Allianz Global Investors

RiskMonitor

Europe Edition
2017

Allianz
Global Investors

Understand. Act.

The AllianzGI RiskMonitor seeks to glean the impact the current market environment has had on the sentiment, attitudes and behavior of institutional investors. This report identifies investors' most pressing concerns and objectives for the year ahead, and analyzes their behavior in the face of a risk-return conundrum.

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Executive Summary

Institutional investors are turning their attention and concern to politics and equity market volatility as the forces most likely to impact their investment portfolios. These factors now eclipse more systemic concerns – including counterparty risk – as confidence in financial services continues to recover.

Balancing risk and return

Our research, based on interviews with 755 institutional investors globally, reveals that investors are concerned about the impact geopolitical events can have on their investments. As a result, they are focusing on risk management to protect their portfolios from potential downside risks. Three in five institutional investors in Europe have increased their focus on risk management in light of recent political events. Furthermore, half are willing to give up upside potential in return for tail-risk protection. This represents the conundrum investors face today – searching for higher returns while mitigating risk.

Furthermore, concern related to counterparties has decreased dramatically in the past two years – from one in five concerned about counterparty risk globally in 2015, to one in 20 in 2017. This indicates investors' preoccupation with systemic risk is waning as regulation and other factors have helped restore a sense of strength and resilience. It has also led to investors shifting their focus to the geopolitical and market arena.

Equity market risk now rivals event risk as the biggest perceived threat to portfolio performance for European investors. Although both threats increased, the concern around equity market risk strengthened considerably in this region. Interest rate risk is also higher compared to last year. This shows the caution investors are taking amid the potential for rising interest rates after years of historically low rates.

To underscore these concerns, only 26% are ruling out a tail-risk event in the next 12 months. Globally, 45% of investors believe such an event is likely – a figure that has risen substantially in the past year (2016: 37%).

Active management and risk

In their quest to balance risk and return, active management comes to the fore as investors say they prefer an active approach to help them navigate the current market, despite challenges such as manager selection and cost efficiency. Almost two thirds (63%) say current market conditions will favor active management and it will play an important role going forward.

Investors in Europe and worldwide continue to rely on traditional risk management techniques: Diversification, whether by geography or asset class, remains the primary risk management strategy employed by institutions across the globe. The findings indicate the institutional world is in need of more sophisticated risk management strategies – the percentage of investors using more dynamic approaches is currently very low.

Furthermore, despite the extensive use of diversification, many investors recognize that this approach provides limited protection. Investors globally say they need improved portfolio strategies to provide better downside protection and help improve the risk-return trade-off.

Those clamoring for better strategies have a lesson to learn from the Risk Leaders identified in this study.[1] Characterized by a more integrated and systematic approach to risk management, these investors globally are better prepared for investment risks (72% vs 57% of other investors) and are putting more money towards investment risk strategies (59% vs 41%).

[1] We define 'Risk Leaders' as those who responded 'Agree' or 'Strongly Agree' to the following questions: 'Risk management is as an integral part of our investment process and actively addressed on a systematic, ongoing basis', 'My organization has a strong risk management culture', and 'I am confident that our portfolio has appropriate downside protection for the next tail event.' Our research shows that this group differs across a number of areas, pointing the way for best-practice approaches to risk management. All 'Risk Leaders' data reported is global data.

Methodology

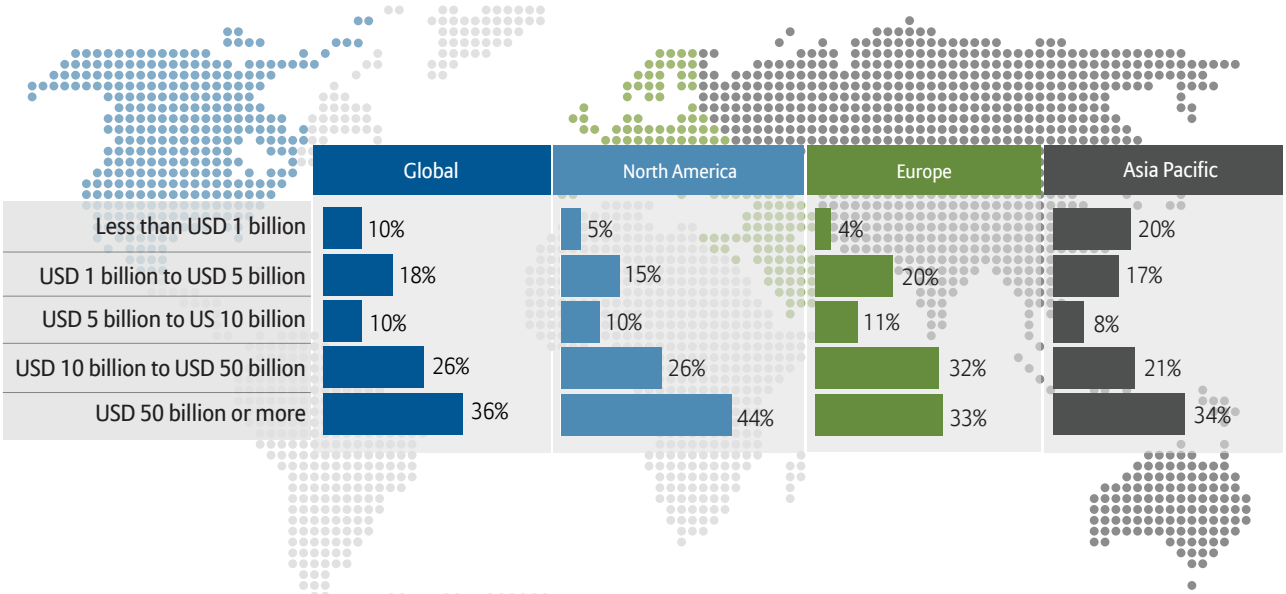
This report represents the fifth annual Allianz Global Investors RiskMonitor study. CoreData Research was commissioned by AllianzGI to conduct this study of institutional investors across North America, Europe and Asia Pacific to better understand attitudes towards risk, portfolio construction and asset allocation.

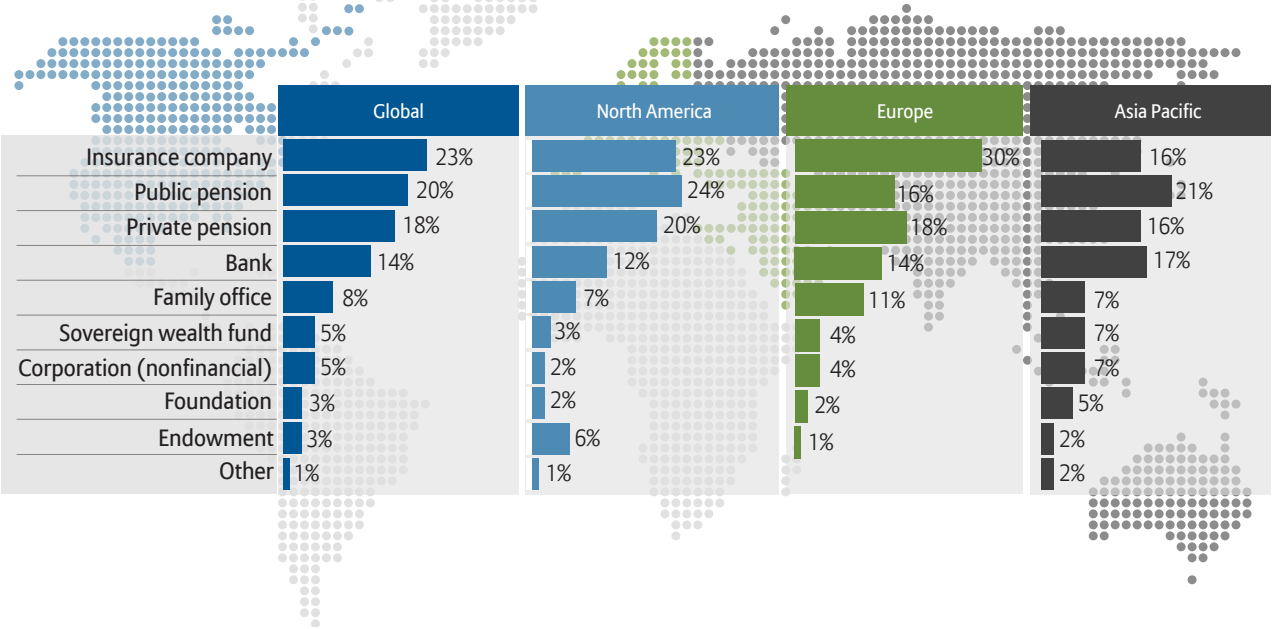
Respondents were drawn from a variety of 'asset owning' institutions: pension funds, foundations, endowments, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, banks and insurance companies.*

The research was carried out via an extensive global survey during April and May 2017. The 755 institutional respondents were split evenly by region: 250 from Europe**, 250 from North America and 255 from Asia Pacific.

*Bank and insurance respondents represent a broad mix with concentrations of professional buyers/gatekeepers, fund selectors, fund-of-funds (external manager appointments etc.), heads of research (influence in manager selection), portfolio specialists (those who build model portfolios using external managers). There is no retail participation in this study from financial advisors, or internally focused portfolio managers.

**Europe represents respondents in the Middle East as well, accounting for 4% of respondents in the region.





The changing face of risk

The geopolitical situation has risen rapidly up the risk agenda for institutional investors. A string of recent global events including the US presidential election, Brexit and tensions with North Korea have rattled investors. A general sense of disquiet surfaces repeatedly throughout this year's study.

Apprehension around these geopolitical tensions tops the list of concerns globally. These anxieties also surface at a regional level, with around two-fifths of investors across all regions saying these events could threaten their investment performance over the coming year. This view is reflected strongly in the European region where geopolitical tensions (45%) are a marginally greater concern than a global economic slowdown (43%).

The changing interest rate environment is also cause for concern. The US Federal Reserve has already increased key rates twice in 2017 and indicated that more rate hikes might be on the way. Globally, investors believe a rise in interest rates (32%) to be the third biggest risk to their investment performance, compared to 31% for European investors.

Geopolitical events top list of worries

Global

Geopolitical tensions (e.g. - Syrian war, North Korea, etc.)	44%
Global economic slowdown	41%
Rise in interest rates	32%
US politics	31%
New asset bubbles	24%

Europe

Geopolitical tensions (e.g. - Syrian war, North Korea, etc.)	45%
Global economic slowdown	43%
Rise in interest rates	31%
Political developments in Europe	29%
US politics	23%

% Yes, Multiple answers allowed

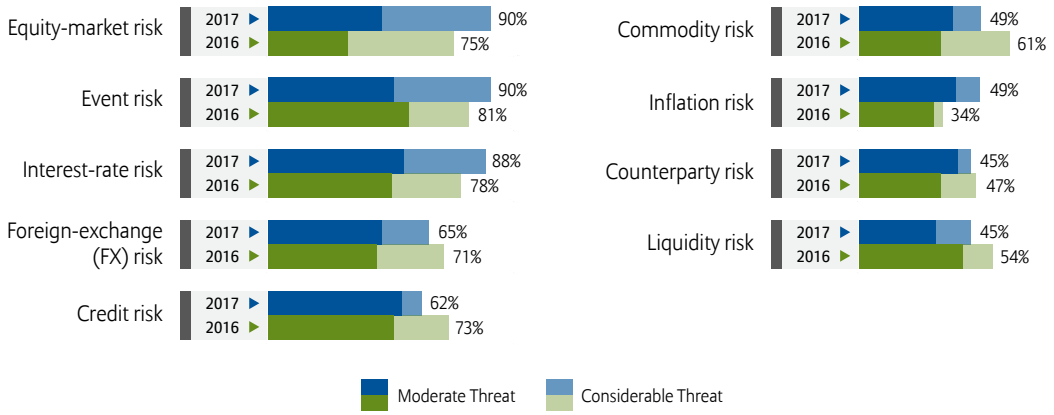
Over two in five European investors say geopolitical tensions pose a risk to investment performance.

Despite the fallout from Brexit continuing to weigh heavily on the minds of European investors, it is interesting to note only 29% (vs 31% globally) see it as a major concern. This is likely to reflect the long-term nature of Brexit negotiations following the activation of Article 50 in March 2017.

Equity market risk now sits alongside event risk as one of the two biggest perceived threats to portfolio performance for European investors. Although both threats increased in the past 12 months, the concern around equity market risk saw a much greater upsurge in this region. In Europe, 90% of respondents (compared to 75% last year) say equity market risk is a threat to portfolio performance. While events so far have not had a significant impact on markets, aside from bouts of short-term volatility, investors may be less sanguine about the prospects ahead. In Europe, Brexit negotiations have just begun, and in the US there is still some uncertainty around President Trump's program and his ability to get major legislation passed.

Foreign exchange risk is seen as a lesser threat in North America (63%) and Europe (65%) than in Asia Pacific (81%).

Equity market risk & event risk biggest threats to portfolio performance in Europe

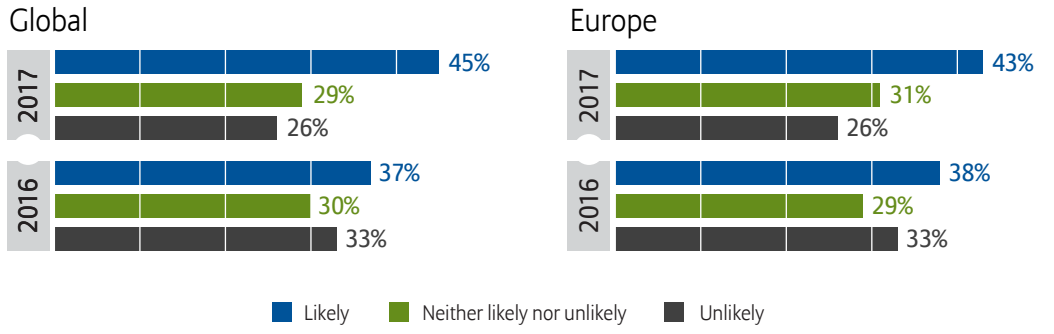


European investors see equity-market risk and event risk (both 90%) as the biggest threats to portfolio performance.

Interest rate risk also rose compared to last year (88% vs 78% in 2016) in Europe, as investors anticipate an environment of rising rates. Meanwhile, almost half (49%) of European investors now cite inflation risk as a threat to performance (vs 34% in 2016). This is in line with the wider global trends as higher oil prices and cost pressures continue to impact global markets. In contrast, credit risk (62% vs 73% in 2016) and commodity risk (49% vs 61% in 2016) have both fallen away as concerns related to portfolio performance in the past 12 months.

The concern over external events which may impact portfolio performance reaches its peak in the finding that only 26% think a tail event in the next 12 months is unlikely. This is consistent across the regions and sentiment in Europe is in line with the global average. The number of investors globally who think a tail-risk event is likely has risen steadily in the past year – up to 43% from 38% in 2016.

Investors wary of growing chance of a tail-risk event



More than two in five European investors think a tail-risk event is likely in the next 12 months.

The findings show institutional investors are more concerned about potential event-driven risks this year, with increased anxiety around the geopolitical outlook and a changing interest rate environment.

A 'risk-return conundrum'

Against this backdrop, institutional investors face a 'risk-return conundrum'. In an environment characterized by persistent low yields, potentially increased market volatility and greater geopolitical uncertainty, they face a conflict between managing the anticipated risks while also generating returns.

Investors split on growth versus protection

Half of European investors are willing to sacrifice upside potential in order to have tail-risk protection.

Almost three in five institutional investors in Europe (56%) say they have increased their focus on risk management, in light of recent political events. But even with this additional reinforcement, more than half (51%) are willing to sacrifice upside potential in return for tail-risk protection. A similar number of European investors (52%) say they have decreased their return expectations for the coming year and nearly two-thirds (65%) say it is increasingly difficult to meet return targets in the current market environment.

What we can learn from Risk Leaders

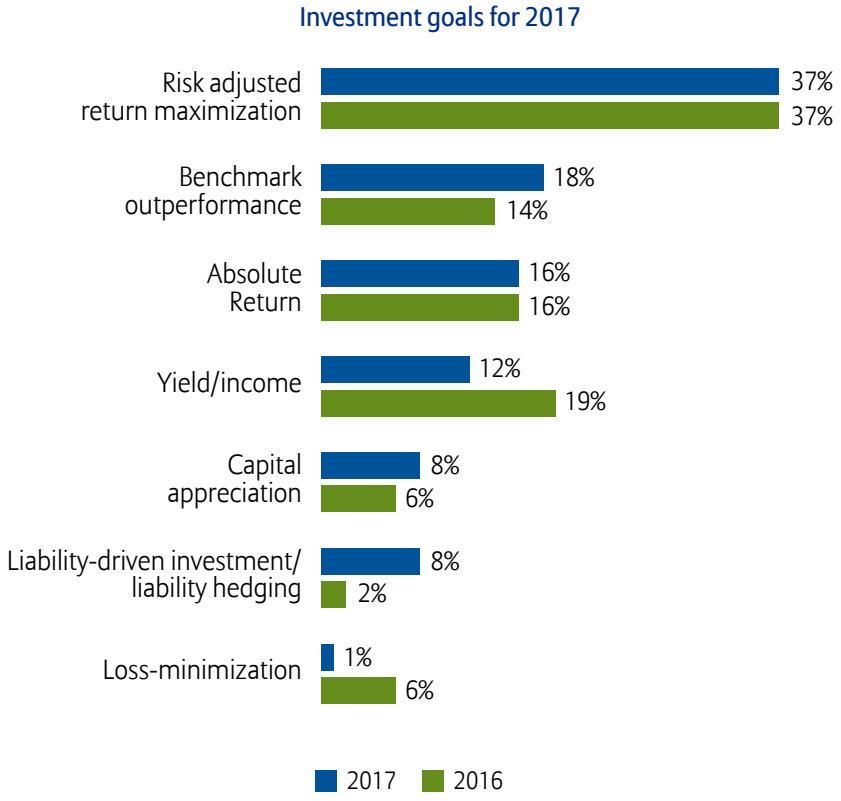
Our research identifies a group of 'Risk Leaders' who are leading the way in terms of risk management. Globally, they take a more systematic approach to risk and make risk management an integral part of their investment process. They have a strong risk culture and are confident their portfolio has appropriate downside protection for the next tail-risk event.

Importantly, Risk Leaders have more confidence in their ability to hit their return targets: Fewer Risk Leaders have lowered their return expectations for the coming year compared with other investors (47% vs 53% of others).

This represents the conundrum that investors face today – how to move efficiently along the risk-return spectrum, finding a balance of upside potential and downside protection that is most effectively calibrated to their risk profile.

European investors echo the global need to achieve the highest possible returns. Two in five (37%) say risk-adjusted return maximization is their main investment goal for the coming year; this was unchanged in the past 12 months.

Next in terms of priority is benchmark outperformance (18%) and absolute return (16%), indicating performance is high on the agenda, while the ability to use liability driven investments also rose (8% vs 2% in 2016). Fewer investors in the Europe region cited yield/income as an investment goal in 2017 (12% vs 19% in 2016).



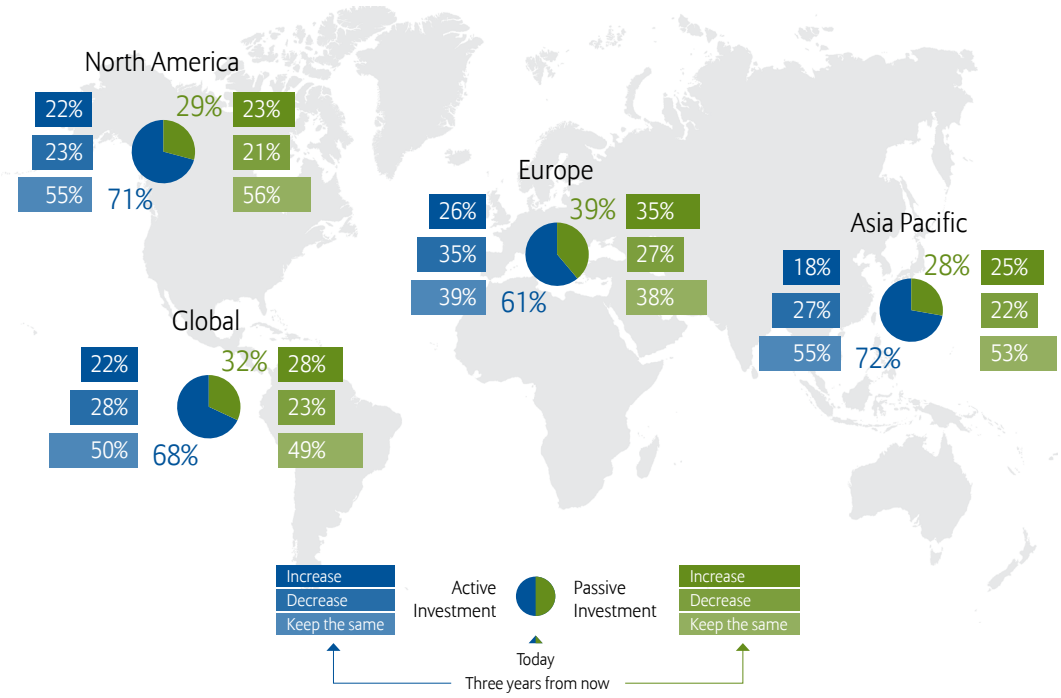
European investors say risk-adjusted return maximization is their primary investment goal this year.

Active favored to perform in current market

Passive investing has attracted assets during a prolonged bull market, but the uncertainty and potential market volatility may indicate renewed opportunities for active investing. Passive funds, while riding the highs of a bull market, may also assume full market risk in the event of a meaningful downward correction. Our research shows that investors recognize the value of active investing to navigate the current market, despite challenges related to manager selection and cost efficiency in the active space. Six out of 10 (63%) investors in Europe say current market conditions favor active management and it will play an important role in the future. Overall, investors' confidence in active management is lower in the Europe region than in other parts of the world.

Among our survey respondents, the average European institutional investor portfolio is made up of 61% active investments (68% globally) and 39% in passive (32% globally). Four in 10 expect to keep their active (39%) and passive (38%) allocations similar over the next three years. More than a third (35%) of investors expect to increase their passive holdings by 2020, while a quarter (26%) anticipate an increase in their active exposure over the same period.

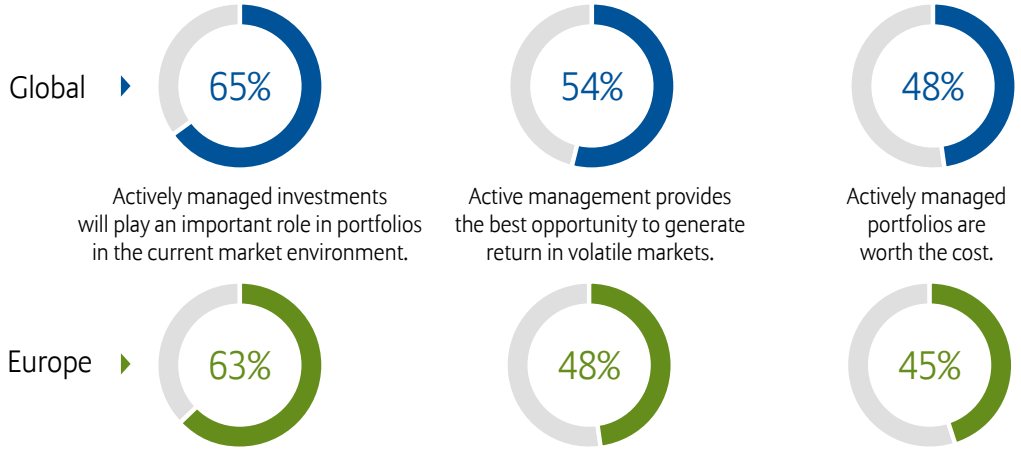
Active remains preferred choice to tackle difficult markets



Active investments make up a majority of institutional investors' portfolios.

Institutional investors still believe in active management. Two thirds (63%) say current market conditions favor active management and it will play an important role in the future.

Attitudes towards active management



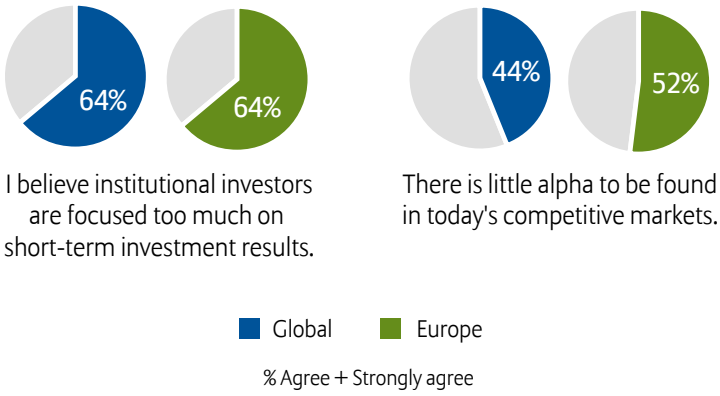
% Agree + Strongly agree

45% of investors in Europe think actively managed portfolios are worth the cost.

The preference for active is more polarized in Europe, with less than half (48%) of institutional investors stating active management is the appropriate option to generate return in volatile markets. Bull markets tend to be accompanied by low volatility, as we have seen in the past few years. The low dispersion in these periods can make it difficult to generate alpha. But with interest rate hikes and greater levels of uncertainty and potential volatility, higher valuation dispersions may emerge providing opportunities for skilful active managers.

When it comes to the cost of active management, less than half of European investors (45%) are convinced actively managed portfolios are worth the cost – a figure which is slightly lower than the 48% of investors globally who agree.

Challenges with active management



% Agree + Strongly agree

Two-thirds of investors globally and in Europe believe institutional investors are too focused on short-term investment results.

However, headwinds remain for active management in the form of manager selection and the ability to generate alpha, with more than half of investors saying alpha is difficult to generate in today's market.

What we can learn from Risk Leaders

Globally, Risk Leaders think active portfolios are worth the cost (56% of Risk Leaders vs 46% of other investors). They have a strong conviction that there is alpha out there to be realized: Only 37% of Risk Leaders, compared to 45% of others, believe there is little alpha to be found in today's markets.

Managing risks

With a risk-return conundrum on their hands, institutional investors need to optimize risk management in a way that avoids compromising on returns. But despite the challenges of this task, investors continue to use traditional approaches to risk management. There is a need for more modern and sophisticated strategies, including hedging and risk overlays that may support a more efficient trade-off between risk and return.

Risk management: A systematic and ongoing process

Two-thirds of European investors (67%) say they actively consider risk management on a systematic and ongoing basis. As event risk increases and the threat of tail risks loom large, it is important to be get ahead of the challenge rather than waiting to deal with the aftermath. Prevention is, according to the old adage, better than cure.

Three in five European investors say their organization has a strong risk manage-ment culture.

Three in five European investors (58% vs 59% globally) say they have a strong risk management culture. Only six in 10 (61%) say the senior management at their institution is dedicated to ensuring and supporting sound risk management practices – lagging considerably behind the global figure of 67%.

What we can learn from Risk Leaders

Globally, Risk Leaders say they are more prepared for investment risks (72% vs 57% of others) and are putting more money towards investment risk strategies (59% vs 41%). Seven out of 10 conduct independent risk analysis of their portfolios (others: 55%). Their experience shows the importance of the right 'tone from the top': Nearly nine in 10 Risk Leaders (88%) say the senior management at their organization are dedicated to ensuring and supporting sound risk management practices (others: 62%).

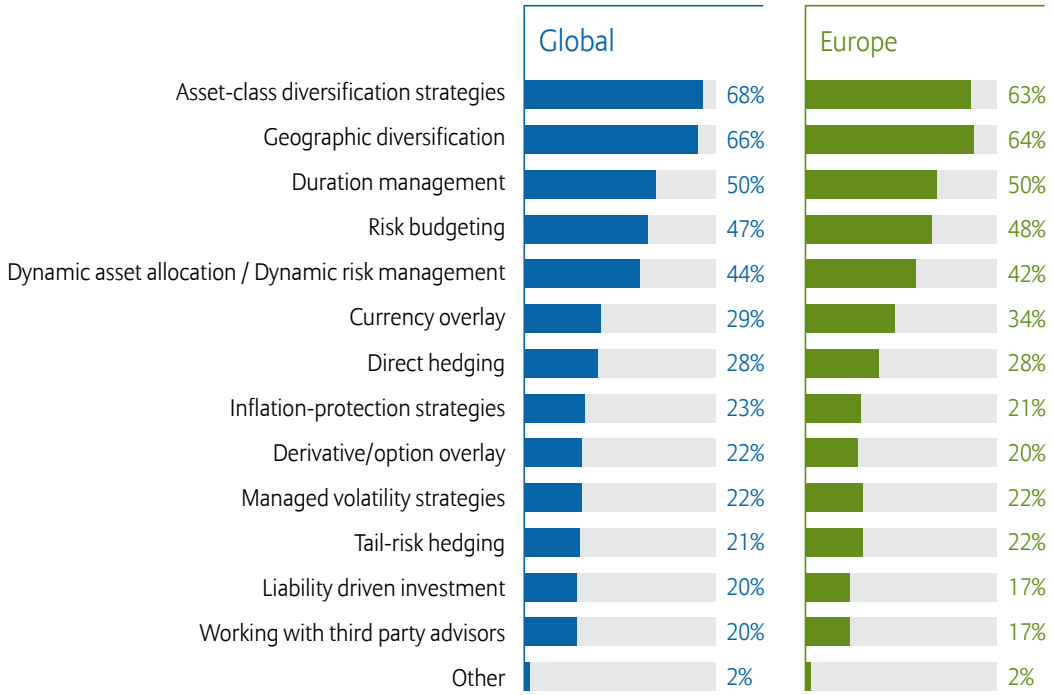
Diversification still top risk management strategy

Institutional investors in the Europe region and worldwide still rely on traditional risk management techniques. Diversification, whether by geography or asset class, continues to be the main risk management strategy employed by institutions across the globe.

This type of approach remains crucial. Diversifying across a range of asset classes and geography can help to insulate the portfolio from specific risks, either in certain markets or asset classes, and may reduce portfolio volatility. The most prevalent risk management strategies are uncomplicated. Only a small proportion of investors invest in strategies such as direct hedging (28%), tail-risk hedging (22%) or derivative/option overlay (20%). This may indicate a need – on the part of both the industry and investors – to develop and adopt more sophisticated approaches to risk management.

Half of European investors (50%) use duration management, which may be an important tool in the current low-yield environment. Risk budgeting (48%) and dynamic asset allocation (42%) are used by less than half of respondents.

Risk management strategies



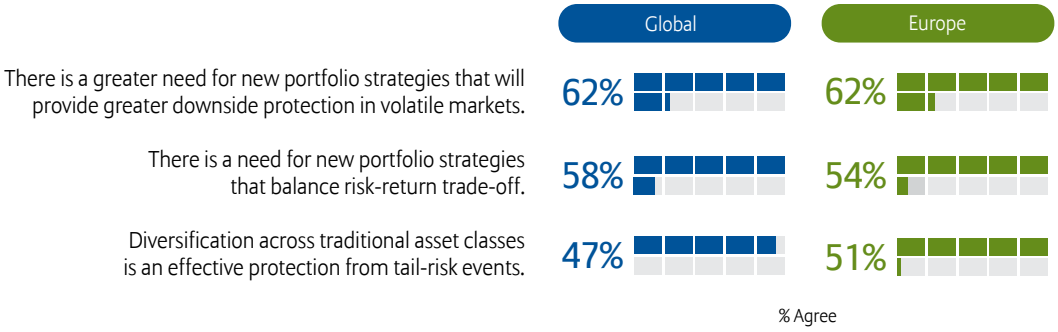
% Yes, Multiple answers allowed

Diversifying across asset classes and geography are the leading risk management strategies.

While investors recognize the importance of diversification as the most prevalent form of risk management, many (51%) understand that diversification across traditional asset classes provides only so much protection. A growing number recognize the power of alternative assets as important diversifiers.

Investors globally continue to clamor for strategies that can better support them in providing downside protection (62%). They also seek ways of improving the risk-return trade-off (58%). Investors in Europe echo these sentiments, with similar percentages agreeing with each one (62% and 54% respectively).

Demand for newer portfolio strategies



Investors think there is a greater need for new portfolio strategies that will provide better downside protection in volatile markets.

Alternatives for diversification and return

With uncertainty around geopolitical events and the urgent search for yield, institutional investors are looking at new sources of return and stability. Alternative assets can be a useful tool in providing diversification within a portfolio, with the potential also to generate differentiated sources of return. Importantly, our research shows that investors would embrace alternatives even more wholeheartedly if they understood the risks better.

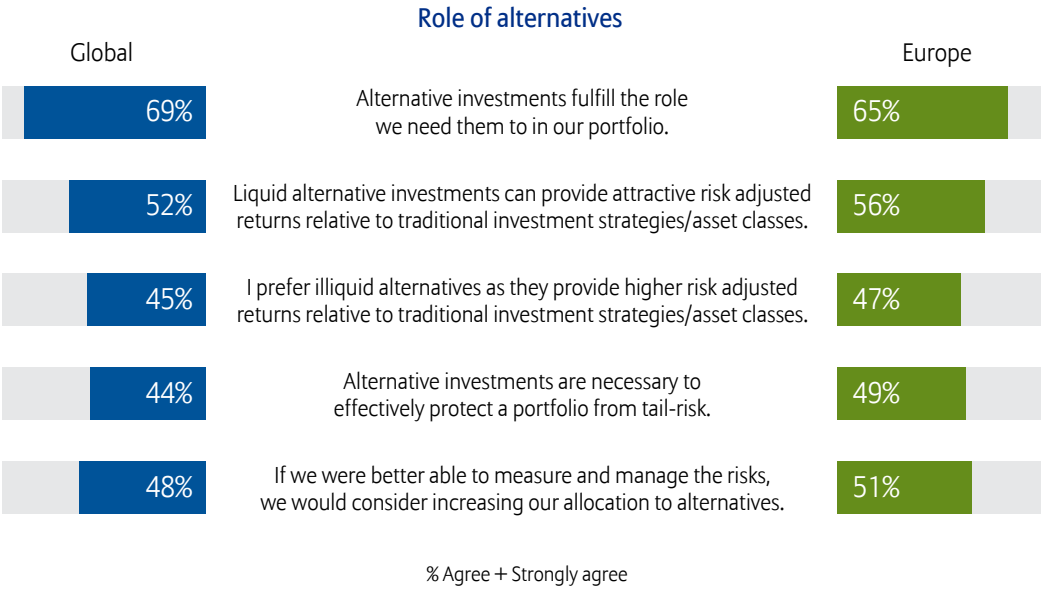
Diversification continues to be the main driver of institutional allocation to alternatives with 32% citing it as the main reason for investing in these asset classes. Nearly one in five (17%) point to the higher returns that may be achievable, while a similar number (16%) cite the low correlation to other investment strategies/ asset classes.

Top reasons to use alternatives (European investors)

Diversification	32%
Higher returns than conventional debt or equity investments	17%
Low correlation to other investment strategies/asset classes	16%
Reduce overall portfolio volatility	14%
Risk management	7%

Diversification is the top reason why institutional investors use alternatives.

Three in five (56%) European investors believe liquid alternatives can provide attractive risk-adjusted returns relative to traditional investment strategies. Two thirds (65%) of European investors (vs 69% globally) say alternative investments fulfill their role in a portfolio effectively.



Half (51%) of European investors would increase their allocation to alternatives if they were able to better measure and manage risks.

While investors agree on the value of alternative assets in driving diversification, half (51% in Europe and 48% globally) would make greater commitments to alternatives if they felt more confident in their ability to manage and measure the associated risks. This finding represents a major opportunity for the industry to build understanding and confidence in alternative assets and drive increased flows.

What we can learn from Risk Leaders

Globally, Risk Leaders are more confident than other investors in their understanding of alternative assets (72% vs 64% of other investors) and a much higher proportion invest in alternatives for diversification (43% vs 28% of others).

Conclusion

Institutional investors' risk agenda is changing. Geopolitical tensions, following the events of the past year, are now at the top of the list of investor concerns. Investors are also worried about a global economic slowdown. Meanwhile, event risk now rivals equity market risk as the biggest perceived threat to portfolio performance. Changes in the interest rate environment are also causing investor anxiety.

Amid this geopolitical tumult, our research shows that investors face a battle to juggle their objectives. They have to strike a careful balance between taking adequate levels of risk to generate return in a low-yield environment while also protecting their assets. Many see the value of active management in helping to navigate these challenges.

As part of their approach to risk management, investors continue to rely heavily on diversification, both by geography and asset class. While they express a need for new portfolio strategies to balance the risk-return trade-off, the good news is that many say they have a strong risk management culture.

Within this paper we identified a group of Risk Leaders – those investors who have a more integrated and systematic approach to risk management. Their approach brings multiple additional benefits. We will analyse their views and experiences in more detail in a forthcoming report focusing specifically on this group of investors.

As noted in this report, alternative asset classes are an increasingly critical part of investors' diversification strategy. We will further investigate attitudes and sentiment towards alternatives in the third report in our RiskMonitor 2017 series.

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