

Dynamic Hedging and Retirement Portfolio Resilience

Why an established institutional discipline may contribute to the prudent stewardship of retirement capital.

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Executive summary

Dynamic hedging is an established discipline within institutional portfolio management. Over several decades, investment managers and researchers have developed techniques to adjust portfolio exposure as market conditions evolve, aiming to improve risk management and enhance portfolio resilience.

Retirement introduces a broader challenge than portfolio construction alone. Sequencing risk, behavioural responses to market uncertainty and the sustainability of retirement outcomes require retirement portfolios to fulfil functions that extend beyond traditional growth and defensive asset allocation.

This article considers how dynamic hedging may contribute to those broader objectives — not as a complete retirement solution, but as one contributor to a Retirement Portfolio Resilience framework designed to support the prudent stewardship of retirement capital throughout an uncertain retirement journey.

Retirement changes the question

For decades, portfolio construction has centred on a fundamental investment question:

How should capital be allocated between growth and defensive assets?

This remains one of the most important decisions in portfolio management. Retirement, however, changes the nature of the challenge. Once investors begin drawing on savings, sequencing risk, behavioural responses to market uncertainty and the sustainability of retirement income all become increasingly important; shifting the objective from simply constructing a portfolio to the prudent stewardship of retirement capital.

This shift in perspective encourages advisers to think beyond asset allocation alone and to consider whether a retirement portfolio intentionally fulfils the functions required to support resilient retirement outcomes.

Thinking beyond accumulation-stage asset allocation

A resilient retirement portfolio should intentionally fulfil several complementary functions.

Retirement Portfolio Function	Purpose
Growth Allocation	Long-term capital appreciation.
Defensive Allocation	Stability, liquidity and risk management.
Retirement Income Function	Sustainable income throughout retirement.
Retirement Portfolio Resilience Function	Address sequencing risk and behavioural survivability.

Growth and Defensive represent traditional asset allocation decisions. Retirement Income and Retirement Portfolio Resilience represent portfolio functions; not asset classes, but complementary responsibilities within retirement portfolio construction that may be fulfilled through a range of investment approaches.

Viewing retirement portfolios through the lens of portfolio functions broadens the conversation beyond asset allocation alone and encourages advisers to consider whether each essential retirement objective has been intentionally addressed.

Dynamic hedging

Dynamic hedging emerged from a simple institutional challenge:

How can portfolio characteristics be adjusted as market conditions change without abandoning long-term investment objectives?

Traditional buy-and-hold investing accepts that portfolio characteristics largely remain unchanged until the underlying investments themselves are altered. Dynamic hedging introduced a different approach: using established risk-management techniques such as derivatives and option overlays, portfolio managers adjust selected portfolio characteristics as market conditions evolve.

Importantly, the objective is generally not to predict markets, but to influence how a portfolio responds to different market environments while remaining consistent with its long-term investment objectives.

Designing portfolio characteristics

One of the most significant contributions of dynamic hedging is that it expands the range of portfolio characteristics available to portfolio managers, providing additional tools to modify how a portfolio behaves under different market conditions beyond asset selection alone.

This does not guarantee outcomes. Instead, it expands the range of characteristics that may be intentionally incorporated into portfolio construction to better align with specific investor objectives. Examples may include:

Investor Objective	Portfolio Characteristic
Preserve capital during major market declines	Embedded downside protection
Benefit from selected falling markets	Positive returns during selected market declines
Improve diversification	Lower correlation with traditional asset classes
Reduce dependence on favourable market conditions	More consistent return profiles across market environments
Increase resilience during periods of heightened uncertainty	Portfolio characteristics that strengthen as market volatility increases

These characteristics help explain why dynamic hedging has become an established institutional discipline, and illustrate how established risk-management techniques may contribute to a broader Retirement Portfolio Resilience framework designed to address retirement-specific challenges.

An established institutional discipline

Dynamic hedging is not a new investment concept. Over several decades it has evolved through institutional practice, academic research and practical implementation across global investment markets. Today, many of the world's leading investment organisations incorporate dynamic risk-management techniques within broader portfolio construction frameworks.

Institution	Representative Contribution
Russell Investments	Portfolio overlays and dynamic exposure management.
AQR Capital Management	Systematic investing and risk-managed portfolio construction.
BlackRock	Portfolio resilience and systematic investment approaches.
Academic Research	Portfolio insurance, option overlays and dynamic hedging theory.

Collectively, this body of work demonstrates that dynamic hedging has become an established discipline within modern portfolio management. The important question for retirement investors is therefore not whether dynamic hedging has value, but how this established discipline may contribute to retirement portfolio construction.

From dynamic hedging to Retirement Portfolio Resilience

Dynamic hedging addresses an important investment challenge:

How should portfolio characteristics evolve as market conditions change?

Retirement Portfolio Resilience asks a broader question:

How should retirement portfolios be constructed so investors remain financially and emotionally invested throughout retirement, regardless of the path markets take?

These are related questions, but they are not the same. Dynamic hedging is one example of an established institutional discipline that contributes to retirement portfolio construction. Other disciplines; including retirement income research, behavioural finance, sequencing risk and pricing-of-risk, also address important aspects of the retirement challenge.

Retirement Portfolio Resilience does not seek to replace these established disciplines. Rather, it provides a broader framework for understanding how complementary disciplines may be integrated to support resilient retirement outcomes. Viewed this way, dynamic hedging becomes not the destination, but one important contributor to a more resilient retirement portfolio.

A practical framework for advisers

A practical starting point is to consider whether each essential retirement portfolio function has been intentionally addressed.

Retirement Portfolio Checklist

- ☒ Growth Allocation
- ☒ Defensive Allocation
- ☒ Retirement Income Function
- ☒ Retirement Portfolio Resilience Function

This checklist is not intended to prescribe particular investment strategies; it encourages advisers to consider whether each complementary function required for resilient retirement outcomes has been intentionally incorporated into the overall portfolio.

Conclusion

Dynamic hedging represents an important development in modern institutional portfolio management because it enables portfolio managers to influence how portfolios respond to changing market conditions. Retirement Portfolio Resilience builds on this foundation by asking a broader question, not simply how portfolios should respond to markets, but how retirement portfolios should be constructed to support investors throughout an uncertain retirement journey.

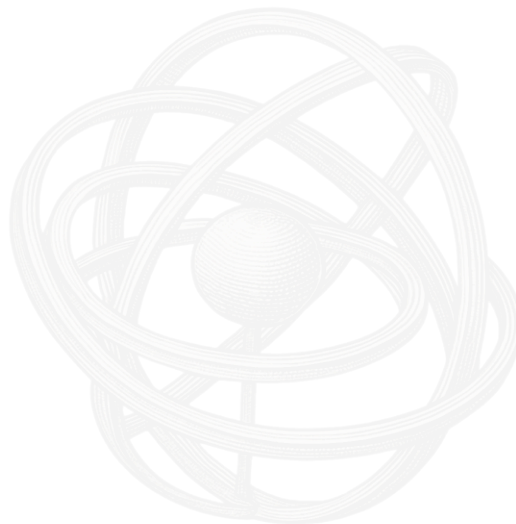
As retirement advice continues to evolve, advisers may increasingly shift focus from selecting individual investment strategies to intentionally designing portfolios that fulfil the essential functions of retirement. The most important question may no longer be:

"What investment strategy should I use?"

It may instead become:

"What retirement challenge am I trying to solve?"

Understanding the retirement challenge is often more valuable than understanding any individual investment strategy.



Educational series

This paper forms part of the Retirement Portfolio Resilience educational series.

Educational Paper	Primary Focus
☒ Dynamic Hedging and Retirement Portfolio Resilience	Institutional risk management and Risk-Pricing Discipline
☒ Sequence of Returns Risk and Retirement Portfolio Resilience	Sequencing-Risk Awareness
☒ Behavioural Survivability and Retirement Portfolio Resilience	Behavioural Survivability
☒ Retirement Portfolio Construction: Pairing Growth with Retirement Portfolio Resilience	Retirement Portfolio Construction and Resilience Across Market Environments

Together, these papers progressively build the evidence base and practical application of Retirement Portfolio Resilience as a framework for the prudent stewardship of retirement capital.

Each paper examines one dimension of retirement investing before integrating the concepts into the broader Retirement Portfolio Resilience framework.

Educational Progression



For further information about the Retirement Portfolio Resilience Framework, including supporting research, educational resources and the complete publication series, visit:

<https://www.gyrostat.com.au/2026-05-29-Retirement-Portfolio-Resilience-Framework-Final.pdf>

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