

What we intend to cover

Focus solely on management actions assumed under Peak 2, covering

- Key findings of our review of the 2004 Annual Returns
- Challenges facing firms, FSA and the profession
- Open discussion

What we don't intend to cover

Other aspects of our review of the Realistic Balance Sheet submissions and Annual Returns

RBS Management Actions

- Traditional, more 'vanilla' actions
 - dynamic EBR
 - dynamic bonus rates
 - smoothing policy and
 - charges against asset shares (or reducing target payouts)
- More complex evolving actions
 - Differential investment policy for assets

 - not backing asset sharesbacking asset shares

RBS Management Actions

Let's start with some audience participation (did you knows)

The most common management action was

··· dynamic bonus rates, followed by dynamic EBR

The average number of actions assumed by a firm in total was \dots

The highest number of actions assumed by a firm in total was \dots 5

Of these, the split of those in RBS vs RCM was... 2 to 3

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Purpose and impact of action Limits – maximum and minimum Move up/down with market conditions

Traditional Management Actions

(a) Dynamic investment strategy

- Very common management action
- Varying EBR in line with economic outlook/financial strength
- EBR should go up as well as down policyholders expectations
- General minimum and maximum EBR levels; there will always be some exceptions
- Relative EBRs for closed and open funds closed fund not necessarily a reason for lower EBR

Traditional Management Actions

(b) Smoothing policy

- 2000-03 saw intense pressure on smoothing limits
- More recently, reversion to more normal levels
- Impact of year on year changes in asset shares
- General benchmarks, varying by financial strength
 - Under normal conditions
 - Under stressed conditions

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Traditional Management Actions

(c) Prospective charges against asset shares

- Rarely referred to in firms' literature, so not so easy to introduce
- Some firms increase this charge under stress
- Acceptable provided
 - appropriate warnings in literature
 - consistent with PPFM/approved plan (CoB 6.12.30)
 - Proportionate to and consistent with cost (CoB 6.12.30)
 - Balanced approach charge should go up/down as appropriate

Question: What order should such a charge take – e.g. should it only be applied after other actions have been exhausted first?

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Traditional Management Actions

(d) Retrospective charges against asset share

- Only 2 firms have assumed such a charge in stressed conditions
- CoB 6.12.33G
 - Changes in the charge should reflect changed business/economic conditions – not be arbitrary
 - An immediate reduction in asset shares (or target payout) not consistent with a well-developed plan

More complex Management Actions

Differential investment policy for assets not backing asset shares

- Now quite common even for stronger firms
- Purpose of transaction
 - Hedge against changes in guarantee costs caused by fluctuating equity values
 - A hedge for controlling other charges e.g. prospective charge on asset shares

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More complex Management Actions

Differential investment policy for assets backing asset shares

- Currently, less common (though a few firms have operated one for some time)
- Based upon likelihood of guarantees biting; why have a relatively high EBR for policies which are heavily in-the-money?

Question: Should such a transaction serve to reduce the EBR or merely redistribute it?

More complex Management Actions

Differential investment policy for assets backing asset shares

- Do policyholders need compensation for lack of equity exposure?
- Fair value paid on surrender
- Status and rights of policies with zero EBR

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RBS Management Actions in stress

- Management actions are permitted in both the RBS and the RCM calculations
- Most firms assumed additional management actions in their RCM calculation
- Management actions assumed only under stressed conditions do not have to be disclosed
- RBS should cover the RCM scenario and so prefer all management actions to be assumed under RBS

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Some food for thought

 How acceptable are management actions in circumstances where without such actions the WP fund would have sufficient assets to meet its realistic liabilities – but not its RCM?

Some food for thought How should a closed fund disclose its working capital in its RBS? Possibilities: Option 1 Option 2 Option 3 Planned enhancements Working capital RCM Excess working capital