

2013 Convention

**new solutions for a new world**

31 Oct - 1 Nov 2013

Sandton, Johannesburg

ACTUARIAL  
SOCIETY  
OF SOUTH AFRICA



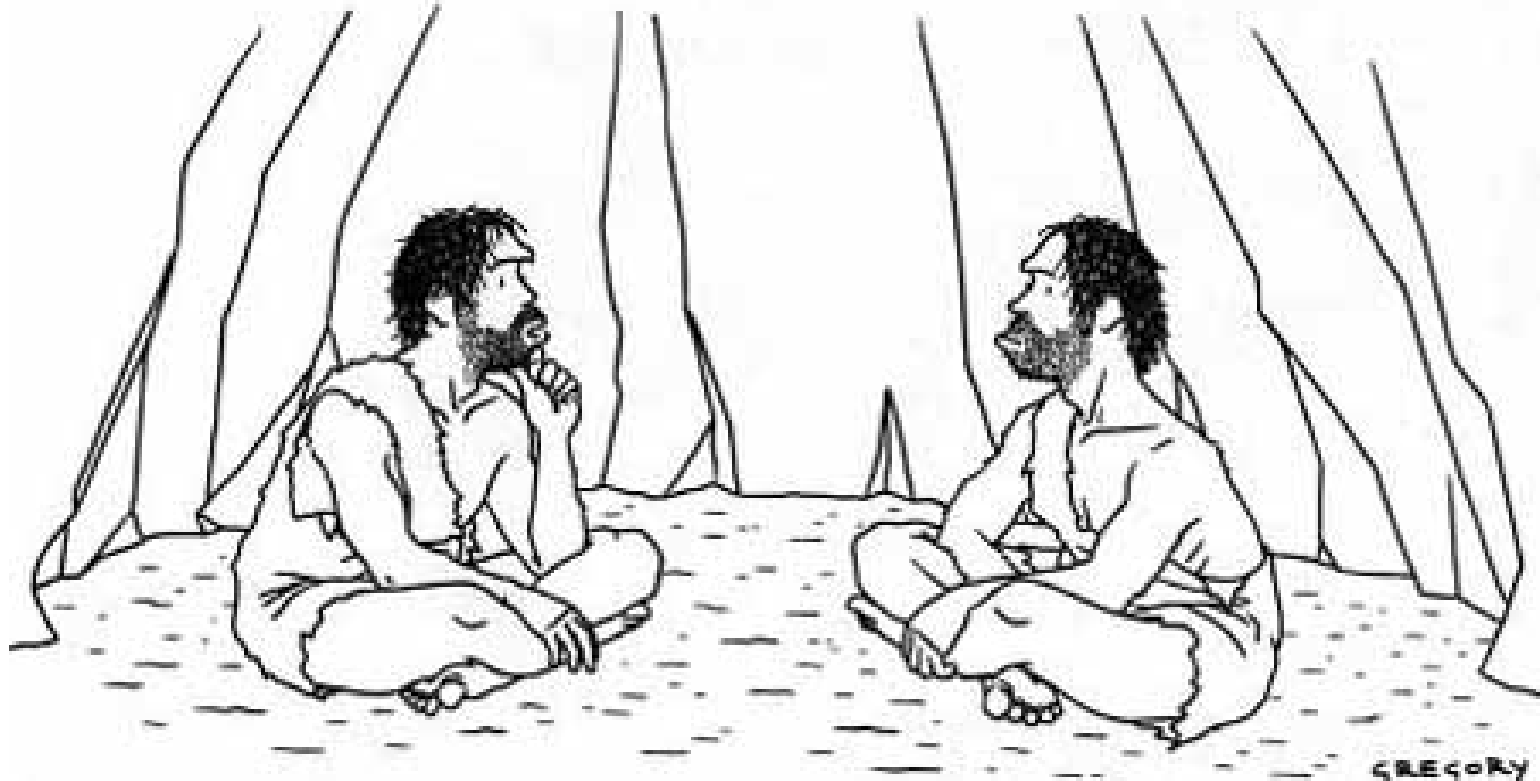
# Longevity risk: new solutions for an age old problem

Dipa Dass, Liaan Cilliers

# Agenda

1. Longevity risk
2. Retirement landscape in SA
3. Enhanced annuities
4. Institutional longevity risk management
5. Conclusion

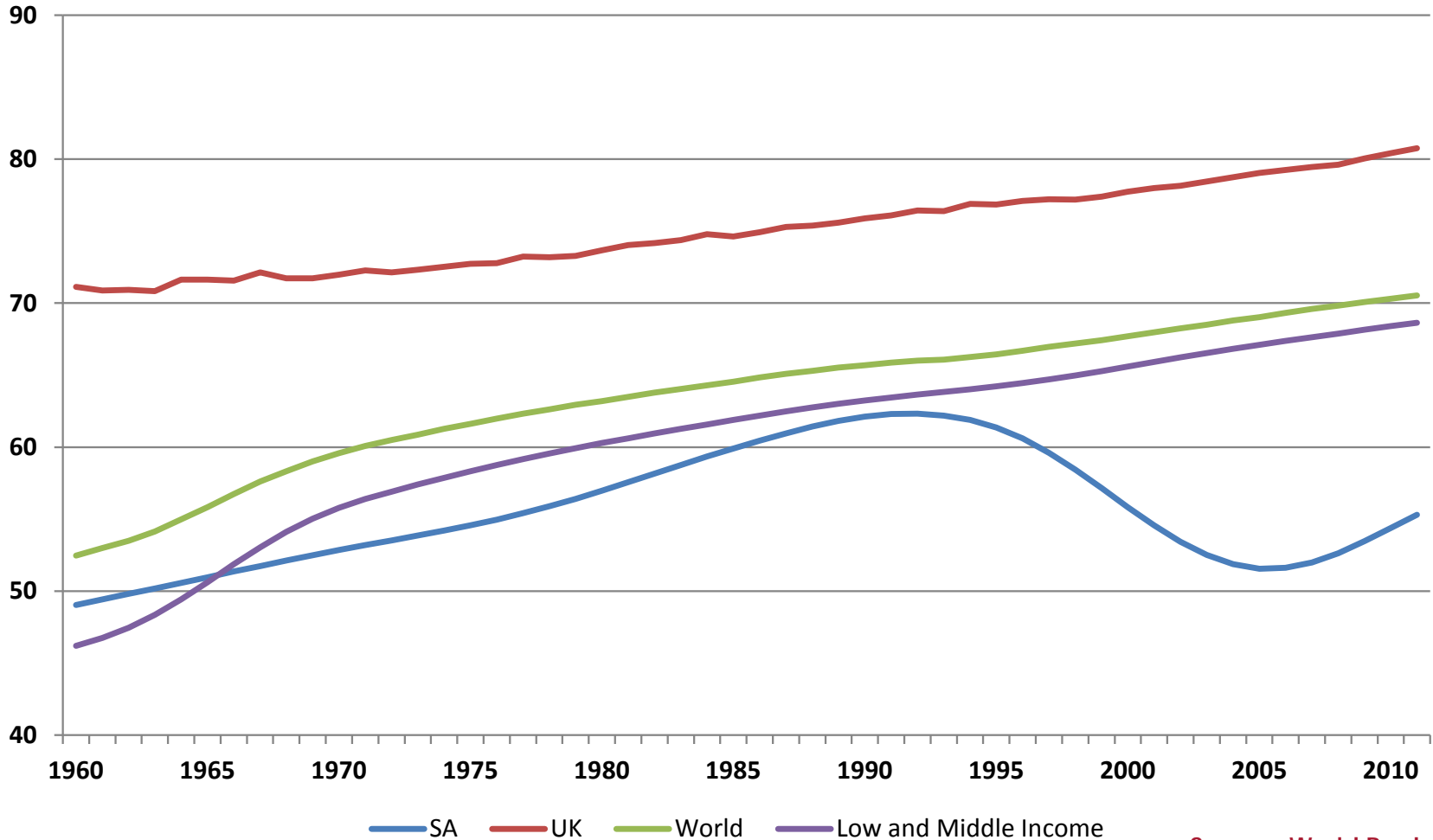
# Longevity risk – complex interaction of various factors



*“Something’s just not right—our air is clean, our water is pure, we all get plenty of exercise, everything we eat is organic and free-range, and yet nobody lives past thirty.”*

# Increasing life expectancy

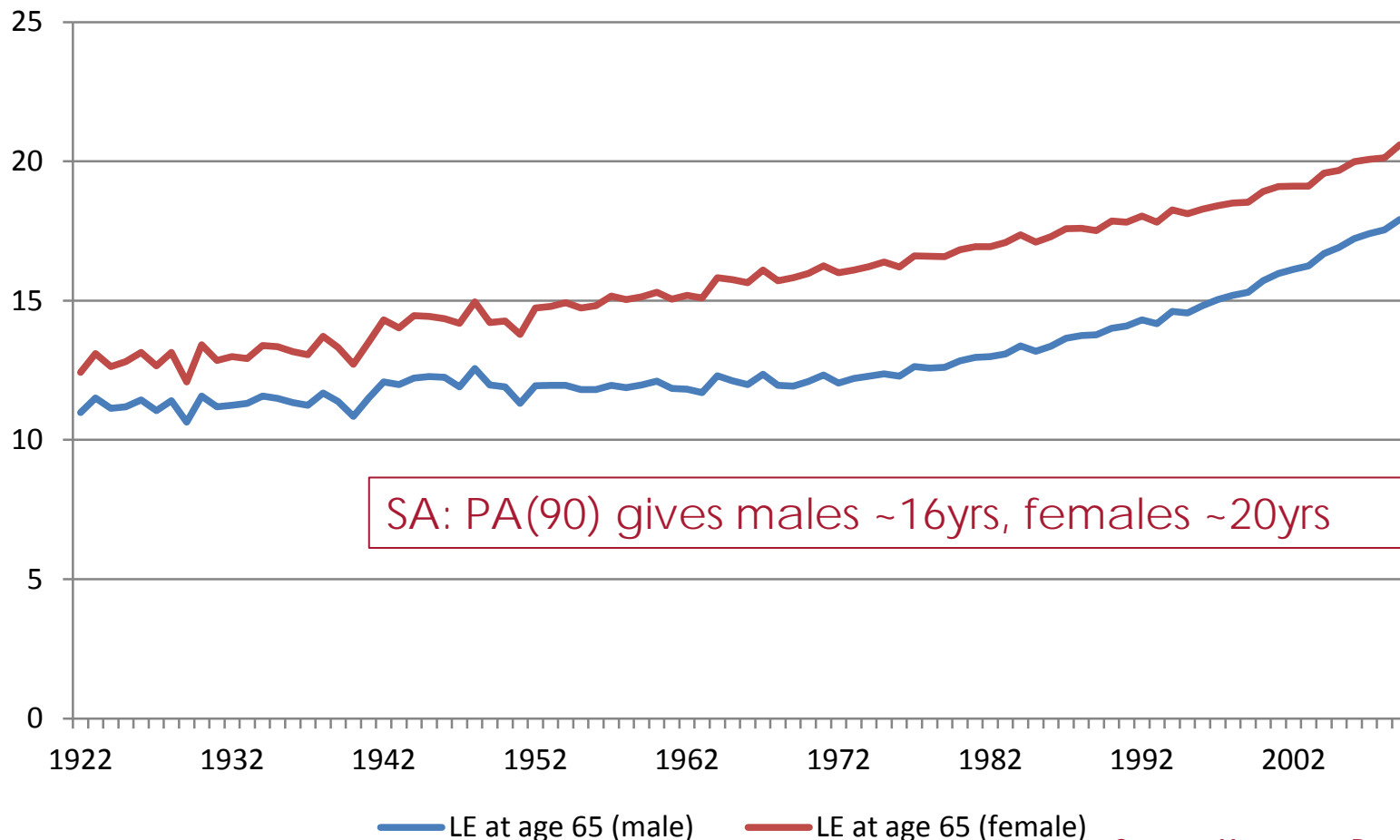
## Life expectancy at birth



Source: World Bank

# Pensioner life expectancy

## UK life expectancy at age 65



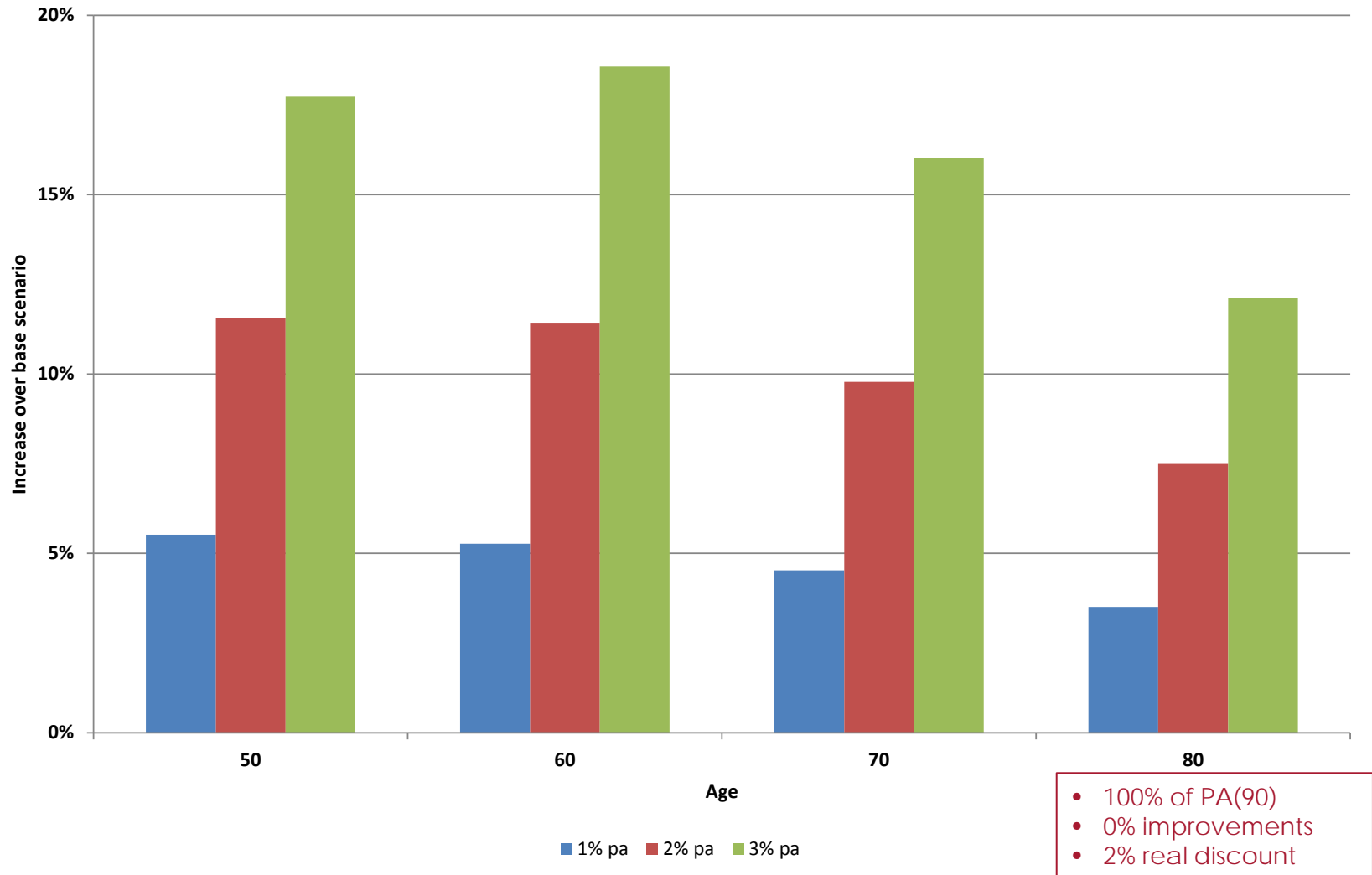
Source: Hannover Re

# Longevity risk

- More than just the risk of “living too long”
  - Healthy life: Living longer than expected = risk of running out of savings
  - Sick life: risk of poor value for money in guaranteed annuity + risk of living too long if living off savings
- Compression and expansion of morbidity
  - future years that are going to be spent dependent on care
- Institutions’ existing liabilities potentially uncertain:
  - Uncertainty of level of future mortality & improvements

# Longevity risk

## Increase in PV of liabilities at various levels of mortality improvement



# Longevity risk in the news

'Americans living longer and healthier lives' ([www.worldhealth.net](http://www.worldhealth.net))  
17/10/2013

University pensions black hole 'even worse than thought' ([www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk) 24/10/2013)

Serco pays £17m to fund deficit, close defined benefit pension fund  
([www.ipe.com](http://www.ipe.com) 30/8/2013)  
([www.ipe.com](http://www.ipe.com) 13/5/2013)

UK DB pension scheme deficits up to £257bn ([www.theactuary.com](http://www.theactuary.com))  
13/5/2013

Pension scheme deficits up 'at worst time' ([www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk) 9/4/2013)

Pension deficits still widening at top UK companies – report (Reuters)  
6/8/2013

Pension deficits: An inescapable problem ([www.financialdirector.co.uk](http://www.financialdirector.co.uk) 17/9/2013)

BDP offloads 'unaffordable' £88.3m pension deficit ([www.architectsjournal.co.uk](http://www.architectsjournal.co.uk) 9/8/2013)

Warning over final salary schemes as combined pension fund deficit grows ([www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com) 14/5/2013)

Deficit widens at BT Pension Scheme as liabilities grow  
([www.ipe.com](http://www.ipe.com) 13/5/2013)

Cadbury blames scheme deficit for cutting pensioner hampers  
([www.professionalpensions.com](http://www.professionalpensions.com) 16/8/2013)



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1. Longevity risk
2. **Retirement landscape in SA**
3. Enhanced annuities
4. Institutional longevity risk management
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# SA landscape

- Typical 3 pillar system found in many countries
- Mandatory annuity purchase for pension funds and RAs
  - 2011: ~R31bn market (2003: R8bn)
- Options fairly simple:
  - Guaranteed/conventional annuity
  - Living annuity (“ILLAs”)
  - % of single premiums used to buy guaranteed annuities:
    - 2003: 50% of single premiums
    - 2011: 14% of single premiums used to buy guaranteed annuities
      - Source: Treasury – Technical Discussion Paper B, Sept 2012

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# Introduction to enhanced annuities

- Underwriting for traditional life cover is well established
  - Medical history, education, income, occupation all used to categorise and rate risks.
- Traditionally different approach for prospective annuitants
  - Annuity rate will be a function of lump sum amount, age, gender, prevailing interest rate term structure
  - Puts individuals in poor health (relative to the annuitant basis) at a disadvantage

# Introduction to enhanced annuities

- How big is the difference in mortality?



VS.



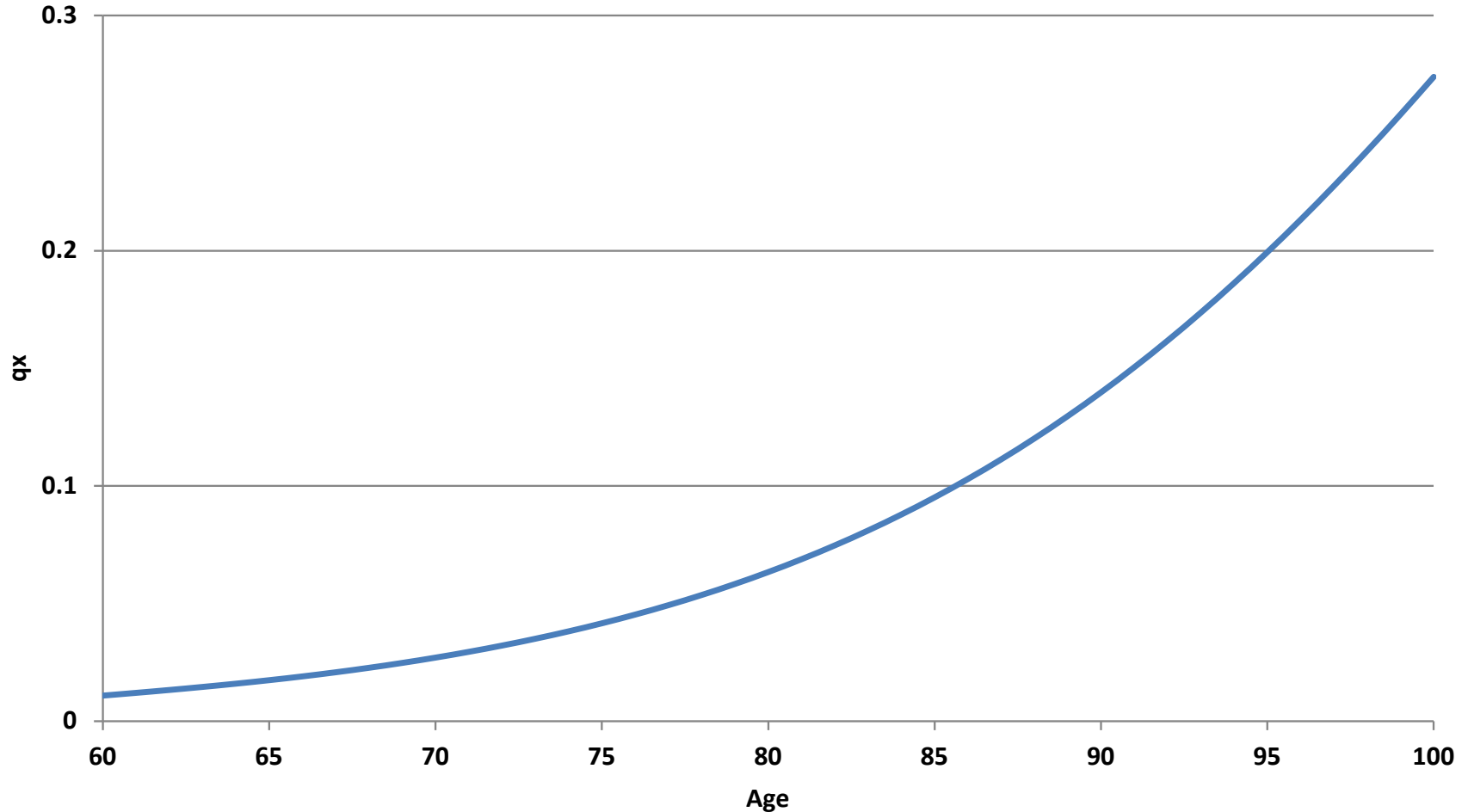
(Bob, aka Mr. Whisky)

(John & Joan the joggers)

- We can attempt to decompose the basis:

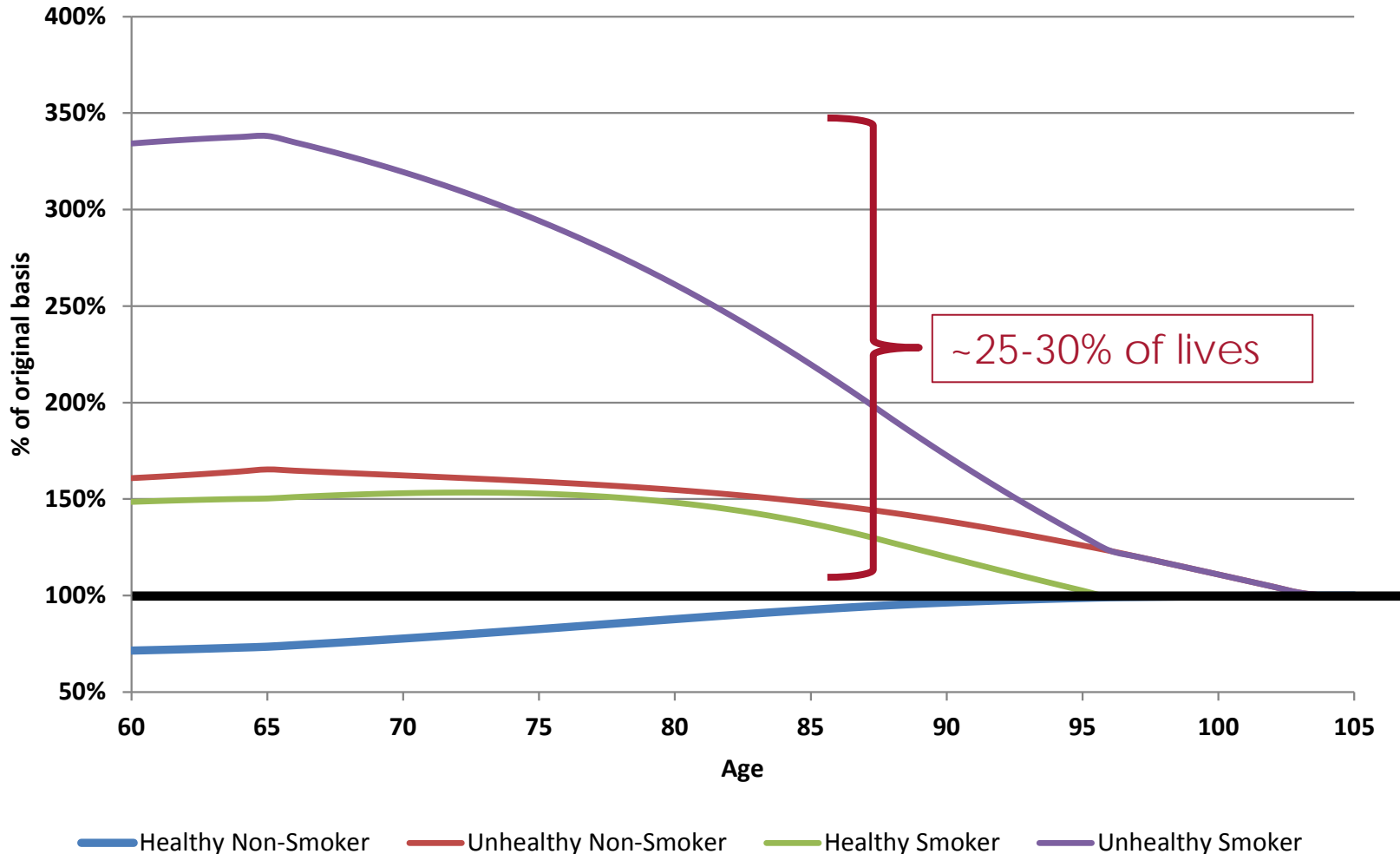
# Components of the annuitant basis

## All annuitant mortality - males



# Components of the annuitant basis

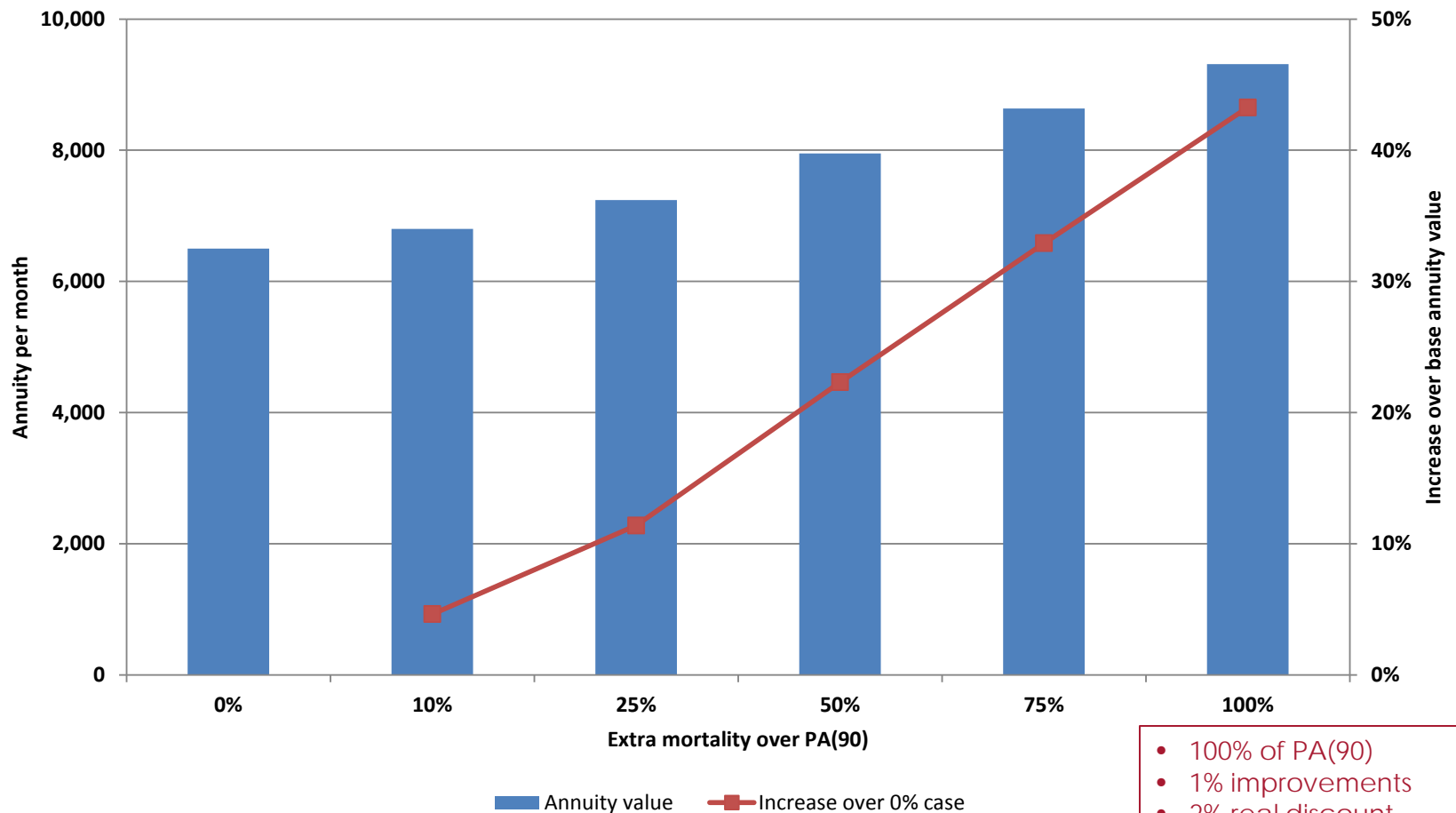
## Annuitant mortality relative to basis- males



# Potential for enhanced income

- What does this mean? Show me the money:

### Annuity values at various levels of adjustment to PA(90)





# Development of EA market

## Impaired Annuities:

- Initial target market were individuals with significantly reduced life expectancy
- Detailed and high underwriting costs

## Select Annuities:

- Based on occupation and postcode
- No medical underwriting
- Yes / no decision

Progressed to almost full individual consideration now

- Common quotation form ([www.commonquotation.co.uk](http://www.commonquotation.co.uk))



## ALSO Smoker and Health Indicator Annuities:

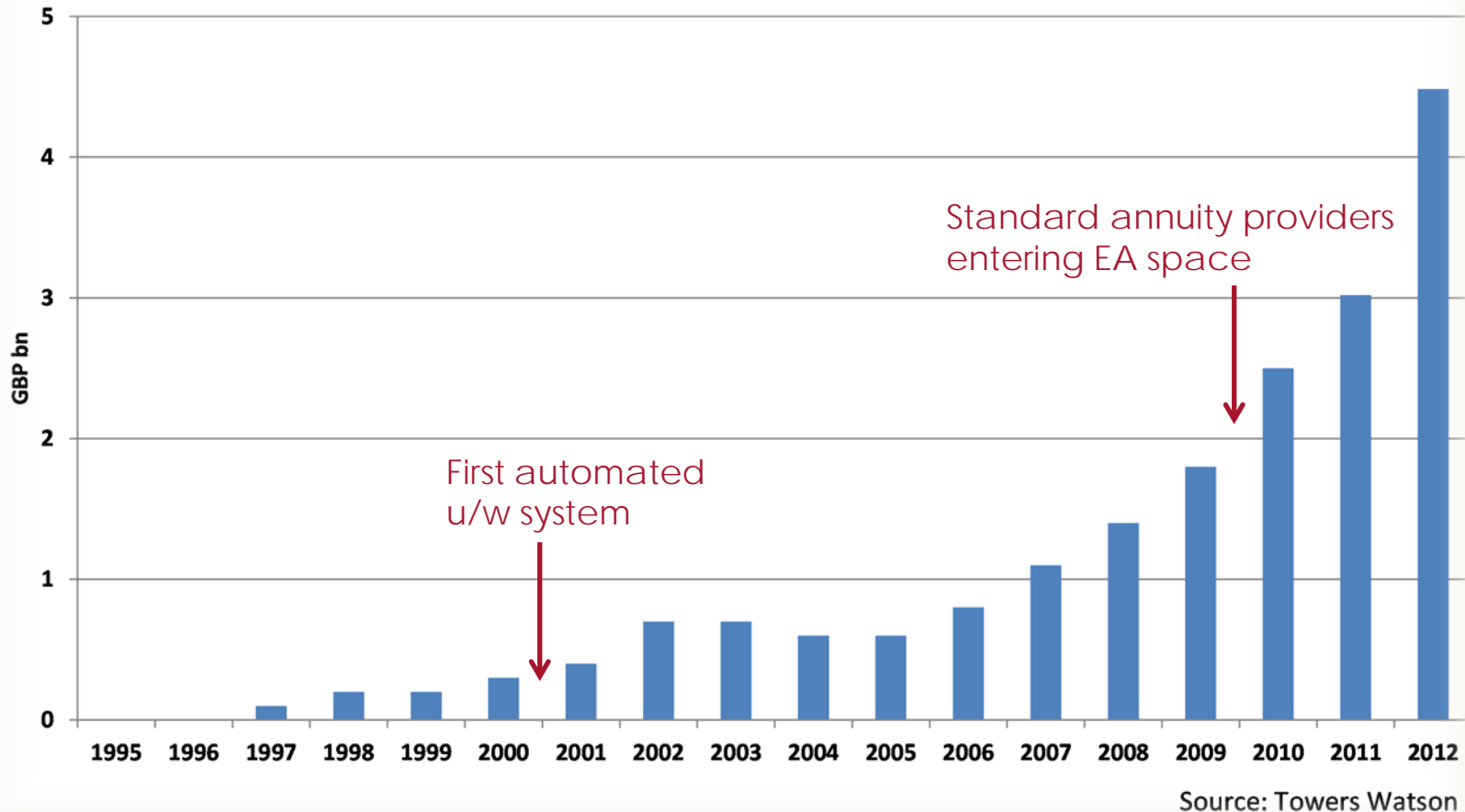
- Limited number of simple questions + simplified underwriting
- Yes / no decision

## Level Concept Annuities:

- Easy to answer medical questionnaire
- Automated underwriting systems
- Guaranteed quotes provided in short time
- Increase in annuity depends on impairment type and severity level

# Introduction to enhanced annuities

## Enhanced annuity volumes (UK)



- 2012: EAs of 4.48bn GBP = 20% of annuity market

# Underwriting of enhanced annuities

- Underwriting revolves around establishing:
  - the *severity* and *permanence* of current conditions

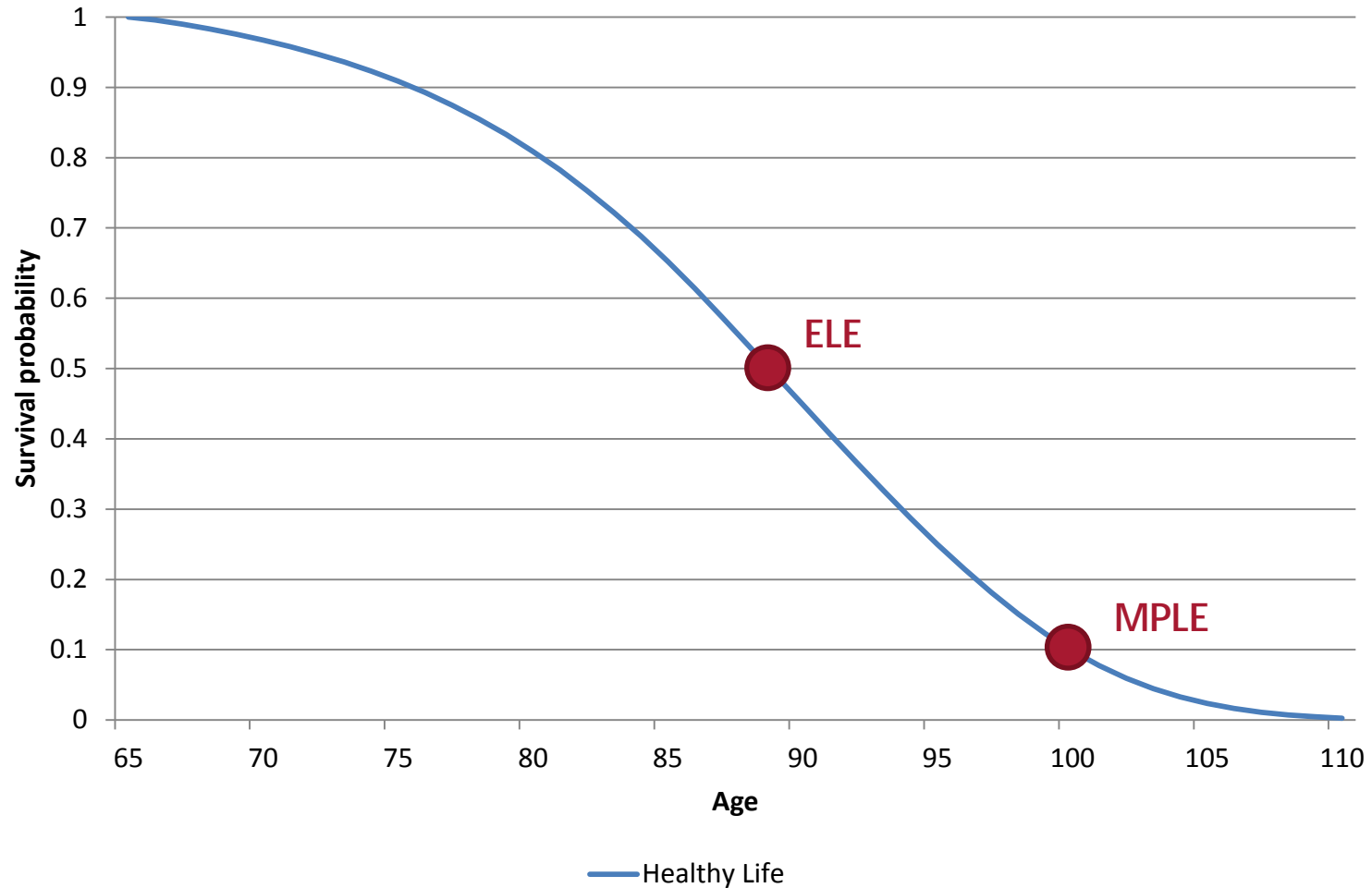
Framework	Example 1	Example 2
What happened?	Heart Attack	
When?	Twice: 1 year ago and 6 years ago	Once, 8 years ago
Any procedures?	Triple bypass	None
Recently hospitalised?	Yes	No
Current symptoms	Weekly chest pains	No pain
Related issues	Stroke (5 years ago) and high cholesterol	Normal cholesterol
Other info	Heart EF < 30%	Heart EF > 40%

# Underwriting follow up

- Risk of misrepresentation
- Design allows for recalculation of annuity
- Experience has shown trend of *understatement* of health
- Underwriting follow-up may be random, e.g. 20% of cases
- Obtaining all the medical information can be challenging

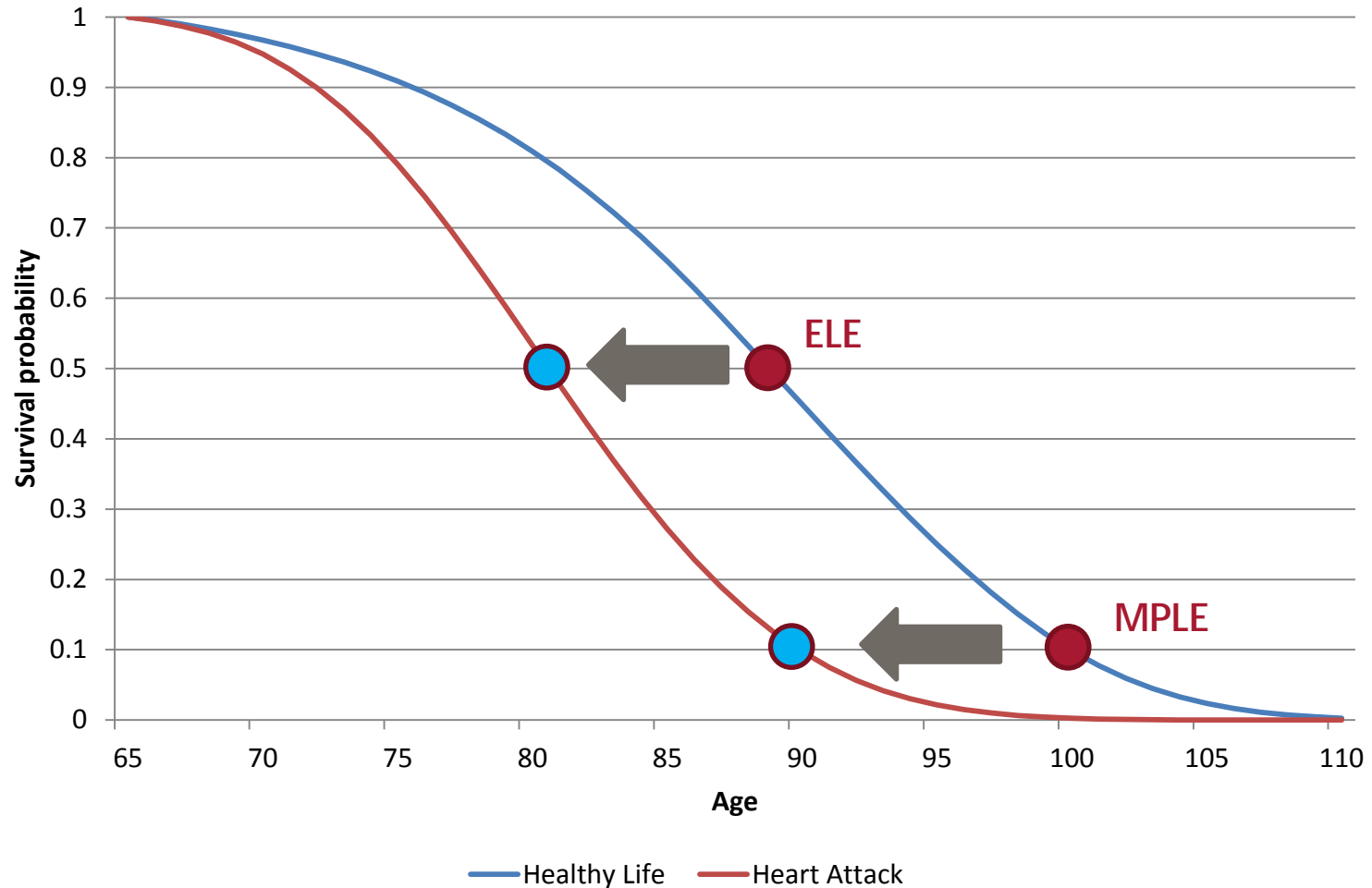
# Actuarial considerations

## Derivation of disease specific survival curves



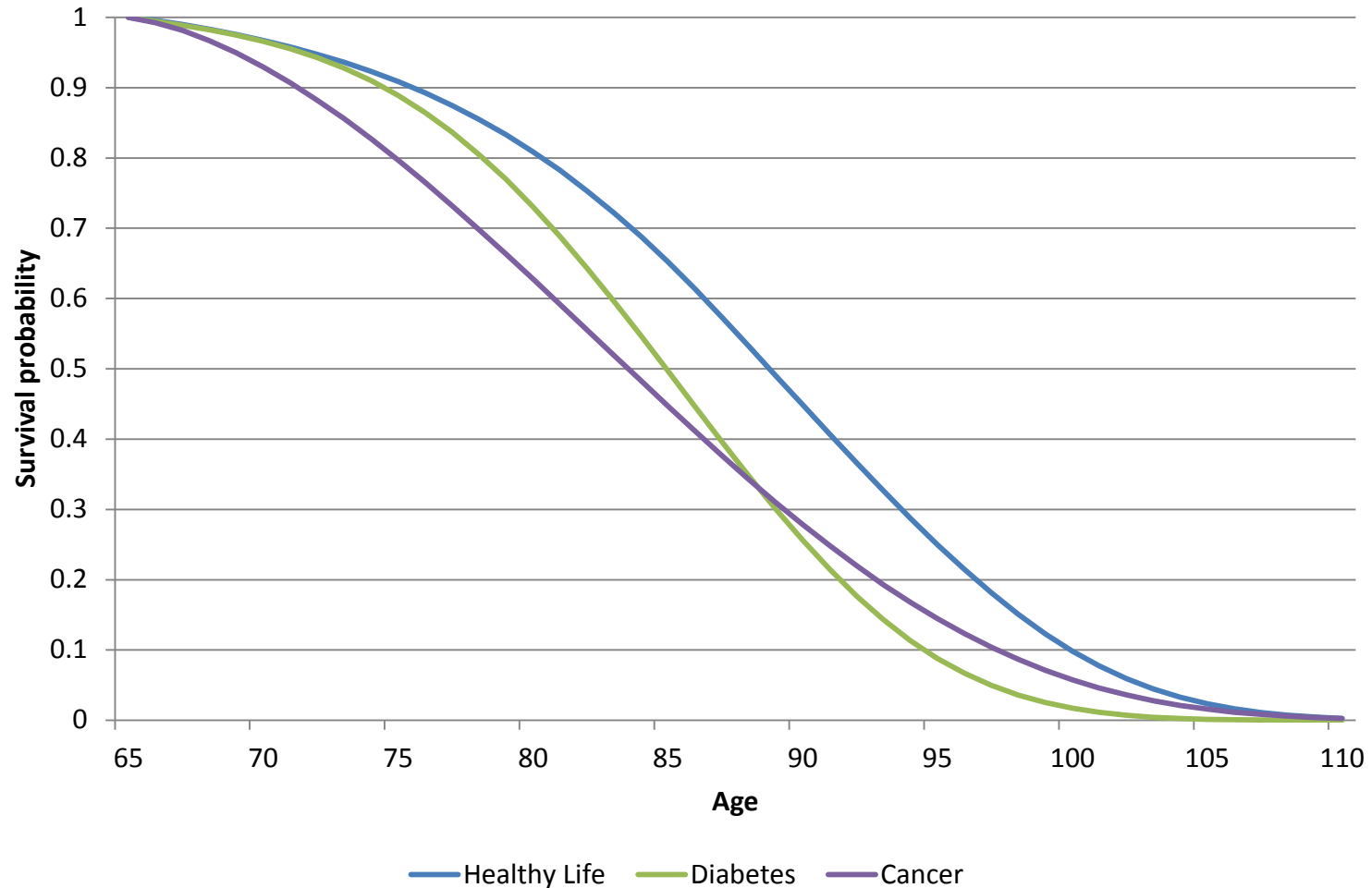
# Actuarial considerations

## Derivation of disease specific survival curves



# Actuarial considerations

## Examples of different survival curves shapes



# Sample improvements (UK)

- Comparison of some recent enhancements in amounts, relative to a market (all lives) basis:

Condition	Healthy	Market Basis	25/day heavy smoker and overweight	Diabetes (15yrs), insulin dependent, retinopathy	Lung cancer, lymph node metastases, on chemo
Increase relative to base	-3%	--	5%	16%	71%



# Future of enhanced annuities in SA

- South Africa already has an enhanced annuity provider
- Long-term interest rates in SA still much higher than UK
- Possible market fears to introducing product:
  - Effect on existing book
  - Complicated bases for valuation
- Will the default options referred to in the pension reform present an opportunity?
- Immediate needs annuities

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# Holders of longevity risks

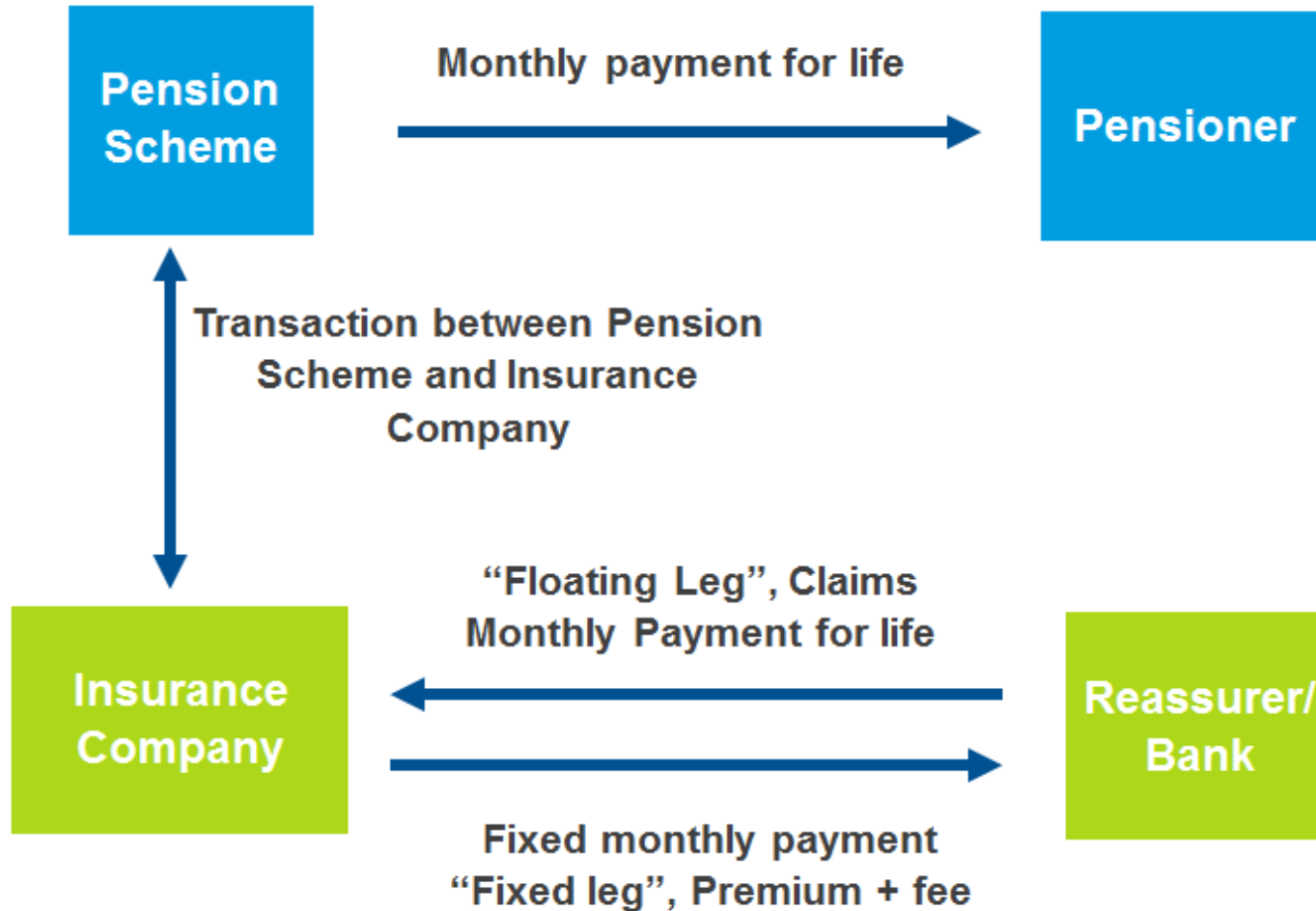
- Pension liabilities held by pension funds, corporates or insurance companies
- Substantial longevity risks can be held outside of the insurance industry
- Corporates and pension funds often seek to lay off parts of the risks inherent in the liabilities

# Pension fund options

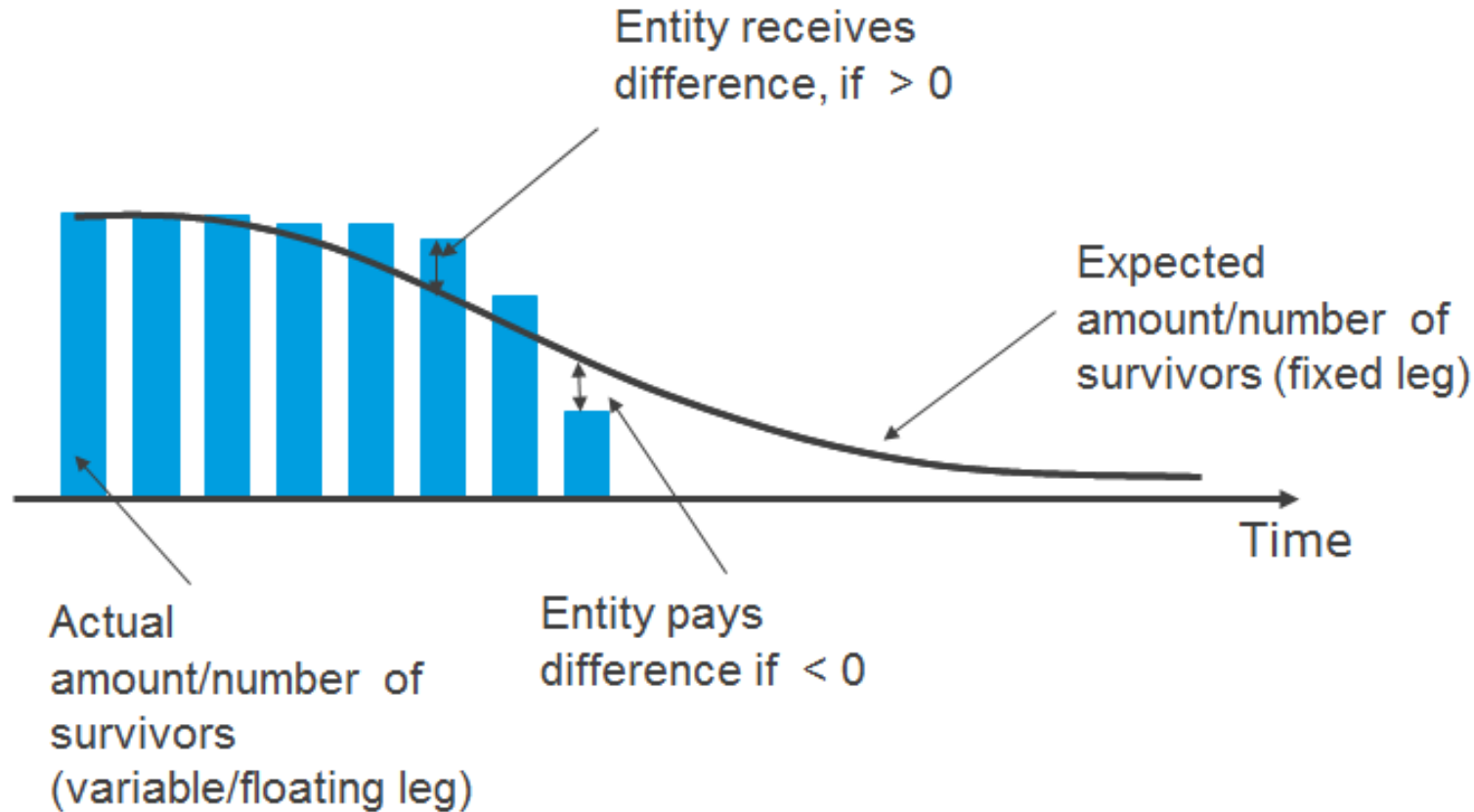
- Buy-out
  - Assets and liabilities are transferred to an insurer
  - Insurer responsible for transferred risks
  - Scheme wound up
- Buy-in
  - Assets are used to buy an insurance policy
  - Longevity risk is transferred to the insurer
- Longevity swap
  - Regular exchange of premium and claims
  - Pension fund retains the assets

# Longevity swaps – the model

- Swaps often sit at the back end of another deal:



# Swap mechanics



- The cost/spread is a % of the expected amount

# Swap mechanics

- Swap provider will conduct an analysis of the mortality experience of the group of lives in question
- Set a mortality basis with reference to:
  - Socio-economic class
  - Industry (blue vs white collar)
  - Anticipated mortality improvements
- Produce survival probabilities ( ${}_tP_x$ ) for each life in fund at each future duration

## Other considerations

- Historically only an option for the bigger funds, but recent deal sizes are decreasing
- Attractive for schemes that do not wish to hand over all their assets as with a full outsourcing/buy-out
- Deal durations can be long → security required
  - Often collateral is posted with expected net recipient of cash flow

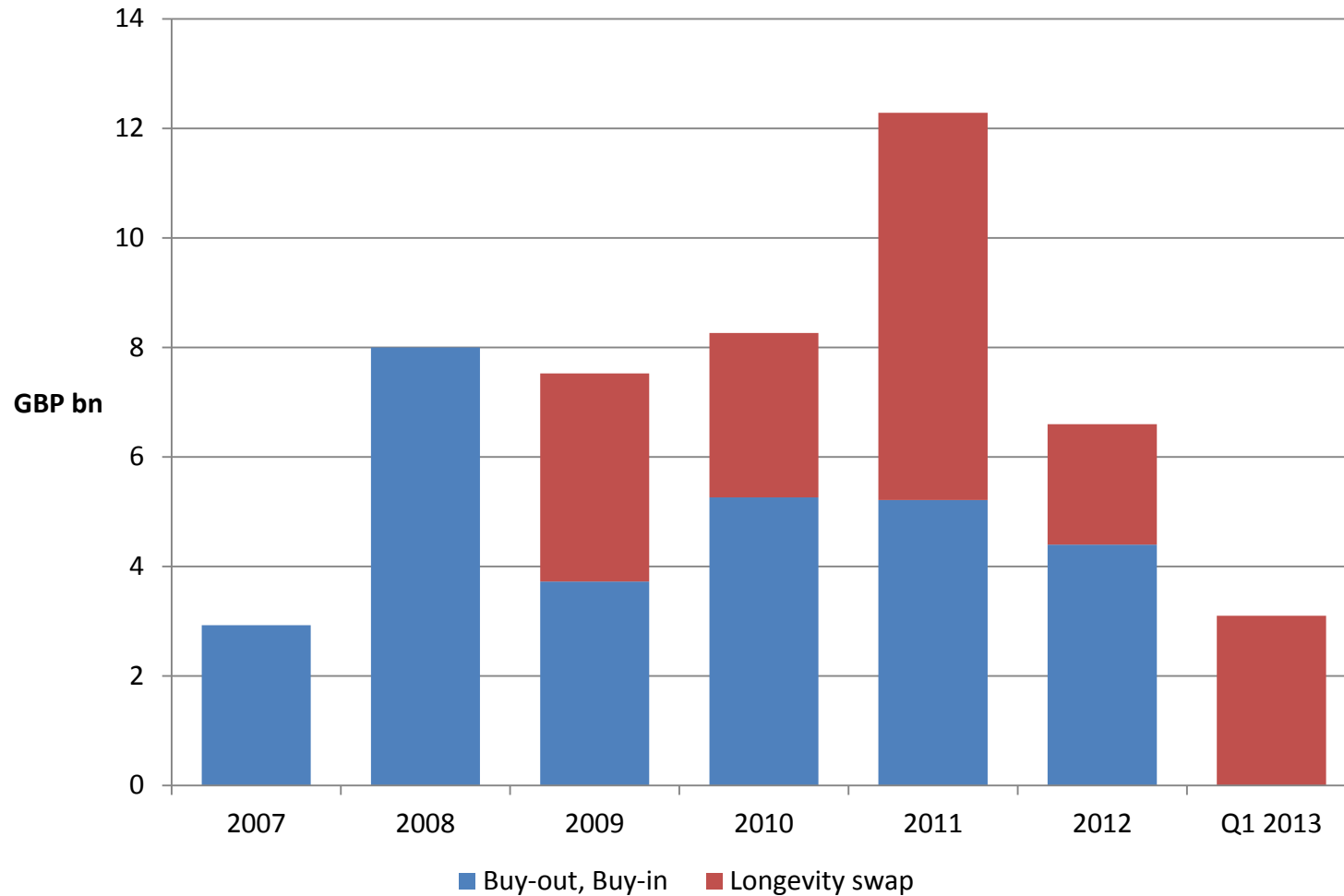


# Features of transactions

- Asset, inflation and deferred risks not covered
- Structure can deal with payments that are not level
  - e.g. CPI-linked or fixed benefit increases.
  - Both legs of the swap adjusted at the same time
- Profile of spouse/proportion married typically deemed a “biometric” risk that will be assumed
- Recapture at long durations
- Debates around mortality improvements

# UK volumes

## UK buy-in, buy-out and longevity swap volumes



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# Conclusion

- Increasing life expectancy presents both risk and opportunity
- We believe there are some products available to give better value and more certainty to policyholders and funds:
  - Enhanced annuities & Longevity swaps
- Expertise and capacity exists in SA to bring these solutions to market