# Government of the Punjab

# Punjab Pension Fund

Dated: 11 June 2013

**MONTHLY REVIEW OF INVESTMENTS**

May 2013

**FUND SIZE**

- A summary of changes in fund size during FY13 is given in the following table:

Rs. millions (rounded to the nearest million)

| | **July-May FY13** |
|---|---|
| Beginning fund size (30th June 2012) | 15,605 |
| Add: Contribution during the period | - |
| Less: Transfer to Reserve Pension Fund | - |
| Add: Gains during the period | 1,841 |
| Less: Expenses during the period | (22) |
| **Ending fund size** | **17,424** |

The numbers exclude unrealized capital gains/losses

**FUND'S PORTFOLIO**

- The Fund's exposures to different investment types are summarized as under:

Amounts: Rs. millions (rounded to the nearest million)
%: as percentage of Total Fund Size

| | **30 Jun 2011** | | **30 Jun 2012** | | **31 May 2013** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Amount** | **%** | **Amount** | **%** | **Amount** | **%** |
| PIBs | 8,942 | 65.2 | 9,480 | 60.7 | 9,460 | 54.3 |
| T-Bills | 1,254 | 9.1 | 139 | 1.0 | 441 | 2.5 |
| Short term bank deposits | 3,002 | 21.9 | 5,349 | 34.3 | 5,882 | 33.7 |
| National Saving Schemes | - | - | - | - | 1,320 | 7.6 |
| Corporate bonds/TFCs | 501 | 3.7 | 501 | 3.2 | 244 | 1.4 |
| Cash at bank | 8 | 0.1 | 130 | 0.8 | 67 | 0.4 |
| Other assets* | 1 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.0 | 10 | 0.1 |
| **Total Fund Size** | **13,708** | **100.0** | **15,605** | **100.0** | **17,424** | **100.0** |

*Other assets include prepaid expenses for management of PPF and book value of fixed assets (motor cycles, computers etc.) of PPF.

- Long-term investments consist of PIBs and TFCs whereas short-term investments consist of T-bills, National Saving Schemes and bank deposits.
- PPF keeps switching exposure between T-bills, National Saving Schemes & short-term bank placements in pursuit of higher rates of return.

## FUND'S PERFORMANCE

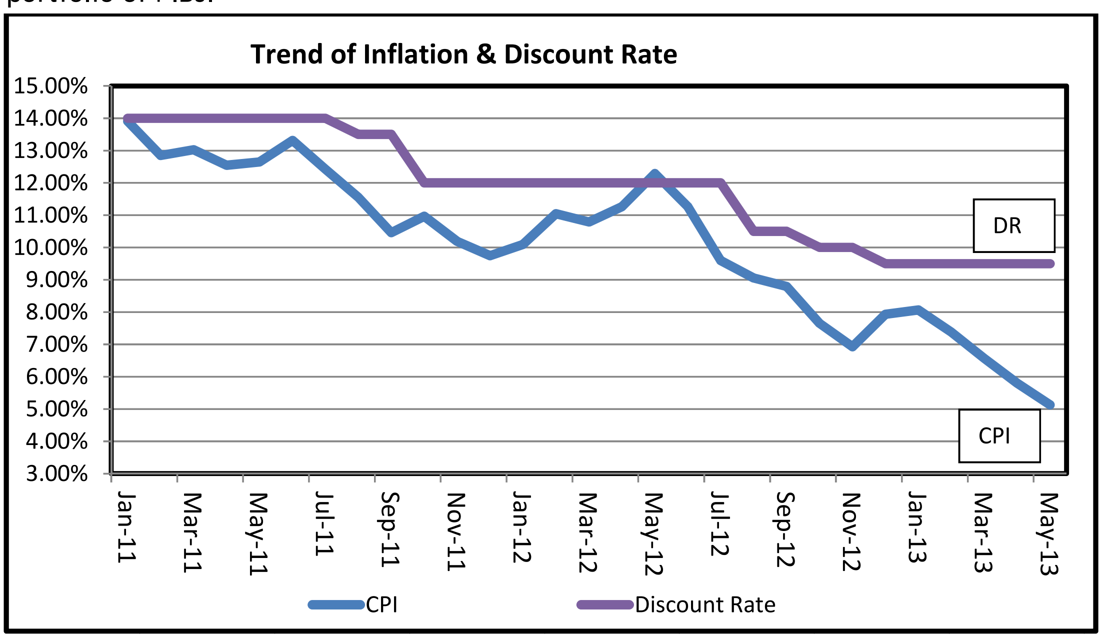
- Time Weighted Return (TWR) earned by PPF is summarized as under:

| Period | Annualized Return for the period | | | | Long-term Benchmark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross Return | Net Return* | Year End Discount Rate | CPI Inflation | CPI Inflation + 3% |
| FY 2008-09 | 15.21% | 15.00% | 14.00% | 13.14% | 16.14% |
| FY 2009-10 | 13.79% | 13.61% | 12.50% | 12.69% | 15.69% |
| FY 2010-11 | 13.48% | 13.32% | 14.00% | 13.13% | 16.13% |
| FY 2011-12 | 13.96% | 13.79% | 12.00% | 11.26% | 14.26% |
| Jul 2008 – Jun 2012 (CAGR)** | 14.10% | 13.92% | 13.09% | 12.54% | 15.54% |
| July – May 2013 | 12.92% | 12.76% | | | |
| May 2013 | 12.02% | 11.90% | | | |

*Net Return means the return after deducting expenses incurred on management of PPF

**CAGR means Compound Annualized Growth Rate

- Inflation rates over the last few years (FY 09 to FY 12) have been much higher than our long-term inflation expectations of 9%-10% p.a. Interest rates have also been higher than our long-term expectations.
- In order to lock-in high yields for a long period of time, the Fund invested a large proportion of its assets in long-term fixed-rate instruments consisting mainly of PIBs.
- In FY 13, CPI Inflation rate has declined sharply and SBP has reduced the policy rate by 2.5% cumulatively (from 12% to 9.5%) so far.
- The investment strategy followed over the past few years i.e. investment in long-term fixed-rate instruments at attractive yields, is now paying off. Despite lower interest rates, PPF continues to earn an attractive rate of return because of its high yielding portfolio of PIBs.

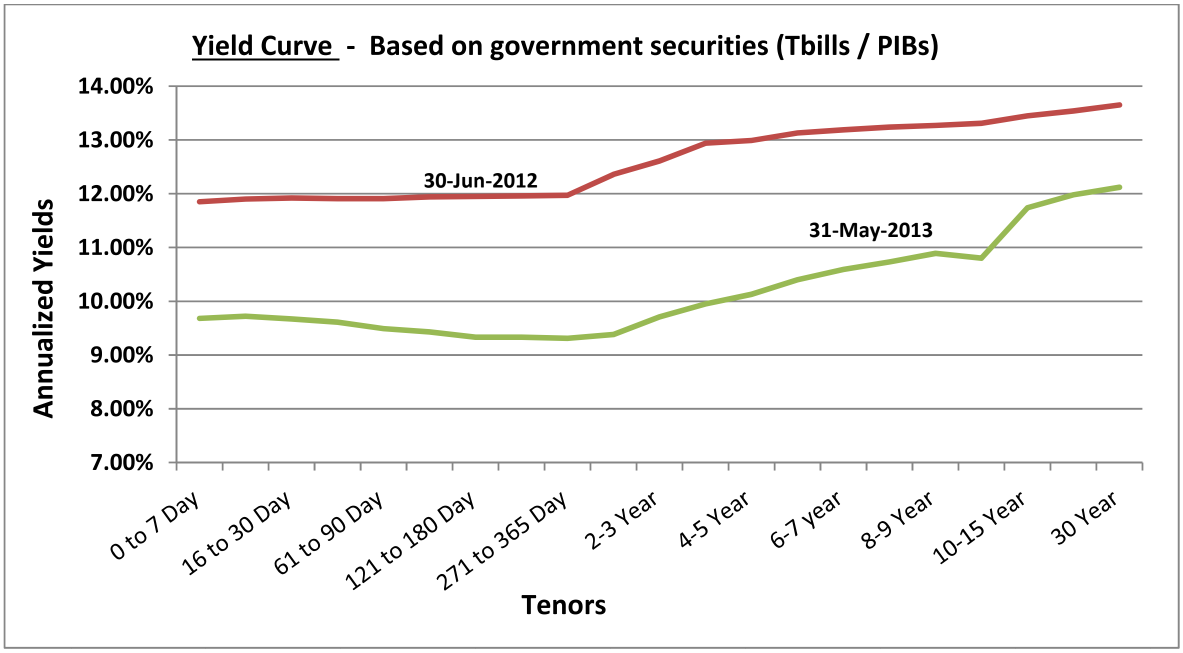


**GROWTH IN ASSETS vs. LIABILITIES AND FUNDING RATIO**

- We have constructed a liability index on the basis of next 30-year pension-related cash outflows projected by the Actuary of the Fund. The index captures the growth in the present value (computed at market rates of interest) of next 30-year liabilities.
- The following table summarizes the amount & growth of market value of Fund's assets vis-à-vis the amount & growth in present value of 30-year pension liabilities of GoPb:

| | **During the period** | | **End of period** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Period** | **Growth** | | **Market Value (Rs. billions)** | | **Funding Ratio** |
| | Fund's Assets | Liability Index | Fund's Assets (a) | 30-yr Pension Liabilities (b) | (a)/(b) |
| FY 2008-09 | 15.00% | 28.01% | 3.5 | 575.9 | 0.60% |
| FY 2009-10 | 13.21% | 9.41% | 12.1 | 621.7 | 1.94% |
| FY 2010-11 | 10.81% | -2.88% | 13.4 | 608.9 | 2.19% |
| FY 2011-12 | 16.86% | 25.40% | 15.6 | 757.1 | 2.06% |
| Jul-May 2013 | 19.13% | 36.02% | 18.6 | 1029.9 | 1.81% |
| Jul 2008 – May 2013 (CAGR) | 15.23% | 18.66% | | | |

- Since the pension liabilities have very long maturities, their present value is highly sensitive to changes in interest rates.
- The present value of liabilities has a negative correlation with interest rates - it increases sharply when interest rates decrease and vice versa.
- The biggest market risk exposure of the pension liabilities is a decline in interest rates. It can sharply increase the requirement of funds to meet the same liabilities and thus lower the Funding Ratio of the pension plan.
- During the period July-May FY13, short-term interest rates (yield on 1-yr T-bills) have declined by around 2.5% whereas long-term interest rates (yield on 10-yr PIBs) have also declined by more than 2.0%. This has resulted in a sharp increase (36.02%) in present value of liabilities. Although Market value of Fund's assets also increased by 19.13% during the same period, the growth in market value of assets remained well short of the growth in present value of liabilities. This occurred because a substantial Duration Gap still remains between the Fund's assets and its liabilities. Duration measures the sensitivity of present value of a series of cash flows to changes in interest rates. Despite investing a large proportion of Fund's assets in long-term fixed-rate bonds which have higher Durations, the overall Duration of Fund's assets is still much lower than the overall Duration of Fund's liabilities.




## REVIEW OF IMPORTANT ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL VARIABLES

### GDP GROWTH

- In FY12, Pakistan achieved GDP growth rate of 3.7% against the target of 4.2%. Compared with FY11 when services sector contributed around 80% of the total GDP growth of 3.0%, the growth in FY12 was evenly distributed across agriculture, industry and services sector.
- Analysis of the demand side shows that the Growth in FY12 was primarily driven by private consumption. Strong worker remittances, a vibrant informal economy and higher fiscal spending supported consumption growth during the year. On the other hand investment demand remained sluggish – a trend that has continued over the past several years. It is important to realize that over-dependence on consumption makes growth unsustainable, especially when a country's investment rate has been falling. During FY12, the investment-to-GDP reached a low of 12.5% which can be attributed to security concerns, energy constraints, excess capacity with the manufacturing sector and lower appetite of commercial banks to lend to private sector. Public investment has also been overshadowed by subsidies.
- On external front, slower global economic growth weighed on Pakistan's exports and financial inflows.
- For FY13, the government has set a GDP growth rate target of 4.3%.
- IMF, in its recent report, showed serious concerns regarding economic performance of the country. The report says that Pakistan's real GDP growth rate over the past four years has averaged about 3% p.a., and has projected an economic growth rate of 3.0-3.5% for FY13.The report emphasizes that Pakistan needs to accelerate its GDP growth rate by managing energy shortages, poor law & order situation and excessive fiscal deficit etc.

## EXTERNAL ACCOUNT

- Balance of payments is summarized in the following table:

Billion US $

| | Jul-Apr FY12 | Jul-Apr FY13 | Growth % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Current Account** | **(3.35)** | **(1.42)** | **58** |
| Trade balance(Goods) | (12.87) | (12.54) | 3 |
| Trade balance (Services) | (2.38) | (0.62) | 81 |
| Income transfers (net) | (2.65) | (3.09) | (17) |
| Remittances | 10.88 | 11.57 | 6.4 |
| **Capital Account** | **0.14** | **0.19** | **34** |
| **Financial Account** | **0.81** | **(0.49)** | **(161)** |
| **Net Errors & Omissions** | **(0.14)** | **(0.40)** | |
| **Overall Balance of Payments** | **(2.54)** | **(2.12)** | **17** |

Source: SBP

- The Current Account posted a deficit of USD 1.42 billion in the period Jul – Apr FY13, compared with a huge deficit of USD 3.35 billion in the same period last year.
- The development in current account was due to a combination of CSF inflows, steady growth in worker remittances and a contraction in the trade deficit. Of these, the impact of CSF inflows was the largest.
- Trade balance for the period improved by 3% due to 1% decline in imports and no increase in exports. Services balance improved significantly due to receipt of CSF.
- Current transfers continued to provide much needed support on the back of healthy remittances. Remittances were up by 6.4% during the period Jul-Apr FY13 compared with the same period of last year.
- Capital and financial account almost dried during the period under review rather fell into negative; against a surplus of US$ 0.95 billion in Jul-Apr FY12. Although net foreign investment improved somewhat compared to last year, it was the fall in foreign borrowings that led to the overall deterioration in the financial account.
- The overall Balance of Payments remained negative USD 2.12 billion.
- IMF, in its recent review, has projected the Current Account Deficit for FY13 at 0.7% of GDP and has cautioned that the pattern of inflows is insufficient even to finance this, relatively smaller, Current Account Deficit.

## INFLATION

- A summary of consumer price inflation rates is given in the following table:

| Period | CPI Inflation | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CPI Overall (%) | | | CPI Food (%) | | | CPI Non-food (%) | | |
| | YOY | MOM | 12mma[1] | YOY | MOM | 12mma | YOY | MOM | 12mma |
| Mar-2013 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 9.4 |
| Apr-2013 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 8.9 |
| May-2013 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 8.2 |
| 12 month high | 11.3 | 1.7 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 1.5 | 11.0 |
| 12 month low | 5.1 | -0.4 | 7.8 | 5.3 | -1.3 | 7.3 | 4.1 | -1.7 | 8.2 |

[1]12 month moving average Source: FBS, SBP.

- YoY CPI further declined to 5.1 percent in May 2013 which is lowest since the new index has been rebased. The cumulative increase in CPI index for the eleven months of FY13 is only 5.09%.
- Both Food and Non-Food segments are contributing towards lower inflation; although contribution of non-food segment is relatively higher both on YoY and MoM basis.
- The cumulative increase of only 5.09% in CPI index for the first eleven months of FY13 confirms the meeting of annual target of 9.5% for FY13 despite that high government borrowings and depreciation in rupee value.
- SBP in its recent review on economy projected CPI in the range of 8-9% for FY13. The market is expecting that it will remain below 8.0% for the FY13.
- A summary of measures of core inflation is given in the following table:

| Period | Core Inflation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NFNE[1] (%) | | | Trimmed[2] (%) | | |
| | YOY | MOM | 12mma | YOY | MOM | 12mma |
| Mar-2013 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 10.4 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 9.9 |
| Apr-2013 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 9.6 |
| May-2013 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 9.1 |
| 12 month high | 11.5 | 1.2 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 11.5 |
| 12 month low | 8.1 | 0.2 | 9.9 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 9.1 |

[1]NFNE stands for non-food non-energy measure of core inflation Source: SBP
[2]Trimmed Mean measure of core inflation excludes 20% of the items in the CPI basket showing extreme changes in price

- Both measures of core inflation have also recorded lower inflation on YOY basis.
- 12-month moving average of YOY inflation in both measures of core inflation is also declining which shows that long-term inflationary trends are also softening.

- The following table summarizes international commodity price inflation rates:

| | Inflation Rates (%) as per the indices maintained by IMF | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Period | (Overall) Index of Fuel & Non-fuel Commodities | | | Commodity Fuel (Energy) Index | | | Index of Non-fuel Primary Commodities | | |
| | YOY | MOM | 12mma | YOY | MOM | 12mma | YOY | MOM | 12mma |
| Feb-2013 | -2.9 | 1.6 | -3.7 | -5.0 | 2.3 | -2.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | -6.5 |
| Mar-2013 | -9.0 | -3.8 | -4.6 | -12.0 | -4.1 | -3.8 | -2.8 | -3.0 | -5.7 |
| Apr-2013 | -9.1 | -2.5 | -4.9 | -11.9 | -3.2 | -4.7 | -3.5 | -1.3 | -4.8 |
| 12 month high | 0.3 | 4.5 | 13.1 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 21.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 0.3 |
| 12 month low | -12.9 | -8.1 | -4.9 | -12.0 | -11.2 | -4.7 | -14.6 | -3.4 | -11.2 |

Source: IMF

- Due to continued slowdown in economic growth around the world, commodity prices show deflation of -9.1% on a YOY basis. The break-up shows that fuel/energy related commodities recorded deflation of 11.9% whereas non-fuel commodities recorded deflation of 3.5%.
- The inflation figures are based on US dollar (and not Pak rupee) prices of commodities, therefore these figures need to be interpreted carefully. For instance, assuming a 10% depreciation of rupee against dollar, a deflation of 9.1% in dollar terms may actually mean inflation of 0.9% in rupee terms. Further, the impact of currency depreciation on domestic prices is reflected with some time gap.

**INTEREST RATES**

- A summary of important interest rates is given below:

| Period | Yield on 1-yr T-bill (% p.a.) | | Yield on 10-yr PIB (% p.a.) | | 6-month KIBOR (% p.a.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Month end | 12mma | Month end | 12mma | Month end | 12mma |
| Mar-2013 | 9.51 | 10.37 | 11.89 | 12.15 | 9.58 | 10.47 |
| Apr-2013 | 9.50 | 10.16 | 11.76 | 12.03 | 9.58 | 10.27 |
| May-2013 | 9.31 | 9.94 | 10.80 | 11.82 | 9.58 | 10.07 |
| 12m high | 11.97 | 12.28 | 13.31 | 13.03 | 12.06 | 12.33 |
| 12m low | 9.19 | 9.94 | 10.80 | 11.82 | 9.34 | 10.07 |

Source: SBP, Reuters

- During FY13, short term interest rates (yields on 1 year T-bills) have been declining in line with the reduction in discount rate. In last one month long term interest rates (yields on 10 year PIBs) have also declined sharply which suggests that market is expecting another cut in discount rate.

**INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

- Current portfolio of the Fund is well positioned to earn a decent real (inflation-adjusted) rate of return during FY13.
- If inflation & interest rates remain low, the high yielding PIB portfolio will provide an attractive spread above inflation.
- If inflation and interest rates increase, the Fund will have the opportunity to further build its high-yielding long-term bond portfolio by diverting part of its short-term liquid investments.

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