

### Market Price Monitor

#### Local Equity Markets

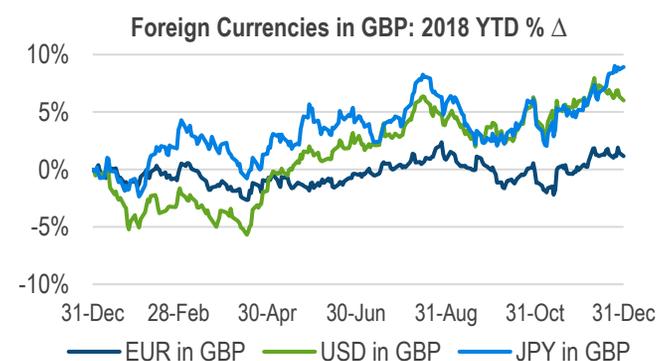
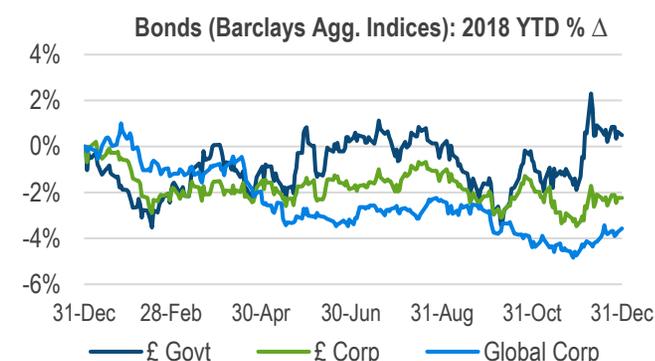
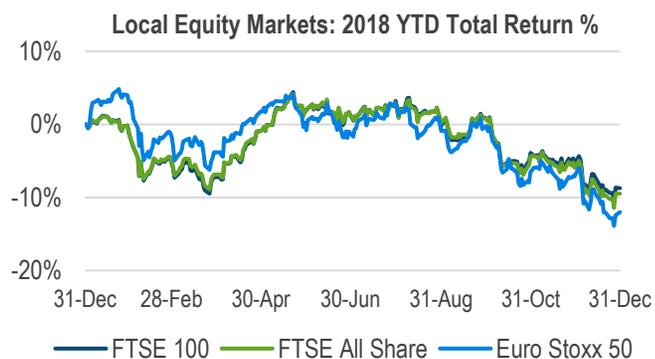
- European equity markets slumped in December, on the back of lingering geopolitical concerns for Brexit, Italian politics and trade conflict, and a slowdown in European business confidence.
- The Euro Stoxx 50 and the FTSE index ended the month down by more than 5% and 3% respectively.
- All indices ended 2018 firmly in the negative territory, with the Euro Stoxx down by 12% year-to-date.

#### Global Equity Markets

- Equity markets around the globe also suffered large losses in December, with additional concerns for the Federal Reserve's monetary tightening policy and slower growth in the Chinese economy.
- The US and the Japanese markets lost by 9% and 10% respectively in the month.
- All market indices are negative for the year. The Japanese and the Emerging Market indices are down by around 15% year-to-date.

#### Bond/FX Markets

- Global and Sterling corporate bond returns both gained more than 1% in December.
- UK government bonds gained more than 2% in December.
- The Sterling depreciated against all major currencies, losing more than 3% versus the Japanese Yen.



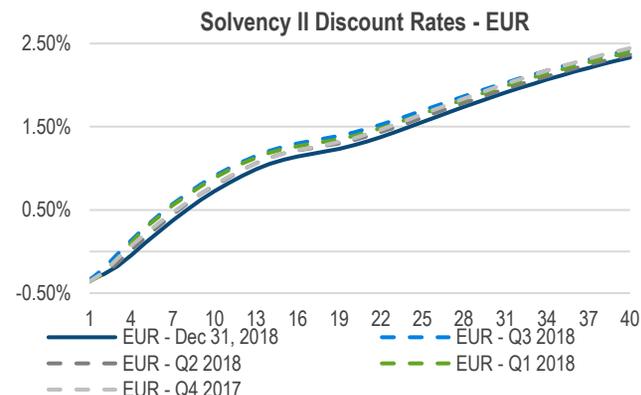
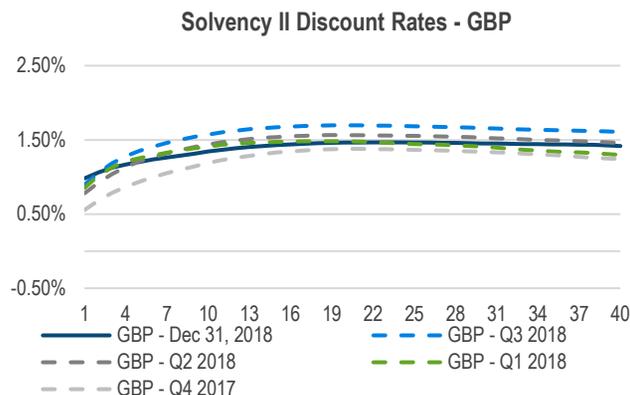
Total Returns as of December 31, 2018

	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	-3.5%	-3.7%	-5.3%	-9.0%	-10.2%	-2.7%	2.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.1%	3.5%
3 Month	-9.6%	-10.2%	-11.5%	-13.5%	-17.6%	-7.5%	2.1%	-0.1%	-0.8%	0.9%	2.2%	6.0%
1 Year	-8.7%	-9.5%	-12.0%	-4.4%	-16.0%	-14.6%	0.5%	-2.2%	-3.6%	1.2%	6.0%	8.9%
YTD	-8.7%	-9.5%	-12.0%	-4.4%	-16.0%	-14.6%	0.5%	-2.2%	-3.6%	1.2%	6.0%	8.9%

### Solvency II Monitor - Rates

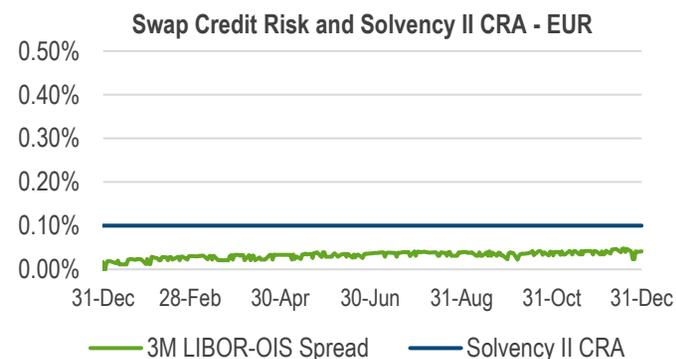
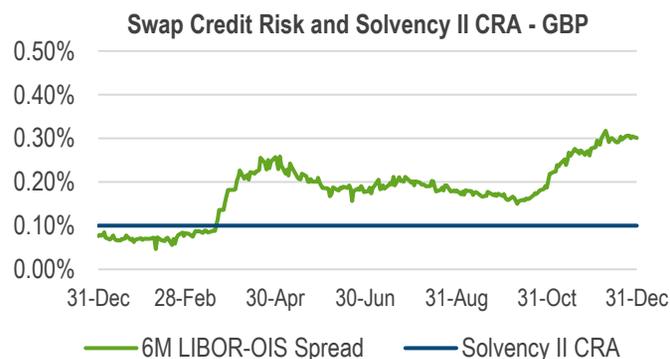
#### Risk Free Rates

- For GBP, the rates decreased in all but the shortest terms in December, with the largest decline close to 30 basis points in the long end.
- The EUR rates also decreased for most of the curve, but to a less degree. The largest decline was less than 10 basis points.



#### Credit Risk Adjustment

- The GBP CRA remains at 10 basis points. This will only change when the one-year average of LIBOR-OIS spread becomes greater than 20 basis points.
- EUR LIBOR-OIS continues to remain below the 10 basis points floor.



Change in GBP Discount and CRA (bps)						
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30	CRA
Since Q3 2018	9	-15	-23	-23	-21	0
Since Q2 2018	20	-1	-10	-10	-8	0
Since Q1 2018	13	-5	-7	-2	5	0
Since Q4 2017	43	27	15	9	11	0

Change in EUR Discount and CRA (bps)						
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30	CRA
Since Q3 2018	1	-19	-18	-15	-12	0
Since Q2 2018	2	-7	-6	-6	-4	0
Since Q1 2018	3	-19	-16	-11	-8	0
Since Q4 2017	3	-11	-8	-8	-10	0

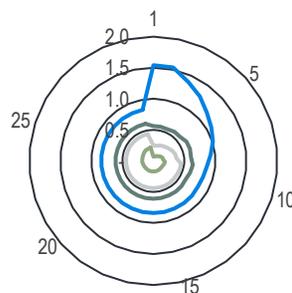
Solvency II Monitor - Spreads

Fundamental Spreads

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

Fundamental Spreads %

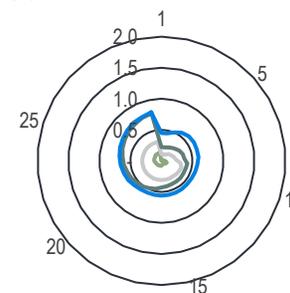
GBP - Financial



— AAA — AA — A — BBB

GBP Financial Fundamental Spread %					
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30
AAA	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.17	0.22
AA	0.25	0.31	0.45	0.44	0.44
A	0.56	0.58	0.62	0.61	0.61
BBB	1.54	1.16	0.84	0.84	0.84
GBP Financial 'Before Floor' %					
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30
AAA	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.22
AA	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.19	0.27
A	0.07	0.14	0.22	0.36	0.49
BBB	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.57	0.69

GBP - Non-Financial



— AAA — AA — A — BBB

GBP Non-Financial Fundamental Spread %					
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30
AAA	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.14
AA	0.11	0.16	0.34	0.31	0.31
A	0.22	0.29	0.41	0.53	0.78
BBB	0.45	0.59	0.57	0.59	0.80
GBP Non-Financial 'Before Floor' %					
	1Y	Y5	Y10	Y20	Y30
AAA	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14
AA	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.19	0.27
A	0.04	0.15	0.28	0.53	0.78
BBB	0.11	0.23	0.36	0.59	0.80

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 31/12/18) and applying the Credit Risk Adjustment as defined in the Technical Specs.

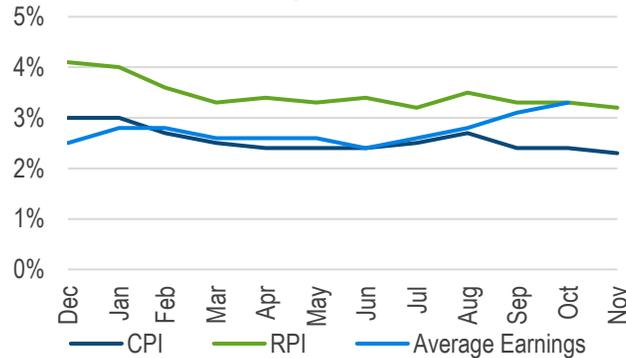
The **Credit Risk Adjustment** is a component of the risk-free discount curve defined by EIOPA. It is calculated from actual experience in the 'LIBOR-OIS' spread (3 months for EUR, 6 months for GBP), and is bounded between 0.10 and 0.35. We show actual LIBOR-OIS spread levels and the defined CRA, for 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 30/11/18. **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.

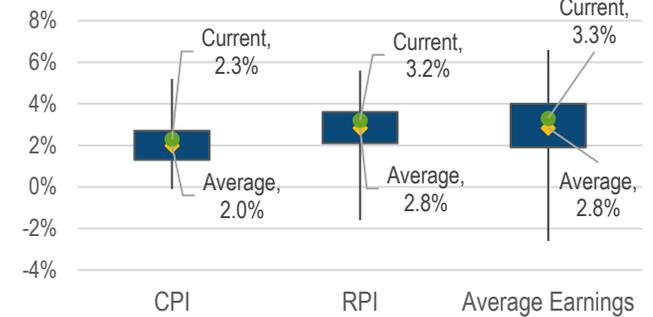
**UK Inflation Monitor**

- CPI and RPI price inflations both decreased by 10 basis points to 2.3% and 3.2% in November.
- In contrast, the earnings inflation in October increased by 30 basis points to 3.3%. This is the highest level seen in the last 12 months.
- According to the ONS: *The largest downward contributions to change in the 12-month rate came from falls in petrol prices and across a variety of recreational and cultural goods and services. These downward effects were offset by increased tobacco prices and, to a lesser extent, price rises in a variety of other categories.*
- The market implied view of future inflation remained unchanged.

**UK Inflation Rate: Experience over Past Year**



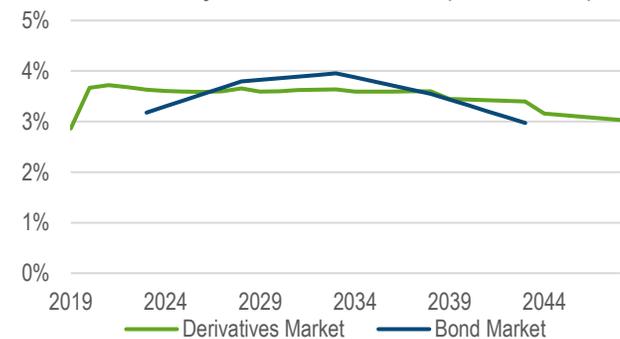
**Max, Min and 50% Range: Since BoE Independence**



**Historical UK GDP Growth (Year-on-Year)**



**Projected UK RPI Inflation (Year-on-Year)**



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

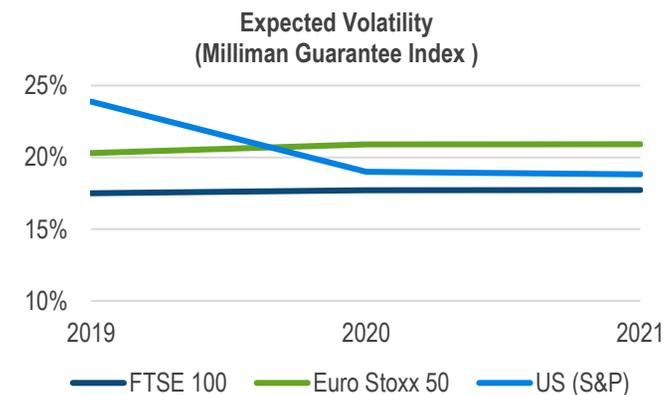
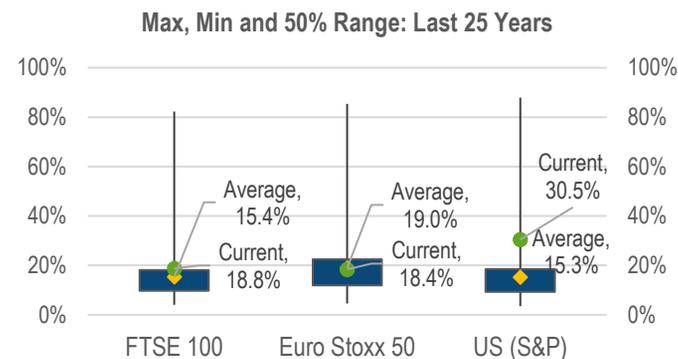
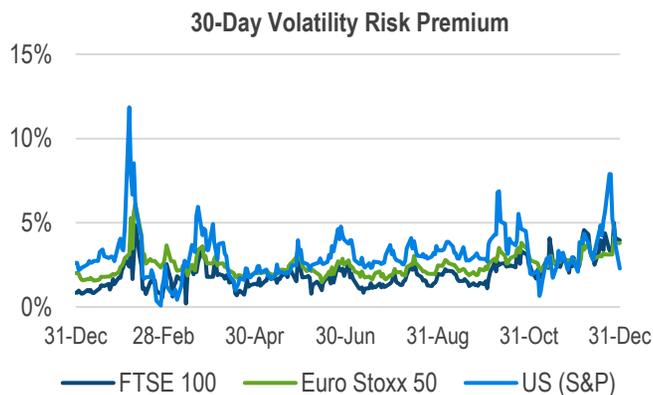
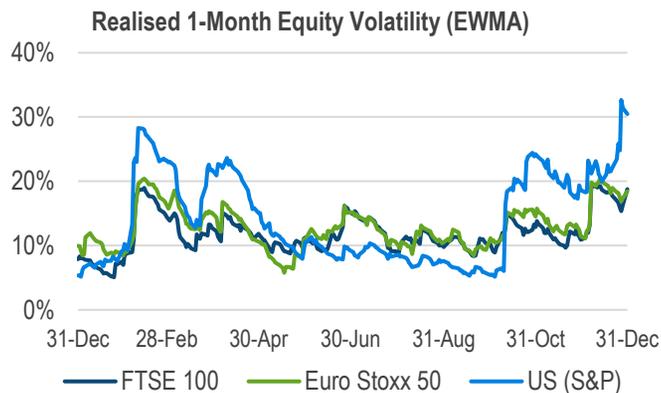
- **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** – measuring the monthly price of a basket of consumer goods and services
- **Retail Price Index (RPI)** – similar to CPI, but the main difference due the addition of mortgage payments, council tax and other housing costs
- **Average Earnings** – measuring the average 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.

### Volatility and Hedging Cost Monitor

- Realised volatility across the globe rose sharply again in December, as equity markets saw heavy losses.
- The US and the European market saw their volatilities breaching the 30% and 20% levels during the month, setting the record for year.
- The volatility risk premium increased during the month, with a temporary spike occurring in the US market near the month end.



**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.