



Looking Beyond the Credit Crunch: The Benefits and Challenges of Being a Long-Term Investor

Adrian Orr
Chief Executive Officer

INFINZ, 24 September 2008

Outline for today

- Features of a long-term investor
- Sovereign Wealth Funds and New Zealand Superannuation Fund (NZSF)
- NZSF as a long-term investor
- Putting the current financial turmoil in perspective
- Staying focused on performance

Being a long-term investor?

- A clear purpose
- Discipline to stay the course
- Deliberate financial exposure
- Able to communicate the challenges to key stakeholders

Sovereign Wealth Funds: the new long-term investors?

- Growing in number but small in dollars relative to global capital market (\$US2-3 trillion compared to global financial assets of \$US190trillion)
- Promote fiscal prudence, economic development, macroeconomic stability – **clear purpose**
- Promote global financial stability – long-term investors that can ride out short-term volatility – **deliberate financial exposure**
- But, to do so needs sound governance and transparency – **discipline to stay the course**

Sovereign Wealth Funds: issues and concerns?

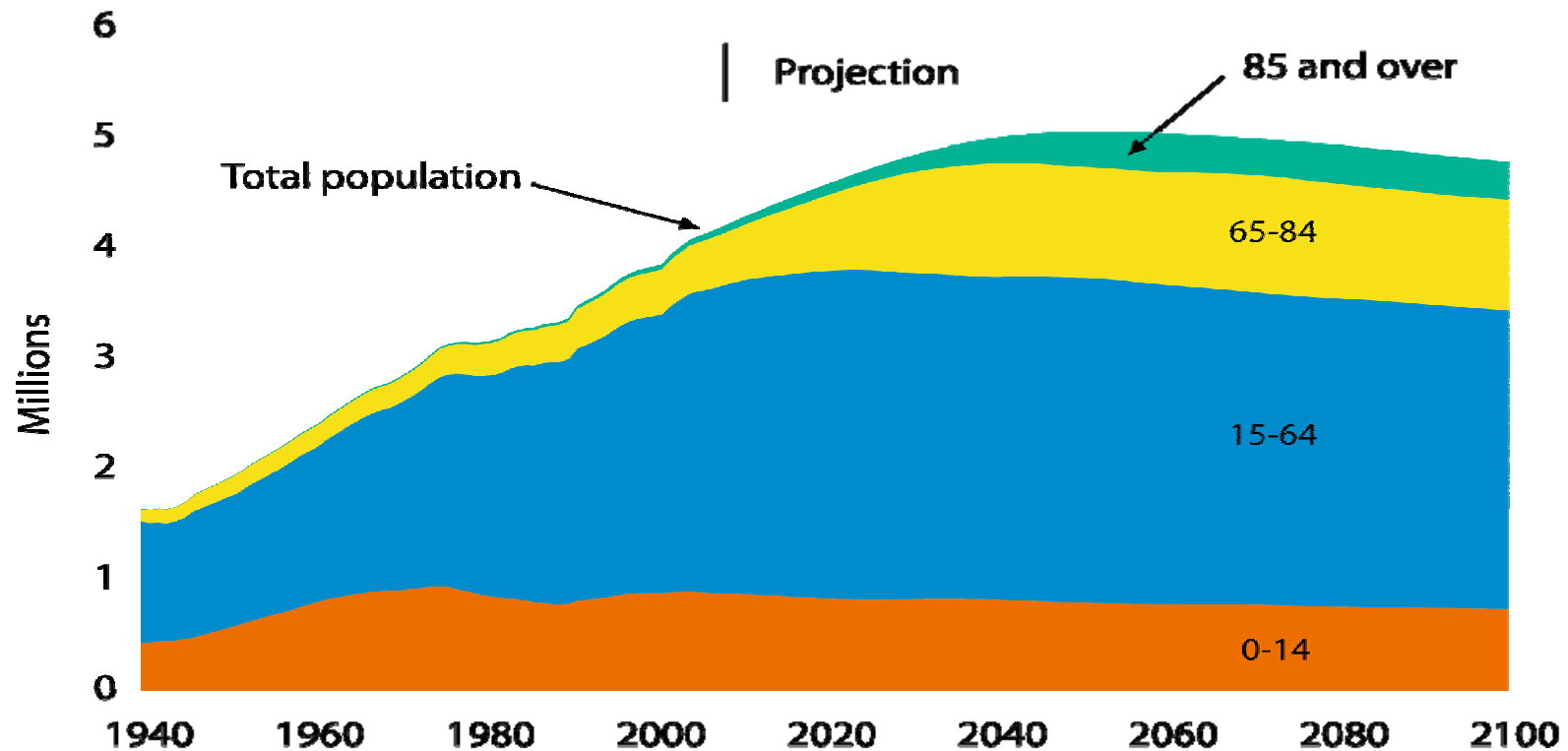
- **Investment for non-economic purposes** or poorly considered
- Government ownership could increase **protectionist instincts** in recipient countries and constrain global capital movement
- Create **moral hazard** within domestic economies
- Hence need to ensure SWFs are **balanced** between
 - Goal dependence and operational independence
 - Transparency for stakeholder understanding and commercial activity

Sovereign Wealth Funds: generally accepted principles and practices

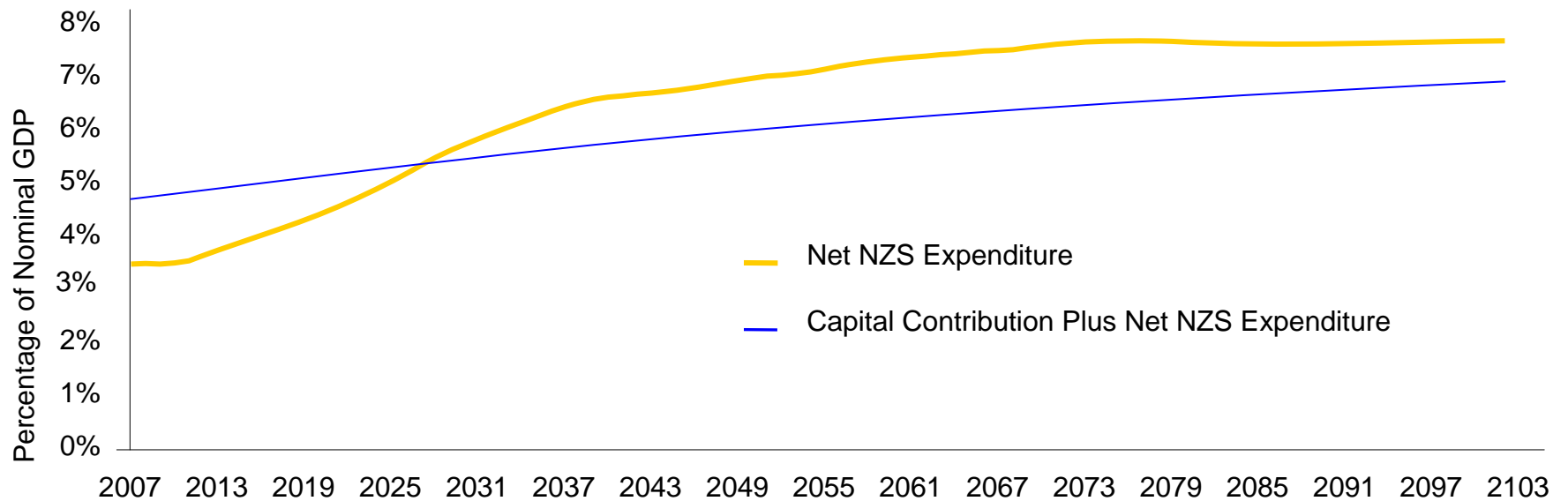
- Significant global effort to establish GAPP almost complete
- Desire to ensure SWFs act in best interest of maintaining:
 - Financial stability and free flow of capital;
 - Comply with domestic regulations;
 - Operate in a transparent and sound structure
- GAPP is an evolving voluntary set of aspiration principles
- Covers main aspects of Structural/Legal, Investment, Transparency

A Clear Purpose: the Superannuation Buffer Fund

Source: New Zealand Treasury



A Clear Purpose: Smoothing superannuation costs over time



Source: New Zealand Treasury

Discipline to stay the course: Governance arrangements of the Guardians

- Clearly defined portfolio of Crown financial resources
- Managed by an independent governing body

“The Guardians must invest the NZSF in a prudent, commercial basis, and in doing so, consistent with:

- Best-practice portfolio management; and
- Maximising return without undue risk to the Fund as a whole; and
- Avoid prejudice to New Zealand’s reputation as a responsible member of the world community”

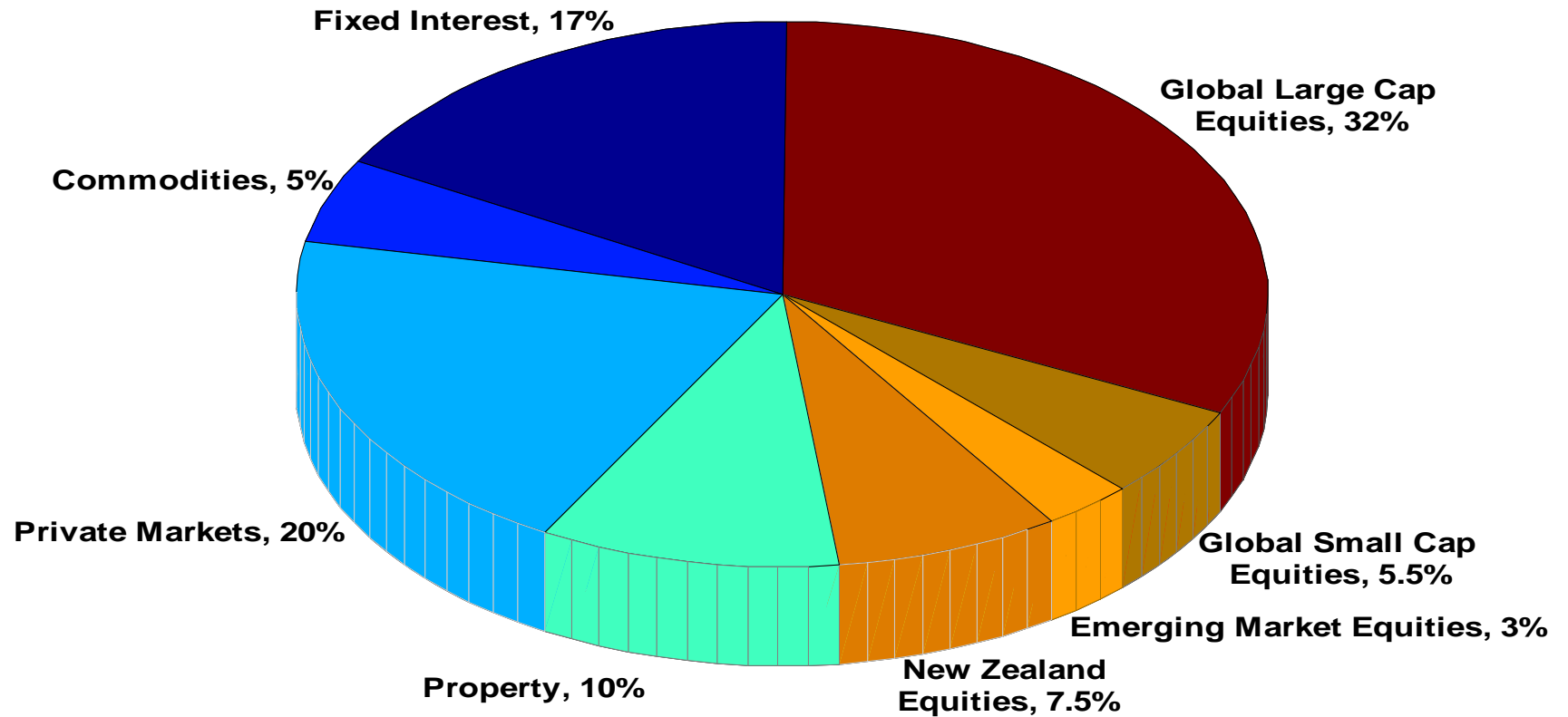
Add-value by returns $>$ risk-free rate and passive alternative

Deliberate Financial Exposure: Strategic Asset Allocation

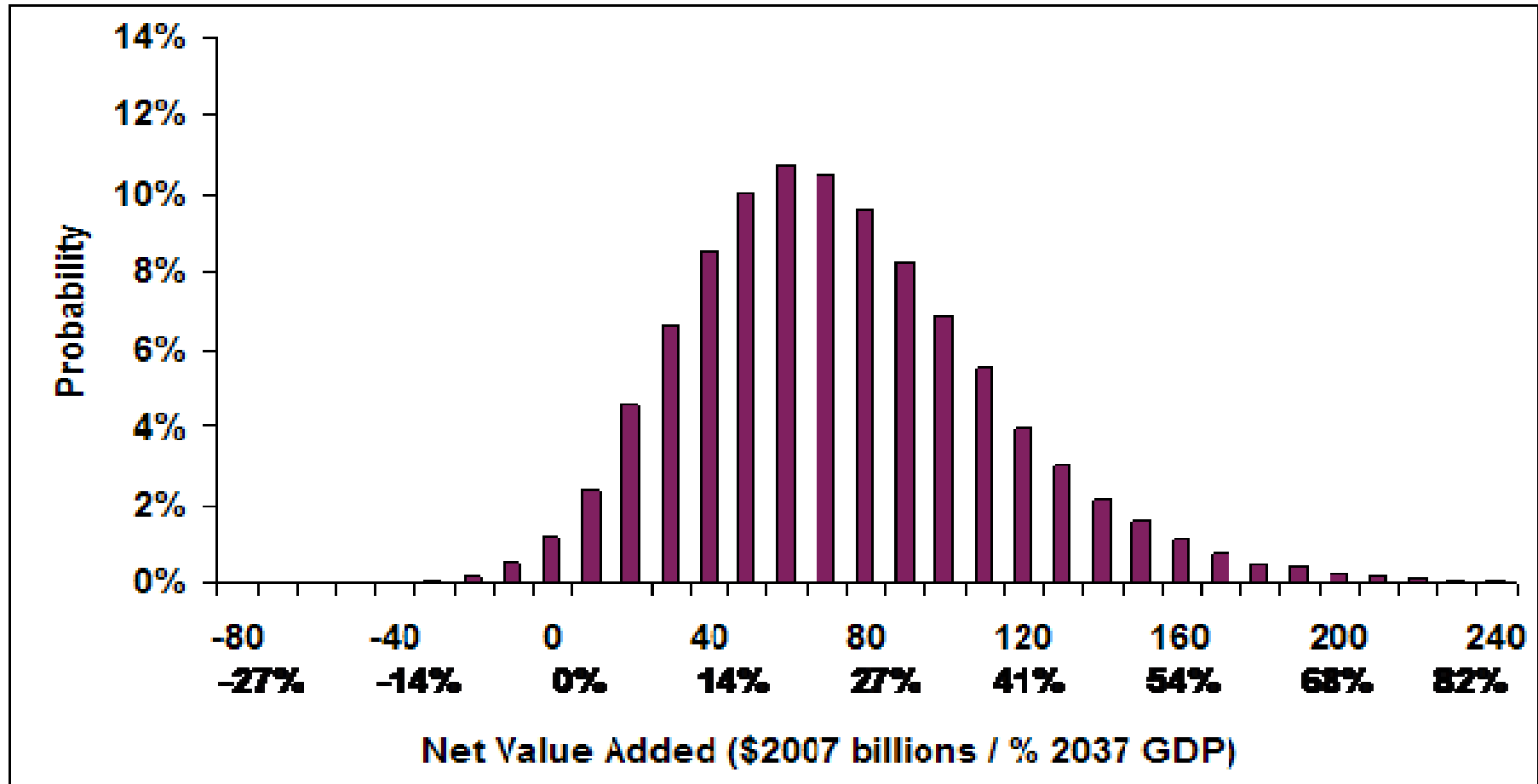
- The Guardians' endowments include their:
 - Long-term investment horizon – matching long-term liabilities
 - Ability to invest across the near full range of asset classes globally; and
 - Liquidity risk premium due to no capital withdrawals until at least 2020
- Key decision:
 - Mix of markets and assets that the Fund will on average be exposed to

Strategic Asset Allocation

Fund by Asset Class (%)



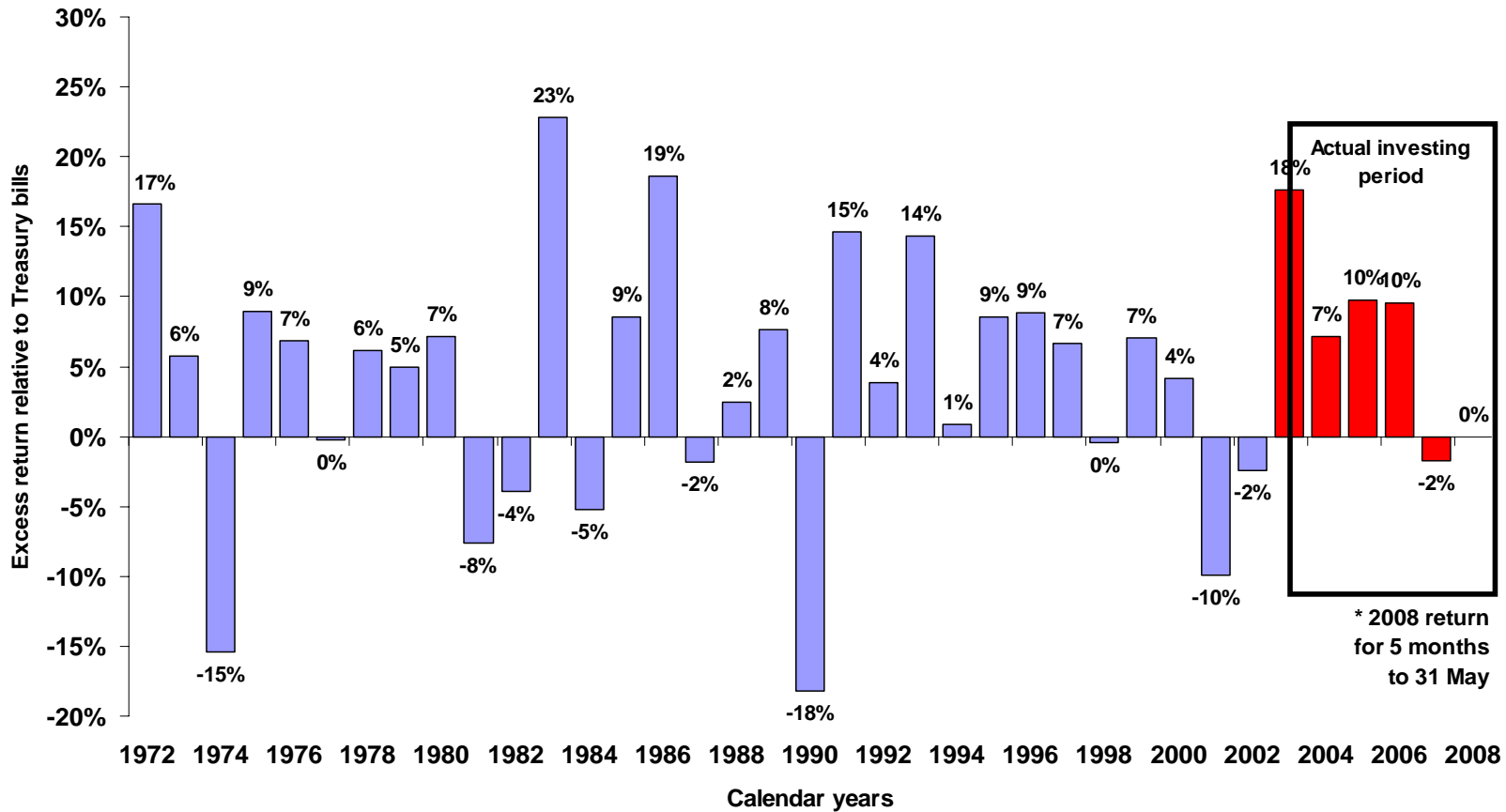
Distribution of expected returns over a 30-year investment horizon (against T-bills)



Communication

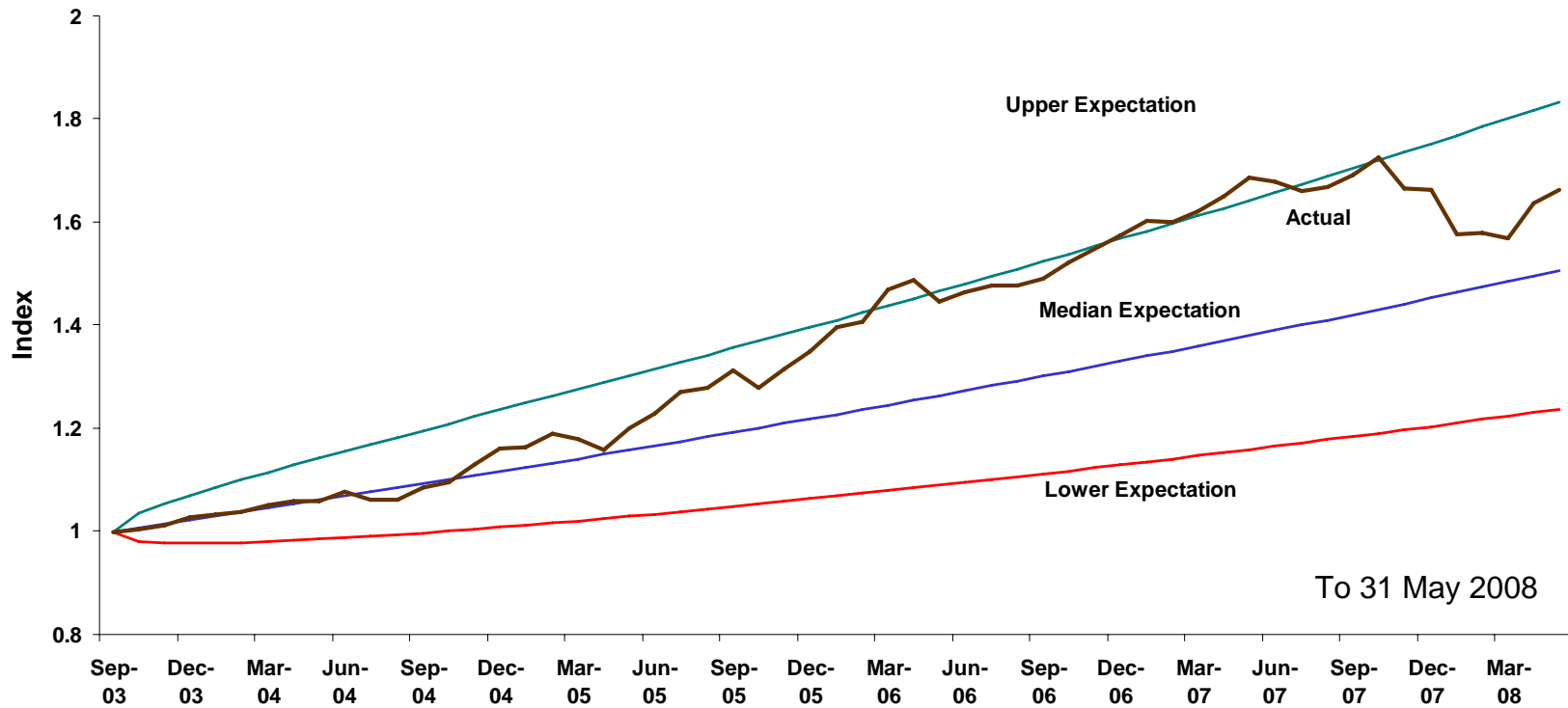
Excess returns: actual and back-cast

Simulated Fund historical returns



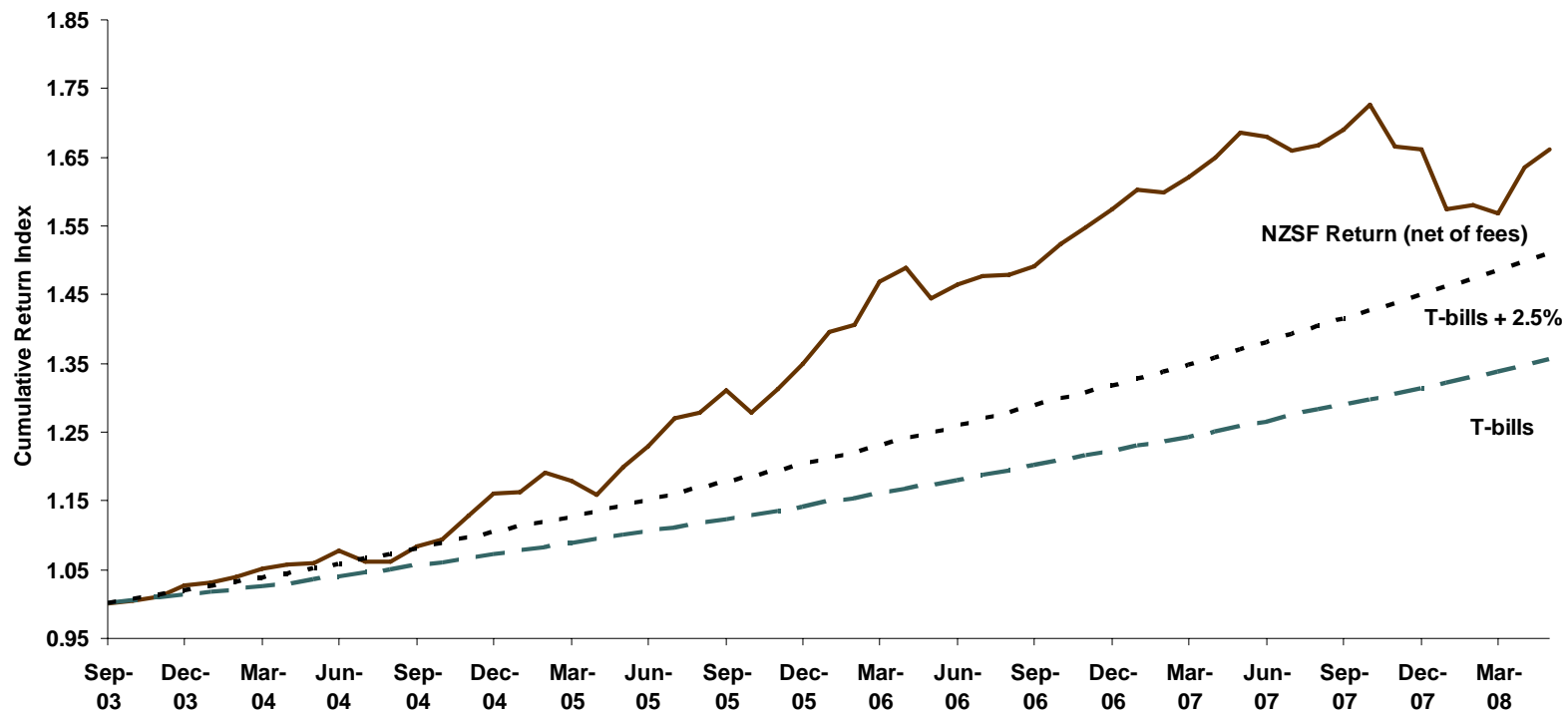
Communication

Actual and expected cumulative returns and 68% confidence interval



Fund cumulative return compared to risk-free rate*

Cumulative Fund Return Compared to T-bills and T-bills + 2.5%
from inception to 31 May 2008



* Cumulative return net of fees from September 2003 (inception) to May 2008 compared to risk-free (Treasury bill) rate

The Credit Crunch

Implications of the current environment

- **Financial markets**

- Roots in excessive leverage, declining US house prices and mortgage defaults
- ... leading to difficulties in pricing asset-backed derivative securities
- Difficulties in pricing risk and increased counter-party default risk
- The credit crunch:
 - reluctance to supply credit to counter-parties
 - skyrocketing loan roll-over costs
 - difficulties in raising new capital to cover mark-to-market losses...
- And now, unprecedented levels of central bank and government intervention

- **Macro feedback**

- Declining levels of consumer/business confidence, spending, investment
- Reduced earnings and profitability
- Growth slowdown in both developed and emerging economies, recessions likely in several cases

The Credit Crunch

in perspective

- **What they said:**
 - “... the crash of 1987 bears an uncanny resemblance to the crash of 1929” – **George Soros**
 - “We've never faced a problem of this scale. The answers aren't going to be happy ones.” – **US Senate Banking Committee on Savings and Loan Crisis of early 1990s**
 - “[The UN] likens the current crisis to the Great Depression of the 1930s” – **The New York Times, reporting on the UN's assessment of the Asian crisis**
 - “The largest financial shock since the Great Depression.” – **IMF on the present mortgage-precipitated crisis**
- **What we know:**
 - The problem is well-identified
 - There is significant resolve to fix it
 - Dramatic actions already taken
- **Our Focus:** Not on short-term timing, but on being prepared for an improving situation over the long-term

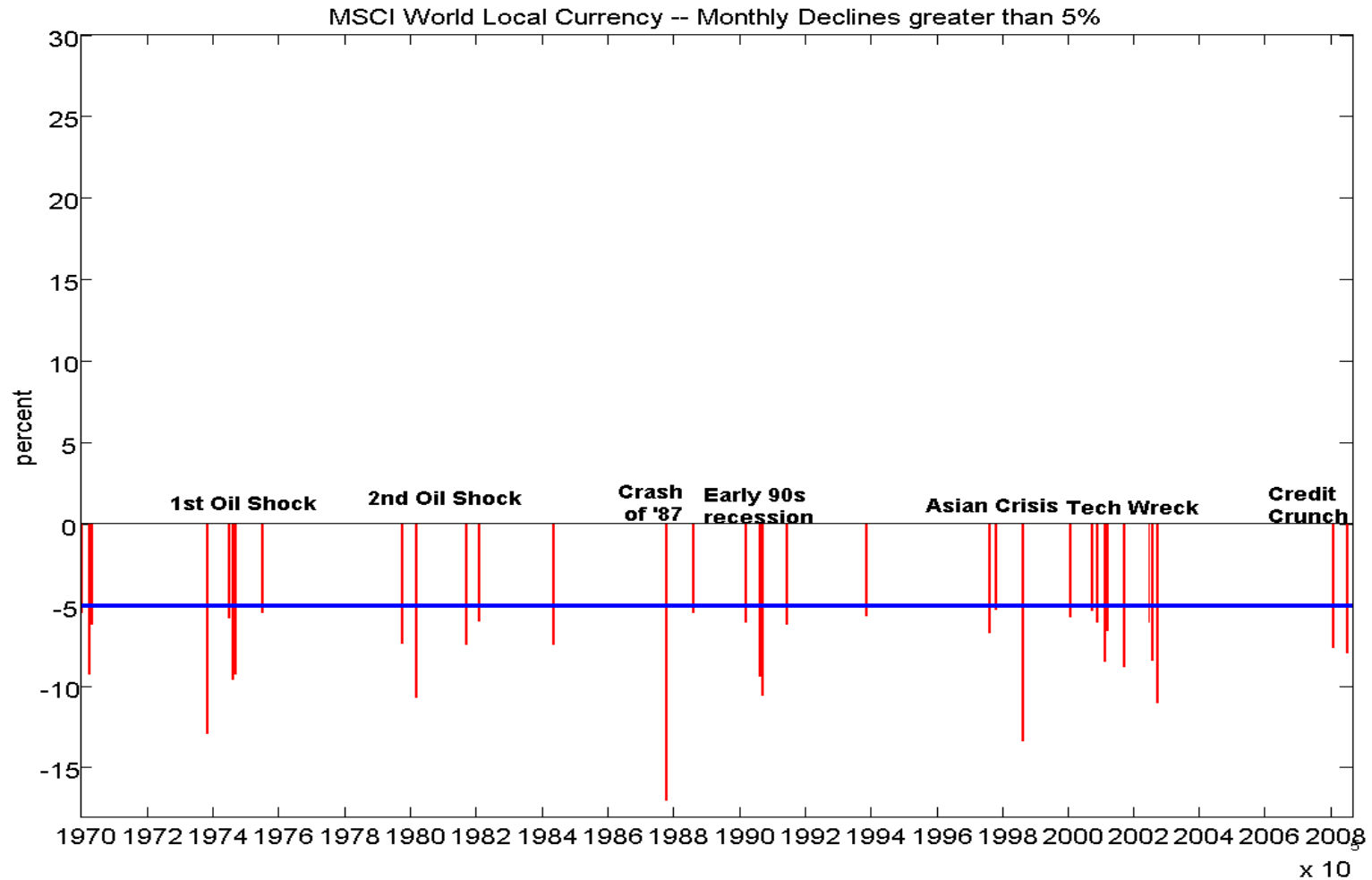
The Credit Crunch and the long-term investor

- **Opportunities**
- Potential to buy assets at attractive valuations
 - Equities
 - Private equity and unlisted assets
 - Property
 - (Distressed) Debt

BUT..

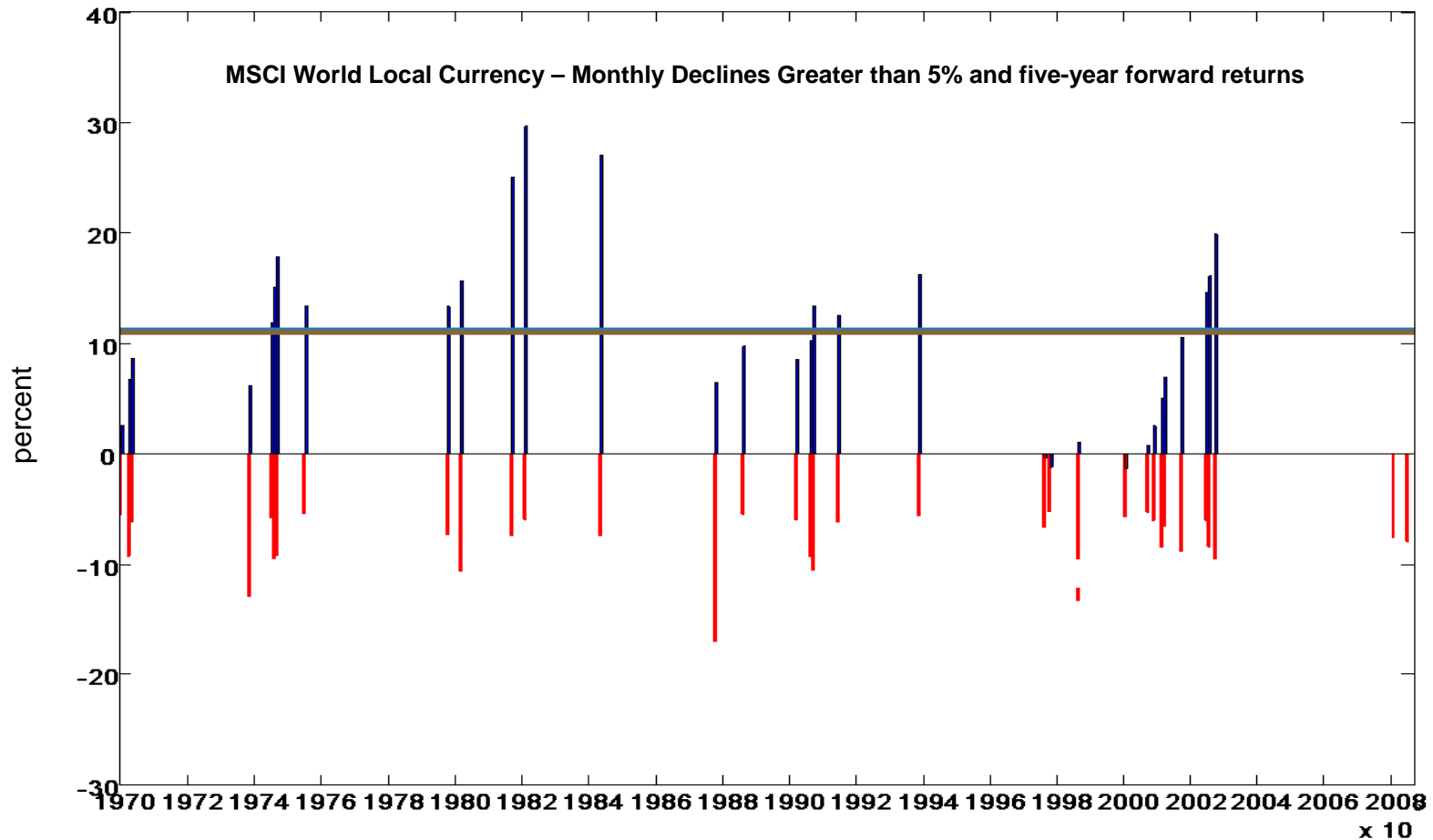
- A challenge to maintain investment discipline in the face of likely short-term losses
- Maintain discipline in evaluating opportunities
- Remain mindful of overall risk profile

The Credit Crunch in perspective



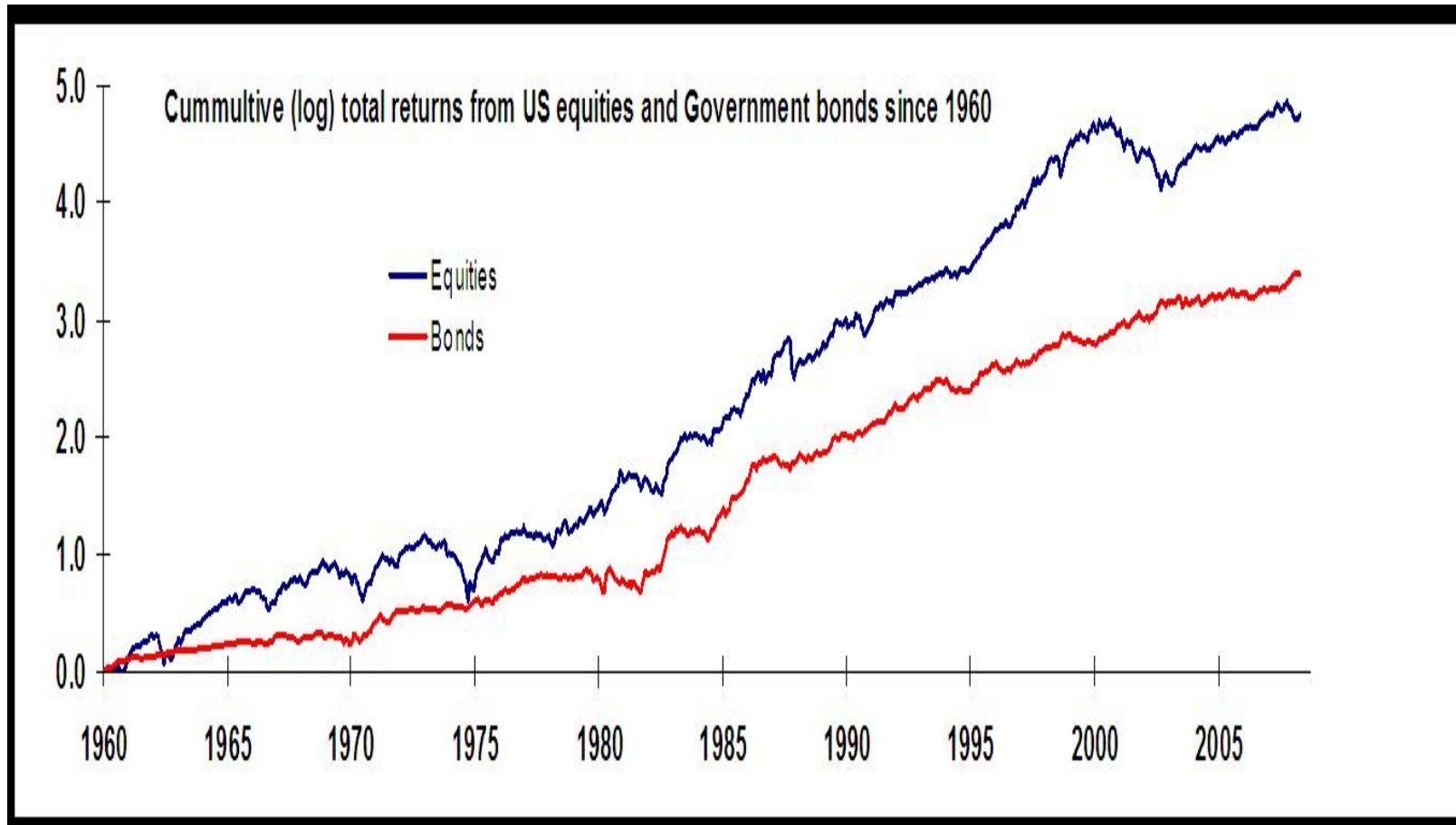
The Credit Crunch

in perspective



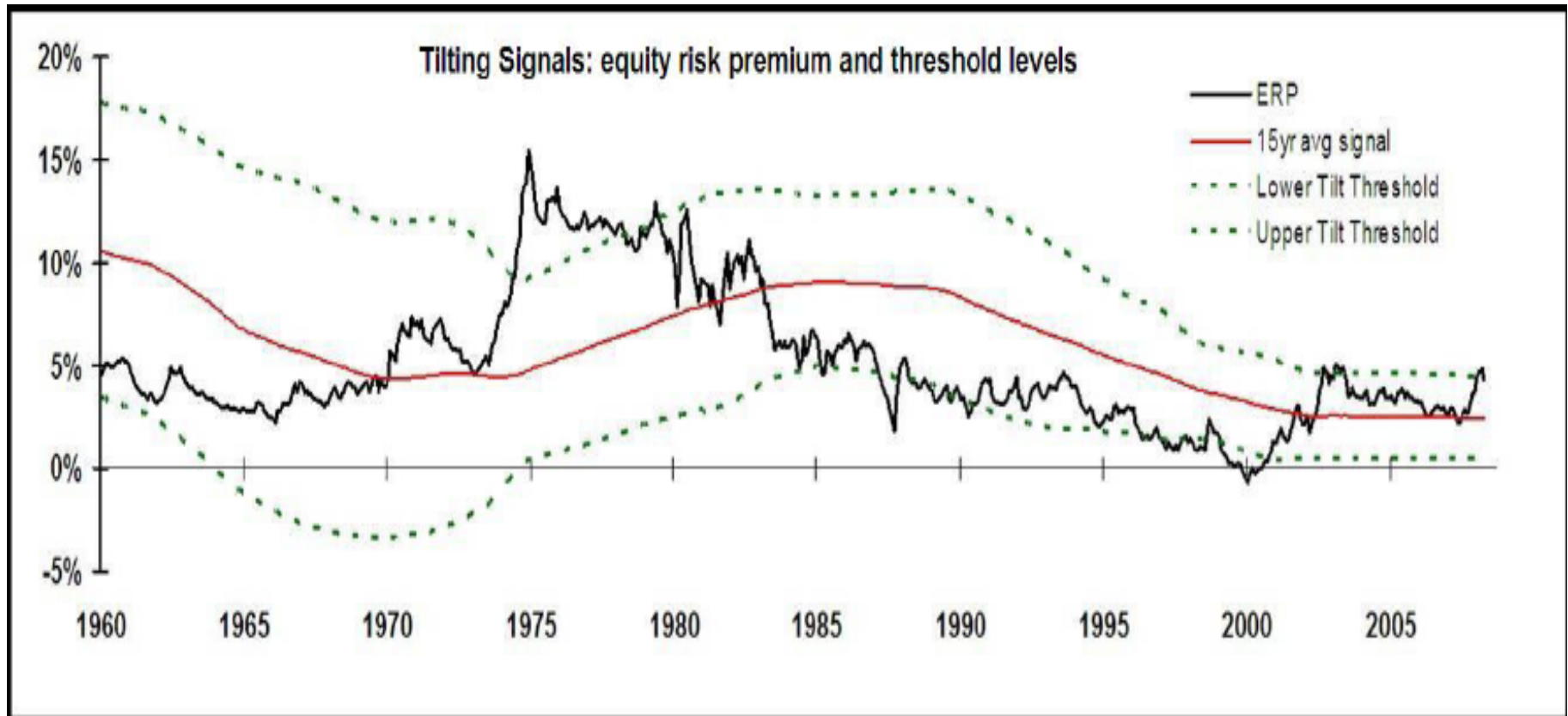
Opportunities for a long-term investor

Tilting the portfolio: Equities v Bonds



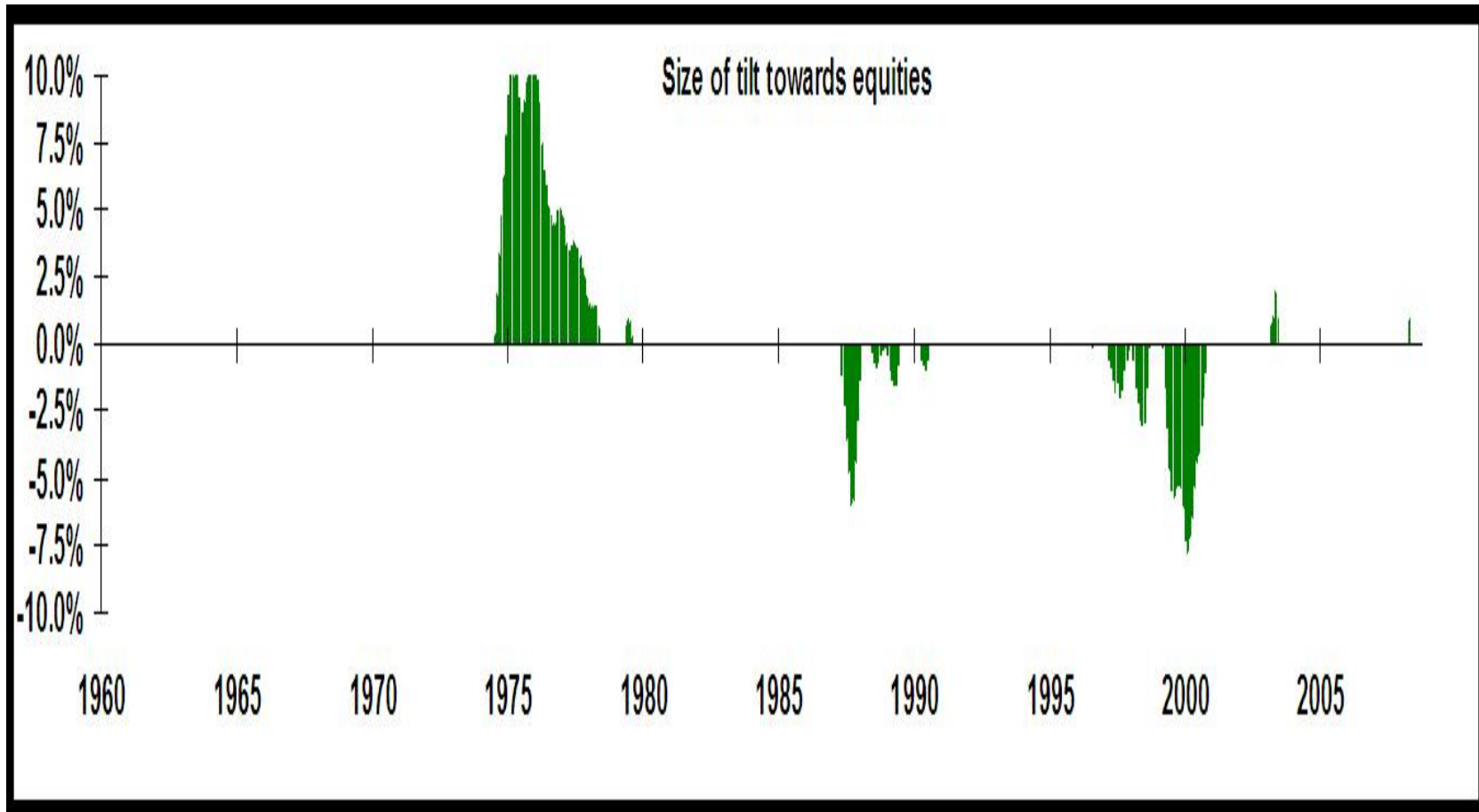
Opportunities for a long-term investor

Tilting the portfolio: Developing Signals



Opportunities for a long-term investor

Tilting the portfolio: Equities v Bonds



Opportunities for a long-term investor

Tilting the portfolio: Equities v Bonds

	The SAA investor	The 'tilting' investor	The 'spooked' investor
Fund return	10.8%	11.0%	10.4%
Fund std dev	12.6%	12.5%	12.6%
Sharpe ratio	0.86	0.88	0.83

Summary: Principles of Long-Term Investment at the Fund

- **A clear purpose:** smoothing superannuation costs over time
- **Discipline to stay the course:**
 - Well-defined organisational and accountability structure
 - Structure strategies and incentives to be invariant to short-term market-movements
- **Deliberate financial exposure:**
 - Diversification through the SAA
 - Maintain flexibility to evaluate and buy into new investment opportunities...
 - ... while undertaking thorough diligence and maintaining risk commitments
- **Communication to key stakeholders**