London Market Monitor - 31 May 2019

Data sources: Bloomberg; Barclays; EIOPA; Oxford-Man Institute; ONS; Milliman FRM

Milliman

Market Price Monitor

Local Equity Markets

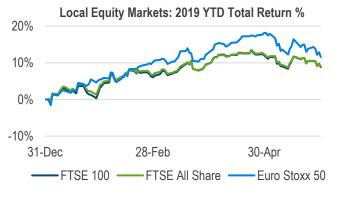
- Equity markets saw material declines and increased volatility in May, with global politics being the main driver, as trade tensions between US and China escalated, and the risk of Brexit without a trade deal increased.
- The FTSE 100 posted a loss of 2.9% as the UK Prime Minister Theresa May announced her resignation after failing to gain support for her proposed plan for Brexit.
- The Euro Stoxx 50 index had a poor performance in May, posting a loss of 5.5%.

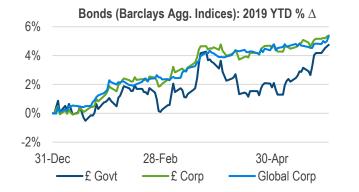
Global Equity Markets

- Political uncertainties were also felt around the globe, as the US, Japan and the Emerging markets all suffered losses in excess of 6%.
- Year-to-date returns remain positive for 2019 despite the weak performance in May.

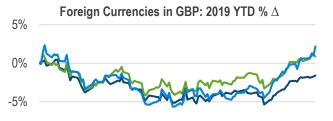
Bond/FX Markets

- While equity markets performed poorly in May, the bond markets saw better returns as investors opted for safer investments.
- UK government bonds posted a gain of 2.9% and Sterling corporate bonds gained 0.8%.
- GBP performed poorly against all its major counterparts, losing 6.2% against the Japanese Yen. Whilst USD and EUR gained 3.2% and 2.8% against the British currency.











Total Returns as of May 31, 2019												
	FTSE 100	FTSE All Share	Euro Stoxx 50	US (S&P)	Japan (Topix)	Em/Mkts (MSCI)	£ Govt	£ Corp	Global Corp	EUR in GBP	USD in GBP	JPY in GBP
1 Month	-2.9%	-3.0%	-5.5%	-6.4%	-6.5%	-7.3%	2.9%	0.8%	0.7%	2.8%	3.2%	6.2%
3 Month	2.7%	2.3%	1.3%	-0.7%	-4.9%	-4.5%	4.6%	3.4%	2.8%	3.0%	5.0%	8.0%
1 Year	-2.5%	-3.2%	-1.0%	3.8%	-11.4%	-8.7%	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%	0.7%	5.2%	5.7%
YTD	8.8%	9.0%	11.6%	10.7%	2.4%	4.1%	4.7%	5.4%	5.3%	-1.6%	0.9%	2.2%



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Solvency II Monitor - Rates

Risk Free Rates

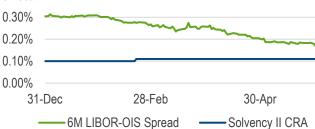
- The Solvency II GBP risk free rates saw material declines in May at all terms. The 5, 10, 20 and 30-year GBP rates decreased by more than 20 basis points by the end of the month. The rates are now lower than those observed in the last four guarter-ends.
- The EUR risk free rates also saw similar decreases especially in the medium terms, as the 10-year and 20year rates decreased by 18 and 20 basis points, respectively.
- EUR long-term rates are approaching the record low levels seen in 2016.

Credit Risk Adjustment

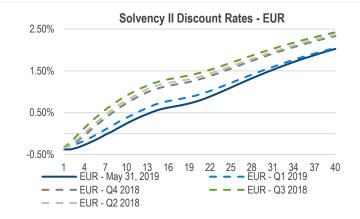
 Both GBP and EUR CRAs remained the same as April, at 11 and 10 basis points respectively.

2.50% 1.50% 0.50% -0.50% 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 28 31 34 37 40 GBP - May 31, 2019 - GBP - Q1 2019 - - - GBP - Q4 2018 - - - GBP - Q3 2018 - - GBP - Q2 2018 Swap Credit Risk and Solvency II CRA - GBP 0.50% 0.40%

Solvency II Discount Rates - GBP



Change in GBP Discount and CRA (bps)									
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30	CRA			
Since Q1 2019	-7	-10	-10	-9	-7	0			
Since Q4 2018	-21	-35	-34	-29	-27	1			
Since Q3 2018	-12	-50	-57	-53	-47	1			
Since Q2 2018	-1	-36	-43	-39	-34	1			



Swap Credit Risk and Solvency II CRA - EUR								
0.50%	•		•					
0.40%								
0.30%								
0.20%								
0.10%								
0.00%								
31-	Dec	28-Feb	30-Apr					
-	—— 3M L	BOR-OIS Spread						

Change in EUR Discount and CRA (bps)									
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30	CRA			
Since Q1 2019	-5	-11	-14	-15	-8	0			
Since Q4 2018	-5	-30	-49	-51	-40	0			
Since Q3 2018	-4	-49	-67	-66	-52	0			
Since Q2 2018	-3	-36	-55	-57	-44	0			



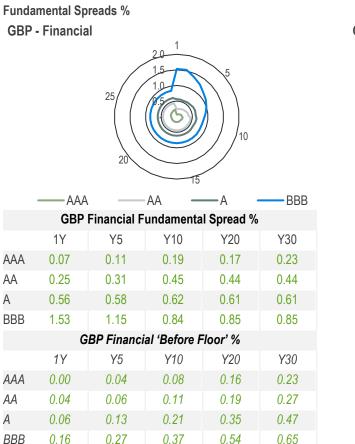
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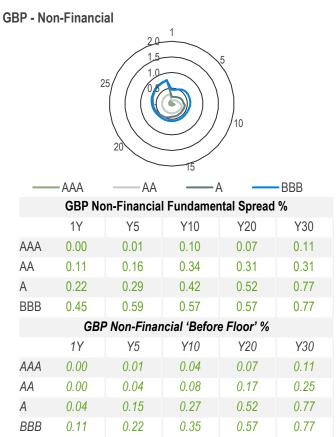
Data sources: Bloomberg; Barclays; EIOPA; Oxford-Man Institute; ONS; Milliman FRM

Solvency II Monitor - Spreads

Fundamental Spreads

- The fundamental spread data shown is for end of April.
- There were no material changes compared to the end March.





The **Solvency II risk-free discount rates** are based on applying the Smith-Wilson Extrapolation to LIBOR swap rates sourced from Bloomberg (current curve is for 31/05/19) and applying the Credit Risk Adjustment as defined in the Technical Specs.

The **Credit Risk Adjustment** is a component of the risk-free discount curve defined by EIOPA. It is calculated from actual experience in the 'LIBOR-OIS' spread (3 months for EUR, 6 months for GBP), and is bounded between 0.10 and 0.35. We show actual LIBOR-OIS spread levels and the defined CRA, for both GBP and EUR.

EIOPA fundamental spreads show the credit spread corresponding to the risk of default or downgrading of an asset. This is shown here across financial and nonfinancial assets, credit quality steps 0-3 and durations of 1-30 years. The data is provided by EIOPA and as of 30/04/19. **Fundamental spread** = maximum (probability of default + cost of downgrade; 35% of long-term average spread). In the tables we show the '**before floor**' measure = probability of default + cost of downgrade.

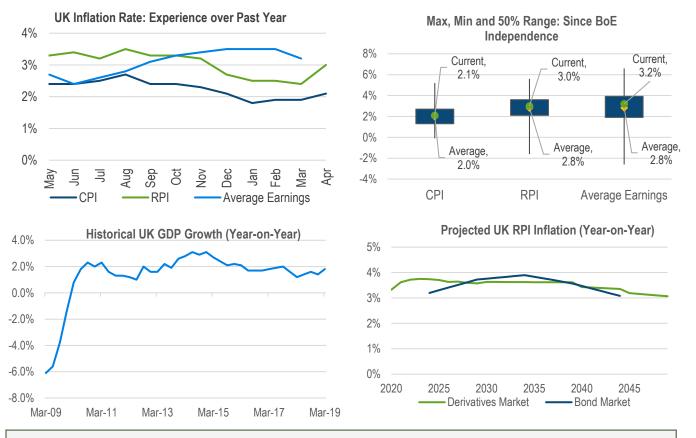


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UK Inflation Monitor

- Both CPI and RPI inflation measures for the UK saw an increase in April.
- CPI increased by 20 basis points to 2.1%, whereas RPI had a 60 basis point increase to 3%.
- According to the ONS: "Rising energy prices and air fares, which were influenced by the timing of Easter, produced the largest upward contributions... The largest, offsetting, downward contribution came from across a range of recreational and cultural items".
- Average Earnings in March declined to 3.2% from their previous reading of 3.5%.
- The market implied projected RPI remains largely unchanged.
- The UK GDP (YoY) in the first quarter increased by 40 basis points to 1.8%.



House of Lords' Report

 There has been no further correspondents from the UK government and UK Statistics Authority on the matter since the last report.

Historical year-on-year inflation rate is assessed by the % change on:

- Consumer Price Index (CPI) measuring the monthly price of a basket of consumer goods and services
- Retail Price Index (RPI) similar to CPI, but the main difference due the addition of mortgage payments, council tax and other housing costs
- Average Earnings measuring the average total weekly employee remuneration over the previous 3 months.

Projection year-on-year inflation rate is the forward rate calculated from market data:

- Derivatives Market View constructed from zero coupon inflation par swap rates against the RPI index at various tenors
- Bond Market View constructed from the difference between the nominal rates implied by the conventional gilts and the real rates implied by the index-linked (RPI) gilts.

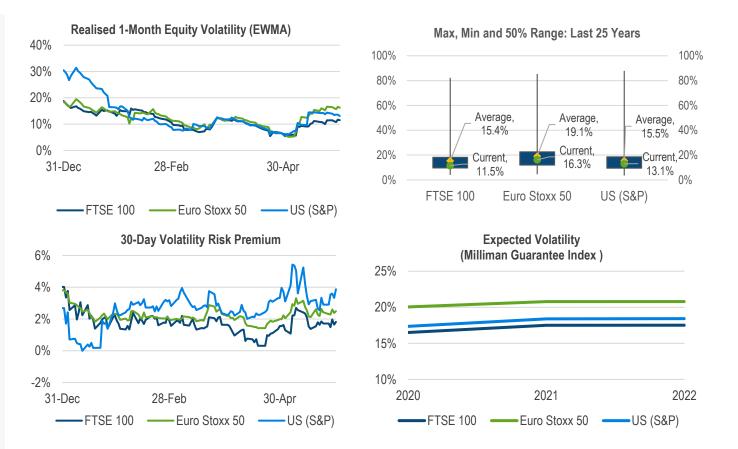


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Volatility and Hedging Cost Monitor

- Volatility increased during May across all developed markets, on the back of political uncertainties.
- The realised volatility went back above 10% for UK, European and US equities.
- FTSE 100 and Euro Stoxx 50 posted a realised volatility of 11.5% and 16.3% at month-end, respectively.
- Similarly, volatility risk premiums for European, UK and US equities increased in May. The premiums spiked at the start of the month and ended the month at 2.5% and 1.8% for Euro Stoxx 50 and FTSE100.
- S&P 500 volatility risk premium reached 5.4% at the start of the month and ended the month at 3.9%.



Actual realised equity volatility is measured by the weighted standard deviation of 1 month daily index change. The Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA) methodology places more importance to the recent returns in the calculation of the volatility.

Volatility Risk Premium is estimated as the difference between 30-day implied volatility and projected realised volatility (on data from the Oxford-Man Institute). This reflects the additional cost of hedging from purchasing a basket of options, in comparison to managing a dynamic delta hedge with futures (ignoring rolling transaction costs).

Expected realised volatility is an intermediate result from the <u>Milliman Guarantee Index™ (MGI)</u>, which provides volatility parameters for variable annuity guarantee (VA) valuation and risk management. The levels shown are on an expected basis, and do not reflect any risk adjustment.



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