Two Degrees of Change or 2% of GDP? Investment, Growth and Climate Change

Two Degrees of Change Conference April 2016 Dr Nigel Wilson Chief Executive Officer Legal & General Group



"There is no shortage of energy on earth. The sun delivers 5000 times more power to the surface of the earth than humanity needs. The cost of renewables has been falling. But not fast enough. Renewable energy gets less than 2% of the world's publicly funded RD&D (Research, Development and Demonstration)."

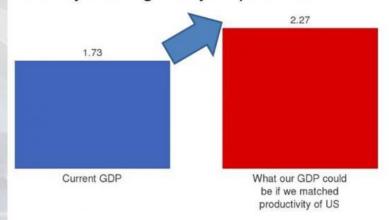
Apollo Programme, 2015

UK Productivity: Is it really a puzzle?



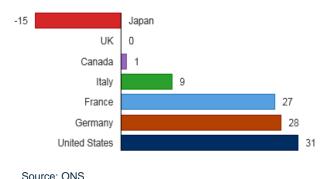
Long Term Labour Productivity Growth Rates (%pa over last 5 years)

If we matched productivity rate of the US, our economy would grow by 31 per cent



How do we compare with our rivals?

UK has second lowest productivity rate in group of world's richest nations



"Let me be clear: improving the productivity of our country is the route to raising standards of living for everyone in this country... our future prosperity depends on it."

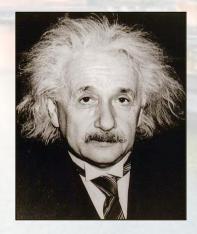
George Osborne

Is the global macro economy moving to a digital world of zeros?

		Downside
	Analogue Economy Paper Money % change	Digital Economy Digital Money % change
- Economic growth	2 - 4	0
- Nominal interest rates	4 - 6	0
- Real interest rates	2 -3	0
- Inflation - Normal - Hyper	3 – 10 10 – 30	0
- Wages - Nominal - Real - Hyper	4 - 6 2 - 3 10 - 30	0
- Currency	Fixed with "crashes"	Volatile with Competitive devaluations

"We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them."

- Albert Einstein



Half the Workforce are Under-used

Index for women and work 2014 or latest, 100=best possible score

> Finland Sweden Norway Poland

France Spain Hungary Denmark Belgium

Portugal Israel Canada Germany

Slovakia *OECD avg.* New Zealand Greece Italy‡

Austria Netherlands Australia United States

> Czech Rep. Britain

Switzerland

Ireland

Turkey[‡]

0 20 40 60 80 100

The glass-ceiling index

Indicator weights, %	
0 20 40 60 80 100)
Higher-education gap	
	11
Labour-force participation	
	11
Wage gap	
	11
Share of senior managers who are women	
	11
Women on company boards	
	11
Child-care costs	
	11
Paid maternity leave	
	11
Share of GMAT candidates	
	10
	10
Women in parliament [§]	10
	10

Move the sliders to vary the weights. Lock up to three sliders by clicking the checkboxes. Rounding means the values may not always sum to 100.

Reset

Sources: OECD; Catalyst; Egon Zehnder; European Commission; GMAC; ILO; Inter-Parliamentary Union; World Economic Forum; *The Economist* South Korea Japan

divided by male median wages #No data for child-care costs, median value given \$Lower or single house

What is holding us back?

- Ambition from school onwards
- Skillsets (not a gender-specific issue)
- Focus on NEDs and top echelons
- Childcare and workforce re-entry
- Culture
- Impact of alpha females: positive or negative?
- Enough Institutional Pressure?



Sarah Aitken Head of Distribution, LGIM

Cheryl Agius International **Development Director, LGR**

Emma Byron



Eve Finn Head of Portfolio Solutions, LGIM

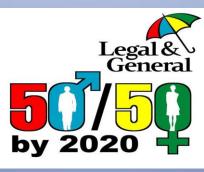


Laura Mason **Director Direct Investments, LGC**



Kaye Maguire Head of Legal (LGR & Resources)





OUR INSPIRATIONAL ROLE MODELS

We have identified 13 of our high potential women as role models to help us achieve 50/50 by 2020.

- •To share career stories;
- •To be Career Sponsors for early career, high potential women:
- •To shift mind sets and challenge the unconscious bias in day to day interactions;
- •To provide referrals for successful women they have worked with in the past;

•To influence the 50/50 by 2020 action plans for their business areas.



Jackie Noakes MD, Mature & Digital



Vishaka **CEO, India First**

Karan Martin Customer Services Director, Insurance





Natasha Mora Head of Legal (LGC & **Corporate**)

Eleanor Nasar Investment **Director, LGR**





Claire Singleton Head of Legal (LGAS & Digital)



Shannon Wood **Commercial Director**, **Mature Savings**



Are we ready for a Greyer World?

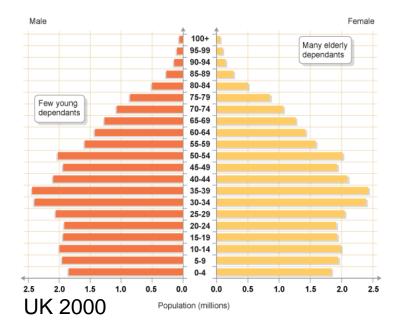
"The world is becoming grey. Over 60s rising from 600 million to 2 billion by 2050"

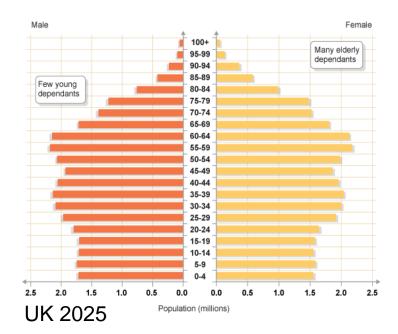
ASIA EUROPE 6 0.8 0.7 5 0.6 4 0.5 Billions Billions 0.4 3 0.3 2 0.2 0.1 0 -0 1990 1950 1970 2010 2030 2050 1950 1970 1990 2010 2030 2050 0-19 20-49 50-59 Over 60 0-19 20-49 50-59 Over 60 AFRICA NORTH AMERICA 2.5 0.5 2 0.4 Billions 1.5 s 0.3 Billions 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.1 0 0 1950 1990 1970 2010 2030 2050 1950 2030 2050 1970 1990 2010 0-19 20-49 50-59 Over 60 0-19 20-49 50-59 Over 60

Source: United Nations Population Division, 2010 projections. Total projected world population in 2050 is 9.3 billion.

WORLD POPULATION GROWTH 1950-2050

Are we ready for less intergenerational and government support?

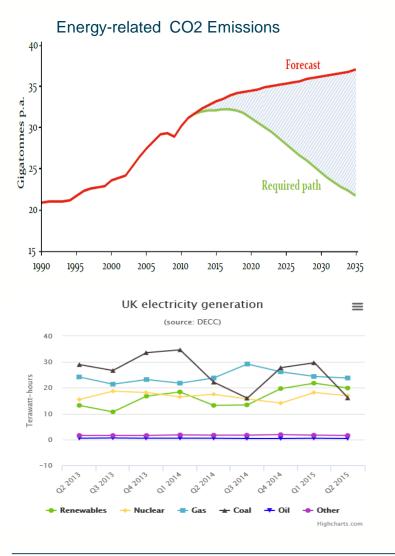




Dependency Ratio	1950	2030 (Est)
Japan	12.2	1.8
Germany	7.1	2.1
Italy	8.0	2.3
France	5.8	2.4
UK	5.9	2.9
US	8.1	3.0

Sources: ONS, United Nations Population Division.

Carbon and Climate

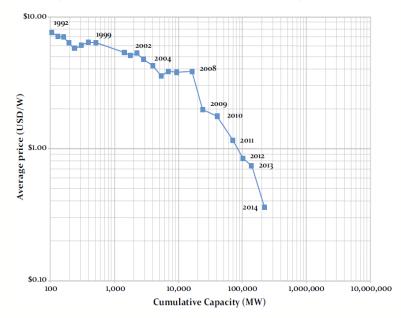


- By 2035, atmospheric CO2 will pass the level for a 2C rise in temperature.
- Solar and wind generation are potential solutions
- UK Renewable generation now surpasses coal

We also need:

- Better energy efficiency (eg in modular housing)
- Storage and smart grids
- Expenditure on R&D, not subsidies

Carbon, Climate and Cost: Economics 1.01 for Energy



How the price of silicon PV modules has fallen as installed capacity has risen

- A wide range of generation technologies now have levelised costs below \$100 per MWh – ie.
 Competitive versus fossil fuel plus carbon price
- "Moore's law" applies for solar PV: plastic PV will further reduce prices, and wind turbines are scaleable
- Local "mini-grids" improve efficiency and reduce transmission losses

	\$ billion p.a.
Govt R&D expenditure (OECD):	
Total	333
On renewables	6
Subsidies:	
to renewables	101
to fossil fuel	544
Official development aid (OECD)	127
Promised public and private payments by rich countries to developing countries for climate change mitigation	100

- OECD subsidies to fossil fuel and renewables are over 100 times greater than government R&D on renewables
- Long-term investment is available for suitable energy projects

"Money, Money Everywhere, Nor Any Drop to Invest..."



- QE probably saved us in 2008, but it's not a policy for growth
- Money creation has driven mis-allocation
- Negative interest rates should spur a shift from "synthetic" to real assets
- Long-term institutions can lead the way... and earn enhanced risk-adjusted returns

LONG TERM DIRECT INVESTMENTS BY LEGAL & GENERAL.

Direct investment programme, with £6.3bn invested to date

Transport and Logistics: £320m, maturities to 30 years

£15bn

Launching a €250m Renewable Energy Fund:

"By using our balance sheet to pave the way for large scale, long term institutional investment, we are helping revolutionise these technologies to benefit investors, consumers, and wider society." John Bromley Head of Clean Energy, LGC Salford MediaCityUK £500m

English Cities Fund schemes in Liverpool, Plymouth, Canning Town, Salford and Wakefield: over 5.4m sq ft of mixeduse space, brownfield land Royal Liverpool University Hospital: £429m rebuild

£400m Cardiff city centre redevelopment joint venture

Places for people: £252m, acquiring 4,000 homes, building 7,000 houses, 50 year lease

Methodist Care Homes: £70m investment, 30 year lease CALA Homes: £210m investment (47% stake), further £200m for Banner Homes

> Leeds Thorpe Park £162m urban regeneration investment

> > Hyde Housing Group: £102m investment 15 year facility

Thames Valley Housing: £40m to fund 500 affordable homes Sentinel Housing: private placement (

University of Southampton: £93m, 1,104 beds, 40 years income

> Environmentally efficient Digital Cities

"Our Towns and Cities aren't overbuilt, they're under-demolished"



10:1

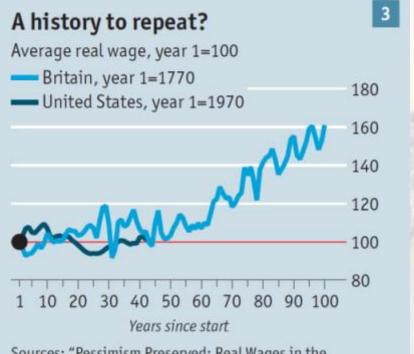
Digital infrastructure investment' multiplier: key to economic growth – a collective responsibility

Direct Investment programme over five years

L&G's Investment in a £400m Development - Cardiff

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Productivity and Wages in the Second Machine Age



Sources: "Pessimism Preserved: Real Wages in the British Industrial Revolution" by R.C. Allen (2013); US Bureau of Labour Statistics

Who feels most excluded?Rich people in
Rich countriesPoor people in
Rich countriesRich people in
Poor countriesPoor people in
Poor countries

Questions for Policymakers:

- What is productivity in a digital world?
- What are the implications for employment?
- What are the implications for inequality?
- Successful businesses will ride the digital wave. Can government respond? If so, how?

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