

## **Agenda**

Case Study

Freedom & Choice - Implications

Trustee / Company issues

Member issues

Case Study Revisited

In conclusion ...

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**Case Study** 

Example Company:

Old industry, still profitable, reasonable medium term outlook, but may struggle in the longer term unless it can find new markets (maybe a DB pensions consultancy!)

Enterprise value ~ £50 million

Profits ~ £3 million per annum

Legacy DB pension scheme ~ £50 million

But it's got a 50:50 equity / bond investment strategy (not hedged) and largely as a result of the fall in interest rates it's now got a large deficit



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### **XYZ Pension Scheme**

Latest financial position:

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£30 million Assets

Technical Provisions £50 million TP Funding Level 60%

Recovery Plan £1.3 million pa for 15 years

Solvency liabilities £75 million Solvency funding level 40%

Trustee covenant assessment -Moderate

How would you set transfer values ? Question:



### **XYZ Pension Scheme**

#### Transfer Value options:

Solvency	=	£140,000	Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
Gilts `	=	£130,000	<b>2</b> ∰\$
Gilts +1% pre-ret	=	£120,000	
Gilts +2% pre-ret	=	£110,000	
Technical Provisions	=	£100,000	(Gilts+3% pre-ret)
Best estimate assumptions	=	£90,000	(Gilts+4% pre-ret)
Insufficiency report	=	£60,000	

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# **Freedom & Choice - Implications**

- More members taking transfers
  - Advice to members?
  - Increased scrutiny of TV assumptions
- Increased cash-flow requirements
  - TV guarantees

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- Impact on Pension Scheme funding
- Impact on remaining members
- Review transfer value assumptions



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# **Freedom & Choice - Implications**



Opportunity?	Threat?
Removing liabilities at a discount to buy-out cost	Remaining assets need to work harder to fill gap
Actions:  Review TV assumptions so IFAs more likely to recommend transfer  Undertake [enhanced] TV exercises	Actions: Insufficiency reports Reduced transfer values Highlight risks to members

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## **Trustee / Company Issues**



- · Investment implications
  - Paying TVs will impact on expected return on assets in recovery period
  - Longer the period the lower the impact (probably)
  - Consider impact of TV guarantees
- Sponsor covenant

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- Any increase / reduction in £deficit may be important
- Any reduction in solvency deficit increases affordability of eventual buy-out (and increases future member security)
- There's always the PPF (Hush care needed!)
- Immediate security vs Future security (TPs largely irrelevant)



# **Trustee / Company Issues**



- · Sponsor willingness to fund
  - May view increasing funding for TVs a "valuable" spend
  - Much cheaper than buy-out
- · Trustee willingness to "fund"
  - May be in interests of all members
  - Will reduce buy-out deficit (even if increases TP deficit)
  - May increase security for all members
  - Reducing TVs may *reduce* security for remaining members



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### **Member Issues**

- · Member can "sell" bond-based asset at historic low yields (high values)
- · Member has cash, no longer exposed to sponsor covenant risk
- · Particularly attractive for:
  - single members
  - members in ill-health
  - members with debts
  - members wanting to finance large capital spend (eg property)
  - inheritance tax planning
- · Flexible retirement planning based on individual circumstances
- · Divorce cases
- Tax
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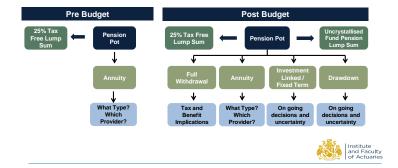


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# What did people opt for pre Budget 2014?



# **Required Member Decisions**



## The Story So Far

Members are already thinking about how their options are changing, some examples of how conversations have changed thus far:



#### **Member Awareness**

- · Trustees dilemma
  - Don't make members aware of options and risk future censure?
  - Do provide access to advice and be seen as promoting transfers?

Currently seeing exceptional demand to make offers to over 55s and embedded service



## **Insights**

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- Requirement to have suitably qualified advice capacity and ongoing scrutiny
- Members must present an 'advice confirmation letter'
   Some product providers transact regardless of recommendation
  - The rise of the 'insistent client'
  - Some product providers wont accept them!



Case Study Revisited – 15 years on

Example Company: Definitely old industry, still profitable (just),

but outlook is poor (it hasn't migrated to new markets) and profits are in decline

Enterprise value ~ £25 million

Profits ~ £1.5 million per annum

Legacy DB pension scheme ~ £50 million

Pension Scheme Trustees (and Scheme Actuary) were nervous about covenant risk and so filed an insufficiency report for TVs.

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### **XYZ Pension Scheme**

No transfers out, but Recovery Plan worked as planned and in 15 years:

£50 million Assets

**Technical Provisions** £50 million TP Funding Level 100%

Solvency liabilities £62.5 million

Solvency funding level 75%

Everybody happy?

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**XYZ Pension Scheme** 

But what if TV policy had been more generous:

Gilts +1.5% (pre-ret) £20m of TP liabilities Transfer Values Transferred out

£23m of assets

Pension scheme finances:

Assets £27 million **Technical Provisions** £30 million

TP Funding Level 90%

Solvency liabilities £35 million

Solvency funding level 77%

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#### **XYZ Pension Scheme**

What if take up of TVs is even greater (all DPs transfer out):

Transfer Values : Gilts +1.5% (pre-ret)
Transferred out : £30m of TP liabilities

£34m of assets

Pension scheme finances:

Assets = £16 million
Technical Provisions = £20 million
TP Funding Level = 80%

Solvency liabilities = £20 million

Solvency funding level = 80%



### **XYZ Pension Scheme**



	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Assets	£50m	£27m	£16m
TP liabilities	£50m	£30m	£20m
Funding level	100%	90%	80%
Solvency liabilities	£62.5m	£35m	£20m

#### Which scenario would you prefer:

- · As a Company
- As a Trustee
- As a Member

So which was the better transfer value policy?



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#### In conclusion ...



Transfer values have become even more complicated:

- For members
- For Trustees
- For Companies

Should not automatically assume that:

- Any transfer out is always advantageous; nor,
- That a reduction in funding level is a bad thing



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#### In conclusion ...



Making transfers out punitive will:

- Miss opportunities to reduce the £deficit
- Will reduce transfer activity and increase ultimate buy-out cost (and hence may reduce future security)
- Restrict member freedoms
- And keep them exposed to the company

Making the transfer value basis too generous:

- May impact immediate security of remaining members
- May mean the assets have to work harder



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#### In conclusion ...



Need to strike the right balance between transferring and remaining members whilst reducing risk to the sponsor (and therefore to the scheme) considering both immediate and future security

#### And

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Got to get the process right!



**Questions** Comments

Expressions of individual views by members of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and its staff are encouraged.

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter.



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