



cio investment club

Whitepaper #31

October 2026

Navigating Complexity: The Modern Insurer's Investment Imperative



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the UK CIO Insurance Roundtable



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Navigating Complexity: The Modern Insurer's Investment Imperative

The new operational reality

For institutional insurers, the traditional rules of portfolio construction and asset-liability management (ALM) are undergoing a fundamental transformation. Managing insurance balance sheets once relied on relatively stable macroeconomic cycles, predictable yield curves, and clear distinctions between asset classes.



Today, investment teams navigate a continuous state of high information velocity, persistent inflationary pressures, shifting central bank dynamics and rapid technological advancements. The primary challenge facing Chief Investment Officers is not merely reacting to market volatility, but distinguishing transient short-term noise from long-term secular trends. Balance sheets must simultaneously absorb macroeconomic shocks, satisfy stringent regulatory frameworks,

optimise capital under Solvency II and local regimes, and generate sufficient yields to cover long-dated liabilities.

On Wednesday, 16 September 2026, a group of senior insurance investment executives explored how institutional investors were positioning portfolios: balancing public and private credit, addressing renewed liquidity constraints, managing board governance and building the organisational capabilities required for 2030.



How CIOs see the world and their key challenges

Insurance CIOs face a complex mandate: protecting capital while generating superior risk-adjusted returns within strict liability and regulatory parameters. Capital scarcity across global markets means that taking unhedged macro bets carries asymmetric risk. Consequently, asset-liability matching remains the central operational anchor for both property and casualty (P&C) and life operators.

Opening the dialogue on how balance sheets were being managed, **Neil Taylor**, Group CIO at Riverstone International, stressed the strict constraints under which insurers operate.

“Most insurers operate within an ALM framework where they start from a neutral stance on interest rates and currency. Capital is scarce. Introducing volatility into your own funds through currency or rate mismatches carries asymmetric risk: if it goes in your favour, you rarely get credited, but if it goes against you, you will face severe scrutiny (from your board).”

For short-duration and legacy runoff portfolios, the core challenge lies in managing claims velocity alongside internal cost inflation without crystallising mark-to-market losses during rate swings. **Colin Tipping**, CIO at Compre Group, described how liability structures dictated duration positioning: “ALM is central to everything we do. We operate a short-duration book with some longer-tail elements. Depending on liability runoff speed, you may naturally run slightly short on duration, but that is a function of liability structure rather than an active macro bet. We have no appetite for unhedged interest rate or currency risk.”

Managing multi-asset strategies requires balancing core liability-matching assets with liquid and illiquid growth drivers to preserve broad risk diversification across varied market conditions.

Paul Amer, CIO at MS Amlin Investment Management, outlined his portfolio construction approach: “Our liability profile is relatively short with a longer tail, forming the core anchor of our portfolios. Around that core, we maintain a multi-asset allocation spanning public and



private equities, real estate, absolute return fixed income, and hedge funds to achieve broad risk diversification and return generation.”

In the life and annuity space, the primary operational directive was deploying capital across diverse market structures to back long-dated liabilities efficiently while managing execution risk during market transitions.

Cecile Retaureau, Head of Private Markets & Alternatives at Standard Life, shared her perspective: “We deploy capital in two main ways: first, backing our on-balance-sheet annuity business, and second, acting as a traditional LP allocating capital from defined contribution [pension] systems. Regarding the macro regime, market volatility has become part of daily business as usual. Two years ago, that wasn't the operational assumption, but over the past year, execution has been tested.”

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Macroeconomics, geopolitics, and bond markets

The global macroeconomic landscape discussed at the roundtable was defined by regional divergence, persistent inflation, and elevated benchmark bond yields. While higher yields provided a welcome baseline for reinvesting premium cash flows, underlying inflationary pressures—particularly around energy, supply chains, and specialised claim inputs—demanded careful portfolio monitoring.

Addressing the North American environment, **Ginny Schiappa**, Senior Portfolio Manager at Income Research + Management, pointed to the convergence of macro dynamics affecting fixed income markets.

“We have a convergence of several macroeconomic themes coming together. Near-term inflation remains elevated. In the energy complex, energy price dynamics ripple through other areas of the economy, while a massive AI investment cycle is placing significant demand on supply chains. We maintain a duration-neutral stance and rely on bottom-up security selection to drive alpha.”

From a global vantage point, elevated yield structures offered positive fundamental conditions for insurers matching long-term guarantees, despite ongoing geopolitical fragmentation. **Alastair Baillie Strong**, Global Head of Systematic Investing at Fidelity International, noted how macro conditions had returned to historical norms.

“The flip side is that we are back to pre-2008 yield levels,” he said. “This is closer to the yield environment in which many modern insurance business models were originally built. With 5% Treasury yields, writing annuity guarantees becomes attractive again. Taking a step back, we have deglobalisation, geopolitical tensions, and an inflation-oriented macro environment, but this creates a favourable yield baseline if you are managing liabilities.”

Examining regional performance, Amer detailed the stark macroeconomic contrast between North America and Europe.

“Our analysis suggests we are past the peak of the current economic cycle,” he said. “Regional divergence is pronounced: the UK and Europe face low growth alongside persistent inflation. In the US, roughly 10% of the economy is driven by the AI sector growing at double-digit rates, while the remaining 90% is growing closer to 1%. That is an unbalanced mix.”



Headline inflation metrics often fail to capture the specific cost pressures affecting insurance claims. Taylor drew attention to this operational mismatch.

“Headline inflation is one aspect, but an insurer’s internal inflation rate is another,” he said. “We face social inflation within claims management, as well as specific alternative inflation indices, such as ASHE, (Periodic Payment Orders with inflation linkage tied to care workers’ wages). A significant component remains unquantifiable and unhedgeable.”

Modern financial markets were further characterised by the rapid speed at which information travelled, requiring institutional managers to filter media noise from fundamental investment signals.

Baillie Strong explained how portfolio managers were responding.

“Information velocity will only increase. This speed directly alters market mechanics. In response, we have adapted our portfolio management and absolute return disciplines, emphasising disciplined implementation, strict position sizing, and monitoring concentration risks around large index weights.”



Strategic asset allocation: private markets, credit, and leverage

Higher public bond yields have altered the relative value calculus between public fixed income and illiquid private assets, the group said. While private credit continues to offer valuable structural diversification and long-dated cash-flow matching, the hurdle rate for locking up capital in private markets has risen.



Public fixed income provides high liquid yields and low operational friction, whereas private credit offers lender-friendly covenants and middle-market diversification, albeit with higher illiquidity considerations. Real assets and infrastructure provide natural long-term inflation hedging, though execution volatility between trade agreement and final funding remains a factor.

Framing this shift in relative value across credit markets, Schiappa said: “The opportunity cost of illiquidity has increased. With the US investment-grade corporate market offering high liquid yields—and portfolio trading allowing rapid execution—public markets provide substantial liquidity and attractive risk-adjusted returns. Private credit continues to play an important portfolio role, but the relative value comparison between public and private spreads has rebalanced.”

In long-duration annuity books, high-quality private assets and real infrastructure remain indispensable for achieving target spread and matching multi-decade cash-flow obligations.

Retaureau highlighted the differential requirements across liability tails.

“Matching 40- to 45-year cash-flow liabilities solely through public bonds is challenging,” she said. “We still target an illiquidity premium of around 100 basis points for high-quality private assets on long-duration books. However, for shorter-duration portfolios, public credit often offers comparable risk-adjusted value without illiquidity lockups.”

As benchmark yields rise, roundtable attendees debated whether tight spread levels in public and private credit adequately compensate for underlying default and illiquidity risks.

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As asset owners, we must question whether current spread levels adequately reward the underlying risks being taken

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Tipping noted fundamental questions regarding current credit pricing. “Where we do take risk is in credit spread,” he said. “Though spreads remain historically tight across public and private markets.”

He added that his primary concern was around risks that are not currently priced in: whether asset owners are being adequately compensated for credit and illiquidity risk. “As asset owners, we must question whether current spread levels adequately reward the underlying risks being taken,” he said.

As institutional investors increase allocations to private funds, understanding embedded layer-level leverage and structural seniority has become essential for effective balance sheet risk management. Retaureau warned of potential structural traps in private structures.

“Leverage evaluation requires careful, granular underwriting,” she said. “We do not avoid leverage entirely, but we insist on clear transparency and structural seniority. In some poorly structured deals, senior debt positions can inadvertently end up *pari passu* with equity in downside waterfall scenarios.”

She was clear to note that “thorough internal underwriting teams are essential to verify waterfall priority”.

Auditing underlying asset cash flows is equally vital in specialty finance and asset-backed transactions to ensure yield is generated through fundamental asset performance rather than structural leverage overlays.

Taylor emphasised the necessity of deep look-through capabilities.

“When allocating to illiquid or long-term private strategies, investors must thoroughly understand how underlying returns are generated,” he said. “Investors need full line-of-sight into whether returns derive directly from asset yield or structural leverage. Securitisation mechanics are powerful, but they require detailed structural understanding.”

Institutional portfolio design also has to account for look-through considerations and capital constraints across different liability structures. For long-tail liabilities such as Bulk Purchase Annuities (BPA), private credit and real assets remained essential for matching long-dated liabilities and generating required spread. At the same time, regulatory guidelines under the Prudent Person Principle required rigorous risk modelling and valuation discipline when managing private allocations.



Assessing artificial intelligence: investment opportunities and operational integration

One of the investment ideas and board conversations du jour is Artificial Intelligence, which impacts insurance balance sheets through two primary channels: as a major investment theme requiring credit and equity analysis, and as a transformative operational tool for portfolio management and research.

From a credit perspective, massive AI capital expenditure is driving record debt issuance across technology hyperscalers, altering fixed income index weights and creating unique underwriting requirements across data centre infrastructure, power generation, and digital real estate.

Schiappa outlined the analytical challenges facing credit buyers: “From a credit perspective, the market focus is shifting toward capital expenditure scale, leverage, and return on investment. As tech hyperscalers issue larger debt volumes, their presence in investment-grade corporate indices is growing.”

She noted that credit investors must monitor cumulative issuer concentration across all structural formats, evaluating construction risks, power grid availability and long-term contractual cash flows.

Evaluating the long-term economic returns and productivity gains generated by corporate AI deployment requires rigorous analytical scrutiny – and Tipping urged caution regarding payback timelines.

“Defining precise return on investment for broad AI capital expenditure remains challenging across the corporate landscape,” he said. “While tech adoption is rapid, calculating net productivity gains across end-user enterprises will take time to materialise. Investors must carefully assess how massive infrastructure spending translates into sustainable revenue models over time.”

Operationally, advanced analytics and machine learning are enhancing research workflows, quantitative modelling, and data processing, allowing investment teams to scale coverage efficiently.

Baillie Strong described how internal processes were evolving.

“Operationally, advanced analytical tools and machine learning are proving transformational for investment workflows,” he said. “Automation, code generation, and data processing capabilities allow investment teams to scale research, build quantitative models, and analyse large document volumes far more efficiently.”

Integrating automated tools into investment management also impacts organisational talent development and governance frameworks.

On this point, Amer emphasised the indispensable role of human oversight. “Operational governance and human oversight become even more critical,” he said. “While automated tools can generate code or process data quickly, experienced professionals are required to set guardrails, validate logic, and troubleshoot errors.”

Amer urged industry peers to ensure early-career professionals have access to strong data validation and are encouraged to develop critical thinking and prompt-engineering skills, combined with fundamental subject-matter understanding.

Managing asset-liability alignment also requires monitoring sector-level concentration, according to **Erinn King**, President at Income Research + Management. For example, P&C insurers providing underwriting coverage to major technology firms must ensure their asset-side exposures to technology credit and digital infrastructure do not create correlated enterprise concentration.



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Operational governance and human oversight become even more critical

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Board governance, communication, and stakeholder alignment

Continuous news coverage, macro volatility and esoteric asset structures require robust governance mechanisms. This means that investment teams must proactively and effectively translate complex market mechanics, leverage structures and private market dynamics for non-executive directors and internal governing boards.



Effective board communication requires tailoring technical information to match the specific oversight responsibilities and technical expertise of different subsidiary boards.

Taylor noted the governance variance across group structures: “While group-level boards are often composed of experienced industry executives familiar with complex strategies, subsidiary or regional entity boards may feature broader operational backgrounds. Continuous educational engagement is necessary to demystify complex asset structures and address headline risks.”

Translating complex financial engineering into transparent decision frameworks ensured independent board members could perform rigorous fiduciary oversight.

Tipping focused on the fiduciary duty of investment executives to communicate clearly: “In today’s regulatory environment, board members are acutely aware of their fiduciary oversight responsibilities. The onus is on investment teams to translate complex financial structures into clear, transparent decision frameworks. Independent challenge from board members ensures investment decisions undergo rigorous sanity checks.”

Retaureau outlined her structured approach to build board alignment: “We hold dedicated board investment education sessions prior to formal decision meetings. These sessions provide non-executive directors with deep-dive explanations into specific asset classes before asking for formal approvals. Proactive disclosure and clear structural explanations foster constructive governance discussions.”

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While group-level boards are often composed of experienced industry executives familiar with complex strategies, subsidiary or regional entity boards may feature broader operational backgrounds.

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Getting in shape for the future: 2030 and asset management partnerships

As insurance investors look toward 2030, participants agreed that long-term success would depend on operational efficiency, digitised asset-liability matching, robust risk governance and strong integration between underwriting and investment balance sheet management.

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Success will depend on digitised, dynamic SAA capable of tailoring investment profiles to evolving policyholder demographics.

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A core requirement for future institutional capability is maintaining structural clarity between underwriting risk and investment balance sheet management. Amer highlighted this strategic boundary. “Successful insurers will maintain a clear structural separation between core insurance underwriting risk and investment balance sheet management, backed by robust capital guardrails,” he said. “Ensuring strong investment expertise across executive leadership and board level will be a key differentiator.”

Technological integration and dynamic Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) are intended to enable insurers to tailor investment allocations quickly as demographic trends and policyholder profiles evolve.

Retaureau envisioned the operational model of 2030.

“Success will depend on digitised, dynamic SAA capable of tailoring investment profiles to evolving policyholder demographics. Institutional teams with full in-house capabilities to underwrite public and private transactions efficiently will be best positioned.”

However, there is little room for complacency.

“Success will require eliminating unnecessary portfolio complexity, streamlining operational processes, maintaining adaptable governance, and focusing on clear, repeatable sources of risk-adjusted return,” said Tipping.

Achieving sustained return on equity requires close coordination across investment management, liability underwriting and enterprise risk systems.

King captured the multi-faceted alignment required: “The most successful insurers will feature deep integration between asset management, liability underwriting and enterprise risk management. Insurers that optimise their balance sheets through disciplined ALM, precise security selection and strategic risk diversification will drive consistent return on equity.”





Strategic partner requirements

To support these long-term objectives, insurers require asset management partners to deliver customised balance-sheet solutions rather than off-the-shelf product strategies.

“They must deeply understand the insurer’s specific regulatory, accounting and liability framework,” said Taylor. “Partners must deliver tailored, high-touch solutions that directly fit our balance sheet needs.”

Tipping argued that alignment between asset allocation design, accounting rules and exact liability cash flows forms the foundation of effective institutional partnerships.

“We value asset managers who focus on solving real balance sheet and liability challenges rather than simply pitching pre-packaged products,” he said. “True partnership means aligning portfolio construction with our specific capital and cash-flow objectives.”

Close collaboration and customised relative-value structuring enabled investment teams to complement broader balance sheet risks effectively.

Schiappa described the collaborative mandate.

“Deep insight into the insurer’s liability profile enables fixed-income managers to construct customised, relative-value portfolios that complement overall balance sheet risks while providing clear educational support for governing boards.”

Consultative advisory capabilities ensured asset managers addressed true accounting, regulatory, and capital requirements.

Matteo Ricciarelli, Director at Fidelity International, concluded the morning’s discussion on asset management relationships.

“Insurers don’t need products. They need solutions to balance-sheet problems. Understanding liabilities, capital treatment and accounting realities matters far more than delivering a generic strategy.”

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Conclusion

The discussions at the UK CIO Insurance Roundtable demonstrated that the institutional insurance sector is adapting to a fundamentally different investment landscape. Managing balance sheets effectively through the coming decade requires moving beyond rigid asset-class silos and traditional fixed-income playbooks. By embracing flexible asset allocation, conducting rigorous look-through analysis across private markets and leverage, applying advanced analytical technologies and maintaining close integration between underwriting and asset management, insurers can build resilient balance sheets capable of delivering consistent returns across evolving market cycles.



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Learn more about IR+M's Fixed Income Solutions at incomeresearch.com



Participants



Cecile Retaureau

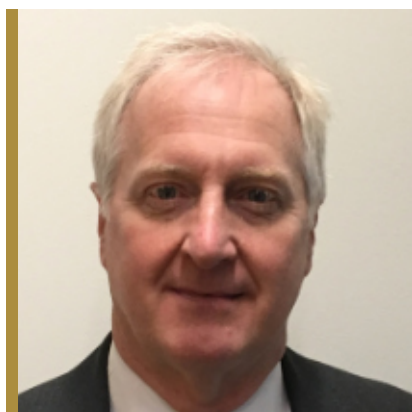
Head of Private Markets, Standard Life

Cecile Retaureau joined Standard Life as Head of Private Markets in August 2024 to lead Standard Life's Private Markets team of 22+ investment professionals across Private Credit, Real Estate, Infrastructure, Mortgage Solutions, Private Equity and Venture Capital.

Her team is responsible for the origination, structuring and execution of private investments, supporting Standard Life's Retirement Solutions and Pensions & Savings businesses, prioritising assets which generate a positive social or environmental impact as part of its on-going investment strategy.

Cecile has twenty years of front office experience and joins from UBS where she was Managing Director, Global Head of Cross-asset financing and Fixed income Solutions Origination & Distribution across both public and private markets. Prior to joining UBS, she has previously held senior Global Markets Structuring & Origination roles at BNP Paribas and Credit Agricole Investment Banks.

She graduated with a Master of Science in Applied Maths from Ecole Polytechnique and a Master of Science in Management from HEC Paris.



Colin Tipping

CIO, Compre

Highly experienced investment professional having held senior roles across across asset management and insurance. Technically proficient and commercially astute with a keen understanding of board level interaction, external stakeholder engagement, decision making processes, governance and oversight.

Committed to adding value through thought leadership with a collegiate approach based on empathy, coaching and relationship building.





Neil Taylor

CIO, Riverstone International

Neil joined Riverstone International as Group CIO in November 2021. He is responsible for all aspects of Riverstone's investment activities, including the build out of an in-house investment function.

Prior to Riverstone, Neil was European CIO & Head of Portfolio Management at Catalina, an insurance run-off consolidator and competitor to Riverstone. Of total AUM of \$4bn, he oversaw \$1.2bn AUM across 5 regulated subsidiaries, as well as Head of PM for \$3bn of AUM across Europe and Bermuda entities. Further, he oversaw the in-house Real Estate lending business and the external Real Estate effort through joint-venture partner Oxenwood Real Estate LLP. He also managed the \$500MM in-house CLO portfolio. He was a member of local sub EXCOs and a member of the Investment Committee.

Neil spent the first 11yrs of his career in Investment Banking and Capital Markets based in both London & New York, latterly as Head of the \$15bn ABS Principal Finance platform within RBC Capital Markets and has over 25 years of experience in financial markets. Neil graduated from the University of Manchester with a BA (ECON) and MA (ECON) in International Political Economy.



Paul Amer

CIO, MS Amlin

Paul has been MS Amlin's Chief Investment Officer since 2019 having joined the firm in 2015. As CIO, he is responsible for the development and implementation of the firm's strategic asset allocation and external manager monitoring.

Prior to joining MS Amlin, Paul fulfilled numerous senior portfolio management roles at Insight Investment and Barings Asset Management with a focus on multi-asset investing.

He started his career at State Street Global Advisors. He holds a degree in Economics and Statistics from Birmingham University and is a CFA Charterholder.



Matteo Ricciarelli

Director, Client Solutions, Insurance Lead, Fidelity International

Matteo Ricciarelli is Director, Client Solutions and Insurance Lead at Fidelity International, where he leads the development of investment solutions for insurance companies, with a particular focus on strategic asset allocation, ALM, portfolio construction and the interaction between investment strategy, capital and regulation. He works with CIOs, investment teams and senior stakeholders across public and private markets, including on Matching Adjustment strategies in the UK and Hong Kong.

Matteo has over 15 years of experience across asset management, consulting and investment banking. Prior to Fidelity, he held insurance investment and solutions roles at Goldman Sachs Asset Management, PwC and Willis Towers Watson, and earlier worked on the implementation of risk and capital models for major international insurers. He holds a PhD in Finance.



Alastair Baillie Strong

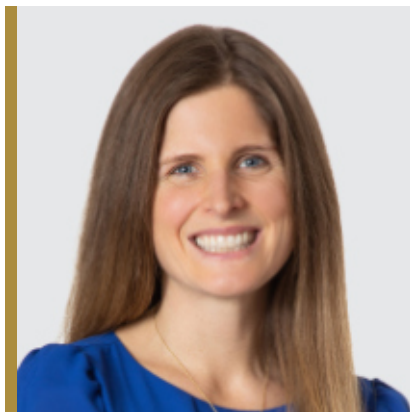
Global Head of Systematic Investing, Fidelity International

Alastair Baillie Strong is Global Head of Systematic Investment at Fidelity International, responsible for the firm's systematic investment capabilities across equities, fixed income and absolute return. Since assuming leadership of the business, assets under management have increased from \$3 billion to \$33 billion.

With 25 years of financial markets experience, Alastair joined Fidelity in 2015. He previously served as Global Head of ETFs at Fidelity and, before that, as Head of UK Investment Strategy at MN, a Dutch fiduciary manager overseeing more than €92 billion in assets.

He holds an MSc in Operations Research and Management Science and a BSc in Mathematics from the University of Edinburgh.





Ginny Schiappa

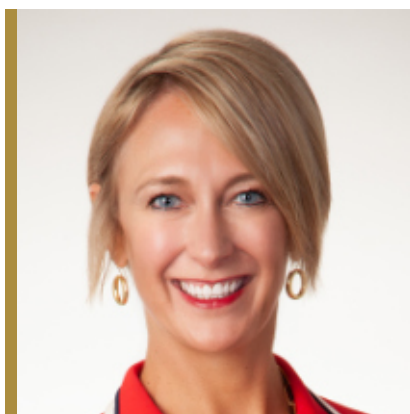
Senior Portfolio Manager, Income Research + Management

Ginny joined IR+M in December 2014 and was named Senior Portfolio Manager in 2025. In her role, she focuses on portfolio construction, sector analysis, and contributing to investment decision-making across strategies, helping guide portfolio risk positioning and investment direction.

Since joining IR+M, Ginny has held roles in credit research and portfolio management, with experience spanning investment grade and high yield sectors. She has also contributed to the development and expansion of the firm's high yield capabilities. Prior to joining IR+M, Ginny was a Private Placements Investments Analyst at Genworth Financial.

Ginny earned a BS in Commerce from the University of Virginia and is SASB FSA accredited.

Ginny is actively engaged in the IR+M community and enjoys fostering connection across teams, reflecting the team-oriented approach she brings to investing and decision-making.



Erinn King

President, Income Research + Management

Erinn joined IR+M in April 2023 and became President and Vice Chair of the firm's Management Committee in June 2026. As President, she partners closely with the CEO on firm management and strategy execution and oversees the firm's client service, human capital, legal, enterprise risk, compliance, and finance functions.

Since joining IR+M, Erinn has held senior leadership roles including Chief Strategy Officer and Co-Head of the Client Team, helping shape the firm's strategic direction and strengthen client engagement.

Prior to joining IR+M, Erinn was a Managing Director at Payden & Rygel and a founding member of the firm's Boston office. She led client relations and business development across the East Coast, Bermuda, and Canada and headed the firm's global insurance practice, working closely with international offices and strategic partners. She also previously served as Chair of the CFA Society Boston board.

Erinn earned a BFA and MFA in Dance from the University of Oklahoma and an MBA in Finance from the Questrom School of Business at Boston University.

Erinn's first career was as a professional ballerina, an experience that cultivated the discipline, resilience, and attention to detail she now brings to her leadership approach and long-term strategic decision-making.



In attendance



Elizabeth Pfeuti (Moderator)

Director, Rhotic Media

Former Dow Jones staffer Elizabeth Pfeuti is a member of the Rhotic Media executive leadership team. A highly decorated journalist, Elizabeth has been in financial journalism for almost 20 years. At Dow Jones, she covered the asset management, investment banking and investor services beats for Financial News, where she also wrote on a wide range of regulatory themes.

She was previously the European Editor for CIO Magazine and boasts an exceptional contact book of buy-side and in-house institutional CIOs and asset management executives. More recently she has worked on corporate briefs for pension consultants, investment banks and asset management groups.



Nick Gentile

Income Research + Management

Nick joined IR+M as a Senior Portfolio Manager in May 2026. In his role, Nick is responsible for portfolio construction, sector analysis, security selection, and contributing to the investment decision-making process.

Prior to joining IR+M, Nick was Co-Head of Fixed Income at Knights of Columbus Asset Advisors, where he led the securitized products team. Over the course of his career, Nick has held roles spanning credit research, trading, portfolio management, and fixed income leadership, developing expertise across a broad range of securitized sectors.

Nick earned a BS in Finance from Bryant University.

Nick enjoys reading historical biographies and examining the details beneath the surface, much like delving into the collateral and structure of a new securitized product bond. He brings that same analytical and inquisitive approach to managing portfolios.





Miranda Rands

Director, Institutional Business Development, Fidelity International

Miranda Rands is responsible for Fidelity's relationships with Insurance clients in UK as well as Global Outsourced CIOs (OCIO) and Fiduciary Managers. Miranda has 21 years of asset management experience in Institutional Relationship Management and Business Development covering a range of asset classes and solutions.

Before joining Fidelity in 2021, she spent 16 years at Goldman Sachs Asset Management (GSAM) where she held a number of roles, including managing the EMEA Consultant Team and leading GSAM's relationships with Global Consultants on Fixed Income, Money Markets, Insurance Solutions and Fiduciary Management. She was also responsible for GSAM's relationships and business development with Global Consultant OCIOs for 10 years.

She graduated from New College, University of Oxford with a Masters in Physics (MPhys) where she specialised in Astrophysics with an option in Financial Physics. She holds the IMC and passed CFA Level 1.



Sean Thompson

Founder & Director, cio investment club

Sean has nearly 40 years of experience working in London's financial services sector and the insurance market. After 10 years as Managing Director of CAMRADATA, Sean launched the cio investment club on 1st January 2024.

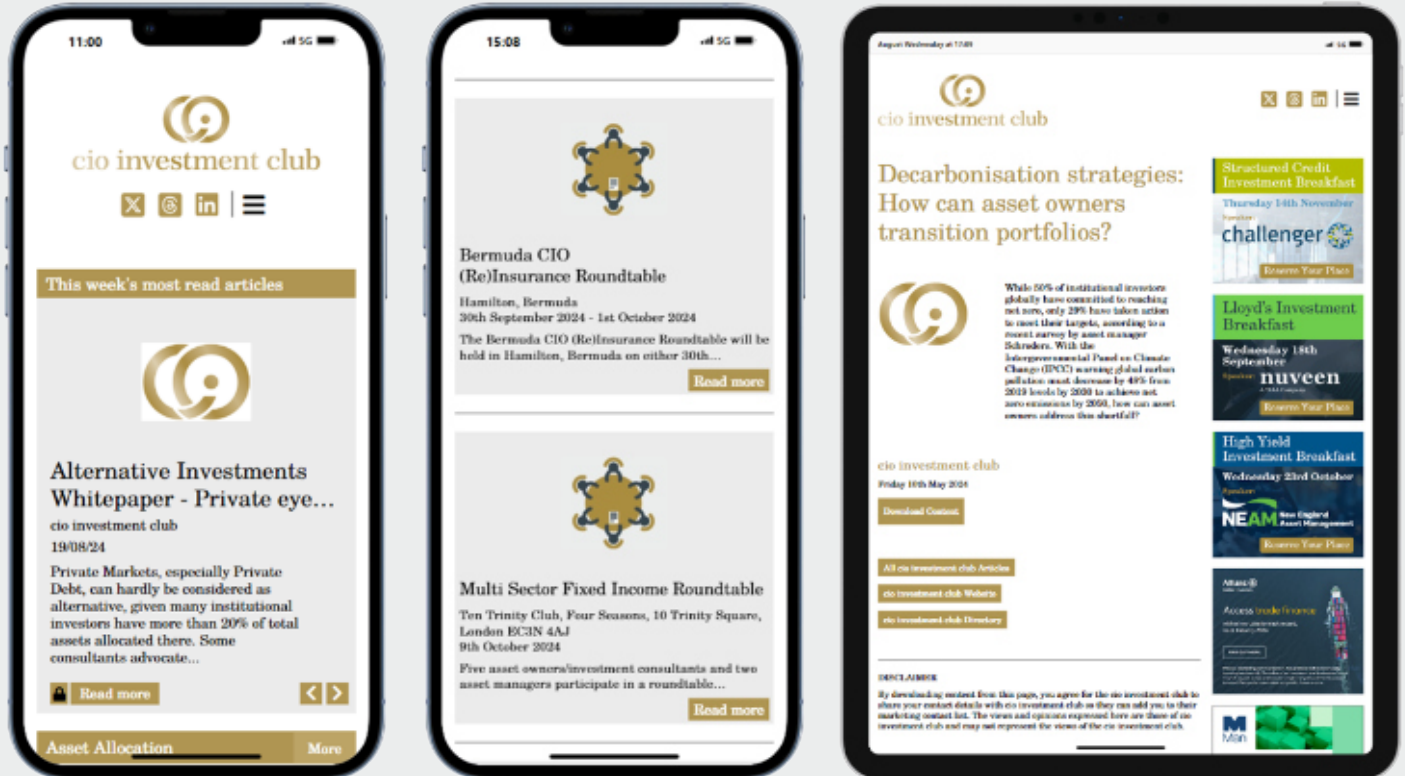
The cio investment club's mission is to become the voice of chief investment officers and investment professionals at institutional firms. To help achieve this the club hosts events throughout the year that educate and inform, whilst providing thought-provoking content to its members.



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