

Institute and Faculty of Actuaries

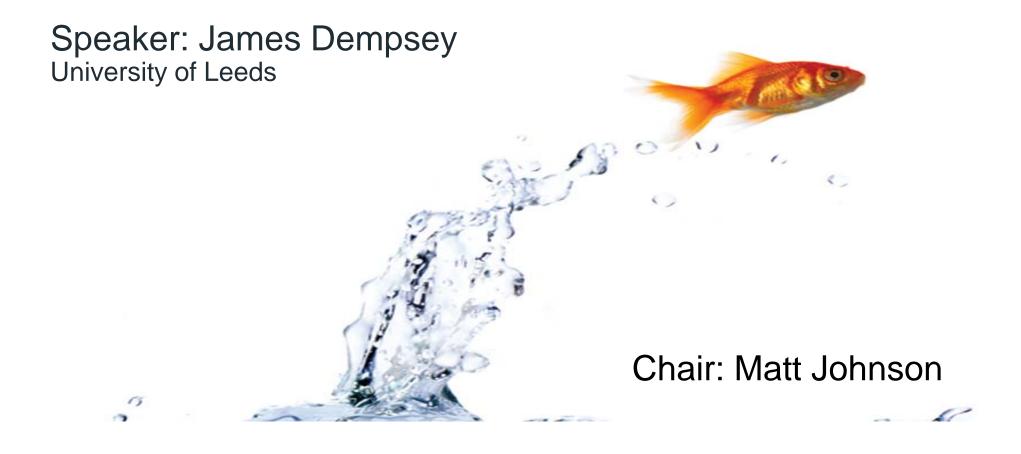
# **Professionalism Resource** Material

Identifying and tackling ethical dilemmas in pensions

Presentation by James Dempsey, University of Leeds, at the Pensions Conference in 2012



# D2: Identifying and tackling ethical dilemmas in pensions



# **Questions & Challenges**

- What is 'ethics' and is it relevant to me / my job?
- Isn't ethics common sense? / Isn't ethics just a matter of opinion?
- Why should I be ethical?
  - It's the right thing to do?
  - It's good for business?
  - It's my duty as a professional?
- What is a profession / professionalism?
- What is the relation between 'ethics', values / principles, and codes of conduct?
- Whose job is it to think about ethics?

# **Approaches to Professional Ethics**

# **Rules of Conduct**

Reasoning about ethical issues (identifying, analysing, responding)

Development of good judgment and decision making ability.

**Pros:** practical, provides clear guidance **Cons:** prescriptive, alienating, unjustified

# Case Studies

**Pros:** practical, relevant **Cons:** lacking clear ethical guidance or structure

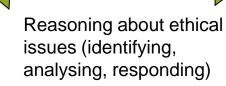


(Ethical) Values

**Pros:** positive, inclusive, action guiding **Cons:** abstract removed from practice

# **Approaches to Professional Ethics**

# **Rules of Conduct**



Development of good judgment and decision making ability.

e.g. TASs; guidance notes; regulation; the bribery act; etc.

### Case Studies

e.g. situations from your professional lives; case studies and discussion pieces.



(Ethical) Values

e.g. the Actuaries' Code

# **The Actuaries' Code**

- 1. **Integrity:** Members will act honestly and with the highest standards of integrity.
- 2. Competence and Care: Members will perform their professional duties competently and with care.
- **3. Impartiality:** Members will not allow bias, conflict of interest, or the undue influence of others to override their professional judgement.
- 4. **Compliance:** Members will comply with all relevant legal, regulatory and professional requirements, take reasonable steps to ensure they are not placed in a position where they are unable to comply, and will challenge non-compliance by others.
- 5. **Open Communication:** Members will communicate effectively and meet all applicable reporting standards.

#### **Case Study 1 – A Pensions Increase Exchange Exercise (PIE)**

- You have been asked to advise the board of directors of company X on a PIE
- It becomes clear to you in the course of your discussions with the board that:
  - Their main success criteria for the exercise are short tem risk and cost reduction
  - They intend to undertake an aggressive programme of communication to ensure the highest possible take up by retired members
- You are concerned by this strategy, and offer to help develop the communications to ensure their accuracy and transparency, an offer which is declined

#### **Case Study 1 – A Pensions Increase Exchange Exercise (PIE)**

- 1. Which different parties stand to be affected by the result of this exercise?
- 2. What duties do you have in this situation under the Actuaries' Code? (and to whom, if anyone, are they owed?)
- 3. Does thinking through this scenario cause you to question any part of the Actuaries' Code? If so, which part?

# **Case Study 2 – Bribery?**

This scenario is courtesy of Michael Twomey

- You are an actuary in Benton Brown LLP.
- Predator PLC ("Predator") is proposing to acquire from Norbury Holdings plc ("Holdings") the entire share capital of Norbury & Newton Electronics plc ("N&N").
- N&N has a defined benefit pension scheme in place.
- Predator wishes to obtain an actuarial valuation of the scheme and the parties have agreed that N&N will pay for the valuation.
- The CEO of Holdings has contacted the client partner for Holdings at your firm (a golfing friend) and has offered a bonus of 25% above your normal fees if you "put the right people on the job".
- You have been asked to allocate suitable people to the valuation.

# **Case Study 2 – Bribery?**

- 1. What sections of the Actuaries' Code are relevant to this case?
- 2. How should you act in this situation?
- 3. In situations where you are already confident of the correct course of action, is the Actuaries' Code unnecessary?