

THREE CONSIDERATIONS FOR INSURERS WEIGHING AN EM CORPORATE DEBT ALLOCATION



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**ARE INSURERS MAKING A MISTAKE WHEN
IT COMES TO THEIR PALTRY ALLOCATION TO
EMERGING MARKET (EM) CORPORATE DEBT?
WE THINK SO.**

Comparing the top 50 insurers in each of the categories of life, property & casualty (P&C) and health, the largest average allocation to EM credit was 2.7% of bonds held at the end of 2020, and that included exposure to EM sovereigns.¹



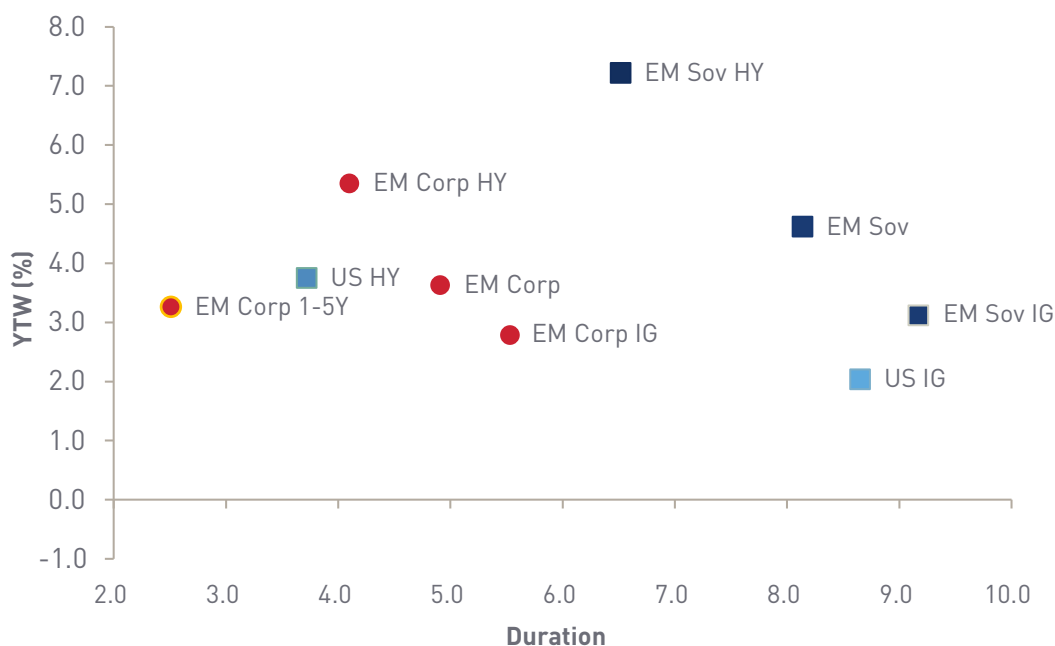
KEY TAKEAWAYS

- We believe EM corporate debt can offer insurers an attractive opportunity set based on risk and return.
- The combination of ratings and yield potential are prompting some insurers to consider adding EM corporate debt to their portfolios.
- Loomis Sayles can work with insurers to help create an appropriate EM corporate debt allocation based on their portfolio requirements.

Opportunity

We believe broadening a core allocation to include EM corporates (augmented by sovereigns when deemed appropriate) may make sense for insurers challenged with investing capital—especially in a low-yield environment. It can help insurance portfolios achieve 1) a meaningful pick-up in yield for a given rating and duration, 2) diversification of issuer-specific and sector risk and 3) favorable total-return opportunities relative to other US fixed income sectors over a market cycle.

YIELD VERSUS DURATION AS OF 30 JUNE 2021

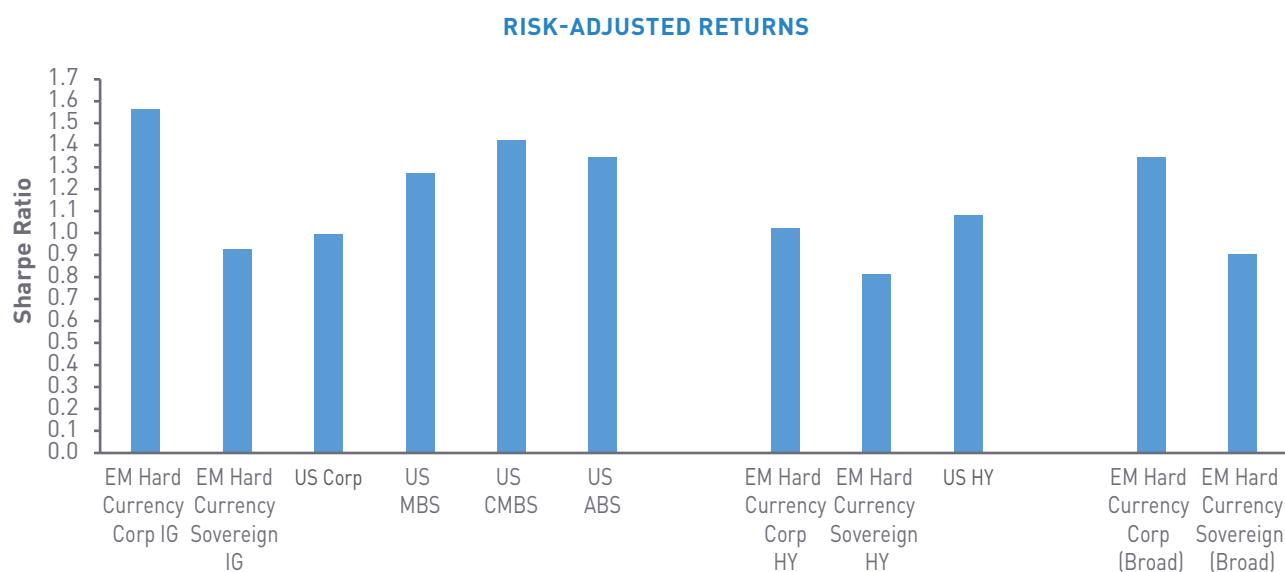


Sources: Loomis Sayles, JP Morgan, Barclays, Merrill Lynch, and Bloomberg LP. Data as of 30 June 2021. See Endnotes for indices used. Indices are unmanaged and do not incur fees. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. This material is provided for informational purposes only and does not represent the actual or expected future performance of any investment product.

Past market experience is no guarantee of future results.



The qualities listed on the previous page help distinguish EM corporate debt from other asset classes in terms of risk and return. As the chart below demonstrates, over the long term EM corporate debt has generated a favorable Sharpe Ratio when compared to other investment options.



Sources: JP Morgan, ICE BofA. Based on weekly returns annualized beginning 31 December 2009 to 2 July 2021. See Endnotes for index names. Past market experience is no guarantee of future results.

Growing Opportunity Set

As long-time investors in EM corporate debt, we have seen the sector evolve and grow. Industrialization, urbanization and an expanding middle class have fueled EM growth over the years. Not surprisingly, an increased corporate presence in the emerging world has accompanied this economic transformation and expanded the investment universe. In addition to regional and niche players, emerging markets are home to many strong global enterprises, some of which are world leaders in their respective industries. One result has been more investment choices for investors.

This evolution highlights the need for broad and deep research coverage. Oftentimes, the best alpha opportunities are found through research of lesser-known debut corporate issuers. One of the key differentiators of Loomis Sayles is the research capabilities we deploy in this market.



In our view, EM corporate bonds can offer insurers a strong value proposition within the EM debt universe.

RATINGS PROCESS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO INEFFICIENCIES

In our view, rating agencies heavily weight a company's scale and track record when it comes to assigning credit ratings to a debut issuer. Our internal analysis places greater emphasis on issuers' underlying fundamentals and future growth prospects. Also, EM corporate debt ratings can be limited to that of its country's rating. Both instances can create market inefficiencies. In our experience, fundamental research can help identify these opportunities of mispriced credit risk. This analysis can also uncover improving credit stories within the EM corporate universe and opportunities to extract the risk premium or alpha.

Taking a broader market view, in comparison to its developed market (DM) counterparts, we believe EM corporate bond issuers tend to focus more on achieving an investment grade (IG) rating. We also have seen some EM corporates raising debt for productive purposes versus for financial engineering.

Advantages of EM Corporate Debt Characteristics

In our view, EM corporate bonds can offer insurers a strong value proposition within the EM debt universe. Given the idiosyncratic risks and characteristics of EM corporate bonds, we believe fundamental investors have an opportunity to pinpoint potential sources of uncorrelated alpha and excess return.

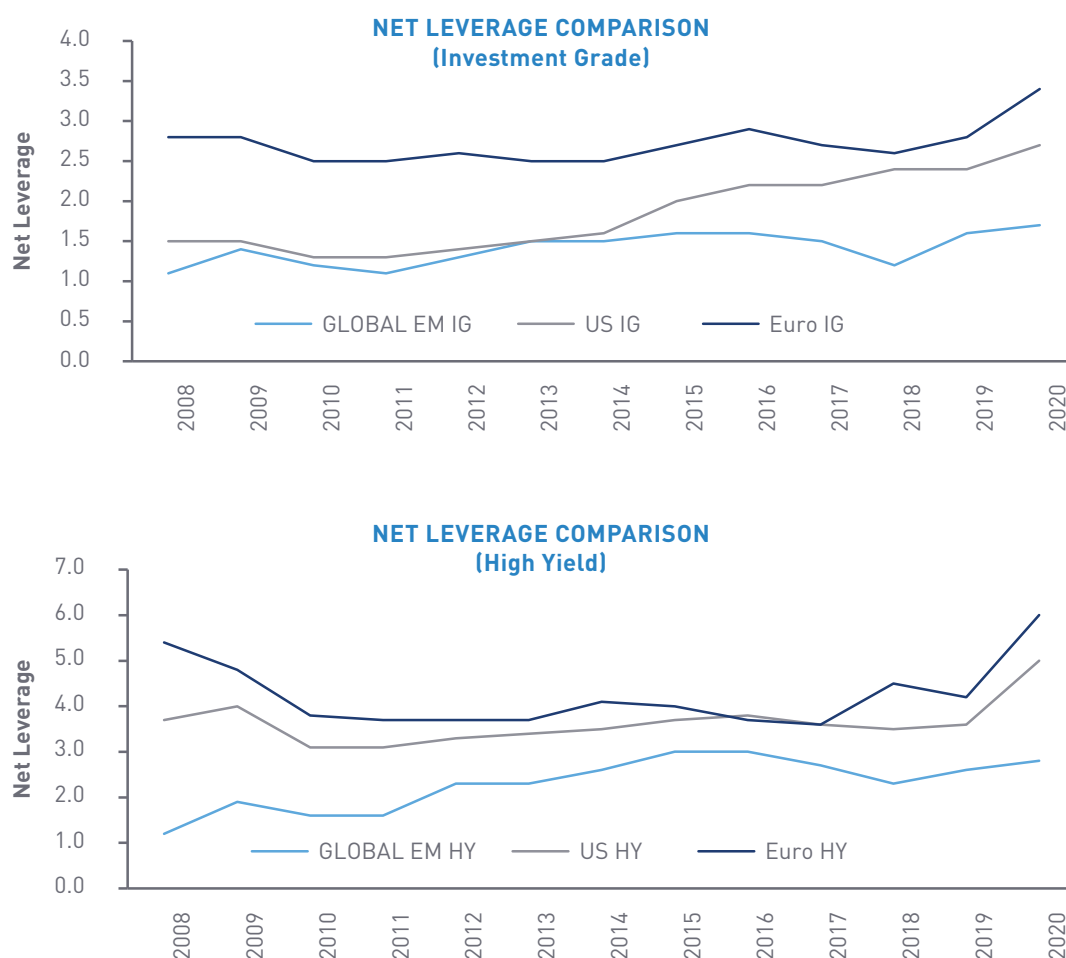
RISK PREMIUMS

For example, a characteristic of EM corporate debt is the overcompensation, or risk premiums, investors receive relative to default risk. In such an environment, comprehensive analysis and research has the potential to identify mispriced securities, event-driven opportunities and market trends. This characteristic may contribute to the significantly higher weighting of corporates versus sovereigns within the EM bond holdings of the top 50 insurers in the life (81.8% vs. 18.2%, respectively), P&C (83.7% vs. 16.3%) and health (71.7% vs. 28.3%) categories.²

² Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence / Bloomberg. Median percent of emerging market debt owned by top 50 insurers as of 31 December 2020. Top 50 based on YE 2020 total assets.

SOLID FUNDAMENTALS

The burgeoning EM corporate debt universe retains a broad reputation as a high yield (HY) debt substitute. We do not think this characterization is accurate. The EM corporate opportunity set is about five times that of EM sovereigns and it is skewed toward IG. EM corporates have been, on average, less leveraged than US corporates across the credit spectrum.



Source: JP Morgan, Bloomberg, CapitalIQ. As of 31 December 2020 (most recent data available).

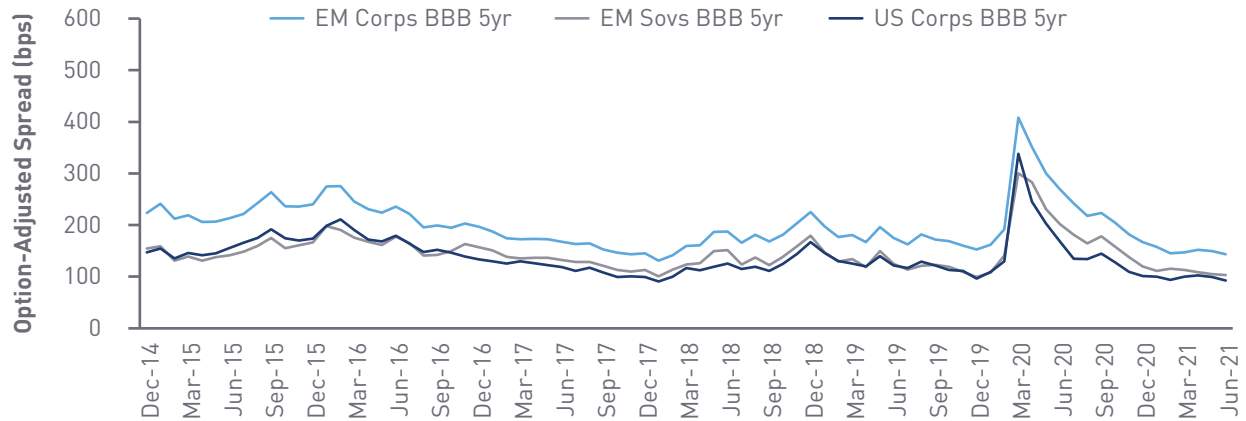
From a default perspective, EM HY corporates have demonstrated an average historical level comparable with US HY. However, in the last three years EM HY corporates outperformed on this measure, with an especially large divergence last year. In 2020, the EM HY corporate default rate was a fairly benign 3.5%, while the US HY rate was 6.8%.³

³ Source: JP Morgan.

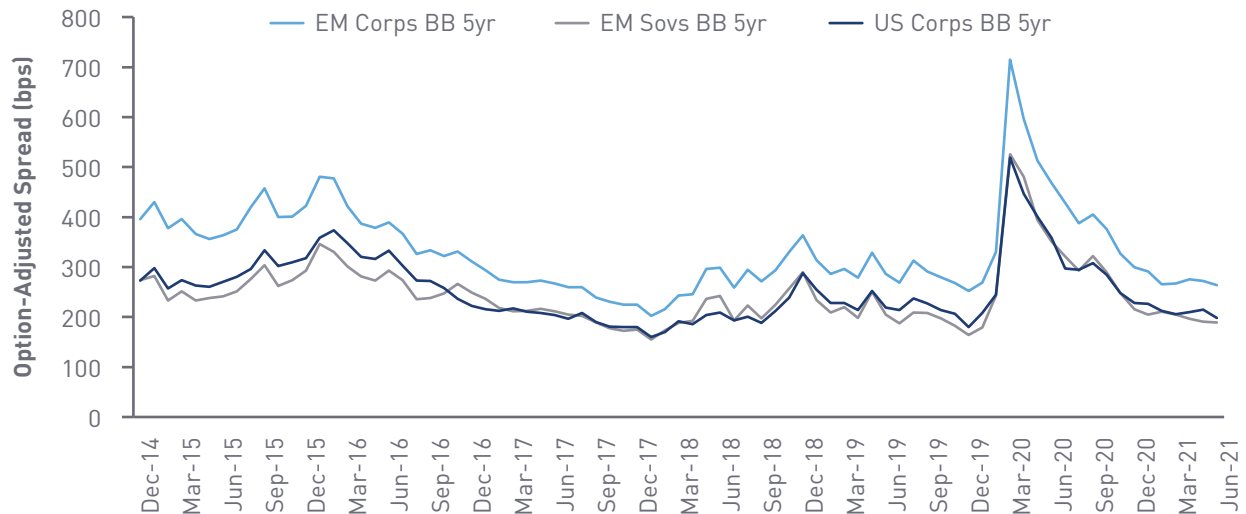


In our opinion, EM corporate valuations do not reflect these advantages. On a matched-ratings basis, EM corporates have offered a consistent spread premium to their EM sovereign and DM corporate counterparts.

SPREAD COMPARISON 5-YEAR BBB



SPREAD COMPARISON 5-YEAR BB



Sources: Loomis Sayles, as of 30 June 2021. Indices are unmanaged and do not incur fees. It is not possible to invest directly into an index. Indices do not represent the actual or expected future performance of any investment product.

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RESEARCH MATTERS

The additional yield potential in the EM corporate sector can be considered compensation for factors such as liquidity risk and the incremental effort required to appropriately analyze issuers across a universe of 60 plus countries. The importance of fundamental credit research cannot be overstated. We think insurance investors should look for EM companies with strong market positions and solid cash flow, the same qualities they would seek in DM corporates, while incorporating solid research on the breadth of variables in the emerging markets, including sovereign risk, accounting transparency differences, sovereign and family ownership, sector structure and evolution, among other factors.

ROLE OF SOVEREIGNS

We see opportunistic roles for sovereigns in insurance mandates. Sovereigns typically offer longer durations than those of EM corporate debt. For example, life insurers appear to be allocating to EM long corporates and sovereigns in their asset liability management in lieu of long US corporates.

We have recently seen opportunities to add diversification and duration extension with EM sovereigns in 30- and even 40-year tenors. We also consider investments in sovereigns when there is a favorable view on a country but a limited corporate bond opportunity.

CORE OR NON-CORE – IS IT JUST SEMANTICS?

Avoid letting terminology limit your investment approach. Instead, let liability requirements or duration objectives prescribe what a core allocation should encompass. With these factors identified, an asset manager can help determine appropriate maturities, ratings and concentration limits.

At the end of 2020, EM corporate and sovereign holdings of the top 50 life, P&C and health insurers were skewed to IG. The overall rating of insurance EM bond holdings was BBB+. ⁴ EM corporates across IG and HY can offer a yield premium to their comparably rated DM counterparts. In our view, insurers should not focus on EM corporate exposure as just a substitute for US HY corporates, but rather as part of their IG portfolios.

We collaborate with insurance companies to help identify custom EM corporate debt investment universes with the potential to generate the yield and return to meet the insurer's core allocation objectives.

⁴ Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence / Bloomberg. See Table 3 in Endnotes.



Implications: EM Corporate Debt and Insurance Regulatory Requirements

While insurers globally invest in EM, there are distinct aspects of the US statutory regulatory system that typically limit insurers to hard-currency exposure through separate accounts. Our analysis showed the top 50 life, P&C and health insurers had negligible holdings in local-currency EM debt. We believe it's critical at the outset for the insurer to establish their primary objectives for the mandate, and the resulting implications for the allocation.

FEATURES	CONSIDERATIONS
Target size of allocation	Separate account vs. pooled vehicle structure
Desire for local-currency exposure	Consider pooled vehicle structure to efficiently gain access to currency risk
Target duration	Longer issuance available in sovereigns vs. corporates
Book yield vs. total return orientation	Book-yield mandates will require careful consideration of longer-term fundamentals of a company to avoid potential future impairments. Greater ability to invest in smaller, less liquid issues.
"Core" holding vs. "Plus"	Limits on investment grade. Benchmarks offer varying levels of HY exposure
Stand-alone allocation vs. part of a broader "Plus" mandate	Consider multi-asset credit mandate to invest across the spectrum of credit for insurers seeking a broader exposure

Conclusion

The EM corporate asset class can offer an attractive risk and return opportunity set. And in a very low-yield environment, where insurers need to deploy capital, we believe EM corporate debt can be a strong option.

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Endnotes

Yield versus Duration chart:

EM Sov HY = JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index, EM Corp HY = JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index (CEMBI) Broad Diversified High Yield, EM CORP IG = JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified Investment Grade Index, EM Sov IG = JP Morgan EMBI Global Investment Grade Index, US HY = Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield Index, US IG = Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Corporates, EM Corp = JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index (CEMBI Broad Diversified), EM CORP 1-5yr = 50% JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified 1-3year Index, 50% JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified 3-5year Index.

Sharpe Ratio Chart:

<i>EM Hard Currency Corp IG</i>	<i>JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified IG Index</i>
<i>EM Hard Currency Sovereign IG</i>	<i>JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified IG Index</i>
<i>US Corporate</i>	<i>ICE BofA US Corporate Index</i>
<i>US MBS</i>	<i>ICE BofA US Mortgage Backed Securities Index</i>
<i>US CMBS</i>	<i>ICE BofA US Fixed Rate CMBS Index</i>
<i>US ABS</i>	<i>ICE BofA US Fixed Rate Asset Backed Securities Index</i>
<i>EM Hard Currency Corp HY</i>	<i>JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified HY Index</i>
<i>EM Hard Currency Sovereign HY</i>	<i>JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified HY Index</i>
<i>US HY</i>	<i>ICE BofA US High Yield Index</i>
<i>EM Hard Currency Corp (Broad)</i>	<i>JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified Index</i>
<i>EM Hard Currency Sovereign (Broad)</i>	<i>JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index</i>

Table 1

	<i>Median</i>	<i>Average</i>
	<i>% of Bonds</i>	<i>% of Bonds</i>
	<i>EMD (corporates & sovereigns) (IG/HY)</i>	<i>EMD (corporates & sovereigns) (IG/HY)</i>
<i>Top 50 US Life Insurers</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<i>Top 50 US P&C Insurers</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>
<i>Top 50 US Health Insurers</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence / Bloomberg, As of 31 December 2020. Top 50 based on YE 2020 Total Assets.

Table 2

	<i>Median % EM Debt Owned by Top 50 Insurers</i>		
	<i>Top 50 US Life Insurers</i>	<i>Top 50 US P&C Insurers</i>	<i>Top 50 US Health Insurers</i>
<i>EMD Sovereign (%)</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>28.3</i>
<i>EMD Corporates (%)</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>71.7</i>

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence / Bloomberg, As of 31 December 2020. Top 50 based on YE 2020 Total Assets.

Table 3

<i>EMD Securities</i>	<i>Median % EM Debt Owned by Top 50 Insurers</i>		
	<i>US Life</i>	<i>US P&C</i>	<i>US Health</i>
<i>Investment Grade (NAIC 1/2)</i>	88.9	84.5	90.1
<i>High Yield (NAIC 3-6)</i>	10.1	15.5	9.9
<i>Overall Rating of EM Holdings</i>	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence / Bloomberg, As of 31 December 2020. Top 50 based on YE 2020 Total Assets. NAIC: National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

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