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Can non life firms generate better investment returns?

Sam Tufts and Ryan Allison
EY





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What are the key themes emerging from the macro-economic environment?



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04

How have GI firms performed with different investment strategies?



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What questions should we ask ourselves to achieve a good return for the appropriate risk in 2018 and beyond?

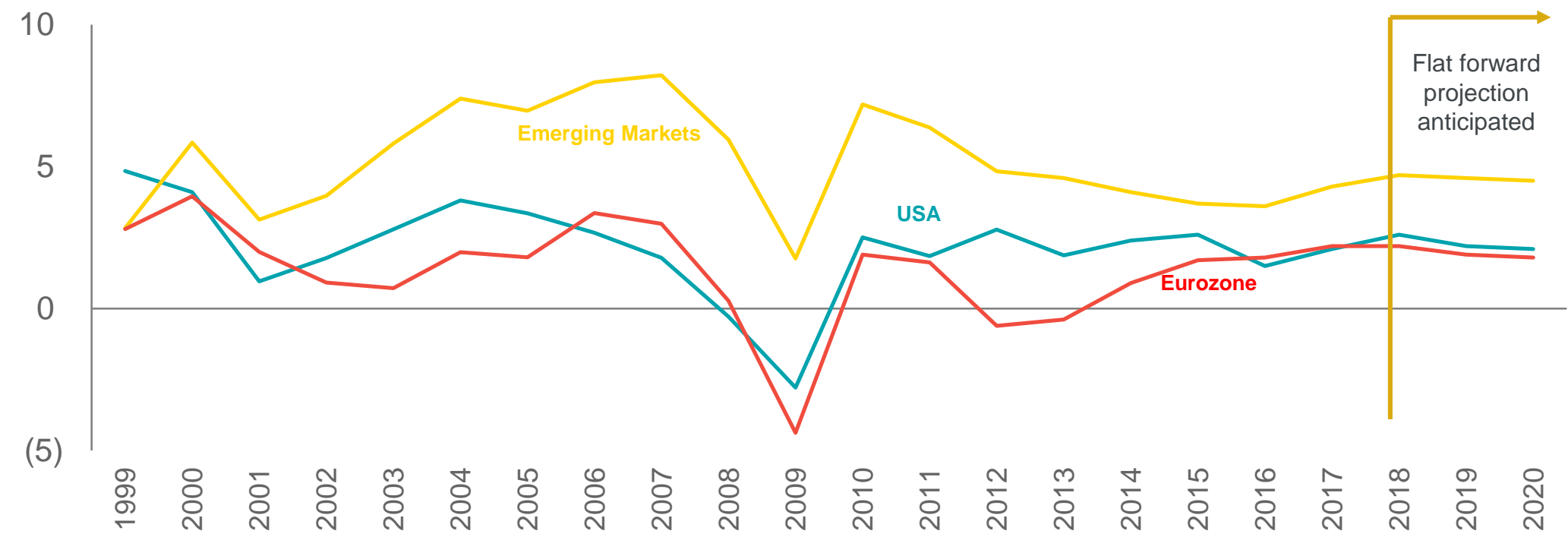


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What are the key themes emerging from the macro-economic environment?

Despite apparent global growth...

GDP % annual change



Source: EY analysis, Oxford Economics



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...investors face an uncertain world with high geographical correlation due to globalisation

US

Growth or slowdown?
Policy shifts on taxes & spending
Potential trade wars

Europe

Rise of populism
Negative yields, mixed growth
Future of EU

Asia

China slowdown?
Korean spotlight
Japan's demographics

What other themes have you observed in financial markets in past 6 – 12 months?

What investment risks do you see as a threat to the insurance industry?



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...investors face an uncertain world with high geographical correlation due to globalisation

Global themes in an increasingly globalised world

Central bank policy driving markets
Inflation (/deflation) concerns
Search for yield – illiquid & alternative assets
Asset class valuations – ‘It’s all expensive’
Signs of deteriorating liquidity conditions
Increased political uncertainty – protectionism & populism
Wage divergence & gig economy
Demographics - genomics & millennials
Climate change, clean energy, ESG
Increasing regulation
Tech, big data, social media, AI & robotics – better for all of us?



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What are the challenges facing insurers' investment portfolios?



There are various internal pressures on investment approach



Risk Takers
CEOs, CFOs, CIOs ?

Risk Reducers
CROs, CCOs?

“Are we an insurer or an investor?”

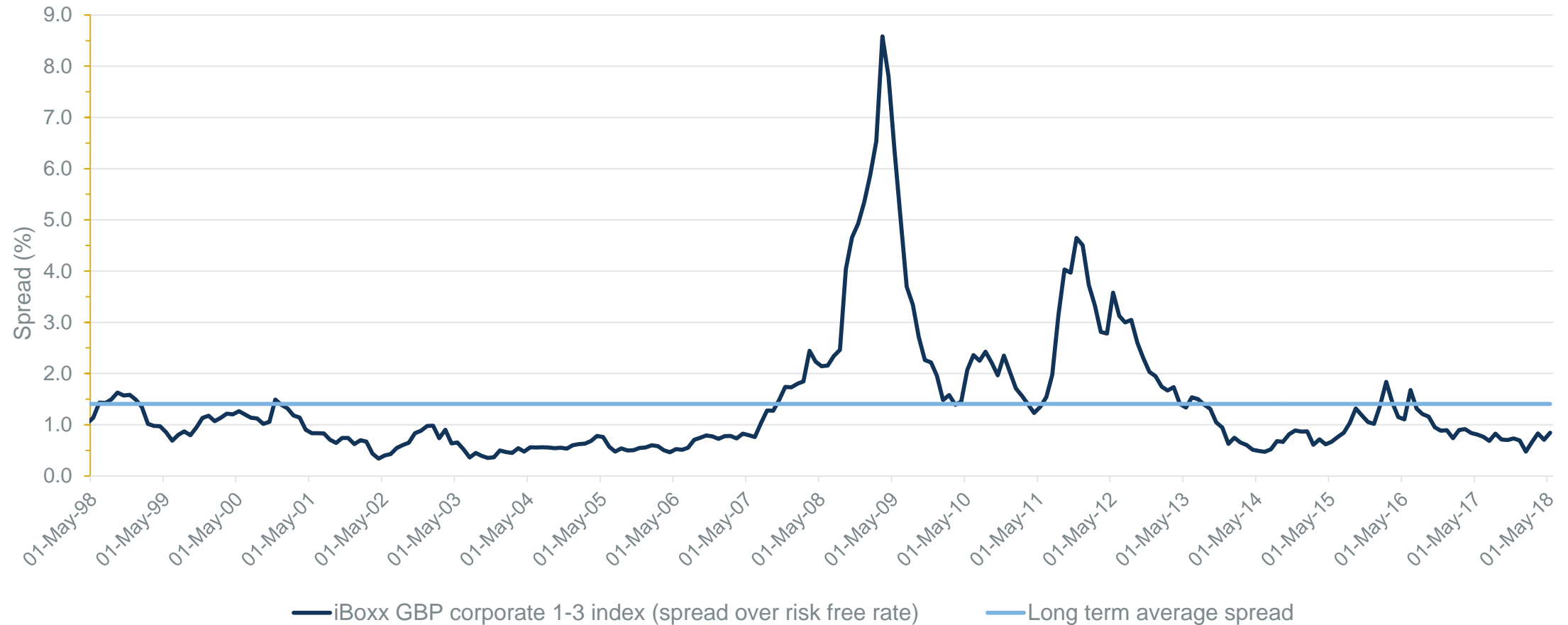
“Is trying to achieve a positive investment return like last year possible?”

“Are we taking unintended risks?”



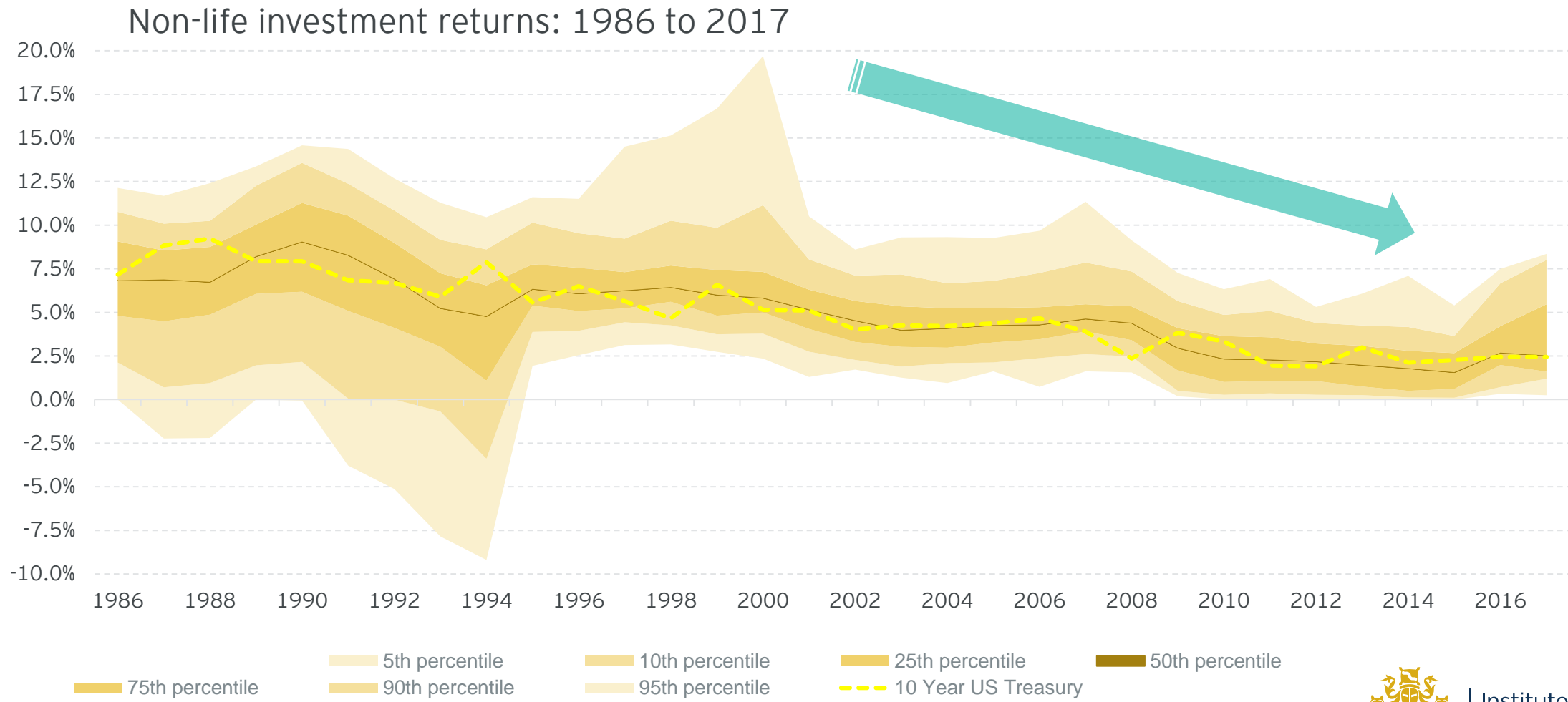
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Spreads are below long term averages



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Whilst there are no ‘free lunches’ or ‘low hanging fruit’





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How do insurers typically manage their investments?

Insurers can adopt a range of different investment strategy approaches

Conservative

Targets <1% and holds traditionally “Core” assets like cash & short duration fixed income to closely match liabilities.

“We’re looking to minimise capital, not lose money and target a conservative return”

Mixed

Targets <2%. Holds “Core” and some “Non Core” assets like diversifying credit, property, absolute return or other alternative strategies.

“We want to make some extra returns for some extra risk”

Innovative

Holds a mix of diversified strategies with an aim to generate risk-adjusted returns in line with business objectives and can react quickly to markets.

“We have an investment strategy and holistically think about risk and return and accept a higher capital charge”

No ‘one size fits all’ or ‘correct’ approach



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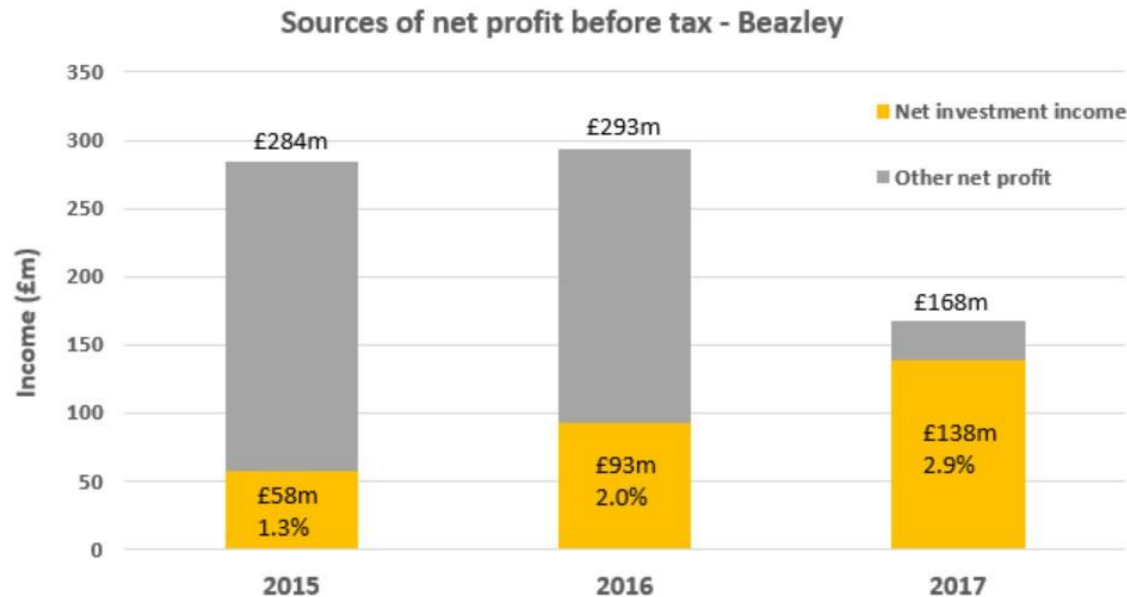


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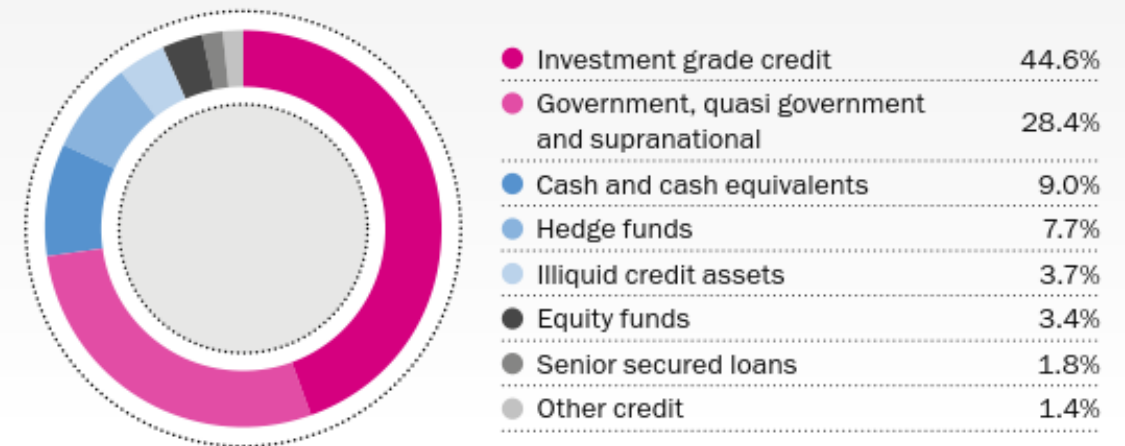
How have non-life firms performed with different investment strategies?



Case study: Beazley



Beazley investment portfolio mix



Stuart Simpson, CIO in 2016: *“In investment management, **conservatism does not mean being slow** off the mark and **decisiveness need not be rash**. Sometimes you need to act quickly and decisively in pursuit of a conservative strategy, to extract additional value or to protect returns”* [Source: 2017 Beazley Annual Report]



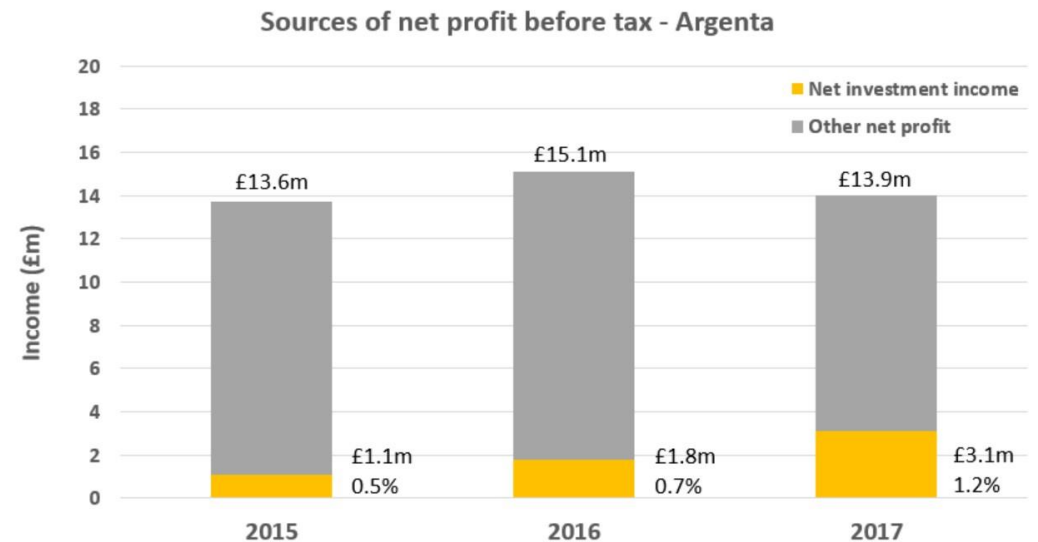
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Case study: Argenta

*“During 2017 Insight Investment Management (Global) Limited (“Insight”) has been responsible for investing the vast majority of the syndicate’s assets within a **fixed income portfolio**. The syndicate’s **Canadian dollar assets** in the regulated trust funds are managed by Lloyd’s treasury within a fixed income portfolio. The returns achieved on these portfolios are measured with reference to appropriate benchmarks.”*

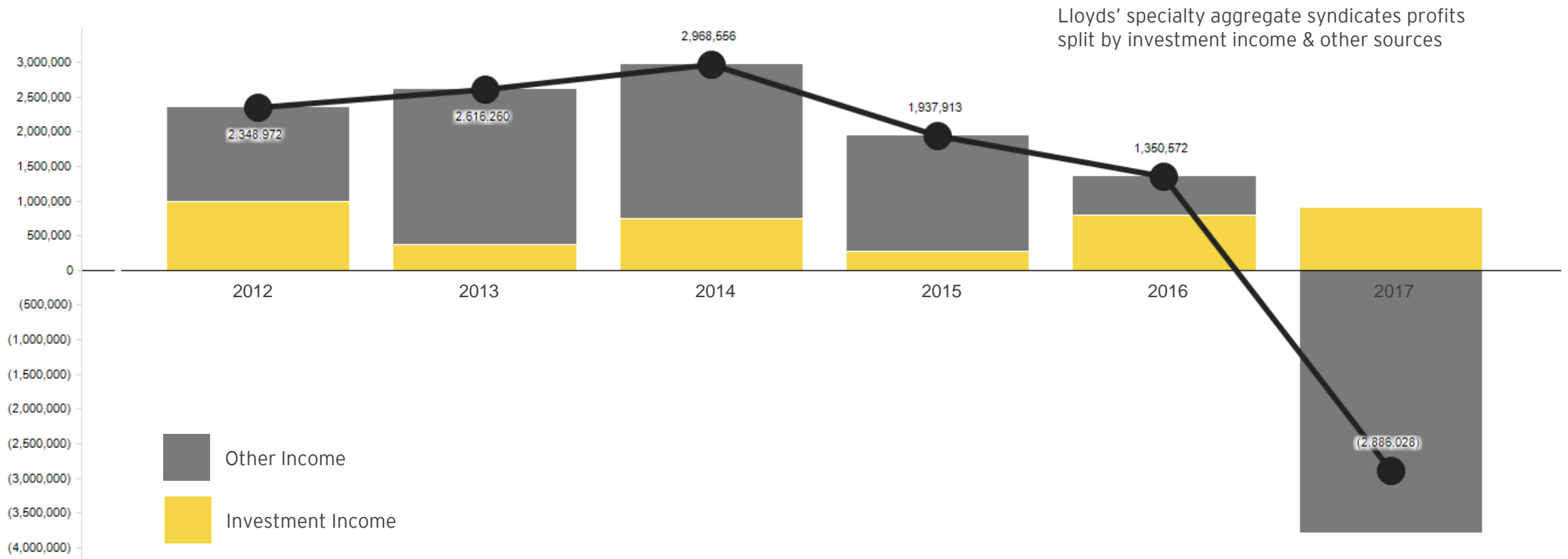
*“In addition to the fixed income portfolios Insight also managed a separate portfolio of **multi asset absolute return fund** within a UCITS structure. Initially this represented approximately **18% of the syndicates assets** although it was reduced closer to 14% by the year end. The objective of this asset class is to optimise investment returns consistent with capital preservation and liquidity, within regulatory constraints, whilst using assets that give diversification from the fixed income portfolio.”*

Source: 2017 Argenta Annual Report



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...and non-life investment income is becoming increasingly important

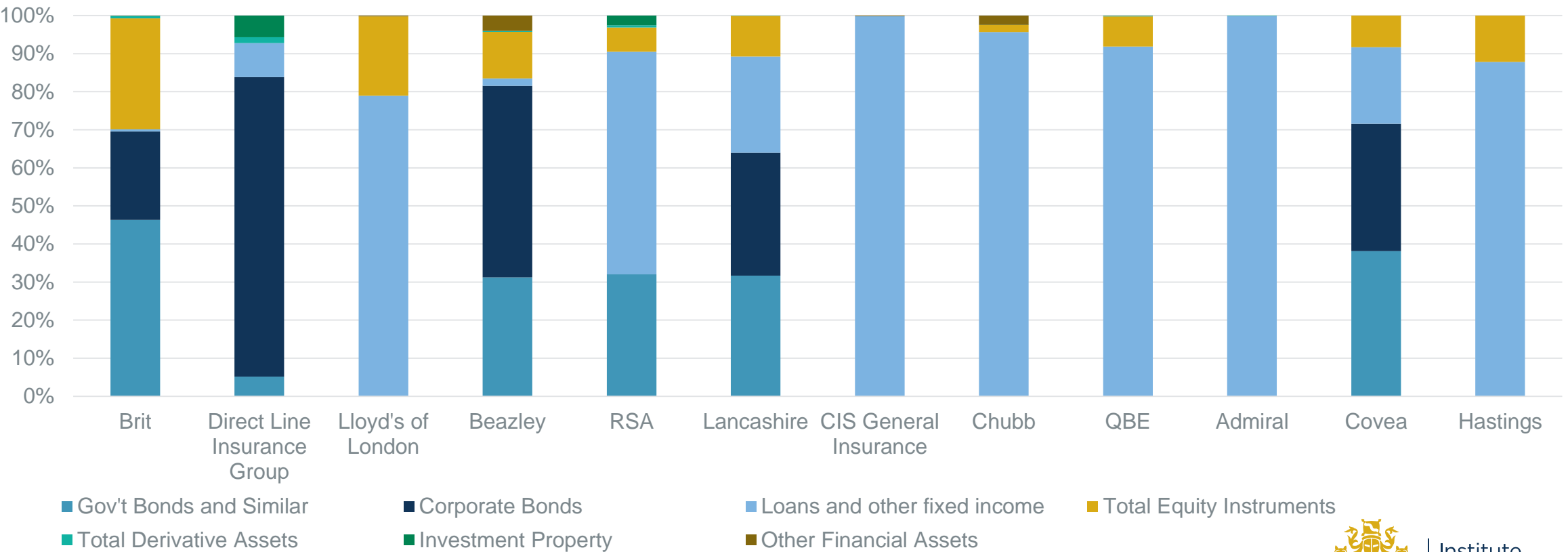


Source: 2017 Lloyds Syndicate Data



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Varying asset allocation leads to varying investment return outcomes



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**What questions should we ask ourselves
to achieve a good return for the
appropriate risk in 2018 and beyond?**

What questions should we ask ourselves to achieve good returns for the appropriate risk in 2018 and beyond?

1



Investment
strategy

Are we targeting
the right
objectives?

2



Investment risk

Is our investment
risk appetite
appropriate?

3



Investment
visualisation

Can we create MI
to better
understand our
investments?



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Questions

Comments

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Thank you

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