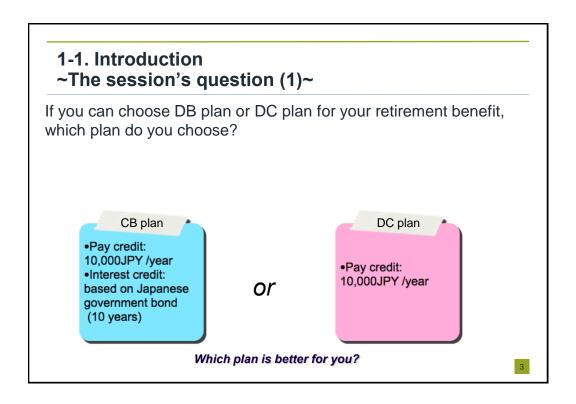


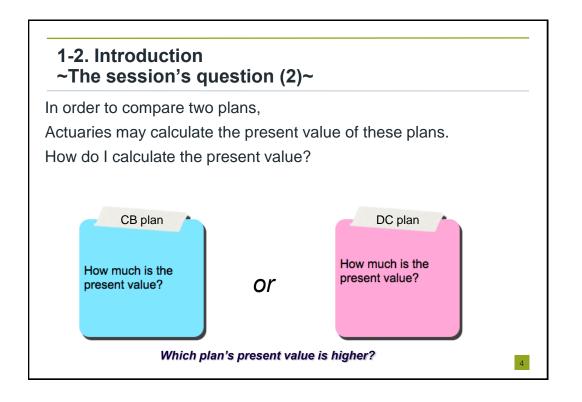
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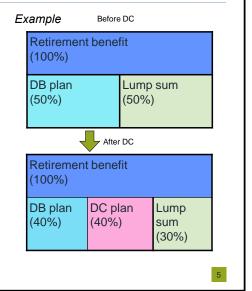
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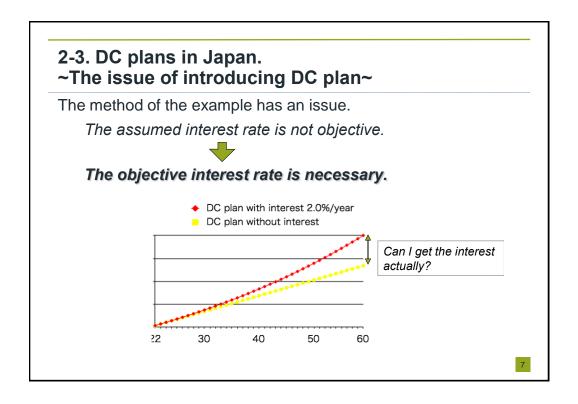


# 2-1. DC plans in Japan ~How were DC plans introduced in Japan?~

- 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.



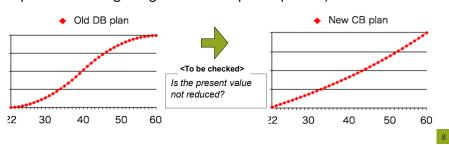
### 2-2. DC plans in Japan ~A example of introducing DC plan~ For example, a DC plan in Japan is designed as below. 1. The estimated provision at retirement age 60 will be equal to the original lump-sum under assumed interest rate. 2. The assumed interest rate is 2.0%/year DC plan with interest 2.0%/year Original Lump sum DC plan without interest To be equal to the 30 40 50 60 22 30 40 50 60 age age



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

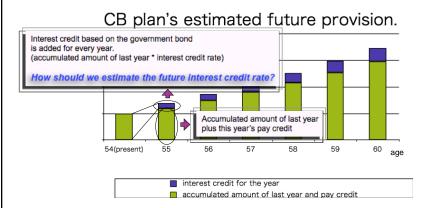
If a DB plan is amended to new plan, Japanese law requires it to be checked by certified pension actuaries that ...

- 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?

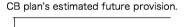
 At the request of the Japanese law, we have to use the average rate of past 5 years interest rate.

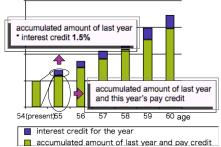
### Example Cash balance interest rate = The average of the Japanese government past 5 years bond's yield of 10 years 2006 1.4% 2007 1.5% 1.5% average 2008 1.6% We have to use 1.5% for future 2009 1.5% estimated interest credit rate. 2010 1.5%

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

A example of CB plan's future provision estimation.





age	accumulated amount	pay credit	interest credit	interest 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			

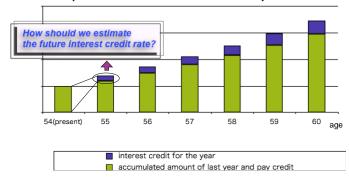
To calculate present value, multiply withdrawal rate and discount rate.

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## 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.



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### 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?

The Japanese government bond.

High quality corporate bonds in Japan.

Japanese stocks related fund.

Foreign bond related fund.

Foreign stocks related fund.

etc...

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

10							
	age	Remaining years until provision	Interest rate (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.

The interest rate must be the average of past 5 years.
(The example rate is not actual rate.)



### 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. accumulated pay credit interest interest amount credit 3,804 0.86% 442,336 10,000 Interest rate: Japanese government bond remaining 6 years.(0.86%) 10,000 56 469,241 10,000 2 440 0.52% 57 481,681 10,000 1,975 0.41% Japanese government bond 58 493,656 10,000 987 0.20% remaining 1 years. (0.16%) 59 10,000 0.16% 504,644 60 515,451 interest credit for the year accumulated amount of last year and pay credit To calculate present value, multiply withdrawal rate and discount rate

### 4-5. Estimation of DC plan's future provision (5) Simulation of future provision ~comparison of DC plan and CB plan~ DC plan DB plan remaining interest accumulat pay credit interest interest accumulat pay credit interest rate ed amount credit rate ed amount credit 38 2.83% 10,000 283 1.5% 10,000 150 37 1.5% 2.80% 10,283 10,000 288 10,150 10,000 152 1.5% 24 36 2.77% 20,571 10,000 570 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 64,556 1,711 32 10,000 1.5% 62,457 10,000 937 28 2.65% 10,000 55 0.68% 456,140 10,000 3,102 1.5% 423,228 6,348 56 2,440 1.5% 10,000 6,594 0.52% 469,241 10,000 439,576 57 10,000 1,975 1.5% 10,000 6,843 0.419 10,000 58 0.20% 987 7,095 493,656 473,012 1.5% 7,352 Under this assumption, at age 60,5the4DC plan's estimated provision is higher than 16

### 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.



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