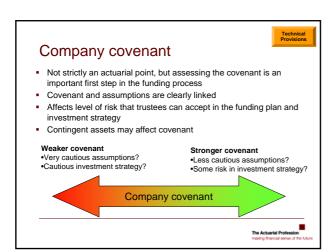
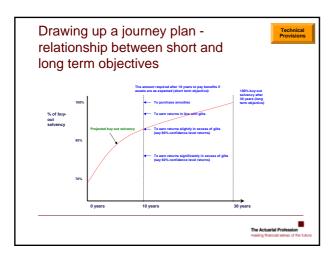
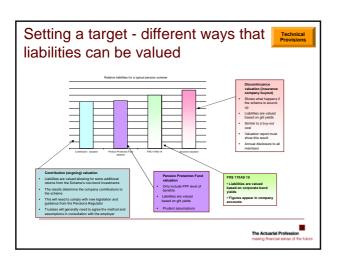


	Overview
Advising the Trustees	,
Educator	
<ul><li>Process</li><li>Practice</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>Requirements (statutory and recommended)</li> </ul>	
• Guide	
<ul> <li>Facilitator</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Discussions / negotiations with the employer</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Communicator</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Correspondence etc with the employer</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Liaison with the Pensions Regulator</li> </ul>	

## Interaction with the employer Approach of the employer to valuation process can vary: Parallel running of process Interactive involvement at key points Review at end of process Different levels of advice taken Approach of employer's adviser can vary Guidance on assumptions Challenging assumptions Negotiation





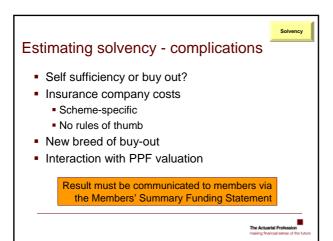


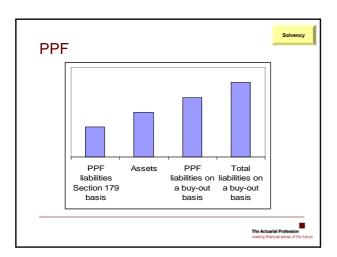
## Setting the assumptions Determine best estimate Build in prudence Which assumptions? How much? What is prudent?

### What risks need to be considered in order to establish the degree of prudence required? Covenant - the risk that the scheme sponsor may not be able to continue to pay contributions or make good any future deficits Investment Return - the risk that the future investment return on assets will be insufficient to meet the funding objective Trustee view – what do the Trustees define as prudent? Mismatch - the risk that falls in asset values will not be matched by similar falls in the values of liabilities thereby reducing the funding and/or solvency levels of the scheme Options - the risk associated with potential exercise of options against the scheme Other demographic risk - e.g. salary increases, withdrawal patterns Mortality - the risk that unanticipated changes in mortality will increase the cost of the benefits

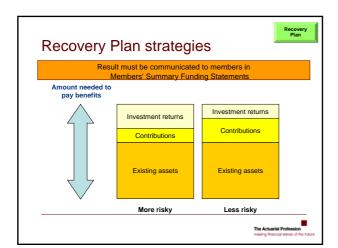
# Mortality assumptions GN9: "This analysis must include the susceptibility of the results to variations in future mortality experience compared with that assumed". Code of Practice: "Particular attention should be paid to assumptions about future mortality". "Trustees should consider with their actuary the latest available relevant data on likely future mortality rates". "It might be appropriate to adjust standard mortality tables to reflect scheme, employer or geographic factors where evidence exists to support this" The Pensions Regulator: "...indications are that some schemes are probably underestimating life expectancy". Institute of Actuaries Library of mortality projections Emphasis on need for actuaries to understand developing trends

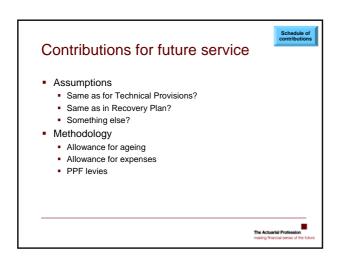
# Statement of Funding Principles ("SFP") Summarises the agreed assumptions and methodology Agreed between trustees and Company Based on advice from Scheme Actuary Review and revise following each valuation Objectives: Clarity Flexibility





### Recovery Plan Previously, usually some actuarial input on recovery period Now affordability is the key issue No statutory timescale for eliminating deficit Should aim to eliminate shortfall within a realistic and finite time Actuarial role is to advise on the impact of adopting different assumptions for assessing the recovery period





### Special situations

- Schedule of contributions
- Actuary may have additional powers to determine contributions under the scheme rules
- Additional certification required by the Actuary
- Actuary must only certify the Schedule of Contributions if the rates are no lower than the actuary would have provided for if he or she had been responsible for preparing the funding documents.

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### Revisions to Recovery Plan

Schedule of contributions

- Does the Schedule of Contributions need revising?
- Should an early valuation be carried out?
- Should post valuation experience be allowed for?
- What wording should be used if the shortfall has been eliminated?

Revised certificates should run for the longer of the balance of the Recovery Plan and five years from the date the revised Schedule is certified.

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### **Actuarial Reports**

Actuarial Reports

- Qualitative or quantative?
- Approximate update or full annual valuation?
- New funding advice or consistent with SFP?
  - Actuary's document
  - Trustees/Company confirm consistent with SFP?
- Update of solvency position?
- Action required if position has worsened?

Result must be communicated to members in the Members' Summary Funding Statement

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## Summary Role of Actuary is key in the valuation process Part of the role is to help Trustees (and employers) understand the issues relating to the funding decisions Statutory responsibilities outlined in Code of Practice Legislation Need to work in accordance with GN9, GN48 and GN49 Bring to the attention of Trustees specific matters set out in the code (75,79,102) Peer review of work