



Explaining a Defensive Autocall

The purpose of this note is to explain how a type of structured investment known as a Defensive Autocall works.

Assumptions:

- An autocall coupon of 7.25%
- Payoff barrier levels reduce 5% each year
- Capital protection is at a 60% barrier
- The maximum term of the autocall is 6 years
- We will link our autocall to the FTSE 100 index
- The autocall costs the investor 100p on day 1

The flow chart at right illustrates the different possible outcomes for the investment. It shows that this structured investment has a maximum possible life of 6 years, but that it can **redeem early** on any anniversary of the start date.

Whether or not it does depends on the FTSE 100 being above specified levels on each anniversary, as illustrated. For example, it shows if:

One year after the start date the FTSE 100 is above its initial level the structured investment redeems and pays the investor:

1. A 7.25p coupon
2. 100p of initial investment

Equalling a total of 107.25p.

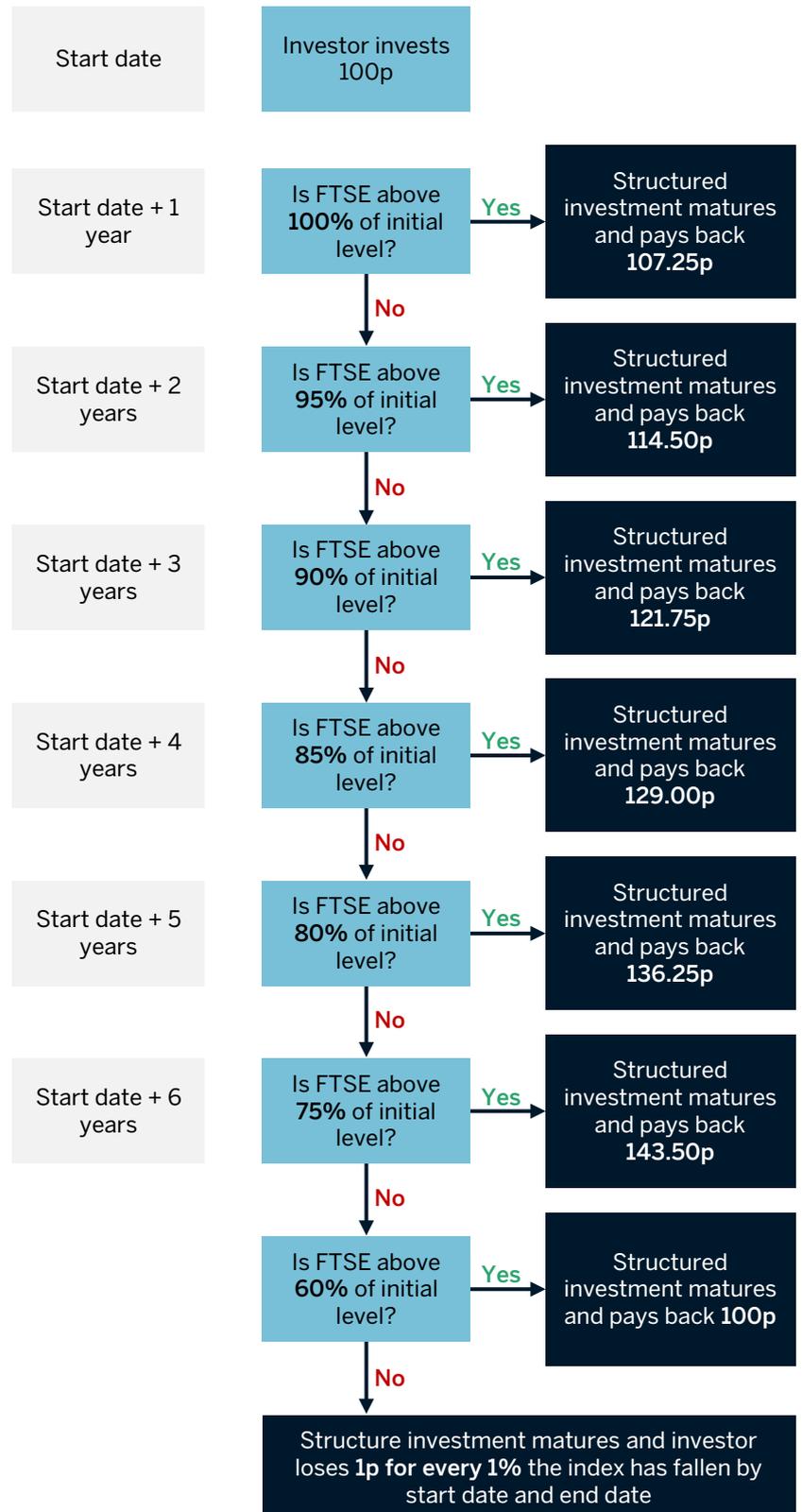
Put another way, if after year 1 the FTSE 100 has risen at all, the investor receives an 7.25% return.

You can follow the flow chart to see all the different possible outcomes and the corresponding minimum FTSE 100 level required to generate that outcome.

The FTSE 100 can fall up to 25% from its initial level and will still pay the investor an un-compounded return of 7.25% per annum.

If the FTSE 100 falls by more than 25% to 40% of its initial level, the investor receives initial investment of 100p only.

However, if the FTSE 100 falls more than 40% from the initial level by the final observation date, the investor could lose a lot of capital invested, unless the structured investment has already redeemed early.





Explaining a Defensive Autocall

Too good to be true?

No, there is a risk that the index will rise by more than 7.25% per annum, and your return is capped at 7.25% per annum (non compounded), so there is a chance that this structure will underperform the index, in addition you are forgoing any dividends paid on the index. Capital is also at risk. If the structure never redeems early and the index finishes below 60% of its initial level then capital will be eroded. You are taking less risk on the downside than you would be through owning the index outright because you have this protection down to 60% of the initial index level, but your capital is at risk nonetheless. Simply put, compared with owning the index, this structure gives away any potential upside above 7.25% per annum in return for a degree of capital protection and a good chance of receiving that 7.25% return.

What are my risks?

In addition to the equity market risk explained at left, your number one risk is the strength of the issuing bank, otherwise known as credit risk. Do you believe the bank will be capable of paying you back when the returns become due? The risk you have against the bank is the same as you would have through owning a Senior corporate bond, as owners of this structure will be ranked alongside Senior, unsecured and unsubordinated corporate bond holders in the queue of creditors. While Lehman Brothers did file for bankruptcy, for example, we believe authorities around the world would do everything it takes to avoid a repeat of this. Furthermore, we believe it's also important to distinguish between stronger and weaker counterparties. Considering where the equity market would be if the banking system did fail is also important. An imploding banking system would almost certainly coincide with plummeting equity markets, so any equity investment would likely lose a lot of money.

Important Information

This is a marketing communication and has not been prepared in accordance with legal requirements designed to promote independence of investment research and is not subject to any prohibition of dealing ahead of the dissemination of investment research. The information in this document is derived from sources believed to be reliable but which have not been independently verified. Any prices included within this communication are for indicative purposes only. Atlantic House Solutions makes no guarantee of its accuracy and completeness and is not responsible for errors of transmission of factual or analytical data, nor is it liable for damages arising out of any person's reliance upon this information. All charts and graphs are from publicly available sources or proprietary data. The opinions in this document constitute the present judgment of Atlantic House Solutions, which is subject to change without notice.

This document is neither an offer to sell, purchase or subscribe for any investment nor a solicitation of such an offer. This document is intended for the use of institutional and professional clients and is not intended for the use of private customers. This document is not intended for distribution in the United States of America or to US persons. This document is intended to be distributed in its entirety. No consideration has been given to the particular investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any recipient.

Atlantic House Solutions is a trading name of Atlantic House Group Limited. Issued by Atlantic House Group Limited, HG, a private limited company registered in England and Wales. Registered Office: One Eleven Edmund Street, Birmingham, B3 2HJ. Registration Number: 09770730. Atlantic House Group Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. FCA Reference: 719605.

02/2022

