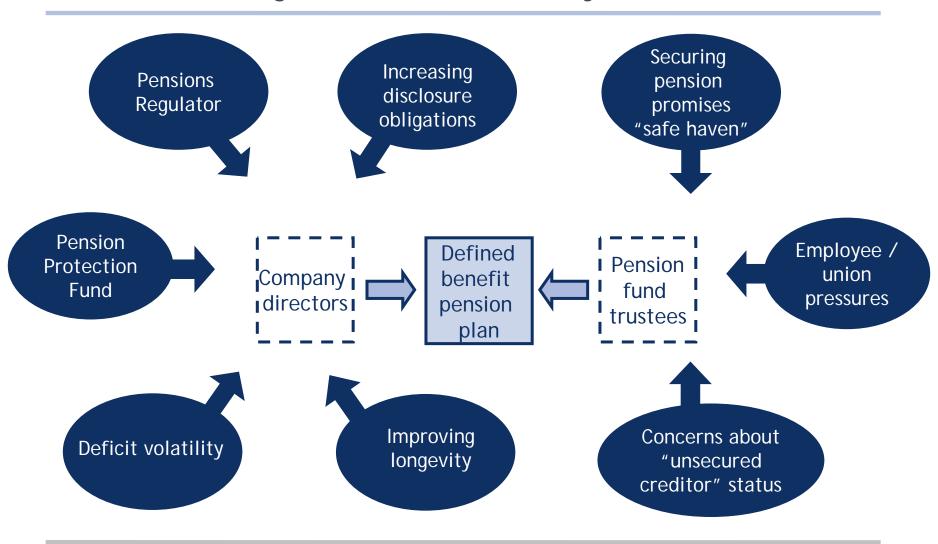


Cliff Speed February 2008

Drivers of change in the bulk annuity market



What issues need to be addressed before a transaction...?

Myth

- Diversified is better than mono-line
- Legacy is good
- Big name = expertise

Reality

- Appropriate risk transfer
- Security to the member
- Strength
- Experience
- Flexibility of approach
- Proven operational capabilities
- Approach to communication
- Commercial terms
- ...and finally price

Security for the member.....

Risks & Additional **Ultimate Prudent** Solvency support capital protection buffer from other reserving of the FSCS resources business Who? Profile? How strong is the Historic mortality basis? capitalisation? Nature? Triggers? How strong is the Current Size? Size? investment basis? capitalisation? Risks etc..... etc... Risk appetite? etc..... etc...

After transferring liabilities to an insurance company

Expectations include:

- Expert administration
- Financial strength to deliver promise to pay pensions in different economic circumstances
- Member protection
- Sound investment management

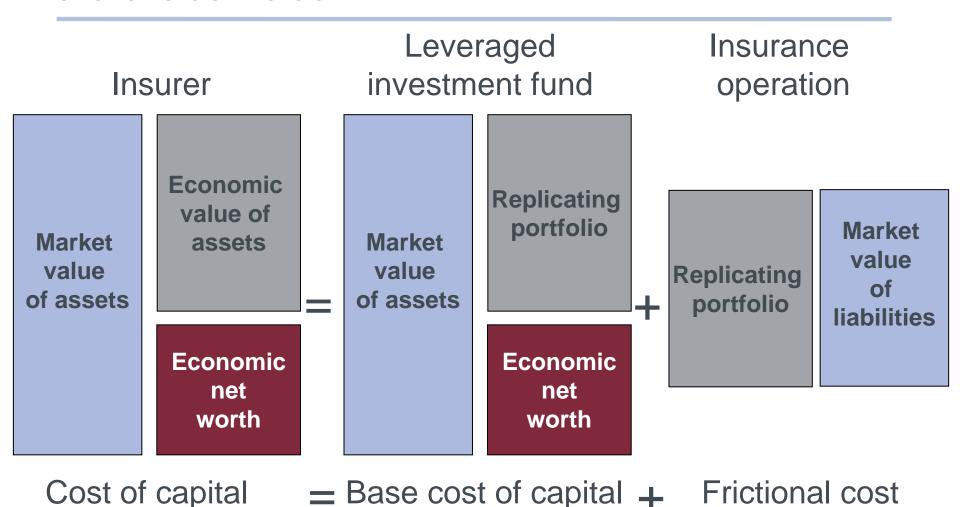
Expert investment management:

- full use of all available instruments
- including derivatives and structured products
- But care is needed

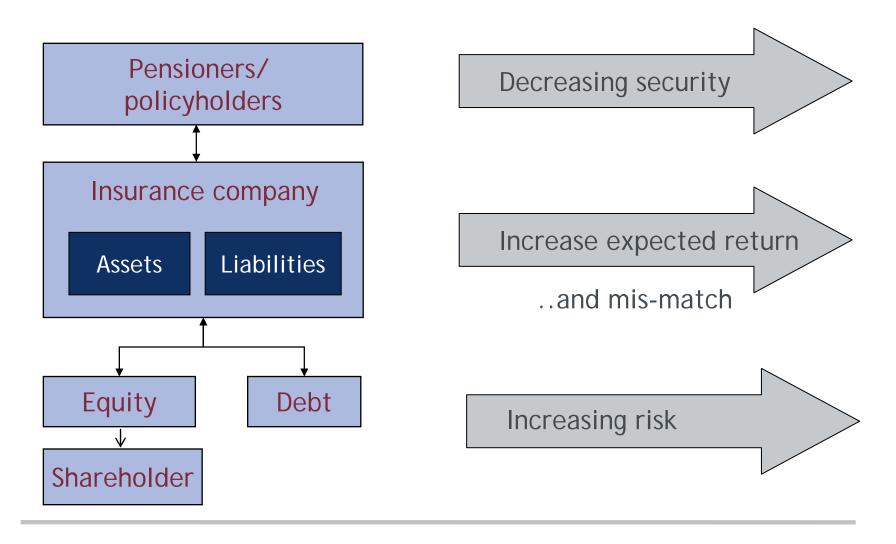


Sometimes Risk Outgrows Return.

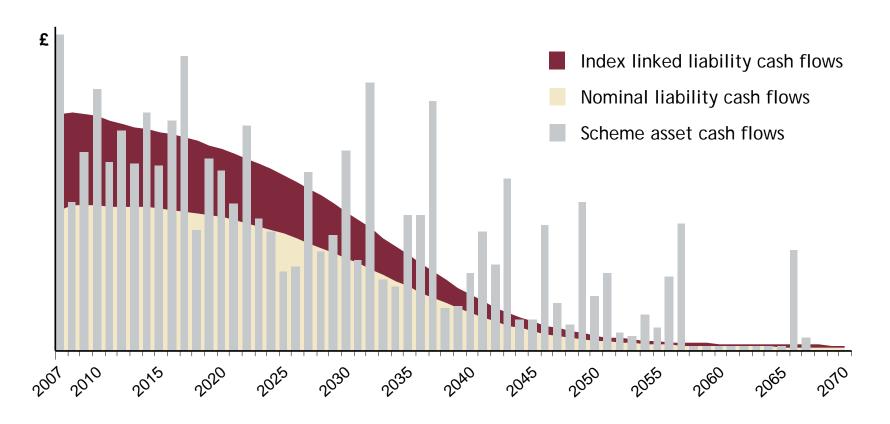
Shareholder value



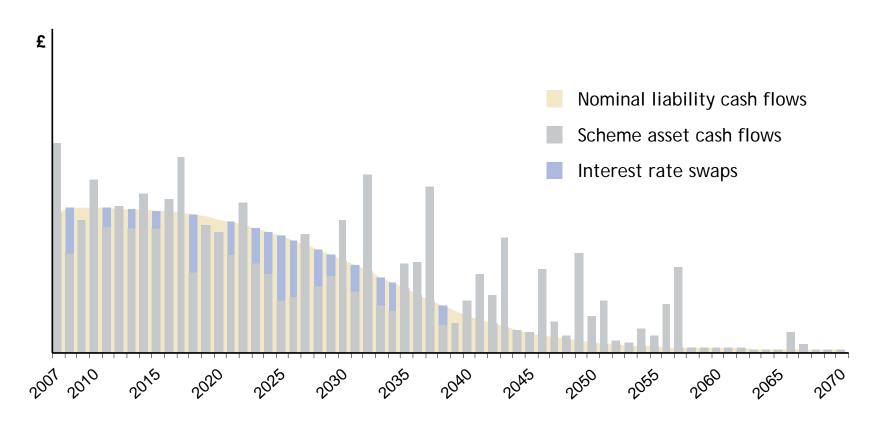
Value adding destroying



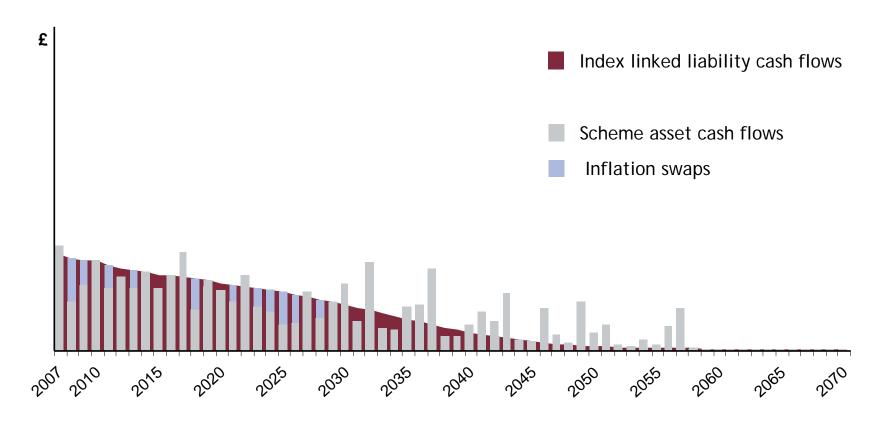
Assets received from the pension scheme are then compared with these liability cash flows...



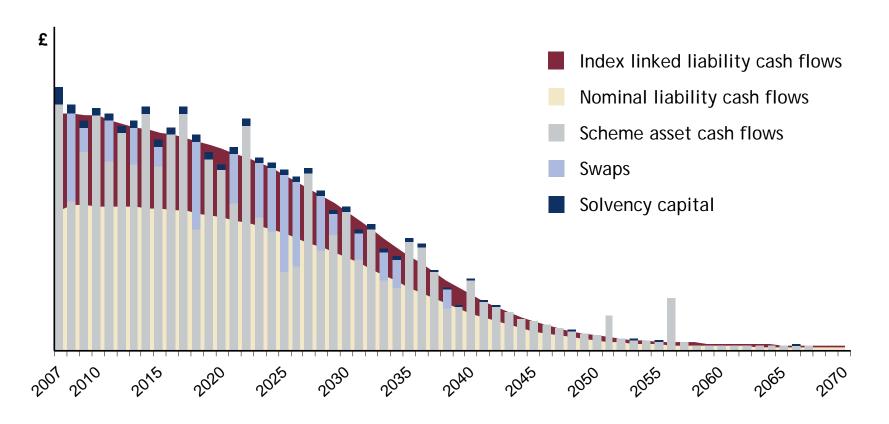
Nominal liabilities are analysed separately and closely matched by Paternoster using fixed income assets and interest rate swaps...



...as are the index linked liabilities using index-linked assets and inflation swaps...



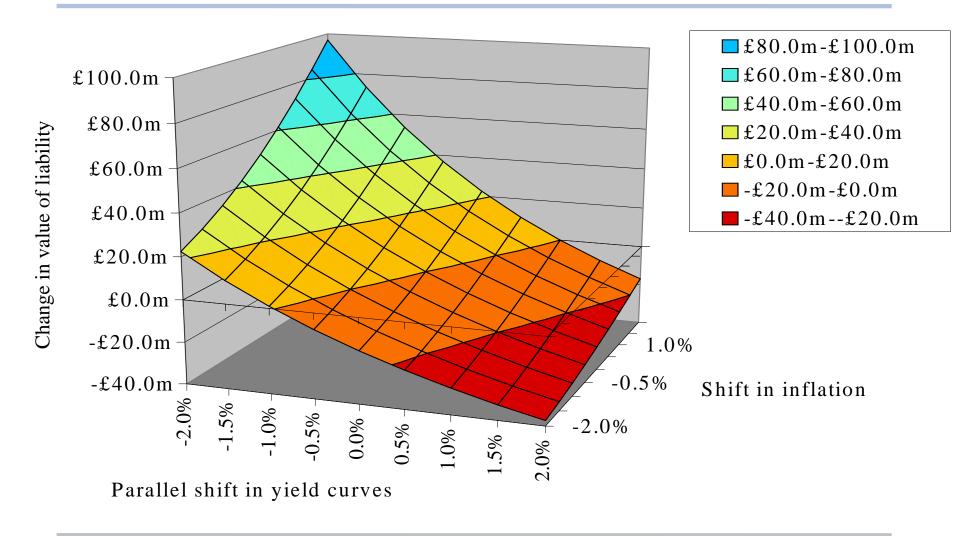
...and the results are added together so that all liabilities are closely matched with asset cash flows and additional solvency capital...



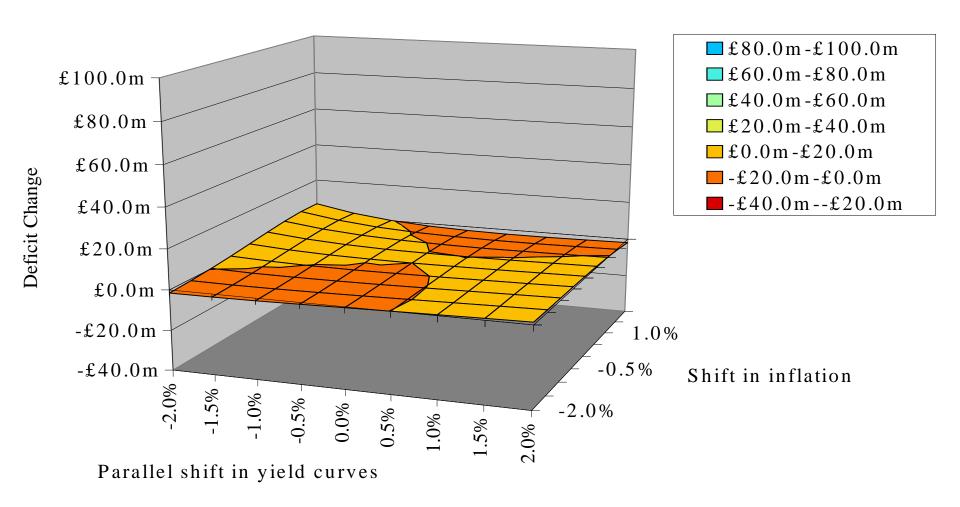
Asset management for pensions

- Security of pension payments is key
- Analyse and closely monitor
 - interest rate risk
 - inflation risk
- Use physical assets and derivatives
 - interest rate swaps,
 - inflation swaps,
 - swaptions to control convexity risk
 - FX contracts to eliminate/control currency

Liability sensitivity



Deficit sensitivity - LBP



Credit risk

- Diversified bond portfolio requires credit risk
- Credit risk provides reward for illiquidity
 - Annuity liabilities are similarly illiquid
- Physical bond market can be illiquid
 - "Credit Crunch"
 - ...but credit derivatives retain liquidity
- CDS (Credit Default Swaps) provide an efficient low cost way to access credit
 - Need to understand obligations, CF implications and mark-tomarket

Conclusion

- Life insurance operation is complex
 - both economic and regulatory measures need to be considered
- Aim should always be to generate shareholder value while protecting the customer
- Successful investment operation must use all available financial tools
 - this means understanding derivatives and structured products
 - commitment to build expertise and resources is considerable
- Unless controls are in place risk and reward can become mis-aligned



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