

# Managing the Current Economic Environment

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## Agenda

- Factors Contributing to the Low Interest Rate Environment
- Historical and Current Yield Curve for Different Asset Classes
- Opportunities to Increase Yield / Mitigate Interest Rate Risk
- What are the Risks?

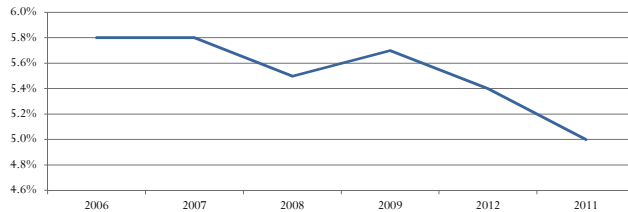


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In search of yield, Fitch believes that life companies might be taking on slightly more risk in 2012 through allocations to long-term bonds and alternative investments. Fitch also noted that insurer mortgage origination has also increased, and while insurers have found some value in non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), exposure to such “risky” assets has not significantly increased.

**U.S. Life Insurance Net Investment Yield Trend**



Note: Net investment yield is GAAP net investment income divided by average cash and investment assets. Source: Company GAAP filings. Fitch



Source: NAIC & The Center for Insurance Policy & Research  
Capital Markets Special Report - October 12, 2012

## Factors Contributing to the Low Interest Rate Environment

### ➤ Weak Economy

- High Unemployment
- Weak Housing

### ➤ Quantitative Easing (QE)

- QE1
- QE2
- QE3



## Factors Contributing to the Low Interest Rate Environment

### High Unemployment



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## Factors Contributing to the Low Interest Rate Environment

### Weak Housing



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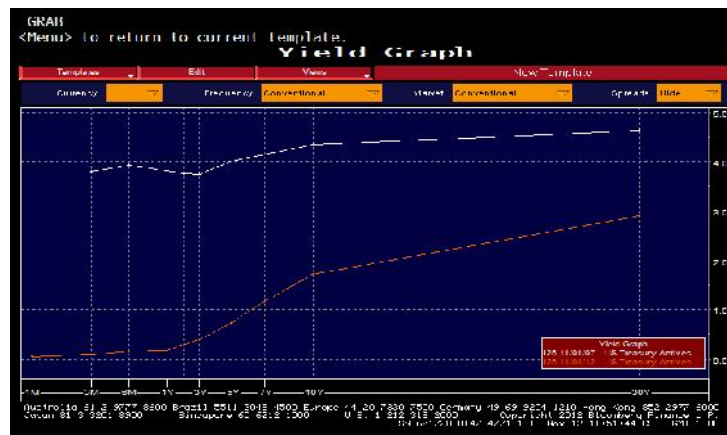
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## Factors Contributing to the Low Interest Rate Environment

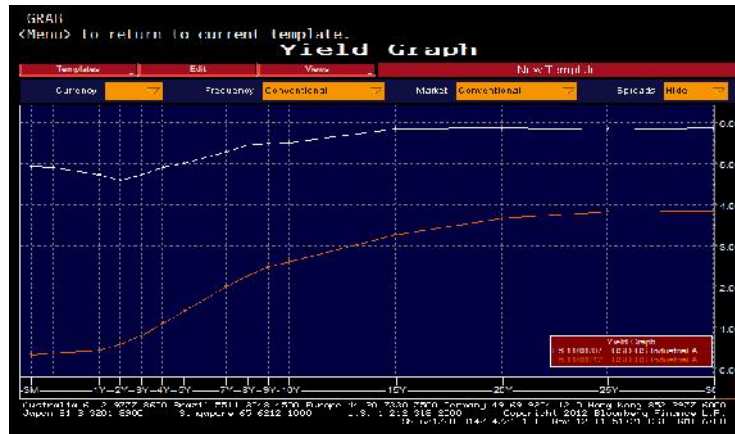
### Quantitative Easing 1, 2 & 3

- The Fed purchased \$1.725 trillion of bonds during Quantitative Easing 1 (QE1) (11/2008 through 3/2010)
- The Fed purchased \$600 billion of bonds during QE2 (11/2010 through 6/2011)
- The Fed announced 9/13/12 that it will begin purchasing \$40 billion a month of mortgage-backed securities during QE3. The Fed will continue to purchase \$40 billion of debt per month until a significant reduction in the nation's unemployment rate has been achieved.

## Treasury Yield Curves - 2007 & 2012



## Single A Corporate Yield Curves - 2007 & 2012



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## Historical and Current Yield Curve for Different Asset Classes

- U.S. Corporate 7-10 Year Index
- Bullet Agency 7-10 Year Index
- PAC Agency 5-10 Year CMO Index
- FHLMC & FNMA 30 Year Collateral Index
- ABS Master Index
- HEQ ABS Index
- CMBS 7-10 Year Index

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## U.S. Corporate 7-10 Year Index



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## Bullet Agency 7-10 Year Index



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## PAC Agency 7-10 Year CMO Index



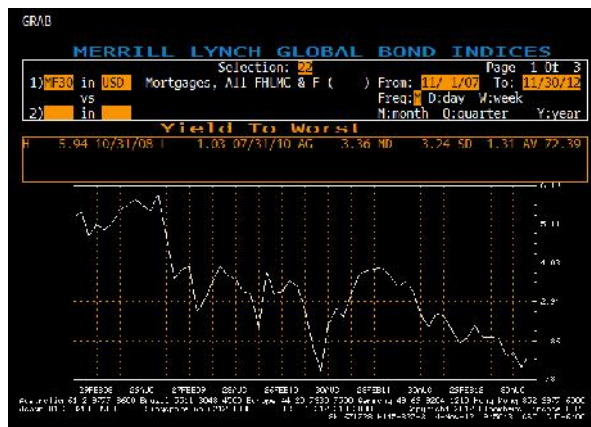
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## FHLMC & FNMA 30 Year Collateral Index



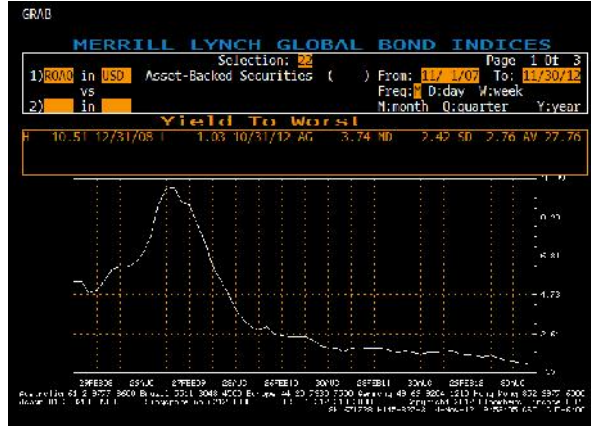
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# ABS Master Index



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# HEQ ABS Index



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## CMBS 7-10 Year Index



## Opportunities to Increase Yield / Mitigate Interest Rate Risk

- In-force Management
- Re-price Products
- Change Product Mix
- Cash Flow Management
- Increase Asset Duration
- Increase Allocation to Risky / Alternative Assets

## Opportunities to Increase Yield / Mitigate Interest Rate Risk

### In-force Management

- Reducing interest crediting rates
- Limiting premium dump-ins
- Adjusting premiums, product charges or commissions

(All subject to contractual guarantees)

## Opportunities to Increase Yield / Mitigate Interest Rate Risk

### Re-price Products

- Pricing products to reflect the current investment environment

## Opportunities to Increase Yield / Mitigate Interest Rate Risk

### Change Product Mix

- Refocusing sales efforts on products that are not heavily dependent on investment income

## Opportunities to Increase Yield / Mitigate Interest Rate Risk

### Cash Flow Management

Using cash inflows to pay cash outflows

- **Advantages:**
  - Minimizes the amount of reinvestment over the short term
  - Delays the impact on portfolio yield
- **Disadvantages:**
  - Not a long-term solution
  - Subject to asset allocation, asset-liability management and liquidity considerations

## Opportunities to Increase Yield / Mitigate Interest Rate Risk

### Increase Asset Duration

Longer term assets offer the potential of higher yield

#### ➤Risks:

- Duration mismatching over extended periods will increase risk
- Long-term interest rates are at near-historic lows

## Opportunities to Increase Yield / Mitigate Interest Rate Risk

### Increase Allocation to Risky / Alternative Assets

Investments in lower credit quality assets or alternative asset classes may lead to higher overall yields

#### ➤Risks:

- Additional capital requirements
- Investment limitations
- Liquidity constraints

## Opportunities to Increase Yield / Mitigate Interest Rate Risk

- Interest Rate Swaptions
- Total Return Swaps
- Credit Default Swaps

## Opportunities to Increase Yield / Mitigate Interest Rate Risk

### Specific Actions Companies Are Making

**New York Life** – limiting duration, hedged in the “event of a spike-up in rates”

**Genworth** – limiting duration of overall portfolio, higher quality bonds at longer durations, prefers asset-backed securities (ABS) to agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) because that's a sector the Fed isn't buying and artificially pushing yields lower

**Hartford** – reducing risk by offering to buy out variable annuity clients; “we are making this offer because high market volatility, declines in the equity markets and the low interest-rate environment make continuing to provide the Lifetime Income Builder II rider costly to us”

## What are the Risks?

- Political Risks
- Fiscal Cliff
- Recession

### Fiscal Roadblocks: Lower Spending, Higher Taxes

Sizing up the Cliff: Estimated Impact of Selected Fiscal Policies	
Annualized Run Rate (\$Bn)	
Bush tax cuts and AMT fix	\$ 320
Payroll tax cut	\$ 115
Spending cuts under Budget Control Act	\$ 95
Extended Unemployment Benefits	\$ 50
Investment Tax Incentives	\$ 40
Medicare Tax Increases	\$ 25
Doc Fix	\$ 20
<b>Total of Major Items</b>	<b>\$665</b>

Under current law, the federal government is scheduled to implement a fiscal tightening of unprecedented severity at the start of 2013. This is mostly attributable to the roll-off of over \$400 billion of tax cuts and more than \$200 billion of spending declines and in total approaches about 5% of GDP.

## Fiscal Cliff

- Man-made disaster waiting to happen
- Starts to take effect in January
  
- Reduction in both defense and non-defense spending
- Expiration of the Bush tax cuts
- End of a payroll tax holiday and extended unemployment benefits
- Onset of reimbursement cuts to Medicare doctors
  
- Debt ceiling – legal limit on federal borrowing
- Needs to be raised by early next year from its current level of \$16.394 trillion

To avoid, President Obama and Congress will need to act quickly to avert at least some parts of the fiscal cliff

## Fiscal Cliff

- Automatic spending cuts
- **Defense:**
  - \$55 billion will be cut in 2013 from projected levels of discretionary defense spending
  - Translates into at least a 10% cut to every program, project and activity that's not explicitly exempt
- **Nondefense:**
  - \$55 billion will be cut from projected levels on nondefense spending
  - Such as education, food inspections and air travel safety

## Fiscal Cliff

- Bush tax cuts
  - External partisan trip-wire set to expire December 31<sup>st</sup>
    - **Income tax rates**
      - Rise to 15%, 28%, 31%, 36% and 39.6%
      - Up from 10%, 15%, 25%, 28%, 33% and 35%
    - **Capital gains rates**
      - Rise to 20% from 15% for most
    - **Qualified dividend rate**
      - Rises to one's top income tax rate, up from 15% for most
    - **Child tax credit**
      - Falls to \$500 per child from \$1,000
      - Refundable portion also reduced

## Fiscal Cliff

- **Earned Income Tax Credit**
  - Expansion of eligibility for the credit expires
- **Marriage Penalty Relief**
  - Expires
  - Low or middle-income earner couple will owe more to the IRS than they would if they were single making same income
- **Estate tax**
  - Parameters revert to pre-2001 levels
    - Exemption level \$1 million from \$5 million
    - Top tax rate on taxable estates rises to 55%, from 35%



## Fiscal Cliff

### ➤ Payroll Tax Holiday

- Expires
- Social Security tax rate reverts to 6.2%, up from 4.2% on the first \$110,000 in wages.
  - Someone making \$50,000 will pay another \$1,000 in payroll taxes next year

### ➤ Unemployment Benefits Extension

- Federal extension expires.
- Workers who lose their jobs after July 1, 2012, will only receive up to 26 weeks in state unemployment benefits
  - Down from as many as 99 weeks in state and federal benefits that had been available until recently
  - By one estimate, more than 2 million claimants will lose their benefits by January

### ➤ Medicare Doc Fix

- Expires
- Medicare payment rates for physician services drops by 27%

## Questions?