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Valuation
Conference

Valuation matters for conducting officers and risk managers

April 2015



Conference Agenda



2015 Valuation Conference Series

1. Valuation for AIFMs

10 February 2015

2. AIFMD valuation requirements for depositary banks & asset servicers

24 February 2015

3. Fund directors: valuation and related risks

12 March 2015

4. Valuation matters for conducting officers and risk managers

23 April 2015

5. Fair Value requirements under IFRS 10 and 13

21 May 2015

6. Sound valuation in credit institutions: more than a regulatory requirement

16 June 2015

7. Valuations for incentive plans

15 October 2015

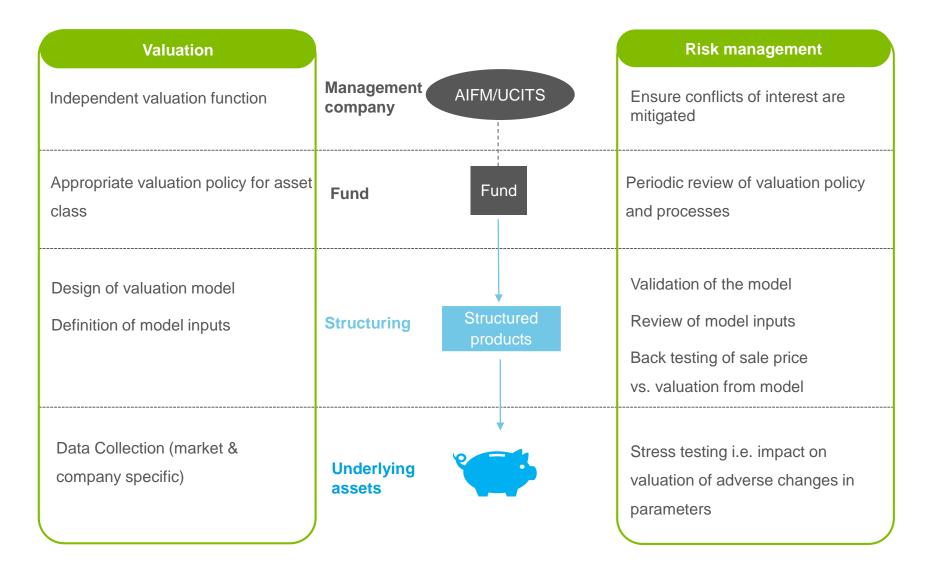
8. Valuation and Tax considerations

12 November 2015

9. Valuation: How to meet audit requirements

8 December 2015

Valuation matters for conducting officers and risk managers Interaction between valuation and risk management



Valuation matters for conducting officers and risk managers UCITS legal framework and principles

UCITS IV Legal Framework

Laws and regulations

UCITS Law 2010

Grand Ducal regulation 2008

CSSF Circular 08/380

CSSF Regulation 10-04

OTC derivatives
subject to daily
reliable and verifiable
valuation
UCITS should be
able to close
positions at fair
value

Principles

- Fair value is amount for which asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties at arm's length
- OTC derivatives fair value is considered verifiable and reliable if:
 - valuation is based on up-to-date market value or pricing model using adequate recognized methodology; and
 - verification is performed by appropriate
 independent third party or by independent unit
 from investment manager

Risk management ensures accurate and independent OTC derivatives valuation

Valuation matters for conducting officers and risk managers AIFMD legal framework and principles

AIFMD Legal Framework

Laws and regulations

AIFM Directive
AIFM Regulation
AIFM Law 2013
SIF Law 2007

Valuation of AIF's assets based on the fair value unless otherwise specified

Principles

- AIFM's procedures should ensure proper and independent valuation can be performed
- Where models are used, they should be validated by internal or external individuals not involved in the building process
- Damages from failure to carry out sufficient due diligence, including valuation improperly carried out, trigger AIFM's professional liabilities

Risk manager should review the documentation of the valuation process and, when necessary, provide support

Oversight of

Escalation and

Roles and responsibilities in the valuation value chain

Perform

Define and

	implement valuation model and policy	valuation function	valuation delegates and models	intervention on valuation issues	NAV calculation
Board of Directors conducting officers and/or Valuation committee	 Ultimately responsible for valuation Understand and approve model and policy for each asset class 	Make decisions on valuation issues following escalation process	Perform due diligence on models and delegates	 Ensure escalation process is in place Make decisions based on escalation Liaise with Auditors and valuation delegates 	Oversight of Fund Administration delegate
Risk Manager	Review valuation model and policy appropriateness vs. AIF risk profile	Has to provide technical support in case of issue	Ensure Depositary Bank can perform oversight vs. risk profile of the fund (information flow)	Be involved in the escalation process and intervention	Ensure NAV process is appropriate

Case study 1 – AIF investing in illiquid structured products

Setting the scene (1/5): Product life cycle and related controls

Product Set Up

Tasks

T.

Designing payoff

Getting quotes from counterparts

Controls

- Due diligence
- Definition valuation model
- Validation of the model

Tasks

On going monitoring

- Daily cross-valuation of complex structured deals
- Market data cleansing and analysis

Controls

- Price comparisons
- Escalation process
- Discussions with various stakeholders
- Periodic model review

Deal closing

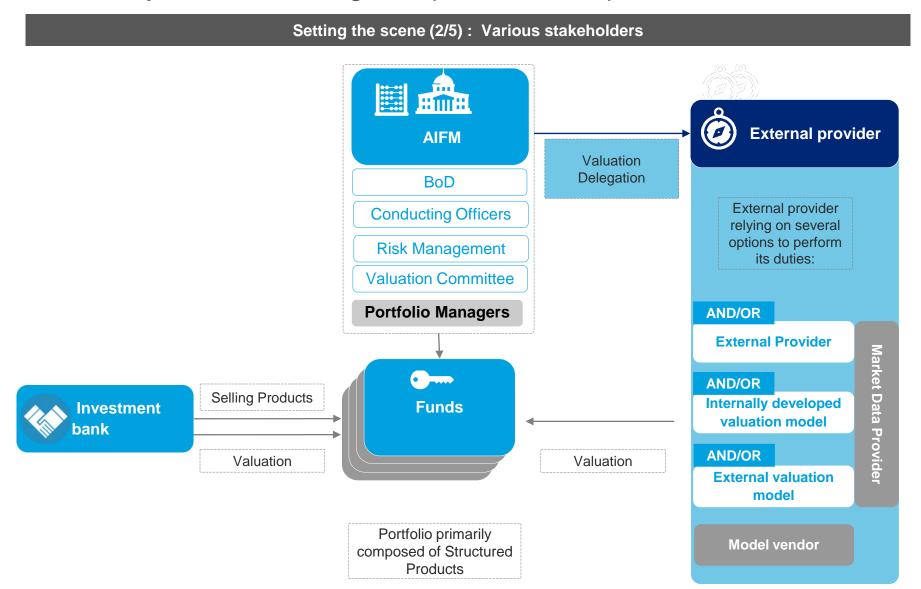
Tasks

- Ensure arm's length transaction
- Ensure smooth process
- Get pre-quote before deal closing

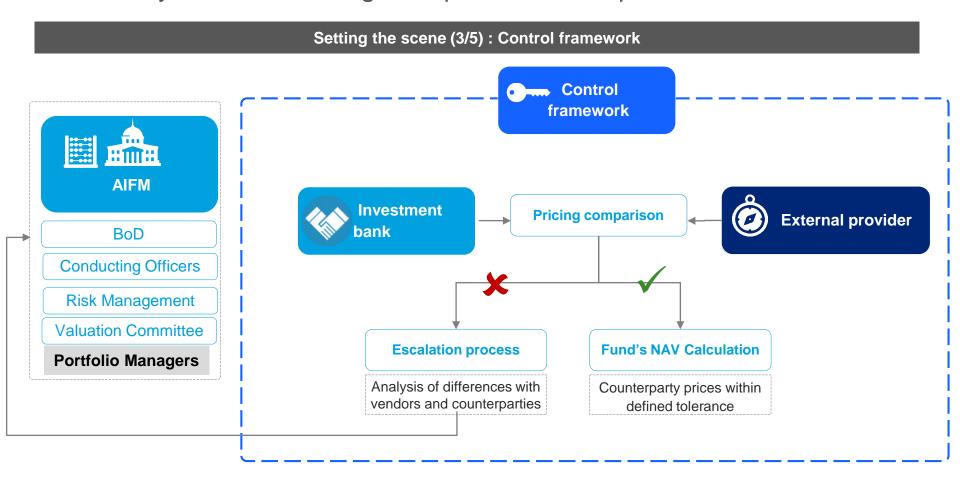
Controls

- Back testing prices
- Ensuring prices are aligned with independent valuation

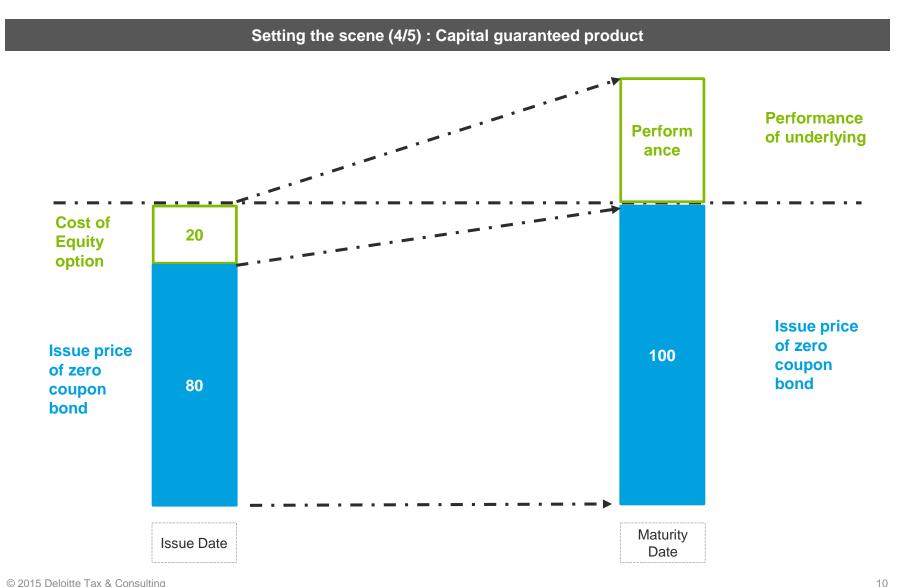
Case study 1 – AIF investing in illiquid structured products



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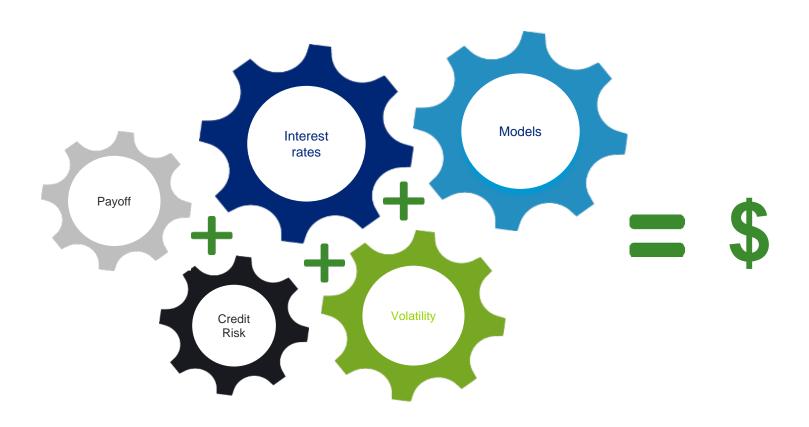


Case study 1 – AIF investing in illiquid structured products



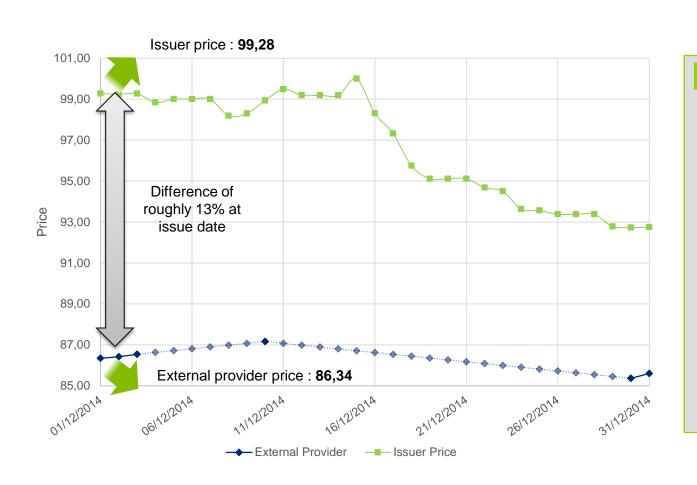
Case study 1 – AIF investing in illiquid structured products

Setting the scene (5/5): Product life cycle and related controls



Case study 1 – AIF investing in illiquid structured products

External provider valuation compared with Issuer price



Observations and facts

- Independent valuation took place at the NAV frequency
- Differences above threshold were investigated
- Prices tend to converge but still above the threshold

WHAT WENT WRONG?

What went wrong?

Case study 1 – AIF investing in illiquid structured products

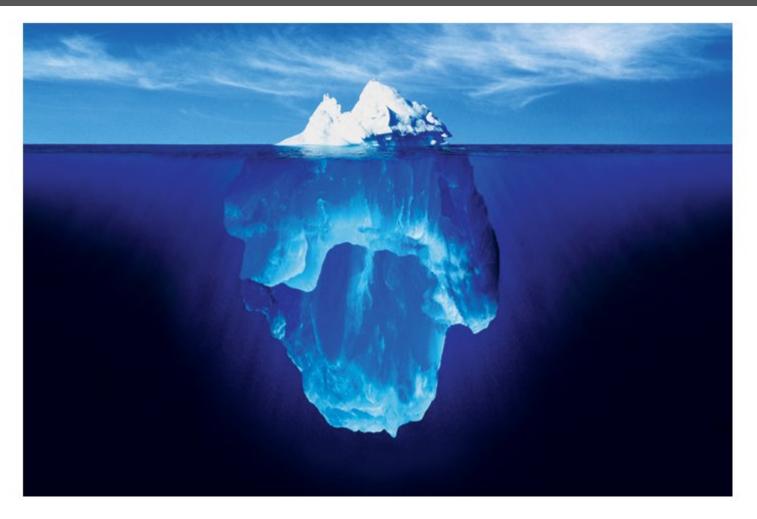
The product lifecycle and particularly the controls related to the two first phases Product Set Up Recurring valuation Controls Oue diligence Definition valuation model Validation of the model Price comparisons Escalation process Discussions with various stakeholders Periodic model review

Lessons learned

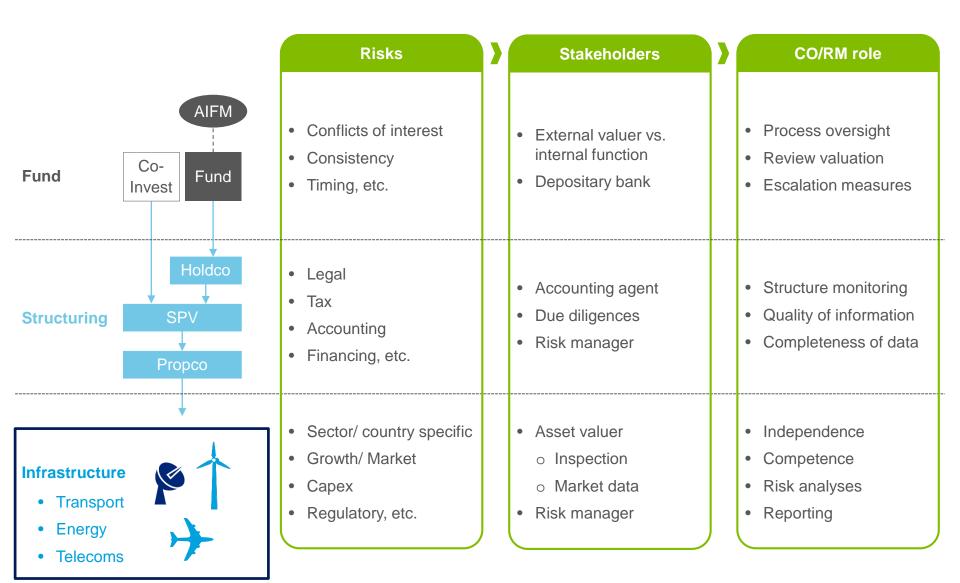
A sound risk management process includes any single piece of the control framework foreseen by the regulations. Missing one part might lead to systemic consequences and that could trigger AIFM's professional liabilities

Case study 1 – AIF investing in illiquid structured products

Conclusions: Don't believe what you see



Case Study 2 – AIF investing in infrastructure



Valuation matters for conducting officers and risk managers Case Study 2 – AIF investing in infrastructure

Pre-investment

On-going independent risk monitoring

Reporting

Risk profiling

- Identification of risk factors at asset/structuring/fund level
- Probability & severity risk estimation
- Risk level derivation
- Independent validation of valuation models

- Follow up on risks levels
- Consistency between risk premium and risk analyses
- Back-testing realised versus budgeted EBITDA
- Identification of potential bias between risks and valuation
- Sensitivity analysis of valuation to market risk factors
- Scenario analysis of each asset's valuation and combination at fund level
- Same valuation models can be used for stress testing and valuation purposes
- Internal, triggering discussions between portfolio managers, valuers and risk managers
- To the Board: risk profile and scenarios analyses
- To competent authorities: AIFMD reporting, stress tests

Outcomes of independent risk analyses for valuation purposes:

- Bring assurance to conducting officers on the consistency between risks levels and valuations
- Bring a fair picture of the risk profile of the fund, including sensitivities to stressed scenarios
- Identify potential outlier assets from a risk standpoint

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Thank you for listening

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