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## Examining pension plan risk from an Economic Capital Perspective

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#### About the speaker

- Aniketh Pittea
- PhD student
- Mr Pittea is currently doing a research on the impact of population demographics on pension schemes in UK, US and Canada. Before starting his PhD, he was working as risk analyst in Mauritius. Mr Pittea holds a BSc(Hons) Actuarial Science from the University of Technology, Mauritius and an MSc in Applied Actuarial Science from the University of Kent. He has also completed the professional examinations of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (IFoA).





- Typical pension plan valuation compares assets to liabilities
- This comparison looks at expected values (perhaps including some margin)
- One approach to pension plan risk assessment is Economic Capital [see Porteous, et al. (2012)]
  - Used for banking and insurance sectors under Basel 2, 3 and Solvency 2
  - Sufficient to cover 99.5th percentile outcome





#### Methodology

- Select a representative pension plan
  - Universities Superannuation Scheme (UK) 2014 Actuarial Valuation
  - Stylized US pension plan
- Select an Economic Scenario Generator
  - Graphical model (Oberoi et al. (2019))
- Select a mortality model
  - Model M7 (Cairns, et al. (2009))
- Quantify pension risk





- 1.25% final salary benefit for service up to April 1, 2016
- 1.33% career revalued benefit for service from April 1, 2016
- Pension increases in line with the CPI





### Sylized US Pension Plan – Benefits

- Benefits based on USS pension scheme, except for the following
- 1.50% final salary for all pension service
- No pension increases





#### USS Pension Scheme – Data

	Number	167,545	
	Average pensionable salary	£42,729	
Active	Average age	43.8	
	Average past service	12.5	
	Number	110,430	
Deferred members	Average deferred pension	£2,373	
	Average age	45.1	
	Number	70,380	
Pensioners (including	Average pension	£17,079	
dependents)	Average age	71.1	
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#### USS Pension Scheme – Assets

	Assets	Allocation (%)
	UK equities	16
	Overseas equities	31
	Alternative assets	19
Real	Property	7
	Total real	73%
	Fixed interest	27
Fixed	Cash	0
	Total fixed	27%

Note: Modelled as 70% Equities and 30% Bonds





#### Economic Scenario Generator





# Mortality Model – M7 from Cairns, et al. (2009)

- logit  $q(t,x) = k_t^{(1)} + k_t^{(2)} (x \bar{x}) + k_t^{(3)} [(x \bar{x})^2 \sigma^2] + \gamma_{(t-x)}^{(4)}$
- Model assumes a functional relationship between ages (and hence smoothness).
- One of the better fit models to UK and US data (Cairns et al. (2009)).





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- Use asset yield at time t, discount future benefits/expenses to obtain best estimate asset requirement
- Present value of future profits given by:

$$V_0 = A_0 - \sum_{t=0}^T X_t \cdot D_{(0,t)}$$

• Repeat 10,000 times to obtain a distribution of  $V_0$ .



Pension risk – USS



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#### Pension risk – Sylized US Pension Plan

75% equities











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- In the USS, a significant bond weighting worsens the risk position
  - Greater mismatch with inflation-linked liabilities
  - Lower expected return
- In the US-style plan, a significant bond weighting improves the risk position
  - Improved matching with (mostly) nominal liabilities
- Economic capital requirement is significantly lower with the US-style plan

• Much smaller inflation exposure



 $\underline{D(l)}$ 

- Cairns, Andrew JG, David Blake, Kevin Dowd, Guy D. Coughlan, David Epstein, Alen Ong, and Igor Balevich. A quantitative comparison of stochastic mortality models using data from England and Wales and the United States. North American Actuarial Journal 13, no. 1: 1-35, 2009
- Oberoi, Jaideep, Aniketh Pittea and Pradip Tapadar. 2018. "A Graphical Model Approach to Simulating Economic Variables Over Long Horizons." Working paper.
- Porteous, Bruce, Pradip Tapadar and Wei Yang. 2012. "Economic Capital for Defined Benefit Pension Schemes: An Application to the U.K. Universities Superannuation Scheme." *Journal of Pension Economics and Finance* 11 (4): 471–99.