

## THE BEST OFFENSE IS A GOOD DEFENSE

AN OVERVIEW OF DEFENSIVE EQUITY (DE) STRATEGIES

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

#### This presentation covers

- The Strategic and Tactical Case for DE
- The Spectrum of DE strategies
- Focus on Options and Low Volatility strategies
- How can I use it in my portfolio?
- Considerations



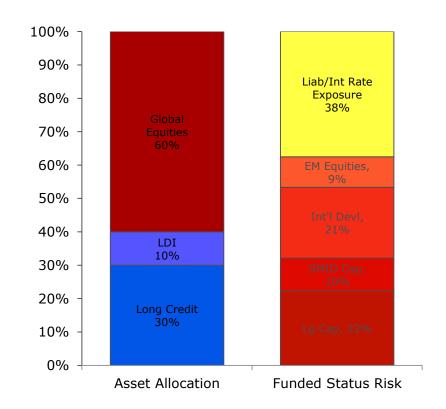
#### STRATEGIC SUPPORT FOR DEFENSIVE EQUITY

Equities are typically the largest contributor to portfolio risk

# Total Return Portfolio 60% equity allocation equals About 90% of portfolio risk

# Abs Retn Fixed Income 5% BM Equities, 13% Int'l Devl, 30% Fixed Income 5% Fixed Income 5% BM Equities, 13% Int'l Devl, 30% SMID Cap, 13% Lg Cap, 31% Lg Cap, 31% Income

# Liability Driven Portfolio 60% equity allocation equals About 60% of funded status risk



Assumptions:

10%

Core Bonds 15%

Asset Allocation

Sample Total Return Portfolio: 60% Global Equity / 40% Diversified Fixed Income Sample LDI Portfolio: 60% Equity / 40% Long Duration, 80% Funded status, 12 year duration

**EMD** 

Asset Risk

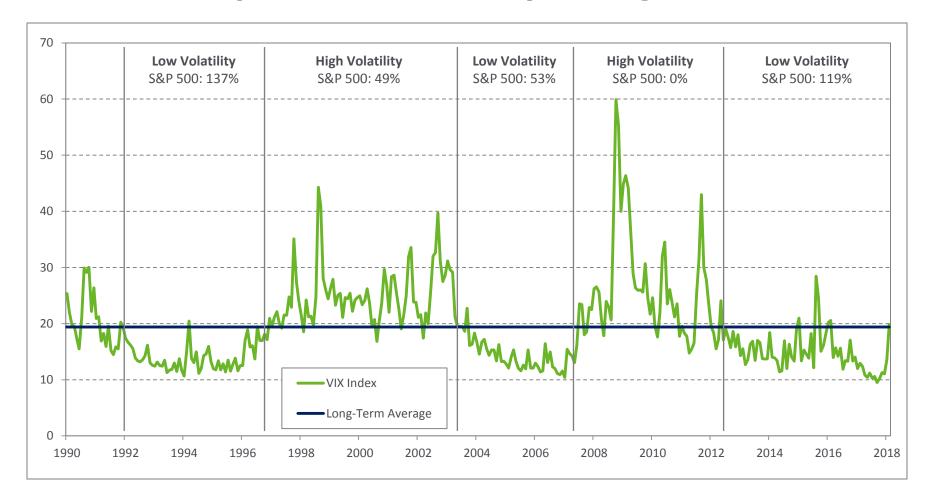


10%

0%

#### TACTICAL SUPPORT FOR DEFENSIVE EQUITY

#### Extended period of low volatility starting to turn





Source: S&P, CBOE, Bloomberg, NEPC S&P 500 return is cumulative

#### SPECTRUM OF DEFENSIVE EQUITY STRATEGIES

### Typical Strategies

# Rationale

# Challenges

#### **Equity Long/Short**

- Fund of funds
- Direct strategies

#### **Multi-Asset**

- Traditional, Global 60/40 benchmark focused
- Absolute return focused (liquid alternatives to HFs)
- Completion niche exposures

#### **Options-Based**

- Combines market exposure with option selling
- Market
   exposure varies
   and can be
   customized
   depending on
   the manager,
   account size

#### Long only

 Bottom-up fundamental or quantitative approaches

**Traditional** 

- Stock selection focused
- Quality/Value/ Dividendfocused

#### Low Volatility

- Long only
- Index or active strategies focused on stocks trading with the least volatility historically or prospectively

- Combine downside protection with manager skill (alpha
   Can be similar to Equity Long/Short plus;
   Diversification
  - Lower fees
  - Greater liquidity
  - Good downside protection
- Exposure to Volatility Risk Premium – diversified return source
- Good downside protection

- Simpler
- Cheaper
- Greater liquidity
- Good downside protection depending on strategy
- Simpler
- Cheaper
- Greater liquidity
- Good downside protection

Liquidity

potential)

Meaningfully

lower beta

- Fees
- Complexity

- Complexity
- Benchmarking
- Contrarian approaches – high tracking error

- Complexity
- Limited universe of managers

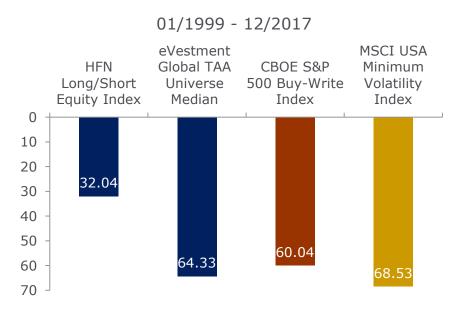
- Benchmarking, tracking error
- Less downside protection expected vs. alternatives
- Benchmarking, tracking error
- Less downside protection expected vs. alternatives
- Unintended exposures?



 Downside capture vs. the S&P 500 ranges from 30% to 70% across the different strategies over the last 18 years

Downside Capture vs. S&P 500

Downside Capture vs. S&P 500







- Compensation for underwriting an unknown risk i.e. selling options
- Selling insurance works! most of the time

#### Index options may be thought of as insurance contracts

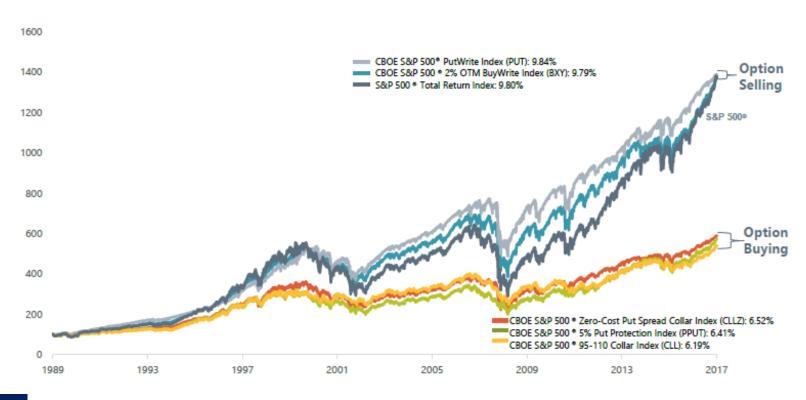
	Position	Risk	Expected Return Long-Term	Expected Utility
Option Buyers	Insurance Buyer	Known	Negative	Positive
Option Sellers	Insurance Underwriter	Unknown	Positive	Positive



Source: Parametric

- Option sellers win over time
- Long-term performance in line with the S&P 500 with better performance in down markets

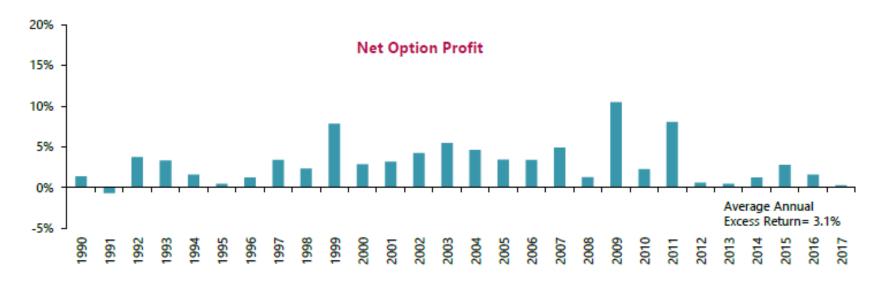
Growth of \$100: CBOE Option Indices (12/31/1989 – 12/31/17)





Source: Parametric

- NEPC preferred manager annual profit from selling S&P calls and puts
- Long-term return of 3% with low correlation to major asset classes

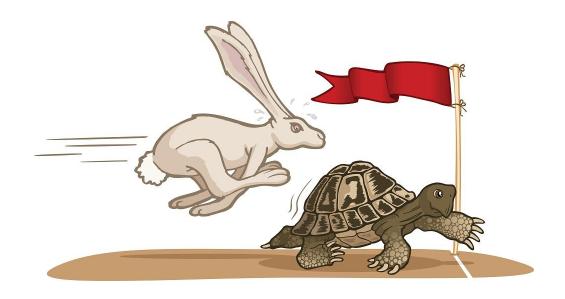


	S&P 500®	MSCI EAFE	GSCI	Bloomberg Barclays Long Treasury	Bloomberg Barclays Credit	Bloomberg Barclays High Yield
Correlation to Net Option Profits <sup>2</sup>	0.11	0.12	0.07	(0.01)	0.11	0.24



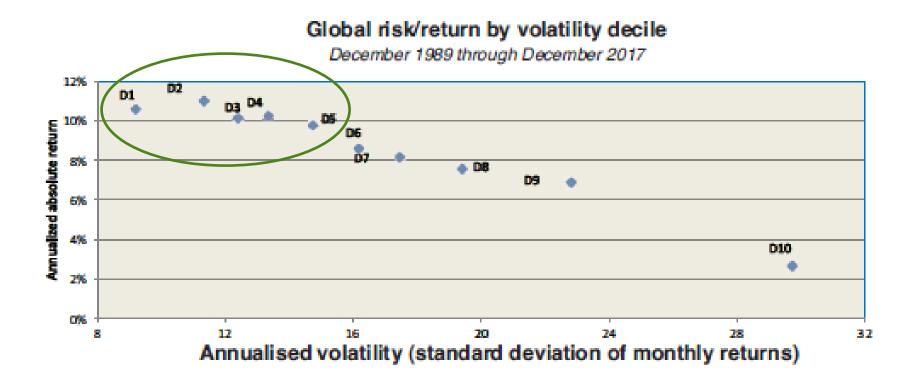
Source: Parametric

- Why does it work? Industry incentives and investor behavior
- Active management is typically focused on beating a market capitalization-weighted benchmark
- Focus on cap-weighted leads to performance chasing among high risk/high reward stocks – "lottery effect"





- Over the last 28 years, low risk stocks outperformed high risk
- Based on the performance of the largest 2800 global stocks sorted into deciles by volatility

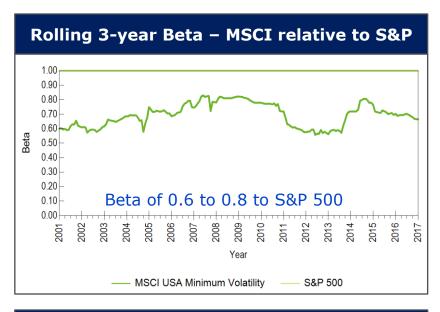


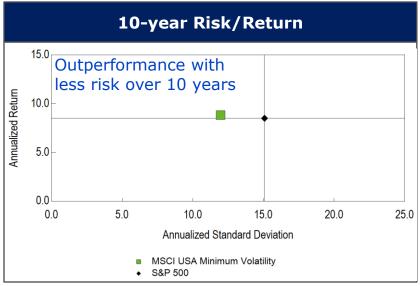


Source: MFS

#### MSCI US MINIMUM VOLATILITY VS. S&P 500











#### **SEVERAL POTENTIAL USES**

- 1. Part of a funded status de-risking strategy
- 2. Reallocating risk
- 3. Conservative asset pools
- 4. Hedge fund replacements/alternatives
- 5. Part of a diversified manager lineup



- Pros and cons with all DE strategies
  - Risk reduction is primary benefit
  - Opportunity cost in strong rising markets a consideration
- Strategy and sizing depends on your goals, objectives and governance structure
- Pick the right benchmark
- DE strategies may not provide meaningful protection on a daily basis or for abrupt corrections
- Merits of DE are revealed over more severe or protracted drawdowns



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