long-run returns (premia) are at least partially predictable and mean reverting.
2. That mean reversion is not something that can be definitively ‘proven’ (e.g. Cochrane vs. Stambaugh), despite centuries of evidence that markets are prone to boom-bust cycles.

*Sustainability of the strategy still a key issue – we think the strategy is a source of excess returns but the worst outcome is to start then lock-in a ‘losing’ position.*

# Strategic Tilting: How does it work?

- **Run internally - involves changing the Fund's risk profile based on a relatively small number of bets. Not clear whether could be externally managed given business risk.**
  - **Need clear governance and accountability structure.**
- **Board has delegated decision-making to an internal committee, with reporting obligations to the Board.**
- **Committee is presented with paper from Portfolio Research team; paper is debated throughout organisation.**
- **Default is tilts will be applied according to model-based signals, but judgmental discretion to reflect "off model" factors allowed.**
  - **Judgment forms part of the reporting obligations.**

# Strategic Tilting: Results

- **Went live early April 2009 (overweight in large cap equities, credit and property vis-à-vis Sovereign bonds; implementation via derivative positions).**
- **Initial tilts in-line with model signals, following extensive internal debate on the crises, market reaction, plus consultation with external asset managers with contrasting views (e.g. GMO, Bridgewater, AQR etc).**
- **Key judgment: doom and gloom overdone**
- **Given speed and size of market rebound, all tilts in response to the GFC off by end of August 2009.**

# Strategic Tilting: Next steps

- **Broadening the range of markets we tilt over.**
- **Appetite to significantly increase the extent to which we deviate from Reference Portfolio risk profile, particularly when we think the market is not offering an adequate reward for risk.**
- **Build into the framework portfolio stress tests and scenario analysis.**

# Looking ahead

*This is a good time for more opportunistic investment*

## **We have a strong team and organisation**

- **Clear strategies across diverse asset classes**
- **GFC-hardened organisational backbone**
- **Well placed for future and for current stressed market conditions**
- **Additional capabilities added to capture opportunities – Treasury, NZ Direct**

# Appendices

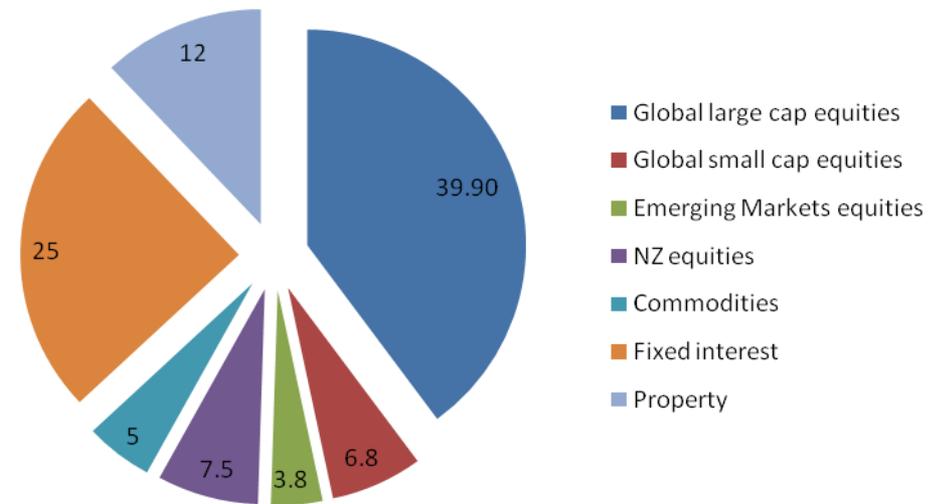
# How we Invest:

## 1. The reference portfolio

**Reference portfolio = a notional, low-cost, equilibrium asset allocation reviewed every couple of years**

- Low-cost implementation of our Strategic Asset Allocation
- We could stop with the reference portfolio and have a simpler, smaller Fund
- However we believe we can add value to that achievable from the reference portfolio, through active management
- The reference portfolio plus exposures added through active management = the 'actual' portfolio

Portfolio composition at 30 June 2009



# How we Invest:

## 2: The 'Actual' Portfolio

**Reference portfolio + the sum of the exposures added by active management activities**

**Active management activities encompass:**

- 'Capture' excess returns – all activity in public and private markets, via internal and external mandates
- 'Tilting' – opportune leaning into or away from prevailing market winds
- 'Completion' – efficiency and risk management



# The New Zealand investment directive

## ***What it says***

- *“It is the Government’s expectation, in relation to the Fund’s performance, that opportunities that would enable the Guardians to increase the allocation of New Zealand assets in the Fund should be appropriately **identified and considered** by the Guardians.”*

## ***What it doesn’t say***

- There is no prescribed Fund minimum, as such it is not inconsistent with our mandate to invest on a prudent, commercial basis

# Impact of reduction in funding

## ***What happened***

- Government to reduce contributions to the Fund until the Crown operating balance returns to surplus sufficient to resume
- Treasury estimates this to occur in 2021
- Received a one-off \$250 million contribution in July 2009 but we are assuming zero contributions until 2020

## ***What it means***

- Our investments in property and other asset classes will not be as large as they would have been

## ***What it doesn't mean***

- A change in our diversified approach to manager selection, markets and strategies