MONTH END SOLVENCY II MARKET INFO (UK)

End January 2023

SELECTED MARKET CHANGES FOR YIELD CURVES, EQUITY SYMMETRIC ADJUSTMENT, VOLATILITY ADJUSTMENT AND FUNDAMENTAL SPREAD FOR THE MATCHING ADJUSTMENT

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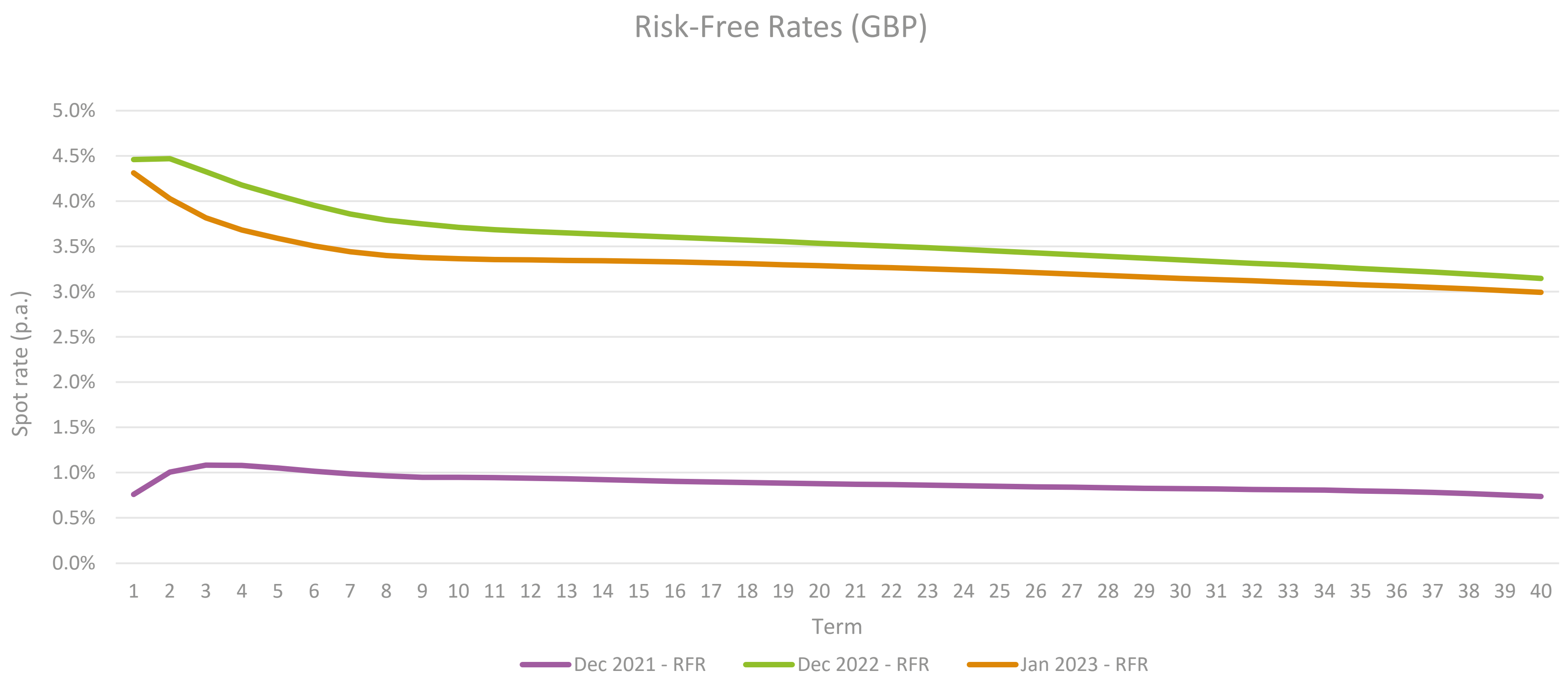
PRA yield curve: Solvency II Risk-Free Rates (GBP)



The January 2023 curve starts at 4.31%, and declines gradually across the term structure. The rates at years 10, 15, 20 and 40 are 3.36%, 3.34%, 3.29% and 2.99% respectively.

Although the shape of the curve is broadly similar to Dec 2022, there has been a decrease in the yield curve throughout the term (10-year rate is down 0.35%).

The December 2021 curve is at a much lower level than the January 2023 curve and is upward sloping at the short end.

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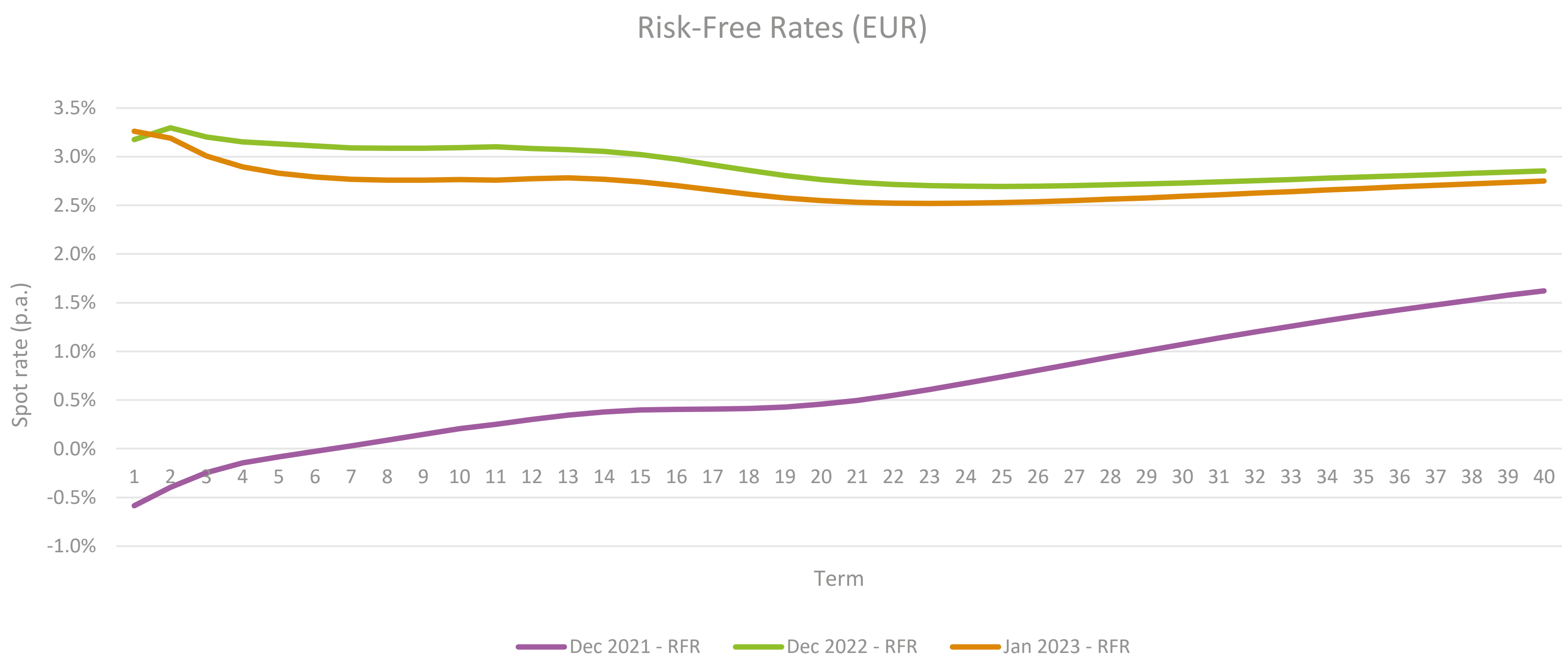
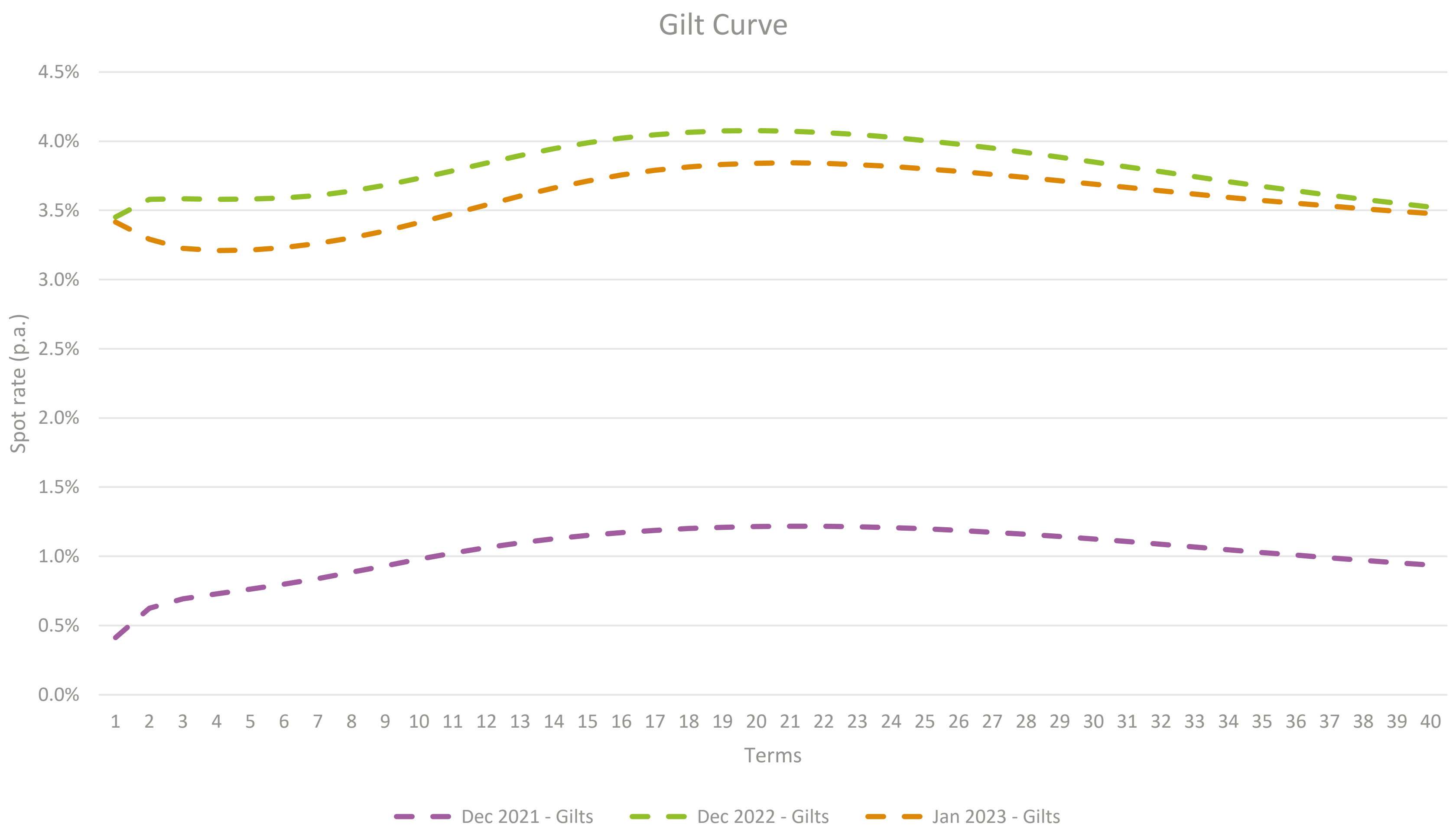
PRA yield curve: Solvency II Risk-Free Rates (EUR)



The January 2023 curve starts at 3.26%. The rate then steadily falls to 2.52% in year 24. The rate then begins to increase slowly reaching 2.75% in year 40.

The January 2023 graph shows a similar shape to December 2022 from term 2 at a lower rate. Compared to December 2021 it is at a much higher rate especially at the short end. The large initial upward shift in the curve recedes over time.

Gilt Curve – Bank of England Nominal Rates



The Gilt curve for January 2023 starts at 3.41% and falls up to term 5 when it reaches 3.21%. It then slowly increases to 3.84% at term 20 before falling again. The curve follows a similar shape to December 2022 after term 2 at a lower rate.

The January 2023 curve also shows a much higher rate compared to December 2021.

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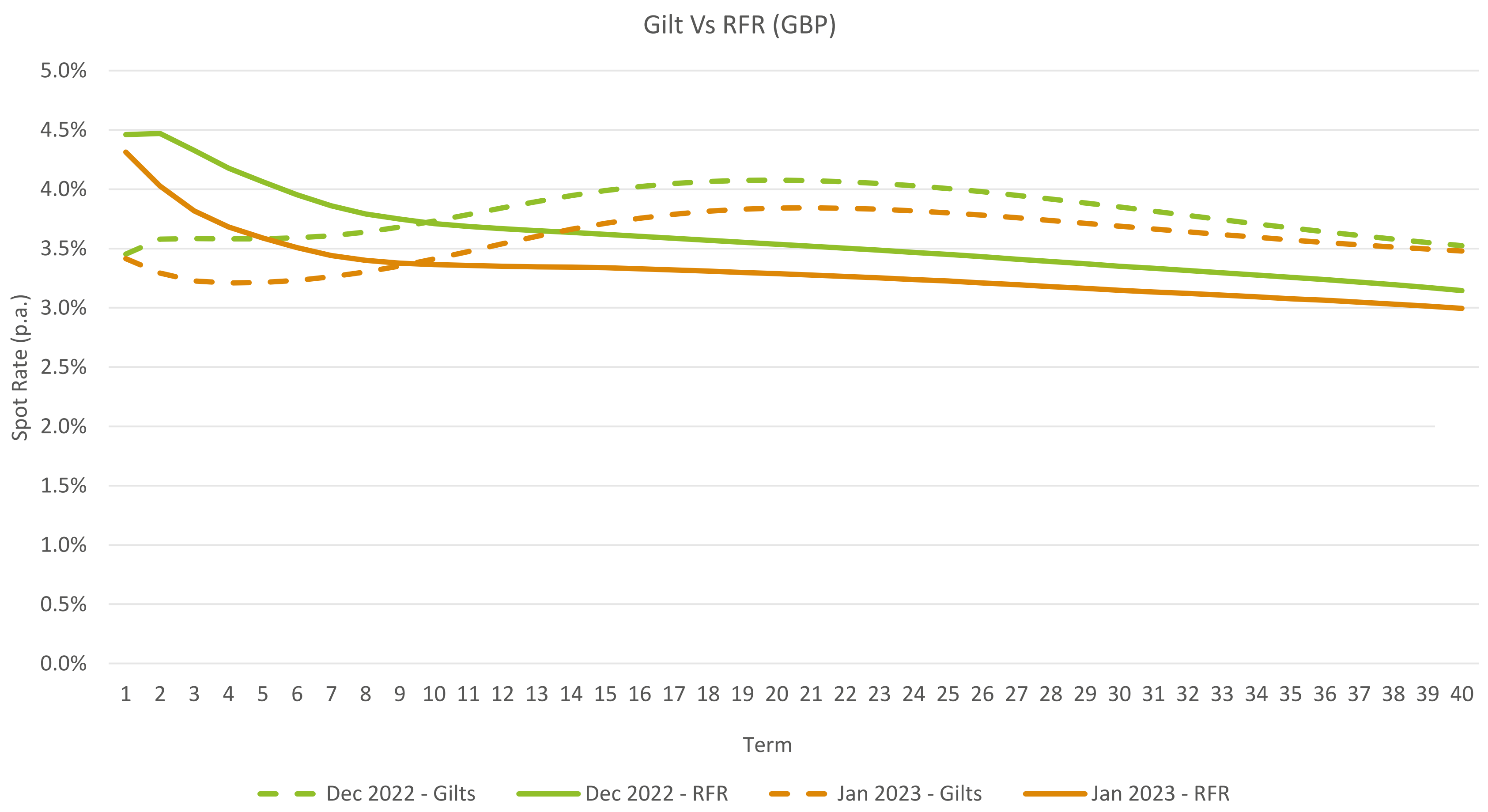
Gilt Curve vs Solvency II PRA (Risk-Free Rates)



The December 2022 Solvency II (RFR) curve is higher than the Gilts curve before a crossover at the 10 year term.

The rates for January 2023 are higher than Gilts for approx. 10 years before Gilts become higher. The absolute differential between Gilts and the RFR are similar in both January 2023 and December 2022.

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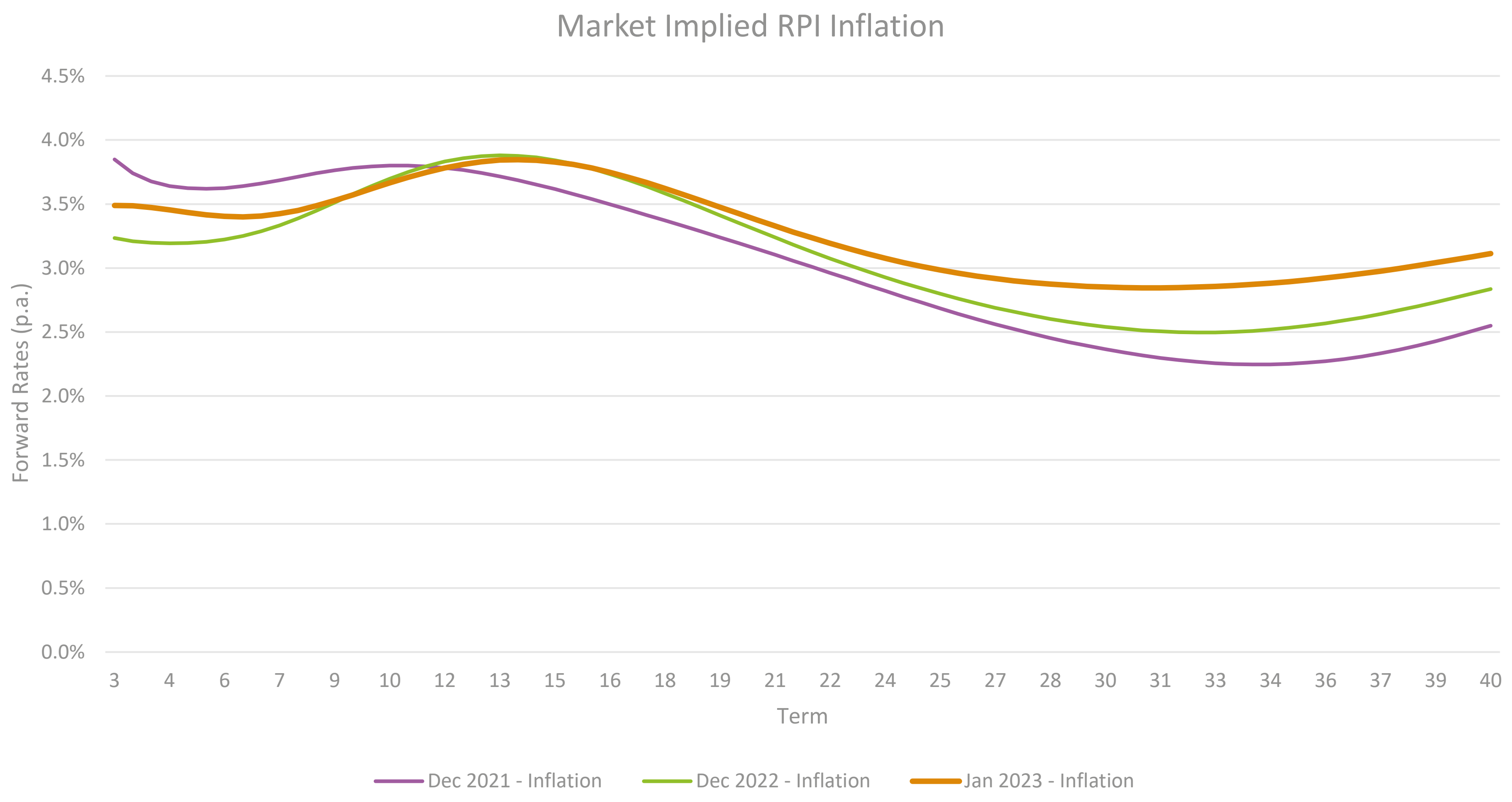
Market Implied RPI Inflation

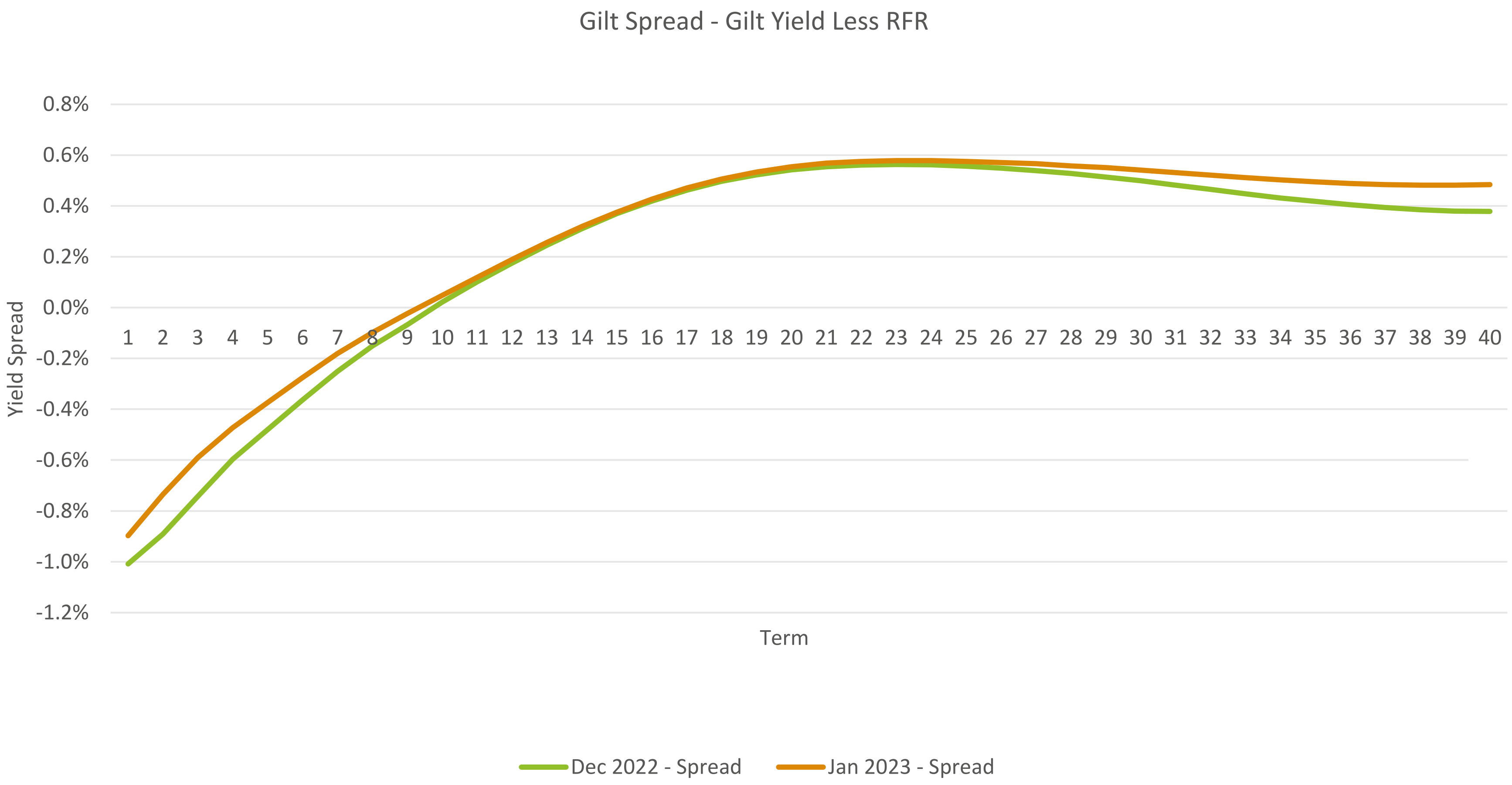


The curves show the forward rates of inflation starting at the 3 year term.

The January 2023 curve starts at a higher rate of 3.49% than December 2022 (3.23%). It slowly increases to 3.85% at term 15 and then gradually decreases, following a similar shape to December 2022 but at higher rates

The December 2021 curve has a sharper fall at earlier terms and then a gradual decline to 2.6%.

Gilt Curve Spread over PRA Risk-Free Rates



These curves show the gilt spread for January 2023 and December 2022. This represents the difference between the gilt yields and the RFR.

Compared to December 2022, the short end negative spread is lower at January 2023. They follow a similar shape throughout the 40 year term.

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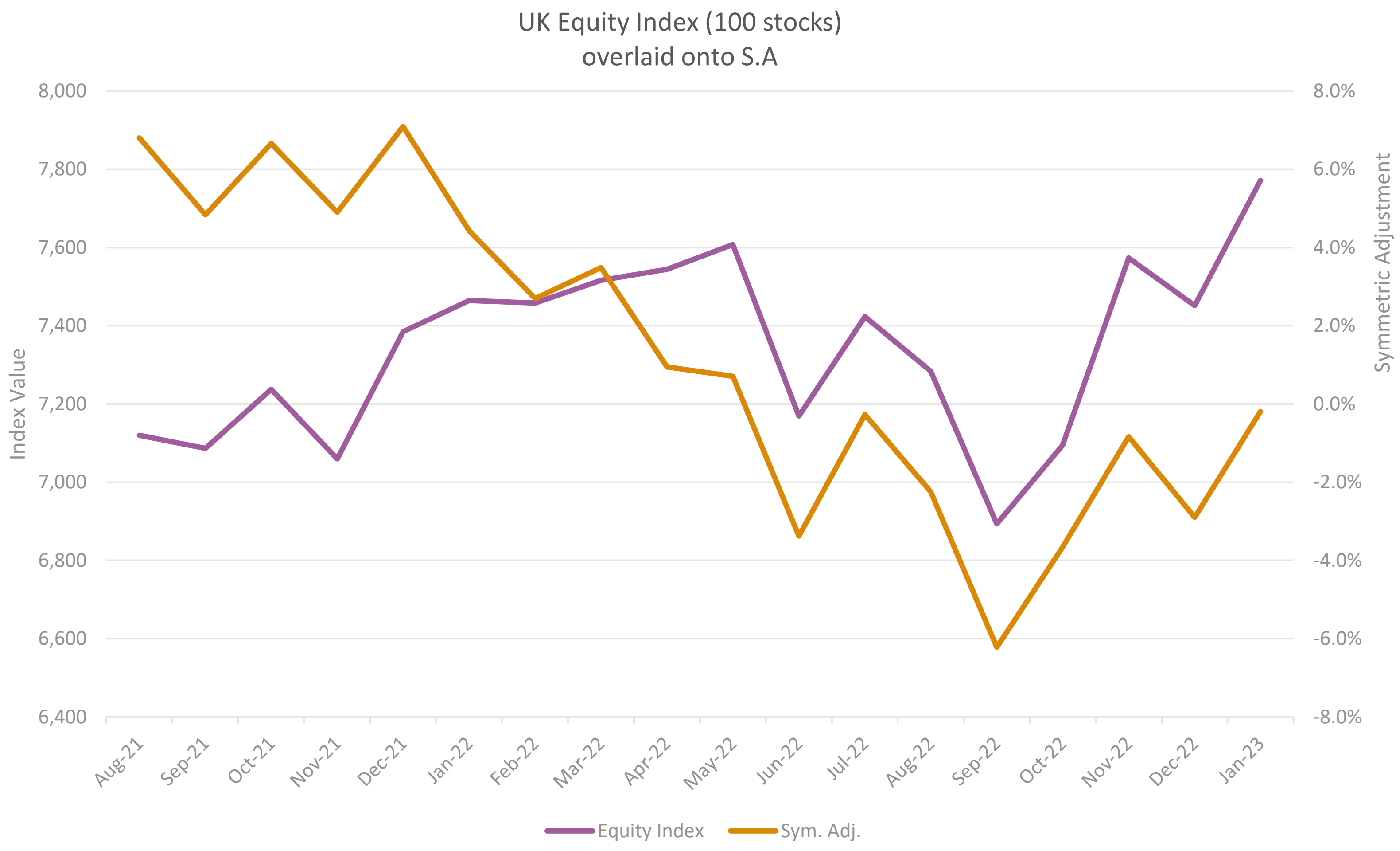
Equities – Symmetric adjustment chart overlaid onto Equity index



The Symmetric Adjustment has increased in January 2023 but remains negative. This increase is partly due to the increase in US and UK major equity index over December's values (increased by 5.78% and 4.29 % respectively).

The adjustment has increased from -2.90% at end December 2022 to -0.19% at end January 2023.

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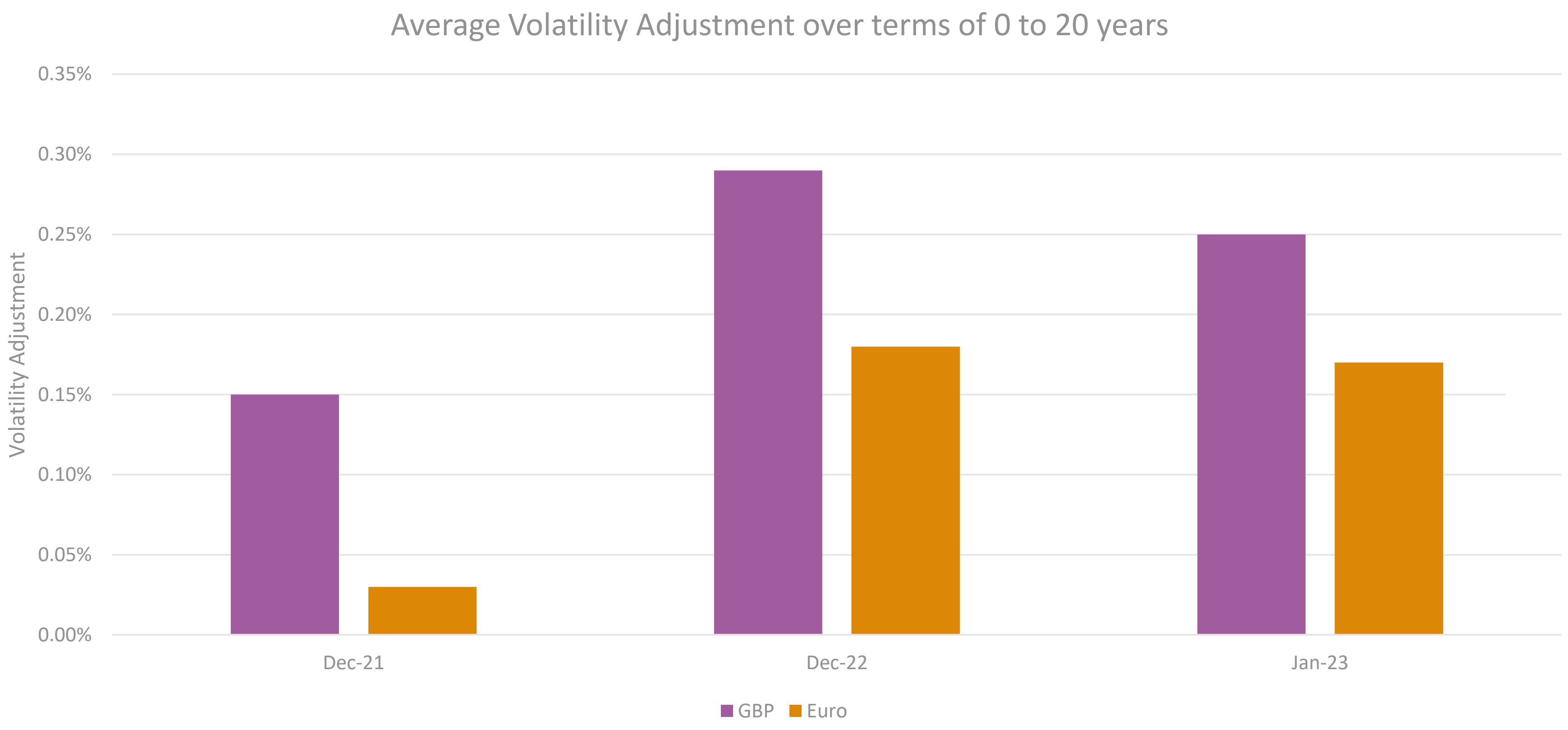
Volatility Adjustment

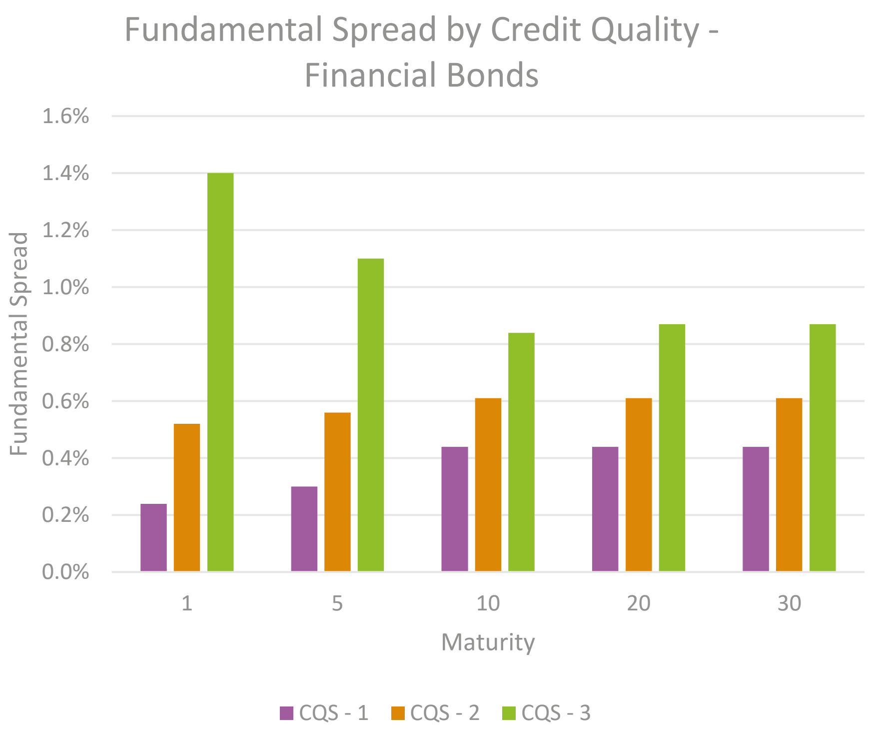


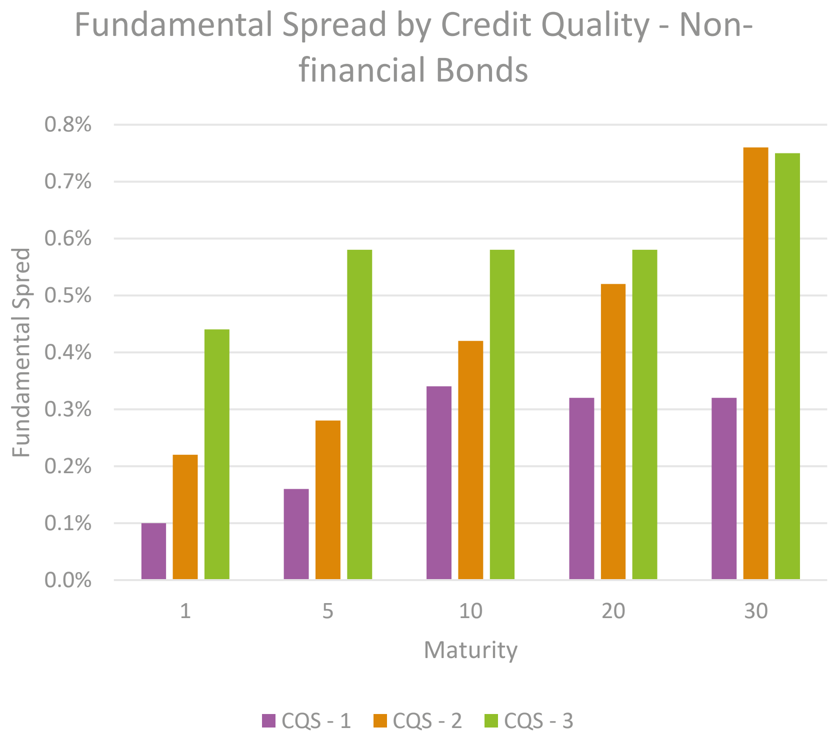
This chart shows the average volatility adjustment (VA) for both GBP and EUR currencies.

The volatility adjustment for each currency is based on a reference portfolio of government and non-government assets. This is used to determine the currency spread and also the shown volatility adjustment.

Since December 2022, for GBP the average VA has decreased from 0.29% to 0.25% and the EUR average has decreased from 0.18% to 0.17%

GBP Fundamental Spread





The fundamental spread ('FS'), which allows for credit risk (i.e default and downgrade risk), is used as part of the matching adjustment ('MA') calculation. The MA is applied (subject to PRA approval) to the basic risk-free interest rate to derive the discount curve used for the BEL calculations. The MA is calculated as the excess yield over risk free on an undertaking's own portfolio of matching assets less the FS and can be considered to be the spread for illiquidity risk.

There has been a very limited number of changes from YE2022, with some values changing by 0.01% for Credit Quality Step 1, 0.02% for Credit Quality Step 2 and 0.02% for Credit Quality Step 3.

Considerations for your business

Please note these comments are aimed primarily at UK insurers with Long Term Business liabilities, and do not take account of aspects such as Transitional measures or different currencies. In addition, they are aimed at providing a high level view, and the changes to any specific insurer will depend on each firm's balance sheet exposure.

- There has been a decrease in the Solvency II PRA (GBP) Risk-Free Curve for January 2023. This will impact firms differently depending on the duration of liabilities, however in general should lead to an increase in the present value of liabilities.
- The difference between Gilt and Solvency II / PRA yields is useful to keep in mind in terms of asset-liability matching.
- The equity symmetric adjustment has increased in January 2023 and this could have an impact on the equity stress part of the SCR (but will depend on a firm's exposure, loss absorbency, management actions etc).

Zenith is able to discuss and help with any of these balance sheet and capital management issues, or other actuarial topics that you might be seeking support on.

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Contact us

To discuss any of this information, or help with any balance sheet and capital management issues or other actuarial topics that you might be seeking support on, please contact your existing Zenith consultant or:

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