

Risk Premium and Optimum Asset Allocation

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Presentation Overview

- Risk premium estimate:
 - Historical excess yields
 - Prospective approaches:
 - Breakdown of returns
 - Implicit risk premium: EBO model
- Risk and return on assets and surplus:
 - Asset optimization
 - Surplus optimization
- Globalization and population aging

Historical Real Returns

1900-2000 (Dimson, March and Staunton) – Percentages

Country	Geometric Return			Std. deviation Excess return	Inflation
	Stocks	Bonds	Excess return		
South Africa	6.9	1.4	5.7	19.7	4.8
Germany	4.4	-2.2	6.7	28.4	5.1*
Australia	7.5	1.1	6.3	18.9	4.1
Belgium	2.6	-0.4	3.1	20.7	5.5
Canada	6.4	1.8	4.5	17.8	3.1
Denmark	4.6	2.6	2.0	16.9	4.1
Spain	3.7	1.3	2.3	20.3	6.1
United States	6.7	1.6	5.0	20.0	3.2
France	3.9	-1.0	4.9	21.6	7.9
Ireland	4.8	1.4	3.2	17.4	4.5
Italy	2.7	-2.2	5.0	30.0	9.1
Japan	4.6	-1.6	6.2	33.2	7.6
Netherlands	5.8	1.1	4.7	21.4	3.0
United Kingdom	5.8	1.2	4.4	16.7	4.1
Sweden	7.6	2.4	5.2	22.1	3.7
Switzerland	5.3	2.8	2.7	17.9	2.2
World equiweighted			4.5		
World weighed			4.6	14.5	

* For Germany, years 1922-23 are excluded.



CDP

Caisse de dépôt et placement
du Québec

Historical Real Returns

Time Horizon: 1802-2001 (Siegel, 2002, United States) – Percentages

Holding period	Stocks		Bonds		% Stocks > Bonds	Risk	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		Stocks	Bonds
1 year	-38.6	66.6	-21.9	35.1	61	18.1	8.6
2 years	-31.6	41.0	-15.9	24.7	65	13.0	6.4
5 years	-11.0	26.7	-10.1	17.7	71	7.5	5.2
10 years	-4.1	16.9	-5.4	12.4	80	4.3	4.0
20 years	1.0	12.6	-3.1	8.8	92	2.9	3.1
30 years	2.6	10.6	-2.0	7.4	99	1.5	2.6



Historical Real Returns

1956-2002

	Canada		United States	
	S&P/TSX	Bonds *	S&P 500	Bonds **
1956-2002				
Geometric return	4.5	3.6	5.8	2.6
Standard deviation	15.8	8.8	14.9	8.7
Excess return		0.8		3.1

* Canada : Long-term SC bond holder indices (1956-1979) and long-term Canada SC (1980-2002).

** United States: Interest rates on federal long-term bonds adjusted for the period (1956-1972) and Lehman Brothers Long Term US Treasury (1973-2002).



Prospective Approach 1: Breakdown of Return

In real terms

- Actual return on stocks: $RRS_t = DivY_t + RCG_t$

Where: $DivY_t$: dividend yield

RCG_t : real capital gains return

- $RCG_t \approx g_{P/E,t} + g_{RE,t}$

Where: $g_{P/E,t}$: growth in price/earnings multiple

$g_{RE,t}$: actual earnings growth

	Example 1		Example 2	
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 0	Year 1
P/E	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0
E	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
P	10.0	11.0	10.0	11.0
$g_{P/E,t}$		0%		10%
$g_{RE,t}$		10%		0%
$RCG_t = g_{P/E,t} + g_{RE,t}$		10%		10%



Breakdown of Stock Market Returns

Canadian and American 1956-2002 – Percentages

	S&P/TSX	S&P 500
	Annual average	Annual average
Total actual return	4.5	5.8
Dividend yield	3.2	3.4
Capital gain	1.2	2.3
Breakdown of capital gain		
Actual earnings growth	-0.6	0.5
Changes in price/earnings ratio	1.8	1.9



Prospective Approach 1: Breakdown of Return

Real Growth Lag in United States (1900-2001)

- Real growth lag:
 - GDP: 3.3% (1.9% per capita)
 - Earnings (stock market indexes): 1.5%
 - Dividends (stock market indexes): 1.1%

- Has there been a structural change in business distribution policies?
 - Replacing dividends with cash through share redemptions in the United States:
 - 4% of earnings in 1972 versus 42% in 2000
 - In 2000, \$172 B for dividends versus \$194 B for redemptions
 - In 2000, positive net redemptions

Prospective Approach 1: Breakdown of Return

What real growth?

- Why has earnings growth lagged behind that of GDP?
 - Transfer of wealth to employees and managers?
 - Earnings of businesses not included in stock market indexes?
 - Problem with calculation of indexes?
 - Discontinuity in earnings and dividends: replacement of value stocks with growth stocks
- Choice: real GDP growth (consensus forecast) in order to forecast real earnings growth

Prospective Approach 1: Breakdown of Return

Risk Premium in August 2003 – Percentages

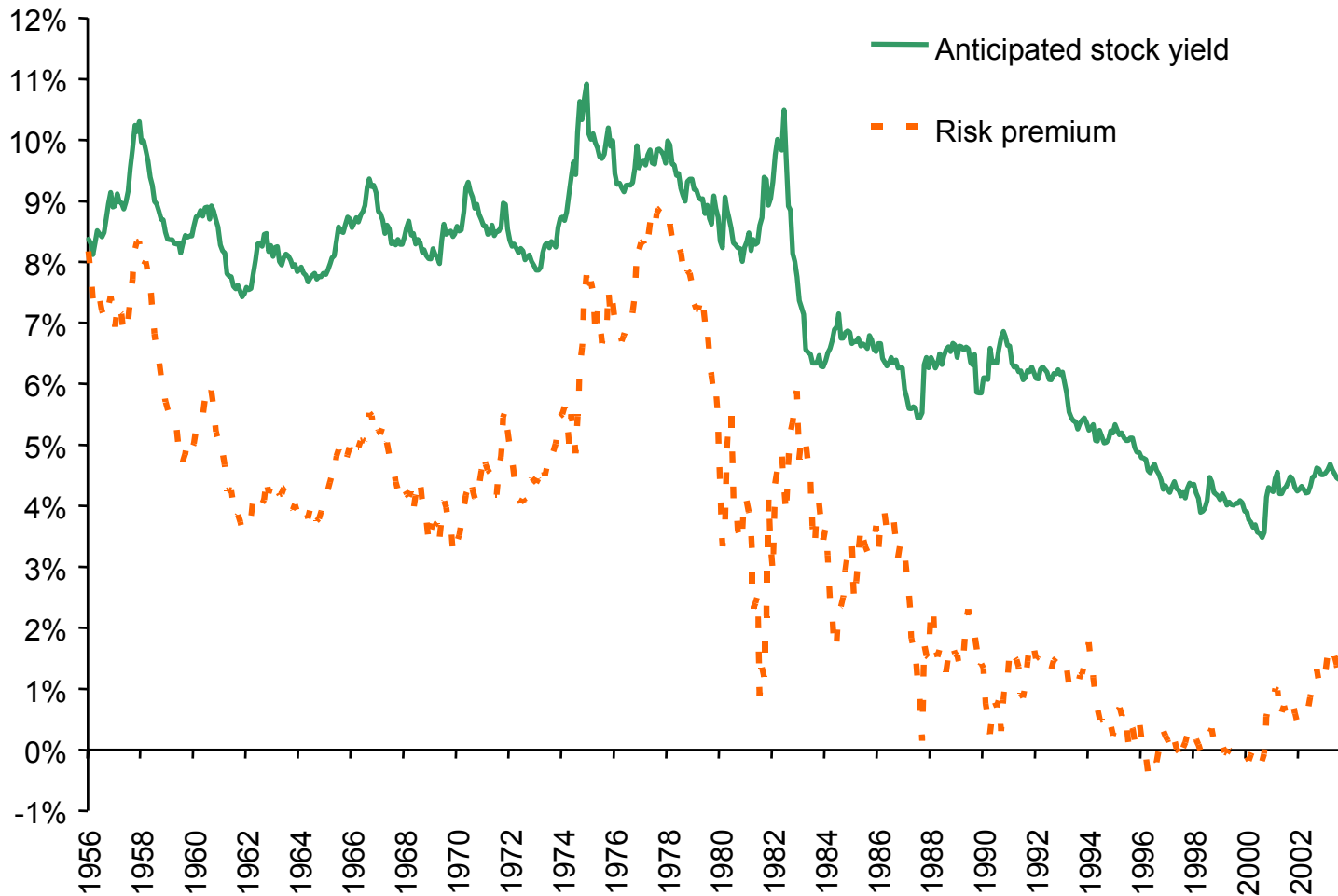
Dividend yield:	1.8
Real earnings growth:*	+2.6
Changes in P/E ratio:	+0.0
■ Real stock returns:	4.4
■ Real bond yields:**	3.1
■ Risk premium:	1.3

* Real economic growth and anticipated real earnings growth (estimated by Consensus Economics)

** Rate of return on SC real return bond index

Prospective Approach 1: Breakdown of Return

Prospective Risk Premium in Canada



Prospective Approach 2: Implicit Risk Premium

- Implicit risk premium:

$$v_t = p_t = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \frac{FM_{t+s}}{(1+k)^{t+s}}$$

- Example:

$$P_{2003} = 1000$$

$$FM = 80 \text{ (perpetuity)}$$

$$K = 8\%$$

$$YTM_{2003} = 5\%$$

$$\text{Premium} = 8\% - 5\% = 3\%$$

Edwards, Bell and Ohlson (EBO) Model

- EBO model:

$$v_t = bv_t + \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \frac{e_{t+s} - k_t \times bv_{t+s-1}}{(1+k_t)^{t+s}}$$

Where v_t = intrinsic value of index at time t
 bv_t = book value of equity at time t
 e_{t+s} = earnings projections at time $t+s$
 k_t = implicit yield

EBO Model

Example: Implicit Premium – August 2003

	MSCI Canada	% of price	MSCI United States	% of price
Index price	919.6		931.1	
EPS_{t+1}	55.5		50.6	
EPS_{t+2}	63.1		57.1	
EPS_{t+3}	68.5		62.2	
g long term (nomical EPS)	4.7%		4.9%	
bv_t	461.8	50.2%	312.9	33.6%
k_t	7.8%		7.5%	
YTM_t^*	4.9%		4.5%	
Premium_t	3.0%		3.0%	

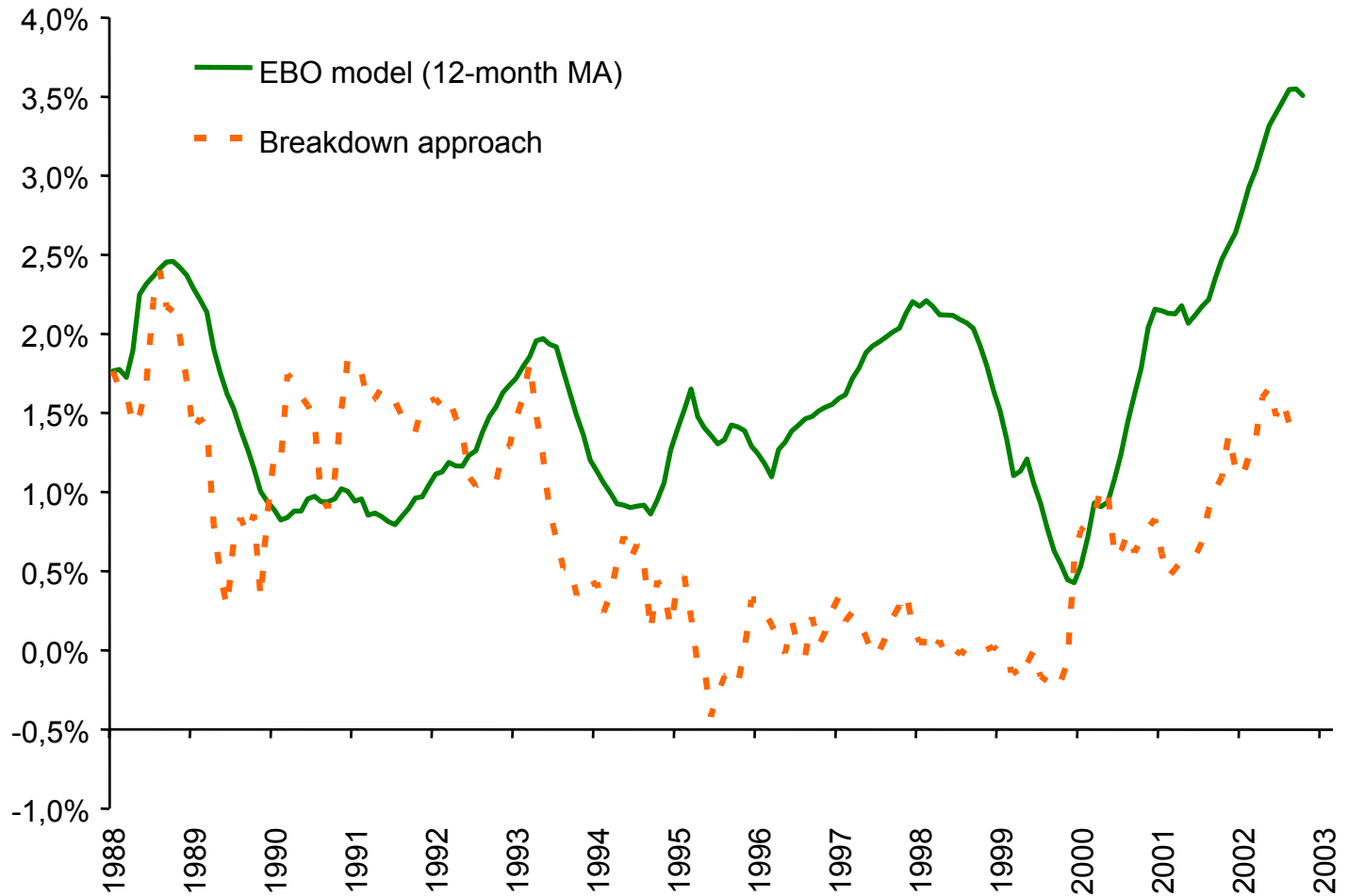
EPS= Earnings per share

*Rate of return at maturity on 10-year government bonds



Comparison of Approaches 1 and 2

Risk Premium in Canada



Comparison of Approaches 1 and 2

Risk Premium in Canada in August 2003 – Percentages

Approach 1: Breakdown of return

▪ Prospective risk premium =	1.3
▪ Redemption correction \approx	<u>0.5*</u>
	1,8

Approach 2: Implicit risk premium (EBO)

▪ Prospective risk premium (12-month MA)=	3.5
▪ Optimism bias correction (-10%) \approx	<u>-0.7</u>
	2.8

Conclusion: Approach 2 adopted

**See Liang and Sharpe (1999), "Share repurchases and employee stock options and their implications for expected returns".*

Projected Stock Market Returns

EBO Approach in August 2003 – corrected for optimism bias

<i>Percentage</i>	Implicit premium (12-month MA)	Projected local return	Interest rate differential	Projected covered return
Country	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) + (3)
Canada	2.8	7.7	0.0	7.7
United States	3.2	7.7	0.4	8.1
United Kingdom	2.2	7.0	0.0	7.0
Germany	4.6	8.8	0.7	9.5
Italy	3.2	7.5	0.7	8.2
France	4.1	8.3	0.7	9.0
Japan	5.1	6.5	3.4	9.9
Australia	2.5	8.0	-0.6	7.4
Netherlands	5.0	9.2	0.7	9.9
Sweden	3.8	8.5	0.2	8.6
EAFE				8.8



Return and Risk Projection by Asset Class

August 2003

10-year horizon– annual

<i>Percentage</i>	Projected return	Projected risk
Short-term securities	3.3	1.0
Bonds	4.6	6.5
Canadian stocks	7.7	16.7
U.S. stocks	8.1	17.8
Foreign stocks	8.8	19.9
Quebec global	9.7	19.8
Shareholdings and infrastructures	9.0	23.4
Private placements	12.0	31.5
Real property	9.0	13.1
Alternative placements	7.3	10.0



Risk of Non-Traditional Asset Classes ...

- Shareholdings and infrastructures: historical volatility of S&P/TSX, adjusted for:
 - sectors
 - non-diversification and
 - size
- Private placements: historical volatility adjusted for:
 - size: S&P600
 - sectors: technologies, health and telecommunications
 - leverage: buyouts
 - lack of liquidity

Risk of Non-Traditional Asset Classes

- Real property: estimated volatility after correction for:
 - smoothing of yield series and
 - leverage (40%)
- Alternative placements: volatility estimated after correction for:
 - smoothing of yield series and
 - operating risk

Manager's Choice Risk

Percentage	10 years to June 30, 2003						
	Bonds	Canadian stocks	U.S. stocks	Foreign stocks	Private placements*	Real property	Alternative placements**
1st quartile	8.8	10.7	11.0	8.2	35.6	11.5	15.7
3rd quartile	8.4	8.2	8.0	4.7	(15.1)	5.3	(3.4)
Difference	0.4	2.5	3.0	3.5	50.7	6.2	19.1

Sources: Aon, Venture Economics, RBC, Barron's

*Quartiles calculated over 10 years to December 31, 2002

** Quartiles calculated over 12 months to June 30, 2001



Estimated Return and Risk of Optimum Portfolios

Asset Optimization

Percentage	Optimal Portfolios			
	6% Risk	8% Risk	10% Risk	Maximum Return
<i>% in variable income securities</i>	41	54	64	75
Assets				
Return on assets	6.1	6.8	7.4	8.0
Asset risk	6.0	8.0	10.0	13.0
Sharpe ratio	0.47	0.44	0.41	0.36
Surplus*				
Surplus yield	0.64	1.31	1.91	2.52
Surplus risk	8.9	9.5	11.1	13.9

*Liabilities are represented by the long-term SC index, YTM = 5.5% and DM = 12.



Probabilities Related to Certain Return Thresholds

Asset Optimization

Percentage	Optimum Portfolios			
	6% Risk	8% Risk	10% Risk	Maximum Return
<i>% in variable income securities</i>	41	54	64	75
One-year horizon				
Greater than 10%	26	35	40	44
Less than 4%	36	36	37	38
Less than 0%	15	20	23	27
Five-year horizon				
Greater than 10%	8	19	28	37
Less than 4%	21	22	22	24
Less than 0%	1	3	5	8



Probabilities Related to Certain Thresholds

Asset/liability ratio (surplus) - Asset optimization

Percentage	Optimum Portfolios			Maximum Return
	6% Risk	8% Risk	10% Risk	
<i>% in variable income securities</i>	41	54	64	75
One-year horizon				
Ratio greater than 1.1	15	18	23	29
Ratio less than 0.9	12	12	14	18
Five-year horizon				
Ratio greater than 1.2	20	27	34	41
Ratio less than 0.9	25	22	21	23



Asset Optimization Versus Surplus Optimization

Percentage	Optimum Portfolios			
Asset optimization				
<i>% in variable income securities</i>	41	54	64	75
Asset risk	6.0	8.0	10.0	13.0
Return on surplus	0.64	1.31	1.91	2.52
Surplus risk	8.9	9.5	11.1	13.9
Surplus optimization				
<i>% in variable income securities</i>	50	55	68	75
Asset risk	8.7	9.4	11.2	13.0
Return on surplus	1.44	1.64	2.12	2.52
Surplus risk	8.9	9.5	11.1	13.9

Integration of Financial Markets

- International diversification easier:
 - Lower risk premium than in the past
 - Risk premium parity across liquid markets (arbitrage for same risk level)
- Sectoral premiums versus country premiums?

Impact of Aging Population on Expected Return on Financial Assets

- Negative factors:
 - Lower GDP and earnings growth
 - Sale of risky assets:
 - Risk reduction
 - Consumption
- Highly attenuating factors:
 - Uncertainty over life expectancy: wealth at death
 - Rising age of retirement
 - In an inflationary environment, stocks perform better than bonds
 - Immigration/emigration
 - Emerging countries: global manufacturing

Conclusion

- Anticipated share premium is in the order of 3%.
- Increase variable income securities from 0% to 50%:
 - approximate 2% increase in return,
 - surplus risk reaches 9.5%.
- Non-traditional assets (real property, private placements and hedge funds) appear more promising than stocks, but introduce a significant "manager's choice" risk
- Aging population: negative impact on yields attenuated by economic and demographic factors

Annexes

Composition of Optimum Portfolios for Various Risk Levels

Asset optimization

<i>Percentage</i>	Optimum Portfolios			
	6% Risk	8% Risk	10% Risk	Maximum Return
Short-term securities	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonds	52.8	45.5	36.1	25.0
Fixed income securities	59	46	36	25
Canadian stocks	12.3	14.7	11.9	15.0
U.S. and foreign stocks	4.4	4.0	7.9	20.0
Quebec global	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Shareholdings and infrastructures	0.0	1.4	4.5	10.0
Private placements	4.7	4.4	9.5	10.0
Real property	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Alternative placements	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
Variable income securities	41	54	64	75



Composition of Optimum Portfolios for Various Risk Levels

Asset optimization

<i>Percentage</i>	Optimum Portfolios			
	8.9	9.5	11.1	13.9
Surplus risk of				
Short-term securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonds	49.9	44.7	32.0	25.0
Fixed income securities	50	45	32	25
Canadian stocks	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
U.S. and foreign stocks	5.2	8.7	18.0	20.0
Quebec global	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Shareholdings and infrastructures	4.9	6.5	10.0	10.0
Private placements	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Real property	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Alternative placements	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
Variable income securities	50	55	68	75



Optimization Constraints

<i>Percentage</i>	Lower thresholds	Upper thresholds
Short-term securities	0	20
Bonds	25	70
Canadian stocks	0	40
U.S. and foreign stocks	0	30
Quebec global	0	10
Shareholdings and infrastructures	0	10
Private placements	0	10
Real property	0	10
Alternative placements	0	10

Correlation Matrix

10-year horizon – annual

Percentage	Bonds	Canadian stocks	U.S. stocks	Foreign stocks	Quebec global	Shareholdings & infr.	Private placements	Real property
Canadian stocks	0.1	1.0						
U.S. stocks	0.5	0.6	1.0					
Foreign stocks	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.0				
Quebec global	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0			
Shareholdings and infrastructures	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0		
Private placements	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	
Real property	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	0.0	0.1	1.0
Alternative placements	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0

