Swiss Re Rüschlikon Measuring and Managing Intangible Values in Today's Economy

Risk and Vulnerability Management



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Drastic shift in the risk landscape

- High insurance losses and the stock market slump have decreased global risk capital considerably
- Governments and the insurance industry are challenged to provide cover for terrorist risks
- > Global slowdown has increased credit risk / default rates
- Insurance companies are suffering from the past build-up of equity and credit exposures
- Banks suffer from the deterioration in their loan portfolios
- Aggressive build-up of leverage in the late 1990s looks much too high today (e.g. telecoms)
- After Enron & Co., accounting and disclosure have to be taken more seriously
- Many pension funds are underfunded: CSFB estimates the level of underfunding of pension funds to total USD 243 bn



What we expect going forward

Corporates

- Deleveraging
- Closing of pension fund gaps (higher contributions, lower benefits)
- Refocusing on core business
- Basel II requires increased focus on credit assessment and credit ratings
- Management of maturity profile (liability duration and maturity independently)

Insurers

- Re-underwriting of insurance risks
- Control and management of credit risks
- Life insurers: devalued assets vs. high liabilities (guaranteed returns)

Banks

- Control and management of credit risks
- Management of loan portfolios
- Managing reputational risk (conflict of interest)
- Preparing for Basel II



Conclusions

- Importance of fixed income is rising due to:
 - Increasing attention paid by investor base (shift in asset allocation)
 - Increasing focus on managing credit risk (reinforced by Basel II)
 - ➤ We think deleveraging is unlikely to come via earnings growth, but via rights issues and divestitures → this should favor corporate debt relative to equity
- Basel II will force banks to rethink their strategy towards taking on credit risk
- > Sound risk management is becoming a key intangible asset

