

The Income Balancing Act

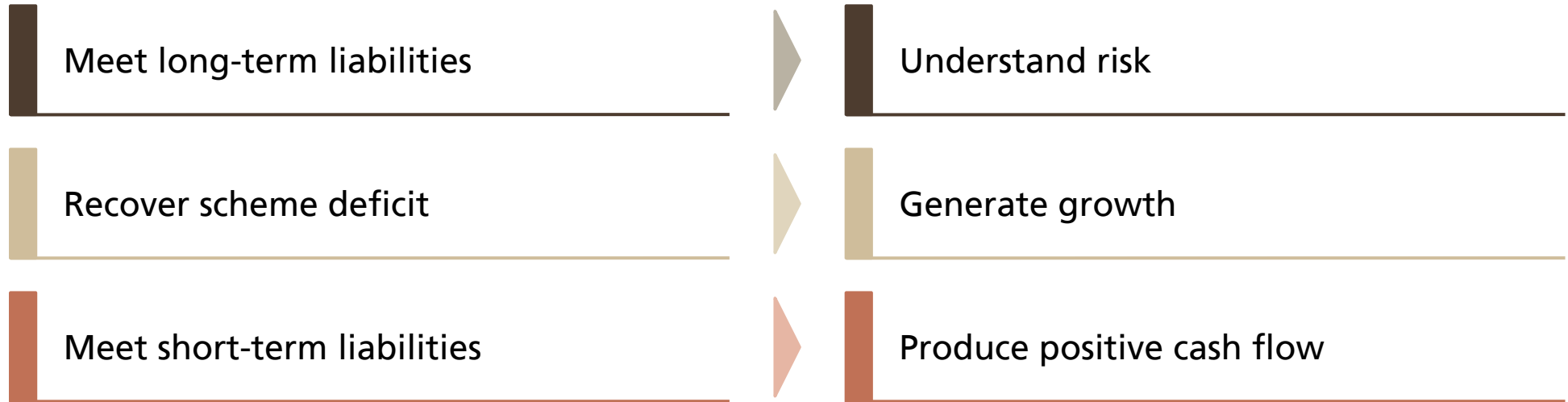
Pensions Age Autumn Conference 2017

Michael Walsh
Senior Strategist, Investment Solutions



21 September 2017

The 'triple threat' to your pension scheme



You are not alone.. DB schemes are continuing to face a cash flow crisis

“

Nearly 55% of UK DB schemes are currently cash flow negative.

”
Mercer, Portfolio Institutional May 2017

“

FTSE 350 – the collective shortfall has already hit £20bn a year and will top £100bn by 2030.

”
Hymans Robertson

“

Trustees need to be aware of impending cashflow and liquidity issues and start to plan for them.

”
TPR 2016



In the short term, how have schemes responded?

Use or maintain cash balances

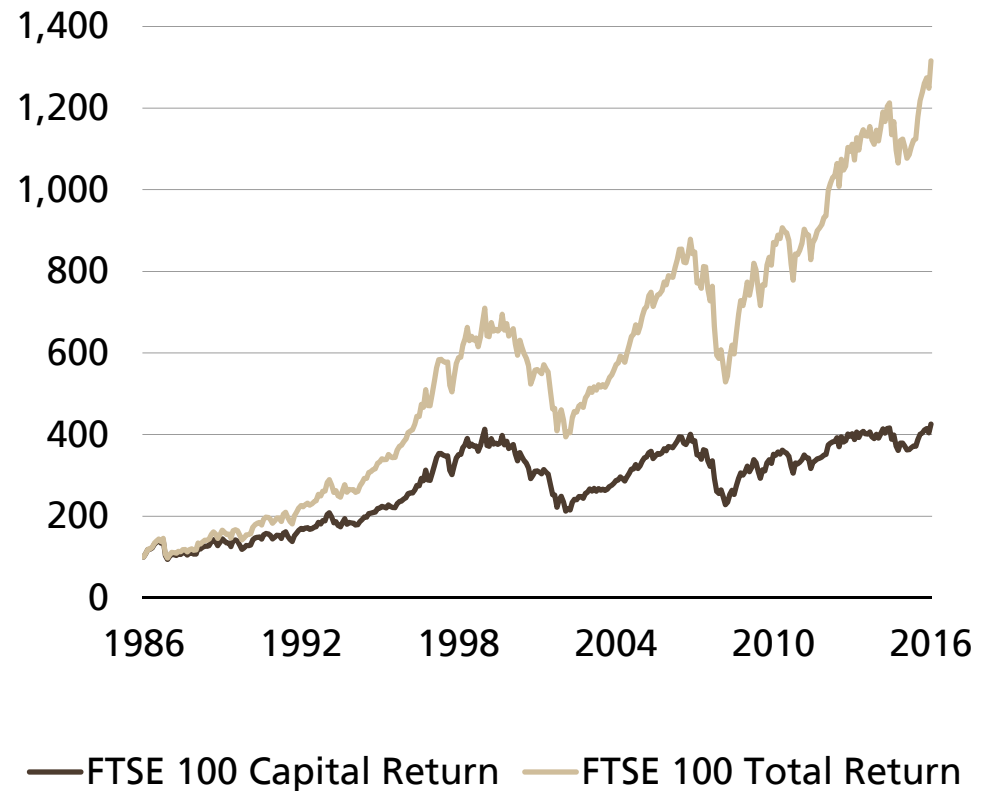
- Low cash rates means high opportunity cost
- **Creates governance & oversight issues**

Draw down investments

- Implicit active allocation decision
- Aim to avoid forced sales
- Biased towards liquid assets
- **Creates governance & oversight issues**

Strip income

- Inhibits compounding power of assets
- **Creates governance & oversight issues**



Source: DataStream as at 31 August 2017.

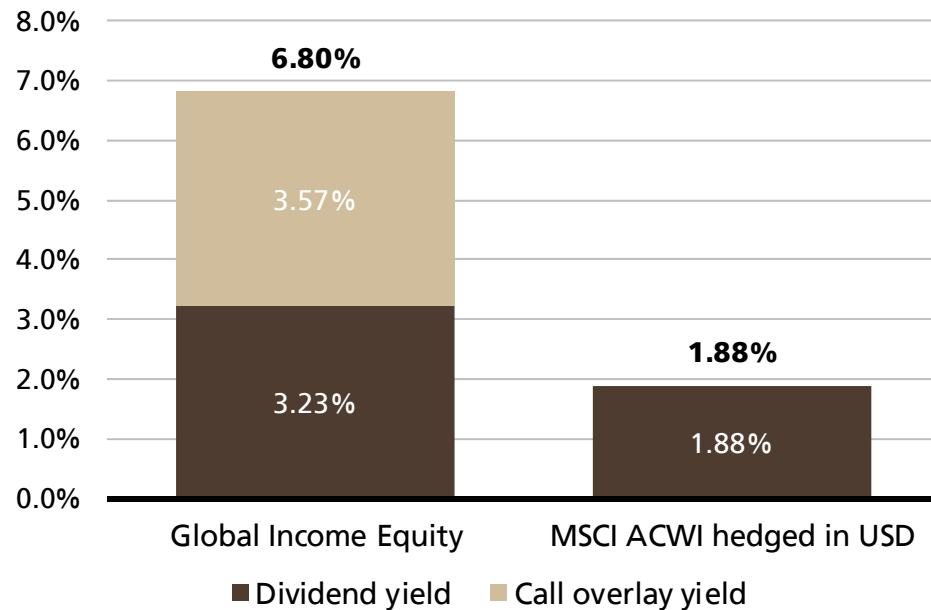
Ideas for a long-term, dedicated income allocation

- Introduce an income-focused **equity** allocation
 - Designed to deliver reduced volatility relative to global equities
 - Targets a yield of 4-6% p.a. above the benchmark (typically 6-8% p.a.)
- Consider an allocation to real assets such as Long Income **UK property**
 - Long-term, contractual income with a degree of inflation protection
 - Targets a yield of 4-6+% p.a.
- Allocate to an income -focused **multi-asset** portfolio
 - Diversifying across asset classes to deliver sustainable income and potential capital growth
 - Targets yield of up to 6% p.a.

Attractive equity income from two sources

As of 31 August 2017

Indicative current equity yield¹ = dividend yield + call overwriting yield



This is an equity product with no capital / income guarantee

Source: UBS Asset Management

Note: Distribution yield will depend on share class and may differ from the indicative yield. Distribution yield may include capital as well as income. Depending on jurisdiction, investors may incur a higher tax rate for distributed capital. Investors should seek their own tax advice.

¹ Yield is indicative and gross of fees. Equity yield is the sum of dividend distributions and premia from selling call options. Dividend yield is based on dividends of previous 12 months, **net of withholding tax**. Option premia are based on annualized sum of option premia collected over the past 12 months. Final equity yield can deviate significantly from indicative yield. This does not constitute a guarantee by UBS AG, Asset Management.

Meeting your requirements for growth and income

- **Attractive yield** compared to a equity income portfolio
- **Diversified exposure** to high quality equities globally
- **More defensive** characteristics than a typical equity investment

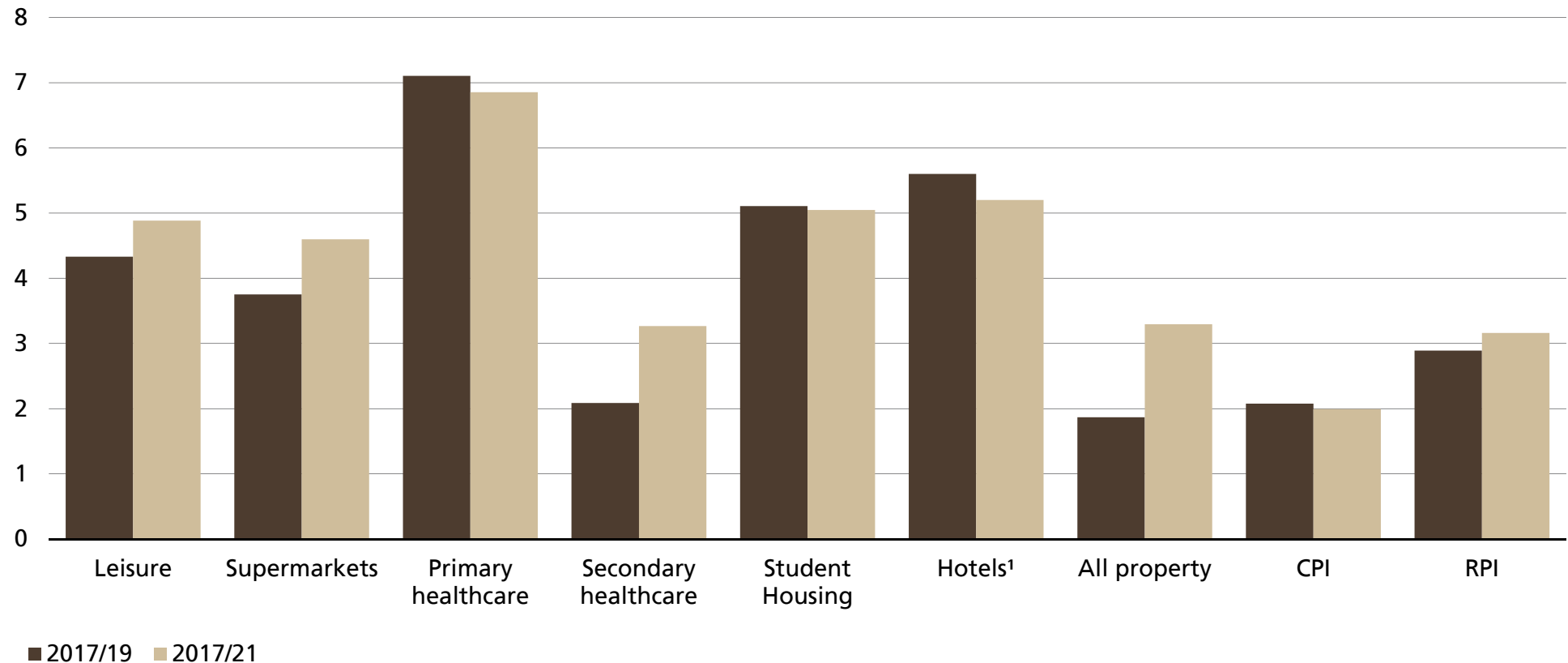
Long Income UK property can deliver...

- ▶ Secure, long-term cashflows with yields of 4 – 6+% p.a.
- ▶ Provides a degree of inflation protection
- ▶ Replacement for gilts and corporate bonds
- ▶ Low volatility

Source: UBS Asset Management, Real Estate & Private Markets (REPM) as at 30 June 2017.

Typical long-lease alternative sectors set to outperform

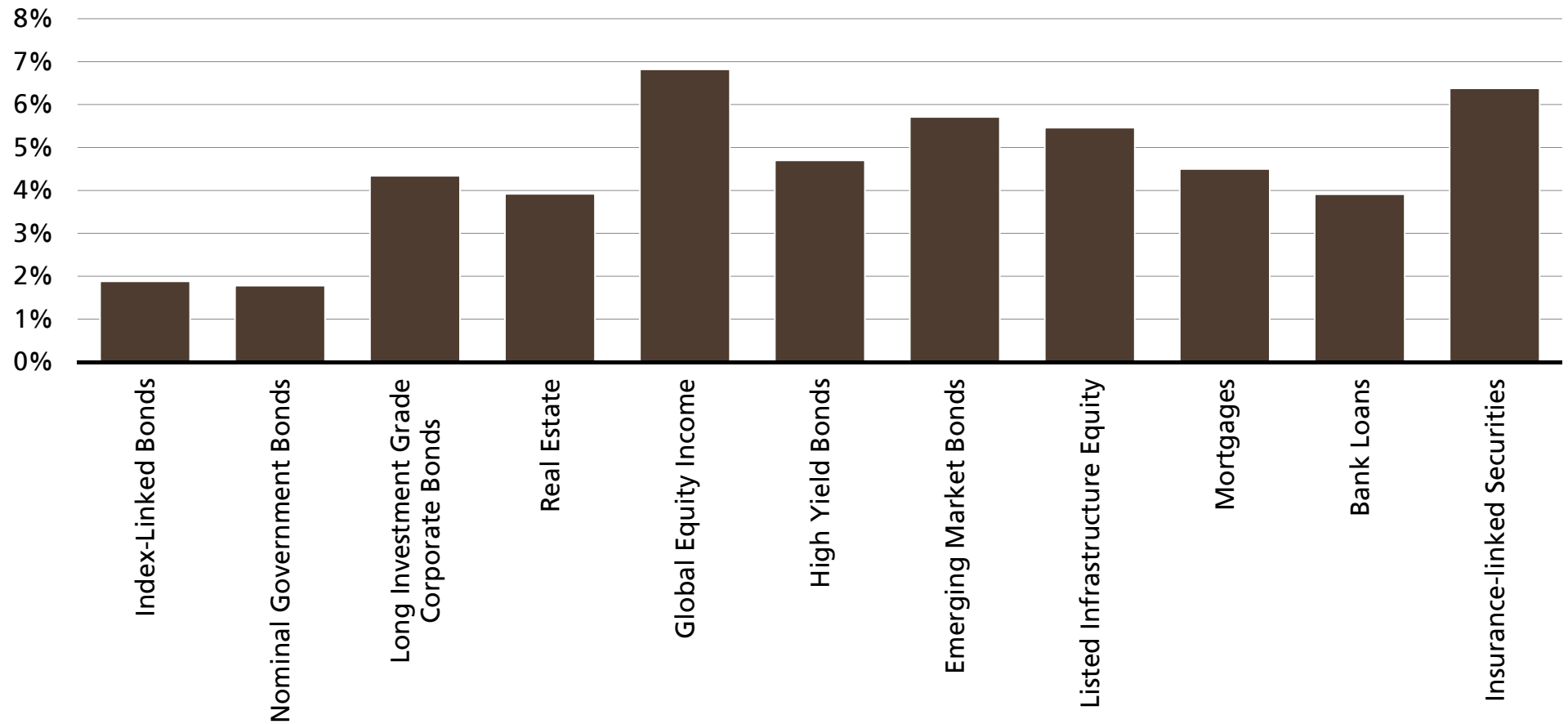
Forecast returns (% p.a. average)



Source: PMA, Spring 2017 Forecasts, Consensus Scenario; Oxford Economics; May 2017

¹ Capital Economics forecast Q1 2017

What levels of income do different asset classes offer?

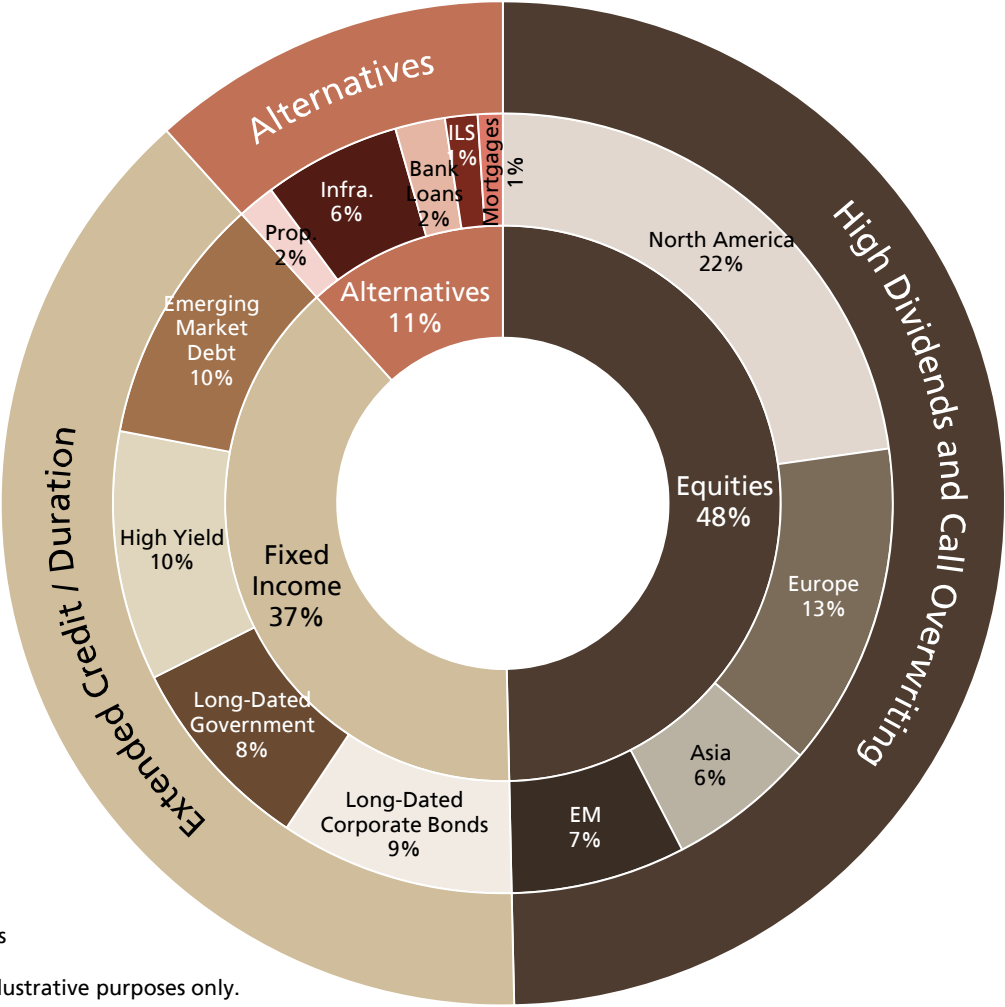


Source: Bloomberg; 31 August 2017

Global equity income refers to a UBS high dividend equity strategy that uses liquid derivative strategies to enhance the level of yield available

Building a dynamic multi asset portfolio

Broad mix of assets targeting an income of 5% p.a.



Note: ILS refers to Insurance-linked Securities
 Numbers subject to rounding
 Source: UBS Asset Management. Note: For illustrative purposes only.



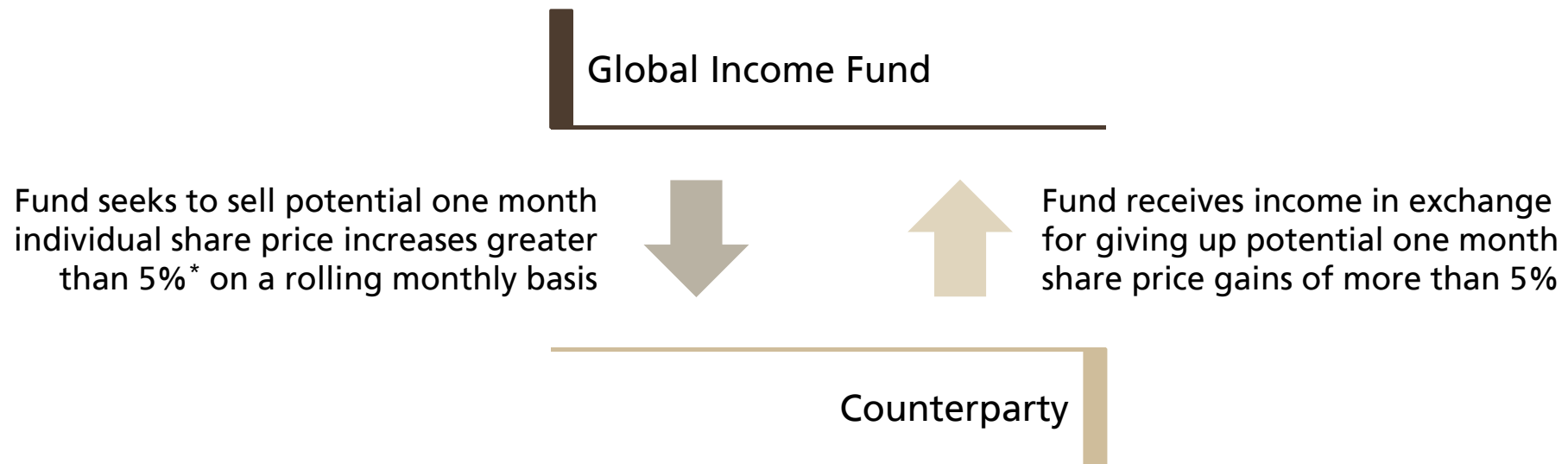
Conclusion

- Consider a dedicated income allocation to manage the balancing act between liability hedging, income and growth requirements and provide an income between **3-8% p.a.**
- Take into consideration existing portfolio allocations and any costs
- Consider the scheme's governance needs
- **Equity with an income focus** can deliver a defensive equity portfolio with a yield of **6-8% p.a.**
- **Real Assets** can provide secure, contractual cash flows between **4-6+% p.a.** as well as inflation protection
- **An income-focused multi-asset strategy** can provide a diversified, conservatively managed range of income sources between **3-6% p.a.**

Appendix

Additional information

Exchanging possible equity upside for extra income



The Fund keeps the income regardless of what happens to the underlying stock share price

So, for each stock in the portfolio (where the upside is sold above 5%¹):

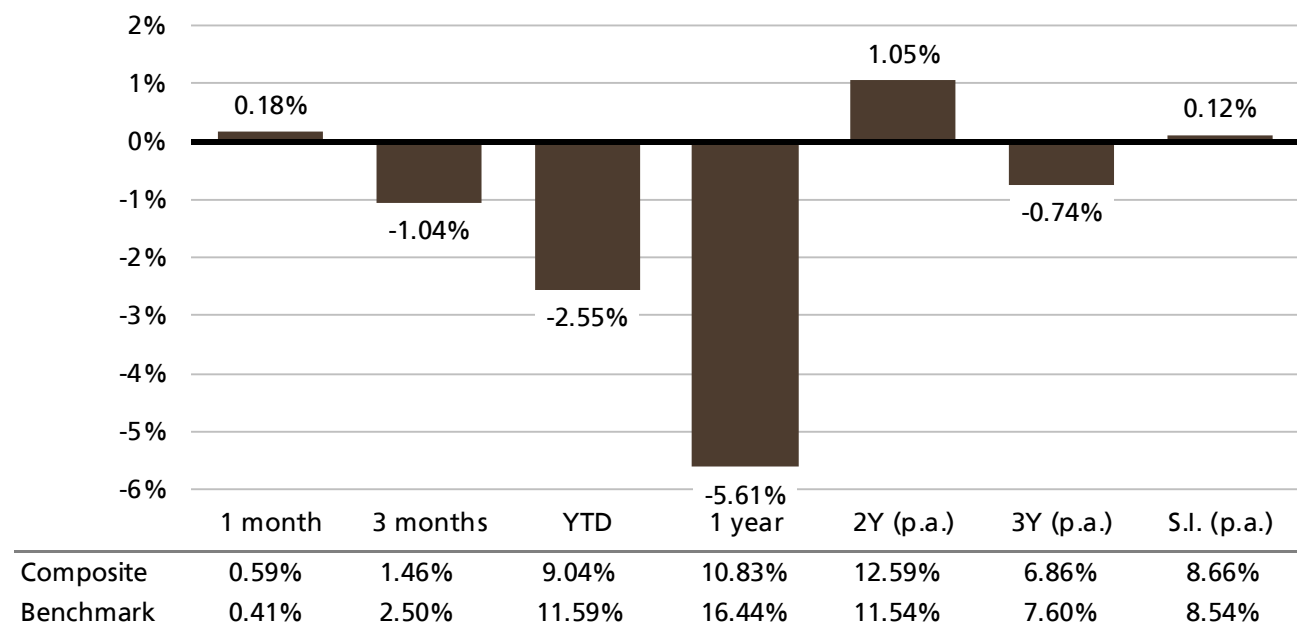
- If the share price falls over the month, the Fund keeps the income but loses on the stock share price
- If the share price rises up to 5% over the month, the Fund keeps the income and all of the share price rise
- If the share price rises > 5%, the Fund keeps the income but share price gains are capped at 5%

¹ For illustrative purposes only; number subject to change at the investment manager's discretion

Composite performance: gross of fees

As of 31 August 2017

Relative return (in %, in USD)



Composite summary (p.a.)

	3Y	S.I.
Return¹		
Composite	6.86%	8.66%
Benchmark ²	7.60%	8.54%
Risk³		
Composite	7.13%	6.77%
Benchmark	9.69%	9.08%
Sharpe ratio⁴		
Composite	0.90	1.22
Benchmark	0.74	0.89
Active risk⁵		
Composite	4.73%	4.60%
Information Ratio⁶		
Composite	-0.16	0.03
Beta⁷		
Composite	0.65	0.65

Notes:

- 1 Performance data in USD
- 2 Benchmark: MSCI ACWI hedged in USD
- 3 For periods greater than 1 year, the annualized standard deviation is based on monthly logarithmic returns.
- 4 Risk free rate: U.S. LIBOR 30 Day
- 5 Typical Active risk data are indicative only. Active risk is an ex-ante forecast calculated using MSCI Barra or other suitable system based on the final valuations of the last working day of each month. The ex-ante Active risk is an indicative forecast only and may not reflect the realized (ex-post) Active risk experienced by the Portfolio. Active risk levels are reported to clients on a quarterly basis.
- 6 For periods greater than one year, annualized returns are used to calculate the value added and the tracking error.
- 7 This is the slope of the linear regression between the composite return and the benchmark return.

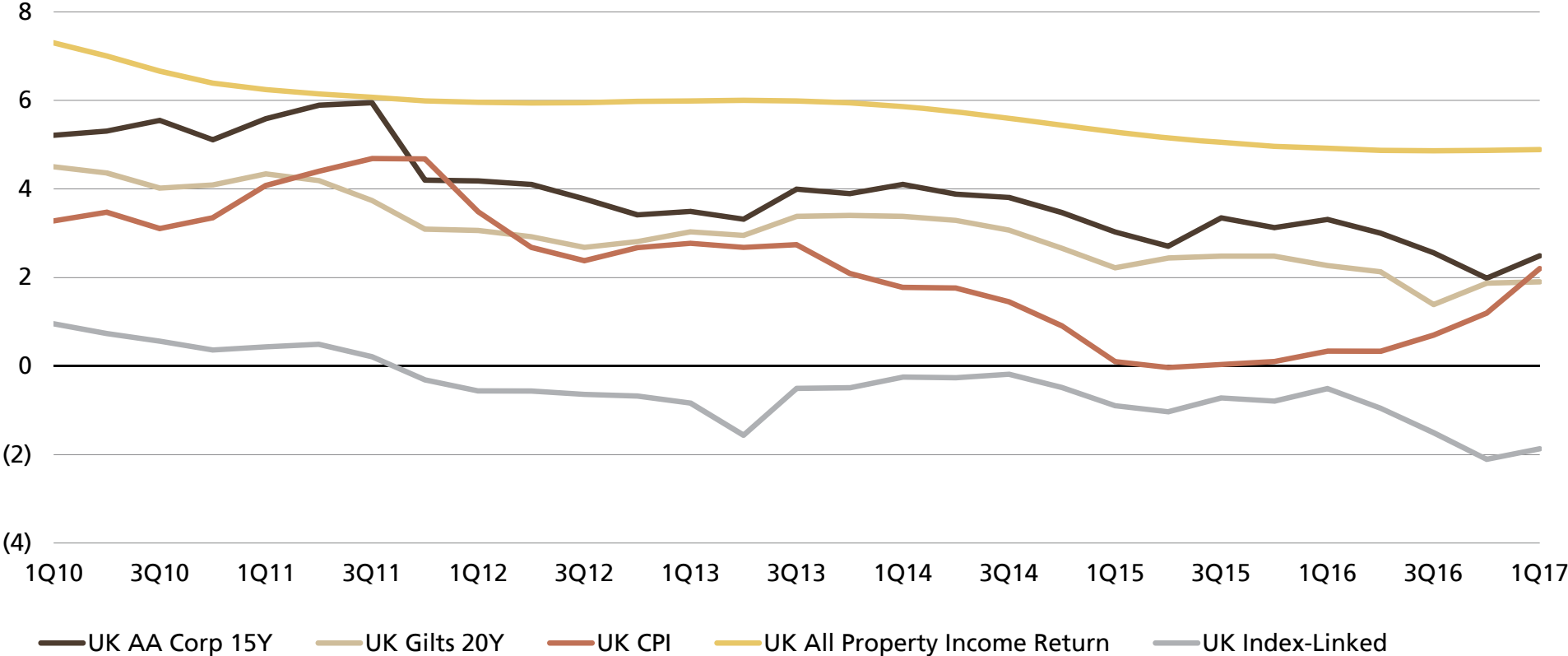
Source: UBS Asset Management, GCS

Note: Data based on UBS Global Income Equity composite. Strategy inception date: 28 February 2014. Periods greater than 1 year are annualized. **Past performance is not indicative of future results.**



Property is an alternative to Gilts and Corporate Bonds

Yield comparison (%)



Source: UBS Asset Management, Real Estate & Private Markets (REPM) Research & Strategy, as at March 2017.
 Note: All Property Income Return has been used as Long Income distribution data was not sufficient over this period to provide a comparison.

Disclaimer

UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd is a subsidiary of UBS AG. Registered in England.

UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd and UBS Asset Management Funds Ltd are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. UBS Asset Management Life Ltd is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority. Telephone calls may be recorded.

© UBS 2017. The key symbol and UBS are among the registered and unregistered trademarks of UBS. All rights reserved.

This document is for Professional Clients only. It is not to be distributed to or relied upon by Retail Clients under any circumstances.

This material supports the presentation(s) given. It is not intended to be read in isolation and may not provide a full explanation of all the topics that were presented and discussed. Care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the content, but no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omissions.

Please note that past performance is not a guide to the future. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up, and investors may not get back the original amount invested.

This document is a marketing communication. Any market or investment views expressed are not intended to be investment research. **The document has not been prepared in line with the FCA requirements designed to promote the independence of investment research and is not subject to any prohibition on dealing ahead of the dissemination of investment research.**

Source for all data and charts (unless otherwise stated): UBS Asset Management

The information contained in this document should not be considered a recommendation to purchase or sell any particular security and the opinions expressed are those of UBS Asset Management and are subject to change without notice. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that any trends described in this document will continue or that forecasts will occur because economic and market conditions change frequently.

This document does not create any legal or contractual obligation with UBS Asset Management.

The recipient agrees that this information shall remain strictly confidential where it relates to the Investment Manager's business. The prior consent of UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd should be obtained prior to the disclosure of commercially sensitive information to a third party (excluding the professional advisors of the recipient).

Information reasonably deemed to be commercially sensitive and obtained from UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd should not be disclosed. This information is supplied with a reasonable expectation that it will not be made public. If you receive a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 for information obtained from UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd we ask that you consult with us. We also request that any information obtained from UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd in your possession is destroyed as soon as it is no longer required.

The Luxembourg and Irish domiciled funds are recognised schemes under section 264 of the Financial and Services Markets Act 2000. They seek UK Reporting Status. The protections offered by the UK's regulatory system and the compensation under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme, will not be available.