

# General valuation principles for sponsor support

Barthold Kuipers, Principal Expert Sponsor Support Event, Session 1 Frankfurt, 17 October 2013

#### Background (I)



- Issues identified in a number of areas of the technical specifications during:
  - Public consultation draft technical specifications: mid-June – end July 2012
  - o QIS exercise : mid-October mid-December 2012
- Methodology for valuing sponsor support subject to considerable practical difficulties
- EIOPA stressed last year that further work "will include revised proposal for, and public consultation on, an improved methodology for the calculation of sponsor support, [..]."

#### Background (II)



#### Assessment by IORPs of reliability of QIS outcomes



#### **Discussion paper**



- Nature of discussion paper:
  - o gather feedback from stakeholders on possible directions and preliminary proposals
  - o work in progress and all views expressed are preliminary
  - o commonalities and interdependencies exist with other areas of further work
- Structure of discussion paper:
  - I. Exploring directions for improving the general principles for valuing sponsor support
  - II. Proposing alternative, simplified approach to calculate sponsor support

# **General valuation principles** (I)



Sponsor support should be valued on:

• Market consistent basis

Standard stochastic approach:

- Probability weighted average of the discounted value of cash flows in future scenarios using the risk-free interest rate
  - o Simulation model to generate future scenarios for economic/financial market parameters
  - o Assume that the expected return on all assets equals the risk-free interest rate

# **General valuation principles** (II)



- Simplifications may be used if proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of underlying risk
  - o Embedded options in sponsor support arrangement?
    - Asymmetric cash flows, e.g. payments to recover shortfalls, but no restitution of surpluses
    - Limited sponsor support, i.e. acting as contribution cap
  - o Management actions and member/sponsor behaviour?
  - o Are all risks material?
- Simplifications:
  - o IORP's own simplified method
  - o Simplification provided by technical specifications

# General valuation principles (III)

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#### Valuation methods used in QIS exercise



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# **General valuation principles** (IV)



Technical specifications	Issues		
Guidance stochastic valuations	Lacking resulting in different assumptions		
<ul> <li>Definition cash flows:</li> <li>only in excess of costs new accruals</li> <li>contributions by employers and employees</li> <li>include possible restitutions</li> </ul>	Many questions during QIS exercise		
Maximum sponsor support	Practical difficulties for multi- employer schemes, not-for- profit, subsidiaries		
Sponsor default probability	Rating-based approach not suitable for most sponsors		
Timing of sponsor support	No supervisory responses		
Limited conditional support	Inconsistent application		
Simplifications	-		

# Stochastic valuation sponsor support



- Main areas where technical guidance is missing
  - o Incorporation of UFR-adjusted interest rate swap curve
  - Assumptions if market information is missing (long-term volatilities, wage inflation)
- Principles for stochastic valuation best estimate
  - o Calibration economic scenario generator
  - o Assumptions behaviour sponsors and plan members
  - o Assumptions IORP management actions
  - o Use of expert judgement
  - o Time horizon for valuation
- What additional guidance?

# Maximum sponsor support (I) enpa

- Technical specifications maximum sponsor support
  - o Standard calculation method
    - current wealth available for the IORP, i.e. shareholders' funds
    - future wealth, i.e. future cash flows
  - o Own calculation method
  - o Simplification setting maximum support equal to value technical provisions
- Practical difficulties encountered by
  - o Multi-employer schemes
  - o Not-for-profit institutions
  - o Subsidiaries
- Not a concept commonly used

#### Maximum sponsor support (II) POD

- Different measures to calculate maximum sponsor support
- What percentage of the company's value is the sponsor capable of affording?

#### Examples maximum sponsor support

	Sponsor (A)	Maximum support 1		Maximum support 2	
	EUR	% A	EUR	% A	EUR
Value	100	50%	50	20%	20
Capital income	10	50%	5	20%	2
Wages	20	25%	5	10%	2

## Maximum sponsor support (III)



Options for taking into account maximum sponsor support:

- Standard method
- Own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA)
  - o IORPs will have to assess whether sponsor can afford calculated value of sponsor support
  - o If not, make adjustment
- Voluntary

### Sponsor default probability (I) PDD

- Technical specifications probability of default
  - o Default probability linked to ratings / credit quality steps
  - o Default probability of unrated sponsors equals 4.175%
  - o If appropriate, IORPs may use different probability for unrated sponsors
- Issues with current approach
  - o Only 1,500 European companies with credit rating
  - o Multi-employers schemes and not-for-profit sponsors
  - o EU aims to reduce reliance of IORPs on credit ratings
    - Directive 2013/14/EU of 21 May 2013 amending IORP Directive 2003/41/EC

# **Sponsor default probability** (II)



Alternatives for establishing sponsor default probabilities:

- Default probabilities implied by financial markets
   o Credit default swaps, corporate bonds
   o Market-consistent
- Link credit ratios to sponsor default probabilities
  - o IORPs have to assess sponsor strength using measures for asset cover and income cover
  - o Practical application discussed in Session 2.
- Link credit ratios to default probabilities implied by financial markets

## Limited conditional sponsor support



- Technical specifications prescribed that value of "limited conditional" sponsor support should be zero
  - EIOPA's advice recommends that sponsor support should be legally enforceable
- Issues
  - o Not consistent with market-consistency principle
    - discretionary/voluntary support will have positive option value
  - o Different interpretations in the QIS exercise
  - o Valuation of discretionary decision-making processes
    - 40-100% disregarded future management actions that may have had a material impact



#### Thank you

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