

Insurer Investment Concerns and Solutions

March 30th, 2023



2 years Cost-of-living crisis Natural disasters and extreme weather events Geoeconomic confrontation Failure to mitigate climate change Erosion of social cohesion and societal polarization Large-scale environmental damage incidents Failure of climate change adaptation Widespread cybercrime and cyber insecurity Natural resource crises Large-scale involuntary migration

Trends

Impact long-term strategic positioning

Trends vs Reactions



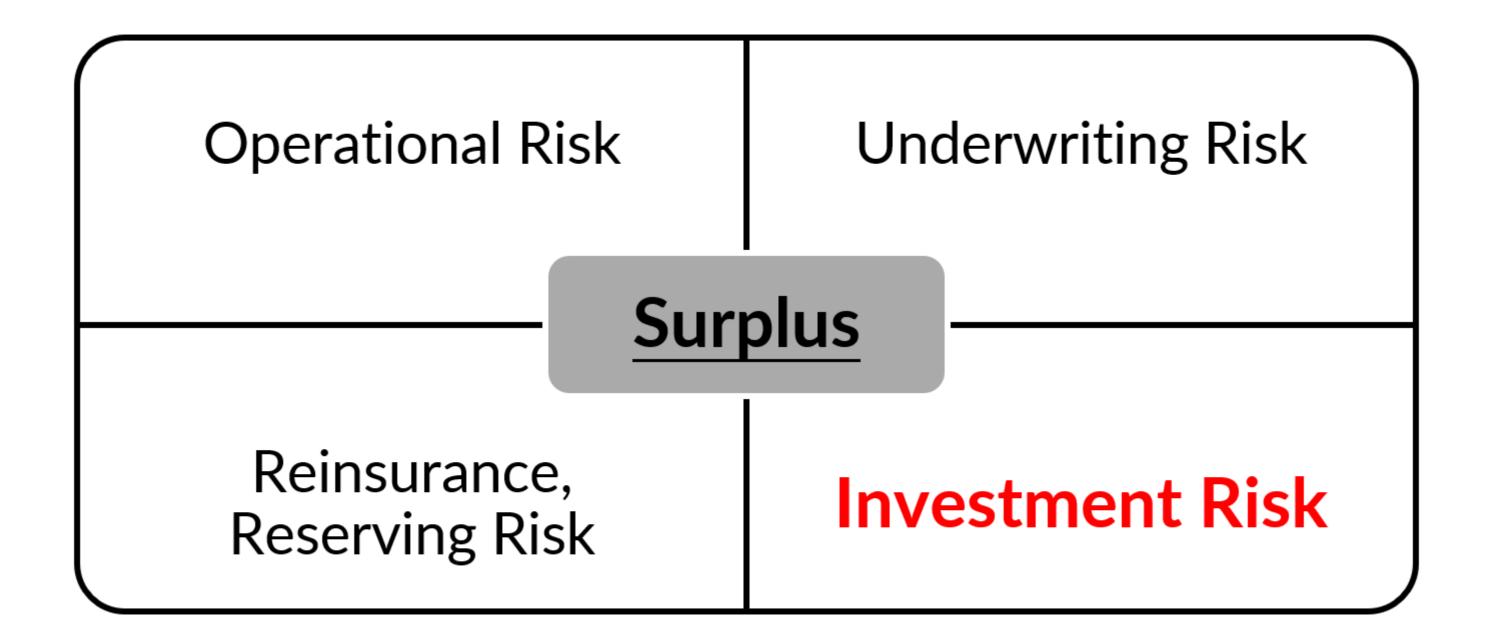
Reactions

FED policy drives economic and market headlines and... "noise"



"Federal Reserve, People, Inflation"
Al Generated

Surplus



Adequate surplus level?

Importance of liquidity / yield-driven returns to mitigate surplus volatility?

Provide comfort for reinsurance long-term, how?

Key Concerns and Solutions

Liquidity

Asset Valuations

Asset Allocation

Liquidity

Concern & Solution #1

AM Best Commentary...

Our Insight, Your Advantage™

March 14, 2023

Silicon Valley Bank Collapse Highlights Critical Lessons for the Insurance Industry

The ramifications could be more significant for insurers' equity portfolios

Alaam Kan Alaatin

Principal Takeaways

- The Silicon Valley Bank collapse highlights the critical importance of enterprise risk management, asset/liability management, and liquidity profiles—especially for annuity writers in a rising interest rate environment.
- Issues related to D&O may emerge if the FDIC and other shareholders put the board and executive management under examination.

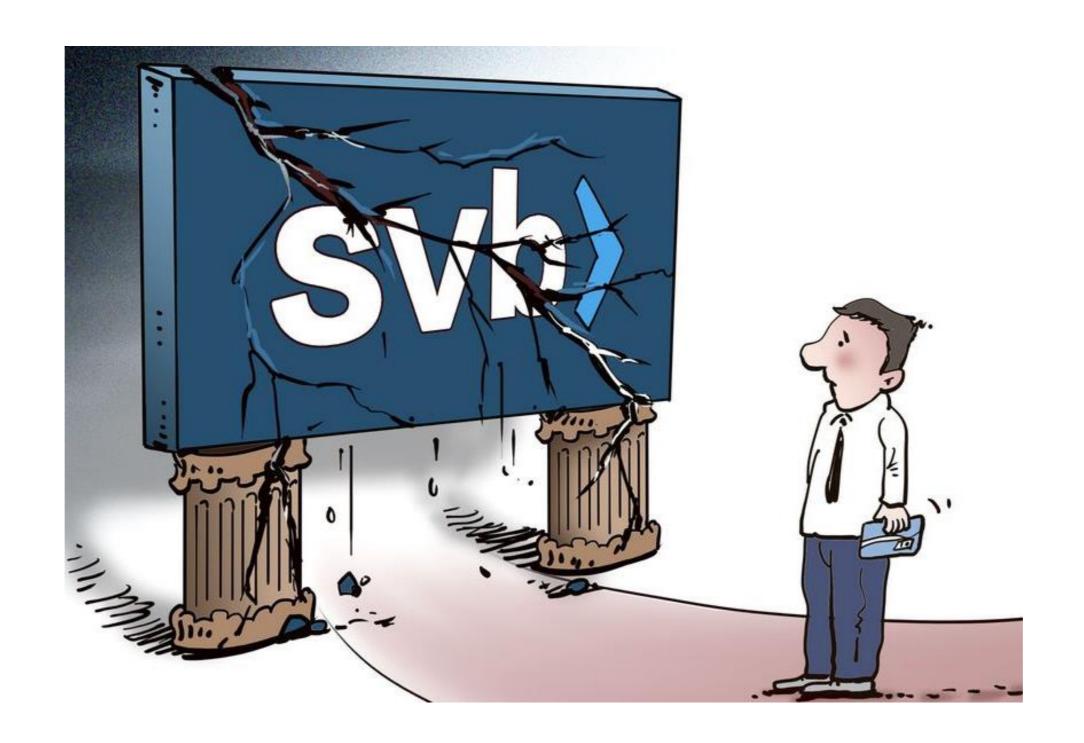
The failure of Silicon Valley Bank, along with the recent shutdown of Silvergate Bank by regulators, has impacted several banks. The ramifications for insurers' equity portfolios could be more significant than for bondholdings, as some major bank stocks have already lost significant value. Five US insurers have equity exposures concentrated in the bank and trusts sector greater than their capital, and 17 have exposures totaling at least half their capital (**Exhibit 1**).

Banks vs Insurers

Banks Insurers Institutional Interconnected Stand alone operator interconnectedness Asset/Liability matching ST deposits -> LT Loans Maturity transformation Withdrawable at Will Not Callable at Will Liquidity risk Highly Levered & Must Not as highly levered & Absorption of systemic risk Withstand Shocks to avoid capital not for crisis prevention/stabilization contagion

Future Case Study...

What did SVB get wrong, and why liquidity matters for Insurers



Short-Term Reinvestment T-Bills

Maturity	Mid Yield
28 Mar '23	3.78%
04 Apr '23	3.81%
11 Apr '23	3.88%
18 Apr '23	3.89%
25 Apr '23	3.99%
02 May '23	4.14%
01 Jun '23	4.54%
05 Jul '23	4.74%
03 Aug '23	4.69%
07 Sep '23	4.75%

Despite market noise, can manage liquidity in 2023 and get paid for it

What Can We Do?

Operating cash work harder

Operating Cash

Optimize balance being carried earning less than investments Liquidity Portfolio

Liquidity Portfolio

Liquidity backstop that sits in front of investment portfolio Reinvest shorter end of curve

Reinvest Differently

Investment income reinvested <2 years, lowers portfolio duration

FHLB

FHLB

Leverage to add incremental invested assets

What Can We Do?

Understand cash flow schedules

Cash flow targets

Intentional with reinvestment targets for coupons, principal, dividend income, maturities

Improve internal cash flow process

Internal resources

Personnel, tools, internal resources?

Stress Test
Claims
Demands

Stress Test

What would a bad month look like?

Cash held at other pools

Pooled Funds

Pooled investment funds for liquidity

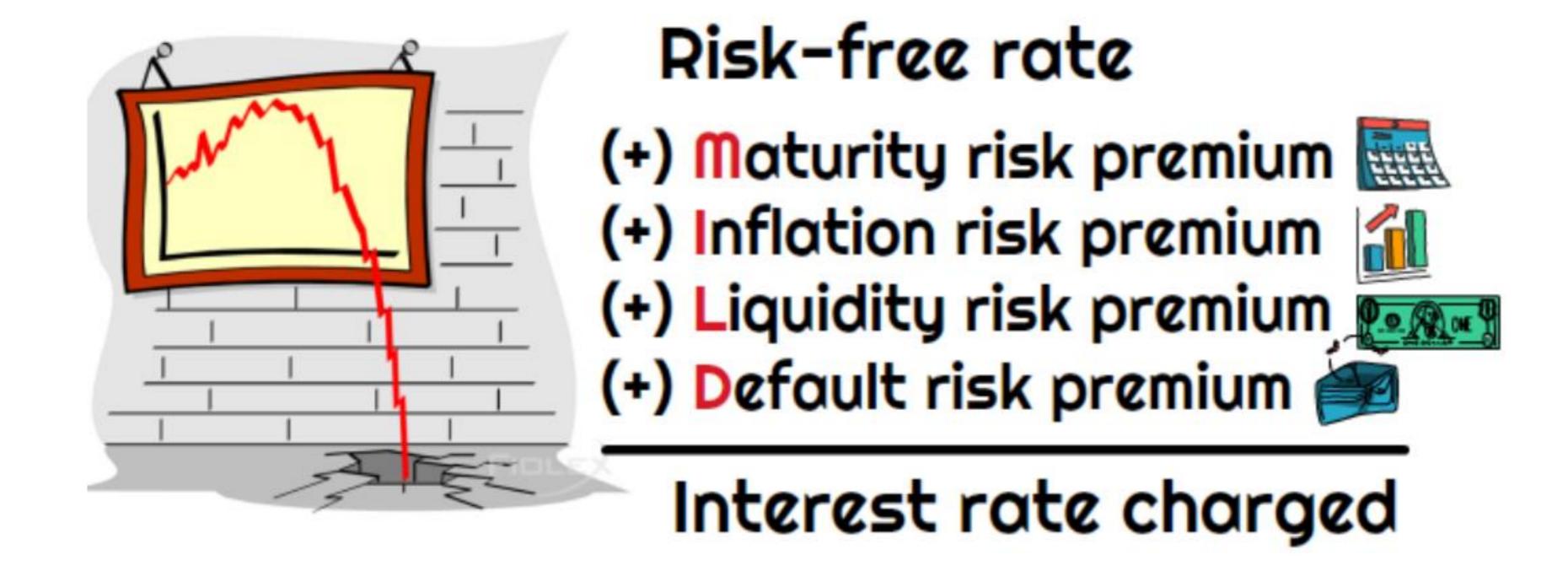
Key Takeaways

- 1)Liquidity concerns are top of mind for regulatory bodies and rating agencies
- 2)Lessons from SVB/bank saga, should make us pause and ask questions
- 3)Despite market noise, can manage liquidity in 2023 and get paid for it
- 4) Higher reinvestment yields are expanding our options on managing liquidity

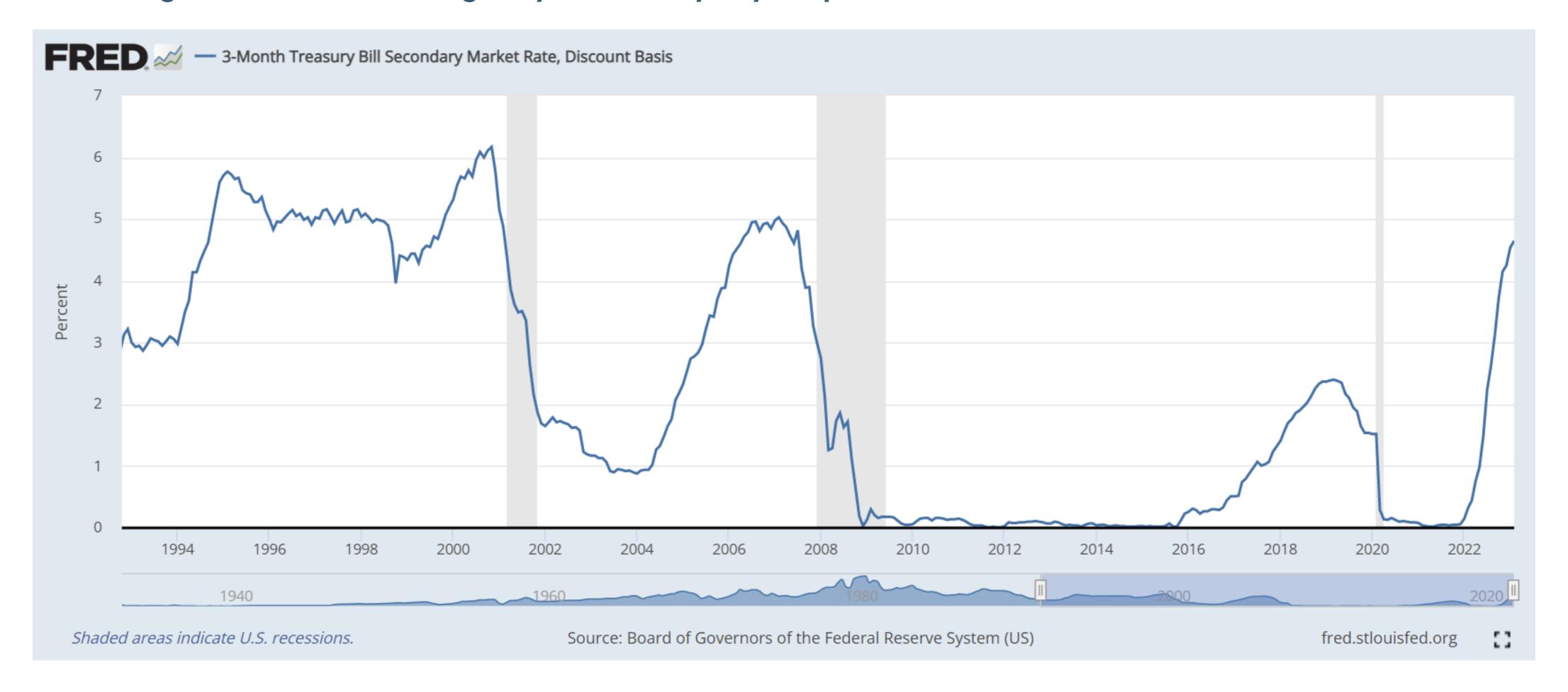
Asset Valuations

Concern & Solution #2

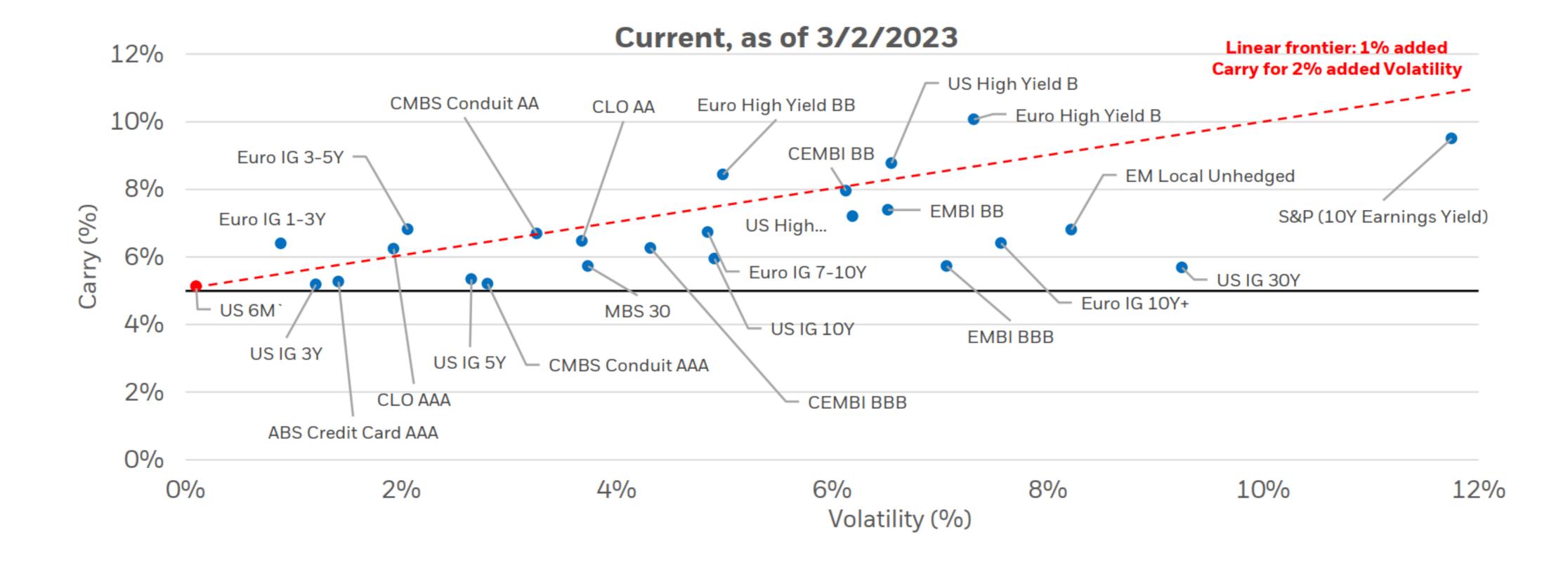
> Your portfolio's market value changes as interest rate premiums change in the market



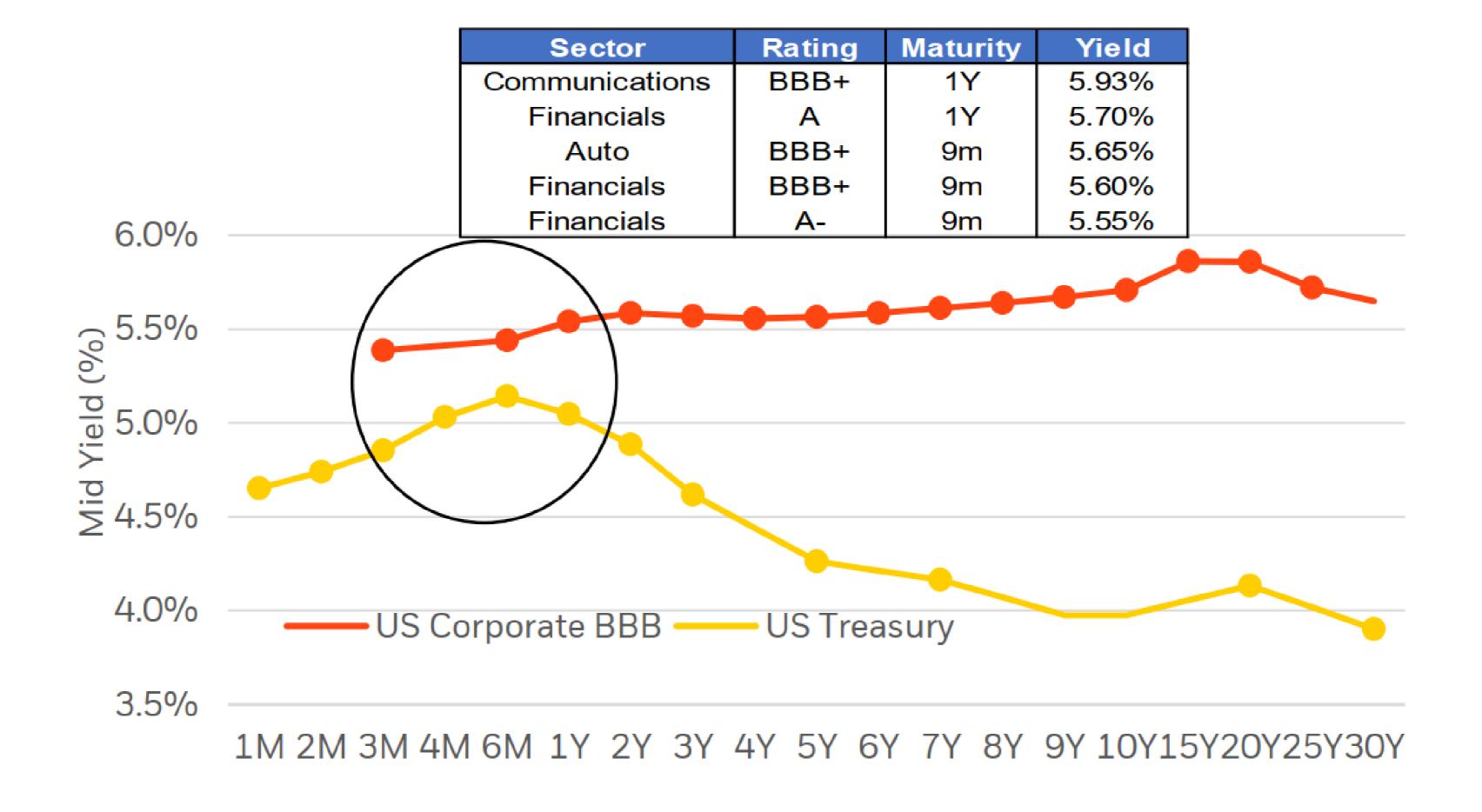
> Largest contributor to higher yields today in your portfolio is the risk-free rate.



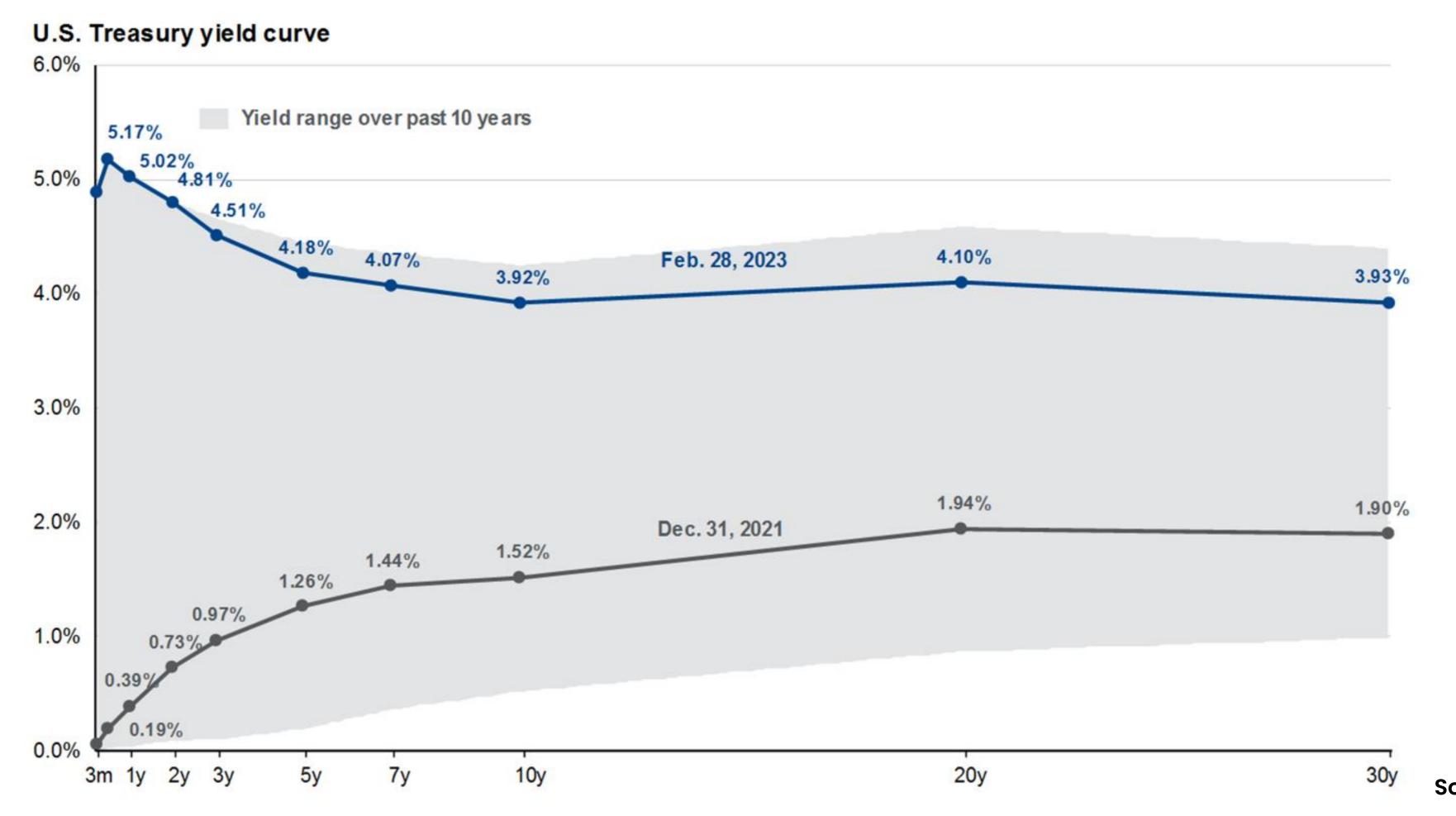
> Higher yields may not be worth the added volatility, relative to cash...



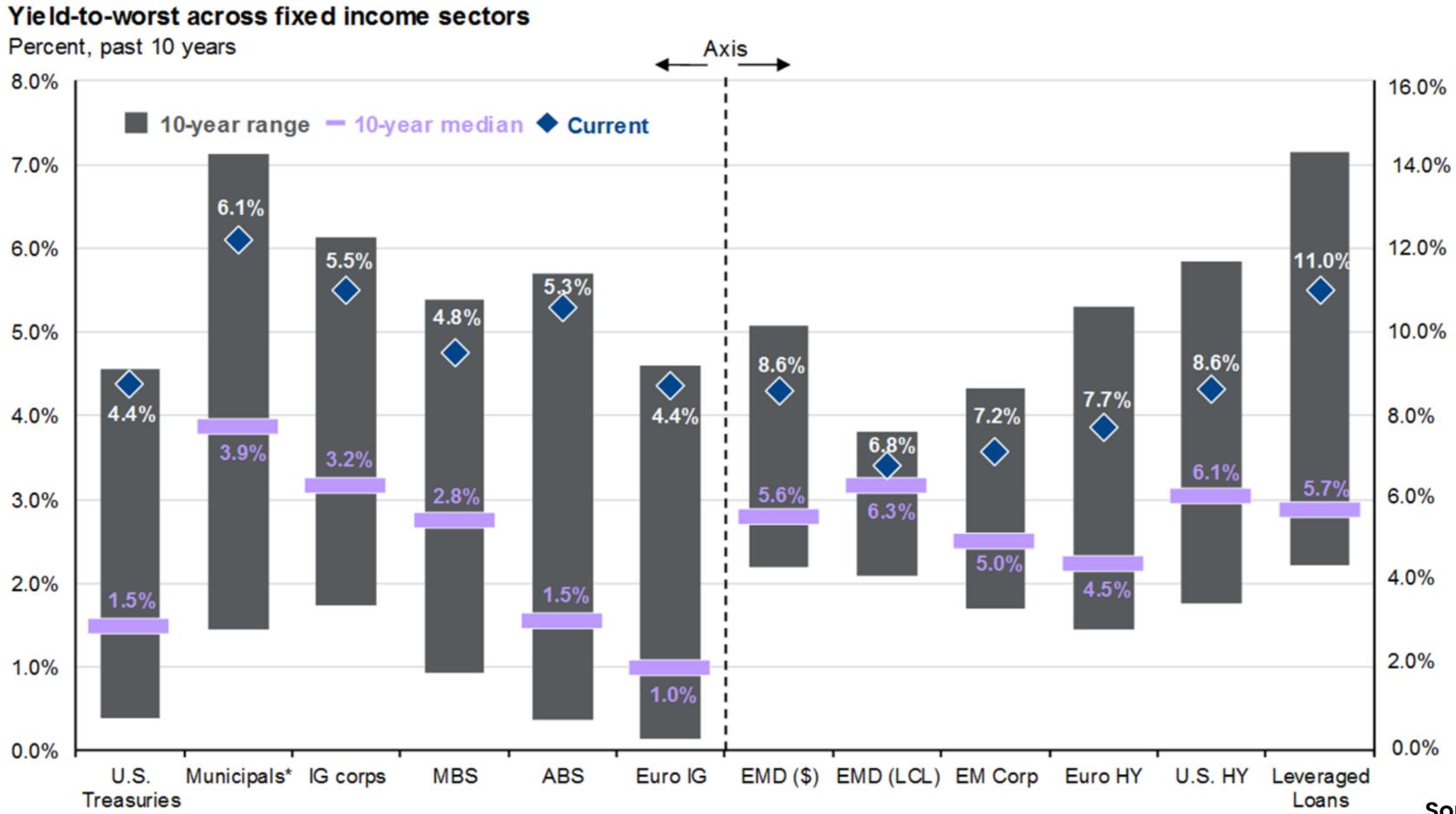
> Cash has changed the current paradigm in how we think about strategy moving forward. As of 3/3/2023, Commercial paper rated A to BBB+ is yielding between 5.5% and 5.9%.



> Inverted yield curve, gives us time to consider long-term options, instead of locking in duration risk...



> Alternatively, reinvesting within your current allocation will "lock in" yields longer term



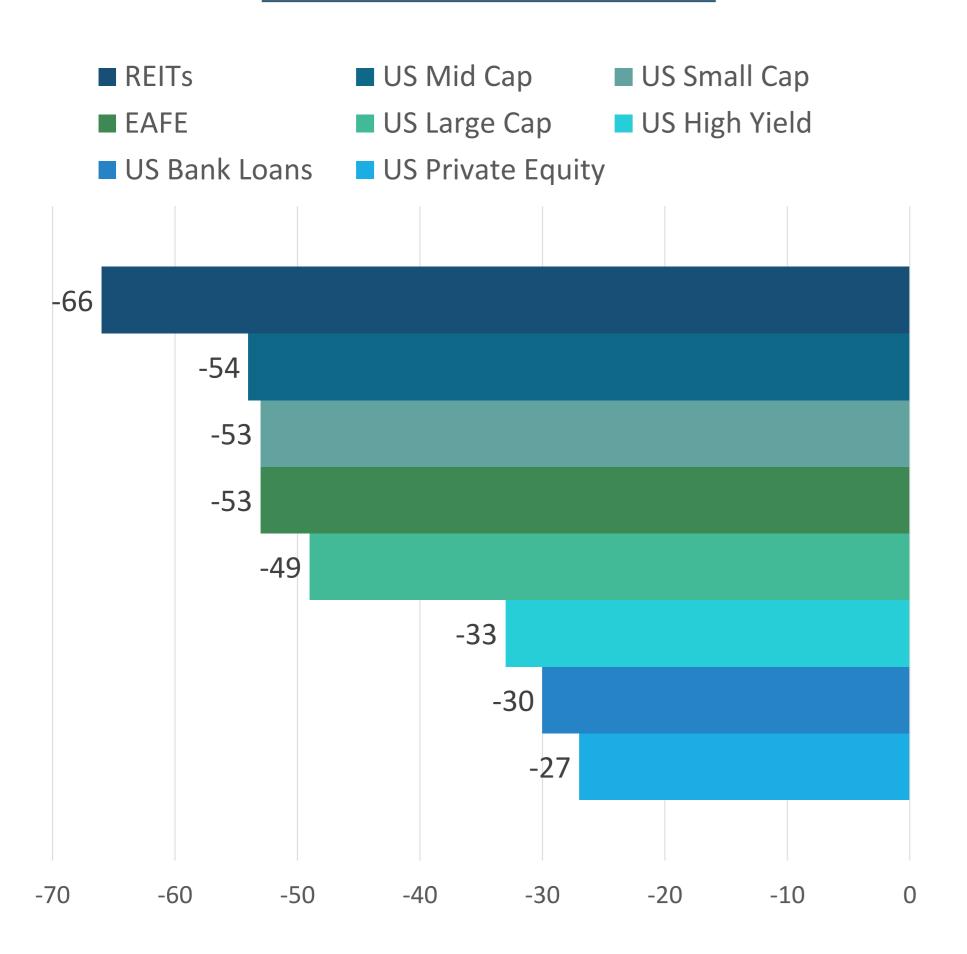
Source: JP Morgan, 2/28/2023

> Valuations in fixed income and equity were painful in 2022.

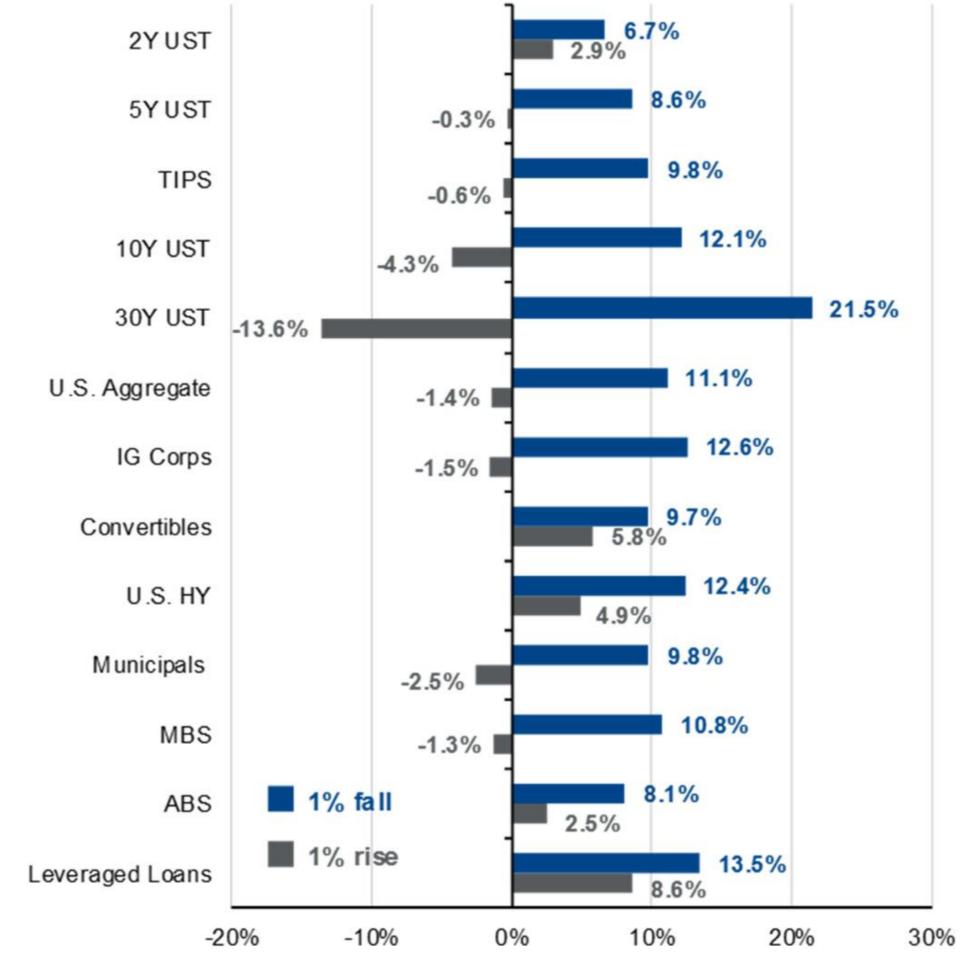


> Our investment horizon gives guidance as we navigate changing yields, relative upside, drawdowns, diversification benefits...

Risk Asset Drawdowns



Interest Rate Risk (Total Return w/ 1% change in rates)



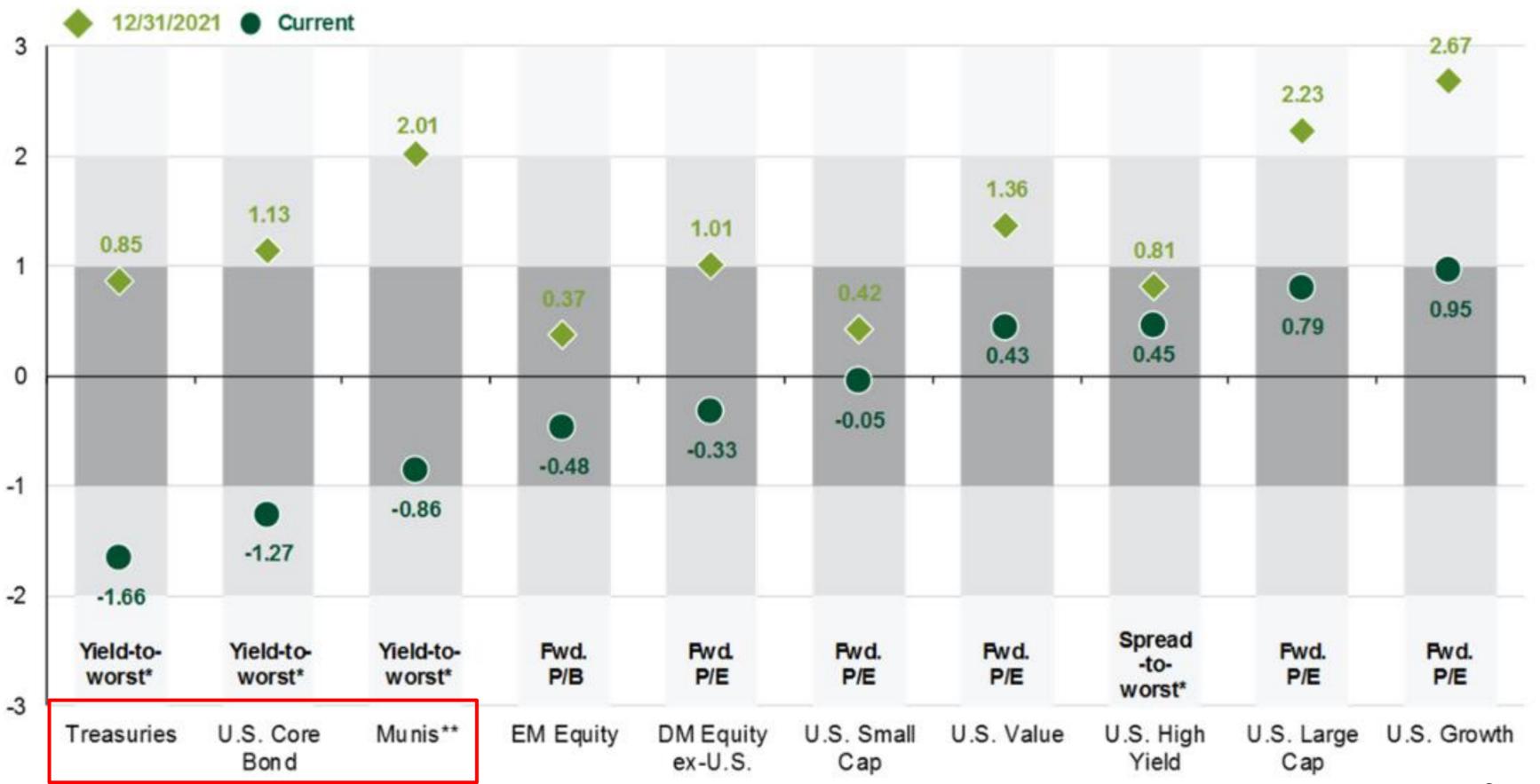
Impact of a 1% rise or fall in interest rates

Source: JP Morgan, 2/28/23

> Relative valuations favor higher quality fixed income

Asset class valuations

Z-scores based on 20-year average valuation measures



Source: JP Morgan, 2/28/2023

What if a new regime takes root, with more frequent positive stock-bond correlations?

More volatile performance

Wider set of potential long-term outcomes

More extreme tail events

Deeper max drawdown

Key Takeaways

- 1) Yield premium driven by increased risk-free rate
- 2)Higher yields may not be worth the added volatility, relative to cash
- 3)Locking in higher yields vs getting paid for staying short, could both be good decisions
- 4) High quality fixed income may look more competitive vs equities
- 5) Equity tilt towards quality and healthy balance sheets

Asset Allocation

Concern & Solution #3

Short-Term vs Long-Term

Short-Term

Headline Noise

Tactical Positioning

Manage Risk Appetite

Long-Term

Trends

New Asset Classes

Strategic Asset Allocation

Industry Trends

> Recognizing trends allows us to make informed strategic decisions within our Asset Allocation and Investment Policy Statement.

Example 1 - Properly account for unexpected liquidity needs due to material increase in illiquid assets across the industry

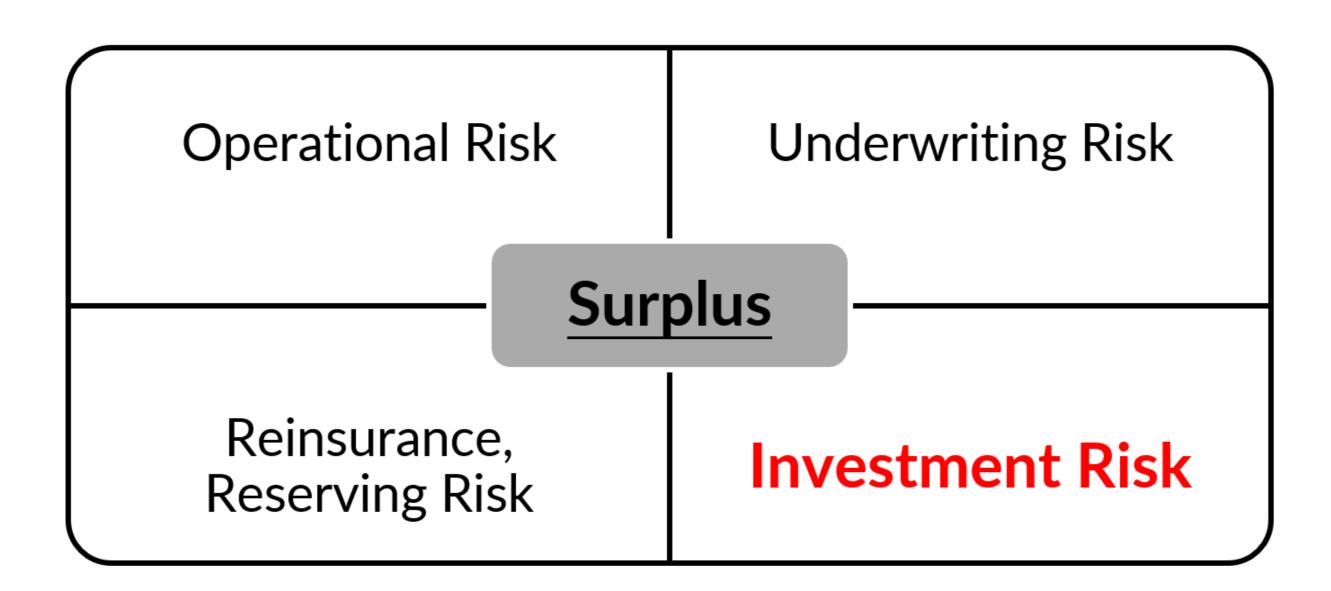
Example 2 - Growth of BBB Credit, variety of securitization, country/regional factors

Example 3 - Asset classes are becoming more accessible

Identify Risks

- 1. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)
- 2. Stress testing, Monte-Carlo, and scenario analysis
- 3. Proactive Management, Board Education, Discussion

Capital Efficiency



- 1) Liquidity Can manage liquidity in 2023 and get paid for it
- 2) Asset Valuations Avoid realizing losses for liquidity needs; higher yields provide options
- 3) Allocation Considerations Tactical issues may not materially impact strategic outlook

Thank you

Questions?