

Alternatives to Traditional Buyout

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The buy-out market



- Before 2005: Duopoly
 Legal & General and Prudential
- Now: 20 plus providers
 - More competition
 - Greater flexibility
 - -Lower prices
 - Risk adjusted corporate bond/swap yields
 - -Alternatives to buy-out

Drivers

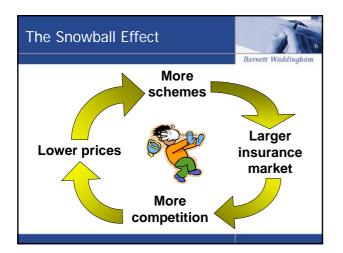


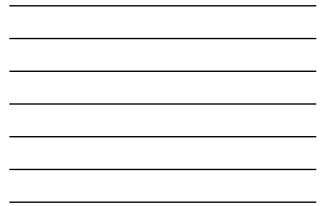
For insurers:

• Over £1.2 trillion to be won (Source: Prudential)

For employers:

- Greater focus on risks and costs
 - Increased life expectancy assumptions
 - Low gilt yields
 - Regulator funding requirements
 - FRS17/IAS19 requirements
- Volatile contribution rates
- · Effect on corporate activity







New buy-out ideas



- Phased buy-outs
- Investment roadmap to full buy-out
- Insuring active members
- Profit-sharing
- Quick buy-outs
- Becoming the sponsoring employer

Phased buy-outs



- Buying out sections of the scheme over an agreed period
- Buying out pensioners as they retire?
- Prices based on fixed terms
- Allows cash injection by employer to be delayed
- Higher premium?
- Strict penalties for failure to complete?

Investment roadmap to full buy-out



- Combined product from insurer and investment manager
- Investment manager aims to make scheme fully funded on a buy-out basis after a set period
- Insurer buys out sections of scheme as funding targets reached
- Buy-out basis agreed in advance
- Can have investment roadmap without the buy-out option



Insuring active members



- Actual benefits can be bought in the shortterm
- "Notional benefits" bought out for longterm
 - Based on estimated salary increases and withdrawal assumptions
 - Policy may over or under-insure in practice

Profit-sharing



- Agree a refund for good experience – Mortality?
 - Transfer values?
 - Entire basis?
- Extra premium is it worth it?

Quick buy-outs



- Buy-out completed in a rush...
- ...before winding-up period begins?
- Insurer becomes sponsoring employer?
- Data risk could be taken on in advance
- Data cleaned at a later date
- Premium will increase
- · Useful if M&A activity expected

Corporate solution



Why?

- 1. Paternoster/Emap to enable quick buy-out
- 2. To run-off and keep the surplus
- 3. To buy the company, reduce the deficit and sell for a profit

Features:

- No FSA capital requirements for non-insurers
- Premium is less than buy-out?
- Set up a shell company to act as employer?
- Need to satisfy membership and trustees

Insurer quality

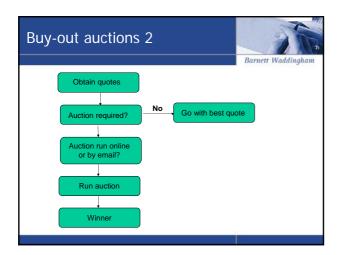


- Greater competition leads to better service
 - Increased reliance on indicative quotes
 - Willingness to discuss options
 - Face-to face meetings with trustees
 - Improved documentation?
 - Administration?
 - Can be outsourced
- Market in 5 years?
- Due diligence

Buy-out auctions



- Used for final negotiations
- Forward planning required
- Can be effective in reducing premium quickly
- Knowledge of auction theory?
- Need to guard against anti-competitive practices



Buy-out auctions 3



· Advantages:

- Leaves an audit trail
- Treats all insurers fairly
- Avoids last minute haggling - Quick
- Usually results in lower prices
- Disadvantages:
 - Requires time spent planning the rules and procedure
 - Risk of fees outweighing saving
 - Prioritises price

Alternatives to buy-out



- Insolvency insurance
- Matching funding level for a fixed period
- Mortality swaps
- Liability-driven investment
- Transfer inducement exercises

Insolvency insurance



- Agreement to take over liabilities of scheme if insurer becomes insolvent
- Premium based on FRS17/IAS19 liabilities
- Flexibility still allowed:
- Scheme can remain open
- Investment strategyAdvisor appointments
- Advisor appointments
 Sponsor's corporate strategies
- Power to annuitise if scheme/employer breaks contract?
- Reduction in PPF levy in pipeline?
- "Cherry-picking" from the PPF?

Matching funding level for a fixed period



- Promise to maintain funding level based on agreed liabilities for a fixed period
- Cashflow insurance
- Can make allowances for additional contributions
- Useful for maintaining FRS17/IAS19 position
- Use of derivatives/creation of longevity swaps

Matching funding level for a fixed period 2



- Which basis?
 - FRS17/IAS19?
 - Buy-out?
- What if basis changes?
 - Does the policy stay on the old basis?
 - Does it move to the new basis?
 - New longevity assumptions?
 - New accounting regulations?
- What happens after the end of the policy?

Mortality swaps



- Emerging market
- The next speaker...



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