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## 1-1. Introduction <br> ~The session's question (1)~

If you can choose DB plan or DC plan for your retirement benefit, which plan do you choose?


Which plan is better for you?

## 1-2. Introduction <br> ~The session's question (2)~

In order to compare two plans,
Actuaries may calculate the present value of these plans.
How do I calculate the present value?


## 2-1. DC plans in Japan ~How were DC plans introduced in Japan?~

Example<br>Before DC

- Many Japanese company's retirement benefit plans consist of some plans combination.
- DB plan (including CB plan)
- DC plan
- Lump sum
- Some DC plans are originally from DB or Lump sum.



## 2-2. DC plans in Japan $\sim$ A example of introducing DC plan~

For example, a DC plan in Japan is designed as below.

1. The estimated provision at retirement age 60 will be equal to the original lump-sum under assumed interest rate.
2. The assumed interest rate is $2.0 \% /$ year

- Original Lump sum

- DC plan with interest 2.0\%/year DC plan without interest



## 2-3. DC plans in Japan.

## ~The issue of introducing DC plan~

The method of the example has an issue.
The assumed interest rate is not objective.

## The objective interest rate is necessary.

- DC plan with interest 2.0\%/year

DC plan without interest


Can I get the interest actually?

## 3-1. The role of actuaries in DB plans in Japan(1)

If a DB plan is amended to new plan, Japanese law requires it to be checked by certified pension actuaries that ...

1. The design of the new plan is at law.
2. The new plan's present value of provision is not reduced from the former plan's provision. (If reduced, the plan sponsor must get agreement of participants.)


## 3-2. The role of actuaries in DB plans in Japan(2)

For estimating CB plan's future provision, we have to estimate the future interest credit rate.


## 3-3. The role of actuaries in DB plans in Japan(3)

How should we estimate the future interest credit rate?

- At the request of the Japanese law, we have to use the average rate of past 5 years interest rate.


## Example

Cash balance interest rate $=$ the Japanese government bond's yield of 10 years

| 2006 | $1.4 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2007 | $1.5 \%$ |
| 2008 | $1.6 \%$ |
| 2009 | $1.5 \%$ |
| 2010 | $1.5 \%$ |

The average of past 5 years


We have to use $1.5 \%$ for future estimated interest credit rate.

## 3-4. The role of actuaries in DB plans in Japan(4)

A example of CB plan's future provision estimation.


| age | accumulated <br> amount | pay credit | nterest <br> credit | nnterest <br> rate |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 54 | 407,121 | 10,000 | 6,107 | $1.5 \%$ |
| 55 | 423,228 | 10,000 | 6,348 | $1.5 \%$ |
| 56 | 439,576 | 10,000 | 6,594 | $1.5 \%$ |
| 57 | 456,170 | 10,000 | 6,843 | $1.5 \%$ |
| 58 | 473,012 | 10,000 | 7,095 | $1.5 \%$ |
| 59 | 490,107 | 10,000 | 7,352 | $1.5 \%$ |
| 60 | 507,459 |  |  |  |

To calculate present value, multiply withdrawal rate and discount rate.

## 4-1. Estimation of DC plan's future provision (1)

For estimating DC plan's future provision, there is a similar issue to CB plan.

DC plan's estimated future provision.


## 4-2. Estimation of DC plan's future provision (2)

- Like a CB plan, using past 5 years average rate is reasonable for estimating future interest rate.
- But in DC plan, participants can choose several investment fund. Which one should we choose?
Example of investment fund
[The issue]

| The Japanese government bond. |
| :--- |
| High quality corporate bonds in Japan. |
| Japanese stocks related fund. |
| Foreign bond related fund. |
| Foreign stocks related fund. |
| etc... |

Which one is good for estimating future interest credit rate?

In this paper, I choose the Japanese government bond. (It may be regarded as risk free rate...)

## 4-3. Estimation of DC plan's future provision (3)

- In DC plan, each participants invest to the funds until retirement.
- They can invest to the government bond corresponding to their remaining year until provision.
- Therefore, the interest rate corresponds to their remaining year.
(Mitsubishi UFJ pension report, July 2011)
Example

| age | Remaining years <br> until provision | Interest rate <br> (forward rate) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54 | 6 | $0.86 \%$ |
| 55 | 5 | $0.68 \%$ |
| 56 | 4 | $0.52 \%$ |
| 57 | 3 | $0.41 \%$ |
| 58 | 2 | $0.20 \%$ |
| 59 | 1 | $0.16 \%$ |

At age 54, they can invest to the government bond remaining 6 years.

## 4-4. Estimation of DC plan's future provision (4)

## A example of DC plan's future provision estimation.

| DC plan's estimated future provision. | age | accumulated amount | pay credit | interest credit | interest rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 54 | 442,336 | 10,000 | 3,804 | 0.86\% |
| Interest rate: <br> Japanese government bond remaining 6 years.(0.86\%) | 55 | 456,140 | 10,000 | 3,102 | 0.68\% |
|  | 56 | 469,241 | 10,000 | 2,440 | 0.52\% |
|  | 57 | 481,681 | 10,000 | 1,975 | 0.41\% |
| Japanese government bond remaining 1 years. (0.16\%) | 58 | 493,656 | 10,000 | 987 | 0.20\% |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllll}54 & 55 & 56 & 57 & 58 & 59 & 60\end{array}$ | 59 | 504,644 | 10,000 | 807 | 0.16\% |
| $\square$ interest credit for the year | 60 | 515,451 |  |  |  |
|  | To calculate and discoun | present value trate. | multiply wit | drawal rate |  |

## 4-5. Estimation of DC plan's future provision (5)

Simulation of future provision ~comparison of DC plan and CB plan $\sim$

|  |  | DC plan |  |  |  | DB plan |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| age | remaining year | interest rate | accumulat ed amount | pay credit | interest credit | interest rate | accumulat ed amount | pay credit | interest credit |
| 22 | 38 | 2.83\% | 0 | 10,000 | 283 | 1.5\% | 0 | 10,000 | 150 |
| 23 | 37 | 2.80\% | 10,283 | 10,000 | 288 | 1.5\% | 10,150 | 10,000 | 152 |
| 24 | 36 | 2.77\% | 20,571 | 10,000 | 570 | 1.5\% | 20,302 | 10,000 | 305 |
| 25 | 35 | 2.74\% | 31,141 | 10,000 | 853 | 1.5\% | 30,607 | 10,000 | 459 |
| 26 | 34 | 2.71\% | 41,994 | 10,000 | 1,138 | 1.5\% | 41,066 | 10,000 | 616 |
| 27 | 33 | 2.68\% | 53,132 | 10,000 | 1,424 | 1.5\% | 51,682 | 10,000 | 775 |
| 28 | 32 | 2.65\% | 64,556 | 10,000 | 1,711 | 1.5\% | 62,457 | 10,000 | 937 |
| ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ |  |
| 55 | 5 | 0.68\% | 456,140 | 10,000 | 3,102 | 1.5\% | 423,228 | 10,000 | 6,348 |
| 56 | 4 | 0.52\% | 469,241 | 10,000 | 2,440 | 1.5\% | 439,576 | 10,000 | 6,594 |
| 57 | 3 | 0.41\% | 481,681 | 10,000 | 1,975 | 1.5\% | 456,170 | 10,000 | 6,843 |
| 58 | 2 | 0.2\% | 493,656 | 10,000 | 987 | $\text { 1. } 6 \%$ | 473,012 | 10,000 | 7,095 |
| 59 | 1 | 0.16\% | 504,644 | 10,000 | 807 | 1.5\% | 490,107 | 10,000 | 7,352 |
| Under thins |  | on, at age | 60,51504DC | plan's est | timated pror | bvision is h | igher than | DB plan's |  |

## 5. Conclusion

The new role of actuaries.
When a DB plan is amended to a DC plan, the actuaries...

1. Estimate the new DC plan's future provision.
2. Calculate both of the DC plan's present value and former plan's.
3. Let the participants know the two plan's present value.


* The participants can judge which one is better.


## Questions or comments?

## Any Question?

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