London Market Monitor - 31 December 2019

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



Market Price Monitor

Local Equity Markets

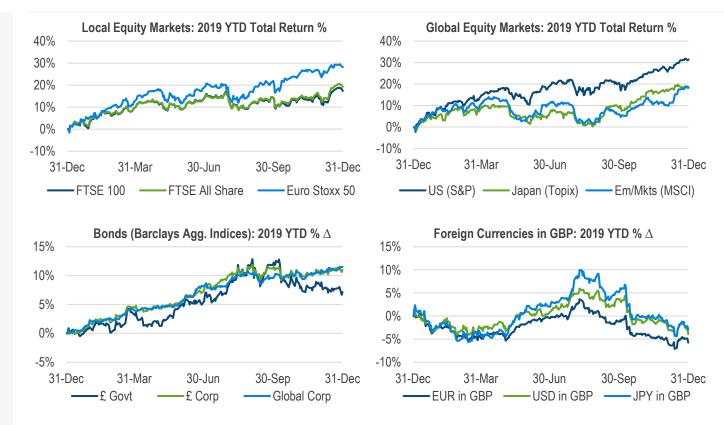
- European equity markets continued their positive performance in December, as a "phase one" trade deal agreement was reached between the US and China.
- The FTSE 100 ended the month up 2.8%, as the conservative party managed to secure a large majority in the UK elections. The index ended the year up 17.3%.
- The Euro Stoxx 50 index gained 1.2% in December, up by 28.2% for the year.

Global Equity Markets

- Emerging markets outperformed their developed economies counterparts in December, with the MSCI index yielding an impressive 7.5% for the month.
- The S&P 500 gained 3% during the month, with the index ending the year up by 31.5%
- Japanese equities ended the month up 1.4%.

Bond/FX Markets

- The British government bond index was down for the third consecutive month, losing 1.5%.
- The British corporate bond index ended the month flat while its global counterpart gained 0.9%.
- The Pound had a strong performance, as it returned 2.5% against the US Dollar, 1.7% against the Japanese Yen and 0.6% against the Euro.



Total Returns as of December 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	2.8%	3.3%	1.2%	3.0%	1.4%	7.5%	-1.5%	0.1%	0.9%	-0.6%	-2.5%	-1.7%
3 Month	2.7%	4.2%	5.2%	9.1%	8.6%	11.8%	-4.2%	-0.2%	1.8%	-4.6%	-7.3%	-7.7%
1 Year	17.3%	19.2%	28.2%	31.5%	18.1%	18.4%	7.1%	11.0%	11.5%	-5.8%	-3.9%	-3.0%
YTD	17.3%	19.2%	28.2%	31.5%	18.1%	18.4%	7.1%	11.0%	11.5%	-5.8%	-3.9%	-3.0%



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Solvency II Monitor - Rates

Risk Free Rates

- GBP Solvency II risk-free rates increased at all terms in December.
- The 10 and 20-year GBP risk-free rates increased by 11 basis points. while the 30-year rate increased by 10 basis points.
- European risk-free rates continued to increase at all terms for the fourth consecutive month.
- The medium and longer-term EUR risk-free rates saw the biggest increase as the 10 and 20-year rates increased by 16 basis points, while the 30-year risk-free rates increased by 13 basis points.
- Rate levels at year-end remained materially lower than those at the start of 2019, however the recent increase has seen them reach levels last observed in Q2 2019.

Credit Risk Adjustment

GBP and EUR CRAs remained unchanged at 11 and 10 basis points, respectively.

Since Q4 2018

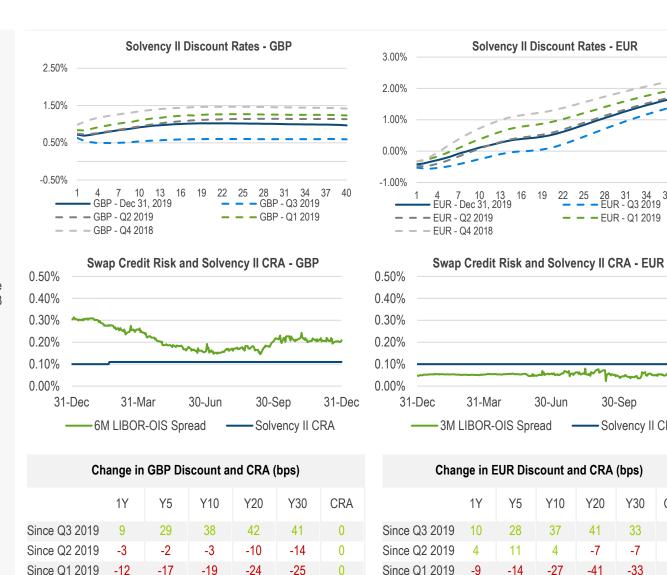
-27

-43

-43

-44

-45





Since Q4 2018

-33

-61

-78

30-Sep

- Solvency II CRA

Y30

-7

-33

-65

31-Dec

CRA

0

0

0

0

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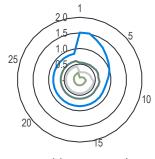
Solvency II Monitor - Spreads

Fundamental Spreads

- The fundamental spread data shown is for the end of November.
- There were no material changes since the last report.

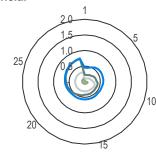
Fundamental Spreads % GBP - Financial

AAA



GBP Financial Fundamental Spread %										
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30					
AAA	0.07	0.11	0.19	0.18	0.23					
AA	0.24	0.31	0.45	0.44	0.44					
Α	0.55	0.58	0.62	0.61	0.61					
BBB	1.51	1.15	0.84	0.85	0.85					
GBP Financial 'Before Floor' %										
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30					
AAA	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.23					
AA										
AA	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.19	0.27					
A	0.04 0.06	0.06 0.13	0.11 0.21	0.19 0.34	0.27 0.47					

GBP - Non-Financial



BBB

GBP Non-Financial Fundamental Spread %									
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30				
AAA	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.07	0.11				
AA	0.11	0.16	0.34	0.31	0.31				
Α	0.22	0.28	0.42	0.52	0.75				
BBB	0.45	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.76				
GBP Non-Financial 'Before Floor' %									
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30				
AAA	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.11				
AA	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.17	0.25				
Α	0.04	0.15	0.27	0.52	0.75				
BBB	0.11	0.22	0.35	0.56	0.76				

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 31/12/19) 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 non-financial assets, credit quality steps 0-3 and durations of 1-30 years. The data is provided by EIOPA and as of 30/11/19. **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.



BBB

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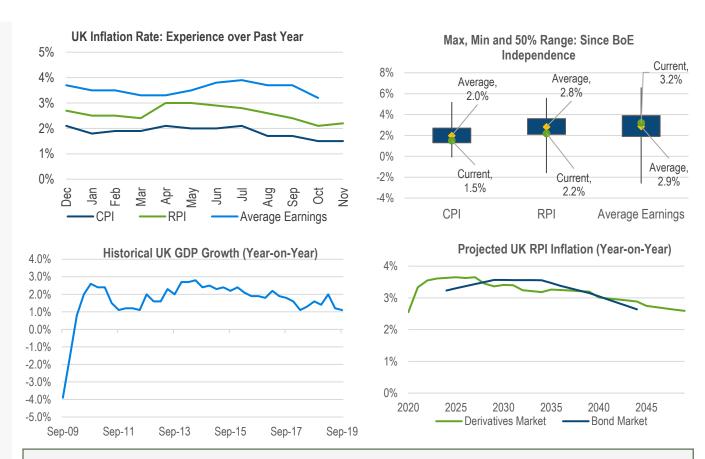
Data sources: Bloomberg; Barclays; EIOPA; Oxford-Man Institute; ONS; Milliman FRM

UK Inflation Monitor

- CPI inflation remained unchanged in November.
- RPI inflation measure increased by 10 basis to 2.2% in November.
- According to the ONS: "The largest contribution came from housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. The largest downward contribution came from accommodation services and tobacco. The largest offsetting upward contributions came from food, and recreation and culture"
- UK average earnings for September were revised up by 10 basis points to 3.7%. The October reading was lower by 50 basis points at 3.2%.
- UK's third quarter GDP was revised higher by 10 basis points to 1.1%.

House of Lords' Report

Concluded for now – awaiting debate.



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.

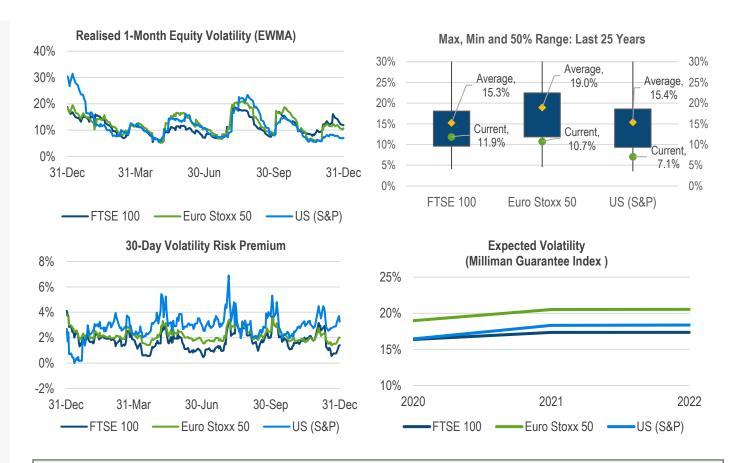


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Volatility and Hedging Cost Monitor

- Realised volatility in December was higher than the previous month, but still remains materially lower than historical averages.
- The FTSE 100 and the Euro Stoxx 50 indices had realised volatilities of 11.9% and 10.7% at month-end. While the S&P 500 realised volatility stood at 7.1% by the end of the month.
- The volatility risk premium for the FTSE 100 decreased in December, ending the month at 1.4%.
- Volatility risk premiums for EuroStoxx 50 and the S&P 500 indices were unchanged at month-end, with their volatility risk premiums standing at 2% and 3.3%, respectively.



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 Milliman Guarantee Index (MGI), 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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