



“Stock Market Crash of 2002”

How the Drop in the Equity Market Affects Insurers

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Lorne Schinbein
Vice President and Marketing Actuary
Western Reserve Life Assurance Co. of Ohio

“Stock Market Crash of 2002”

	<u>01/01/2002</u>	<u>12/31/ 2002</u>	<u>% CHG</u>
• DJIA	10,021.70	8,341.63	- 16.8%
• S&P 500	1,148.08	879.82	- 23.4%
• Nasdaq Comp.	1,965.18	1,335.51	- 32.0%

Crash is Really a “PILE-UP”

Period from 2000 Peak to Present (May 27, 2003) :

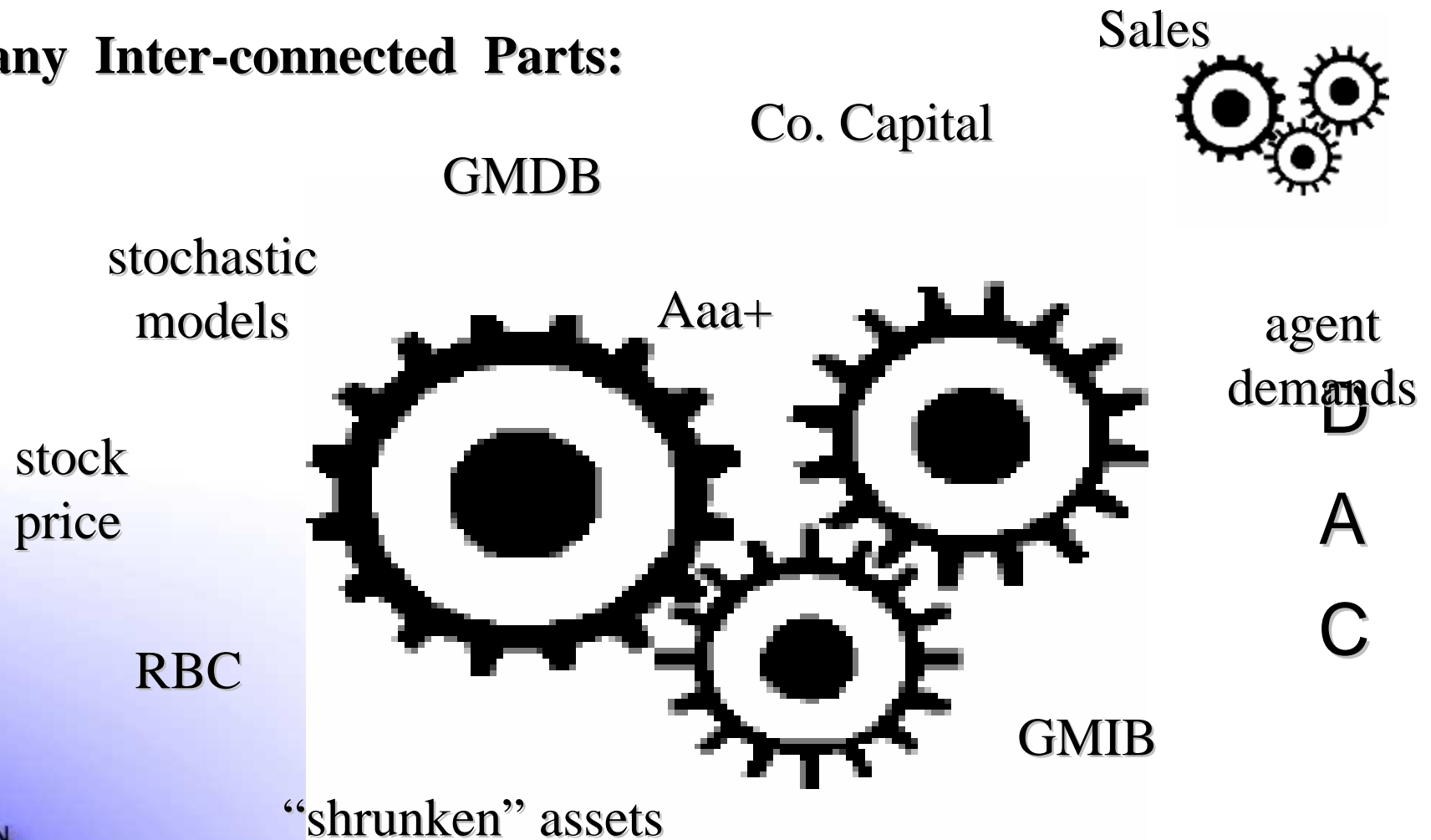
	<u>2000 Peak</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>% CHG</u>
• DJIA	11,722.98	8,781.35	- 25.1%
• S&P 500	1,527.46	951.48	- 37.7%
• Nasdaq Comp.	5,048.62	1,556.69	- 69.2%

Presentation Outline

- Review some impacts of “Equity Market Performance” on insurance companies
- Watch Equity-Based Products compete to be the “Sole Survivor” ?

Impact of Recent Equity Market

Many Inter-connected Parts:



Impact of Recent Equity Market

- Stock Price
- Reduced Sales
- Shrunk Assets and “Revenue at Risk”
- Increased Reserves / Capital Needs
- DAC Write-downs
- Distribution / Consumer Demands
- More Robust Product Models Required

Insurance Company Stock Price

Period from 2000 Peak to Present (May 27, 2003):

	<u>2000 Peak</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>% CHG</u>
• DJ Insurance, Life Index (US)	435.50	342.41	-21.4%

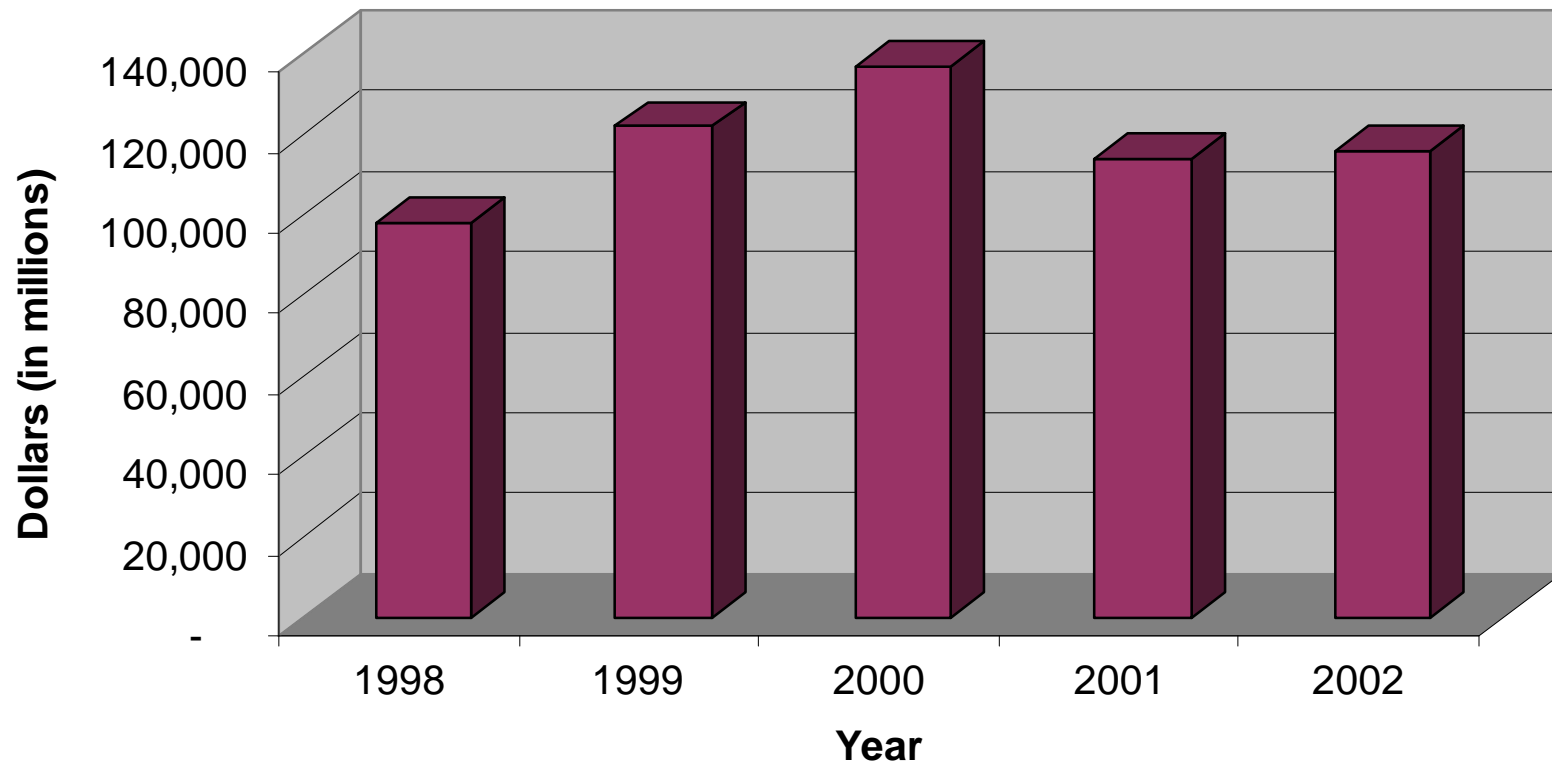
Insurance Company Stock Price

RESPONSE

- Expense Controls
- Product Re-pricing (or exit altogether)
- Sell non-core blocks of business

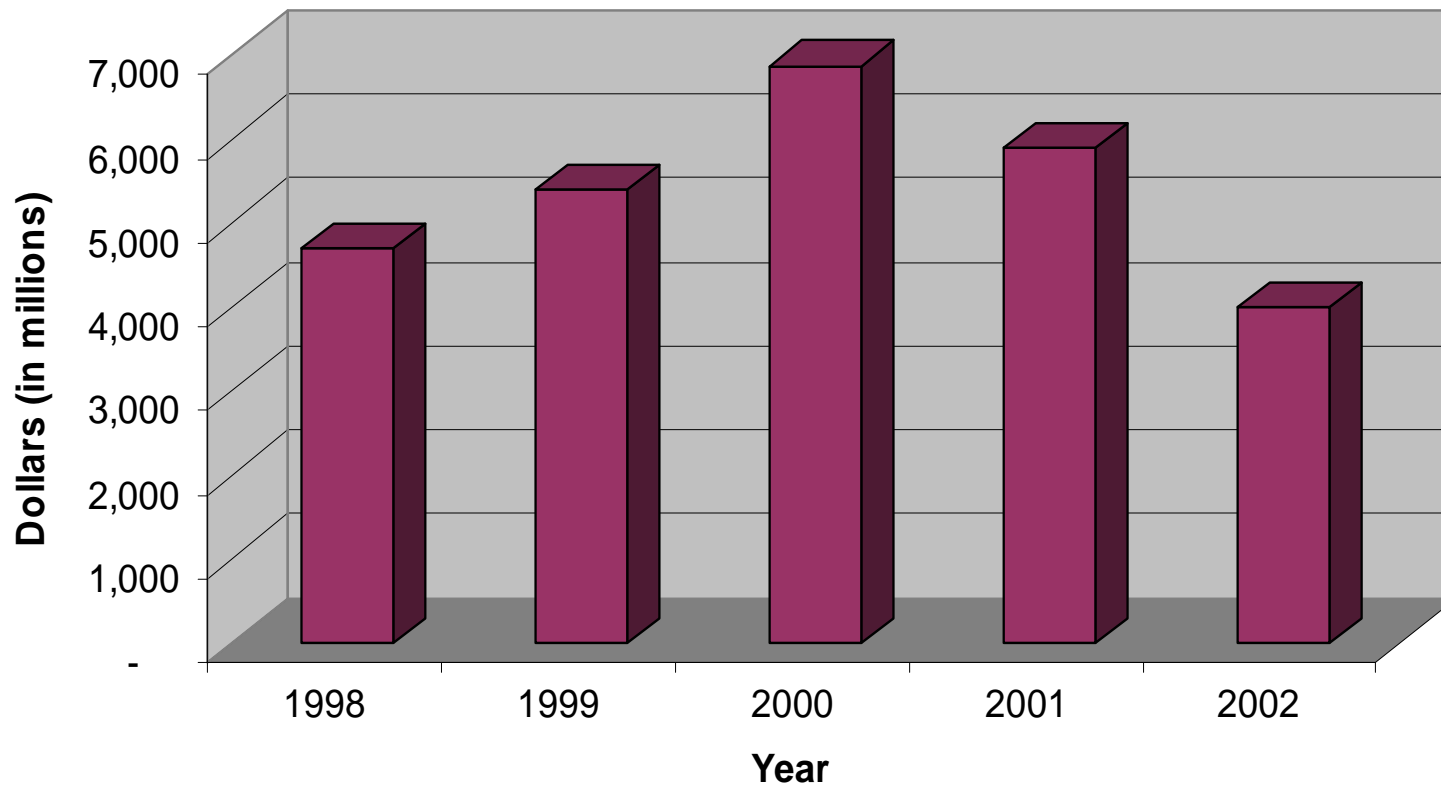
Reduced Sales

Industry Wide Variable Annuity Sales



Reduced Sales

Industry Wide Variable Universal Life Sales (With 10% Single Premiums)



Reduced Sales

RESPONSE

- Re-evaluate price and commissions
- New Features ??

Shrunken Assets and “Revenue at Risk”

Over Last 3 Years:

	<u>Alloc.</u>	<u>Assumed Revenue</u>	<u>Annual Perform.</u>	<u>Actual Revenue</u>
Money Market	7%	42bp	2.91%	42bp
Bond	8	66	8.65	68
Equity Growth	85	93	-29.66	49
TOTAL		87bp		50bp

Shrunken Assets and “Revenue at Risk”

RESPONSE: (for equity based products)

- Re-negotiate fee sharing with money managers
- Increase Fees (12b -1 share class)
- Develop / require asset allocation (may involve re-filing)

Reserve and Capital Requirements

Actuarial Guideline 34 for guaranteed death benefits
Actuarial Guideline 39 for guaranteed living benefits
RBC Requirements for “in-the-money” living benefits, and
the list goes on . . .

Forcing reserve and capital requirements
higher !!

Reserve and Capital Requirements

RESPONSE:

- Companies are re-evaluating their overall risk tolerances and risk capacity.
- Re-establishing their own acceptable levels.
- Possibly resulting in higher prices or suspension of sales.

Deferred Acquisition Cost Write-off

At issue is the immediate write-down of DAC due to revenue shortfalls and excessive claims versus best estimates.

RESULT:

“Double-Whammy” impact on GAAP earnings.

THIRD “WHAMMY”:

Forces reconsideration of future best estimates possibly leading to further DAC write-downs.

Deferred Acquisition Cost Write-off

RESPONSE:

- Product discontinuations thereby limiting future exposure
- Increased prices
- Reduced commissions

Distribution / Consumer Issues

Company Earnings:

Product discontinuation, increased prices or reduced commission do not sit well with distributors and / or customers (since equity guarantees more popular than ever).

Complaints:

\$50,000 VA that is now worth \$25,000!!!!!!

Distribution / Consumer Issues

RESPONSE:

- Company may need to accept reduced sales
- Create new commission bonus strategies
- Create new less risky but equally marketable features

- Market performance obviously not within control of company; need to address each complaint on own merit.

Equity Guarantees

Variable Annuities:

- GMAB - Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit
- GMDB - Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit
- GMIB - Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit
- GMWB - Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit
- GPAF - Guaranteed Pay-out (Variable) Annuity Floor

Variable Life:

- No Lapse Guarantees

Equity Guarantees

RESPONSE:

- Withdraw features (not at risk for what you don't sell)
- Increase Price, Cost-benefit Matching (NAR)
- Limits, limits, limits
- Reinsurance (if available)
- Reduced Commissions
- Improved pricing models (for better understanding risk)

More Robust Product Models

Benchmarks

Low Incidence

High Severity

Mean / Variance



Percentiles

Left Tail Risk

Stochastic Models

RESPONSE

- Establish collection of benchmark fund assumptions
 - Fund mapping process (actual -> benchmarks)
 - Gross return, volatility and correlation
- Establish liability model assumptions
 - Dynamic policyholder behavior

Stochastic Models

Benchmark Fund Return and Volatility Examples

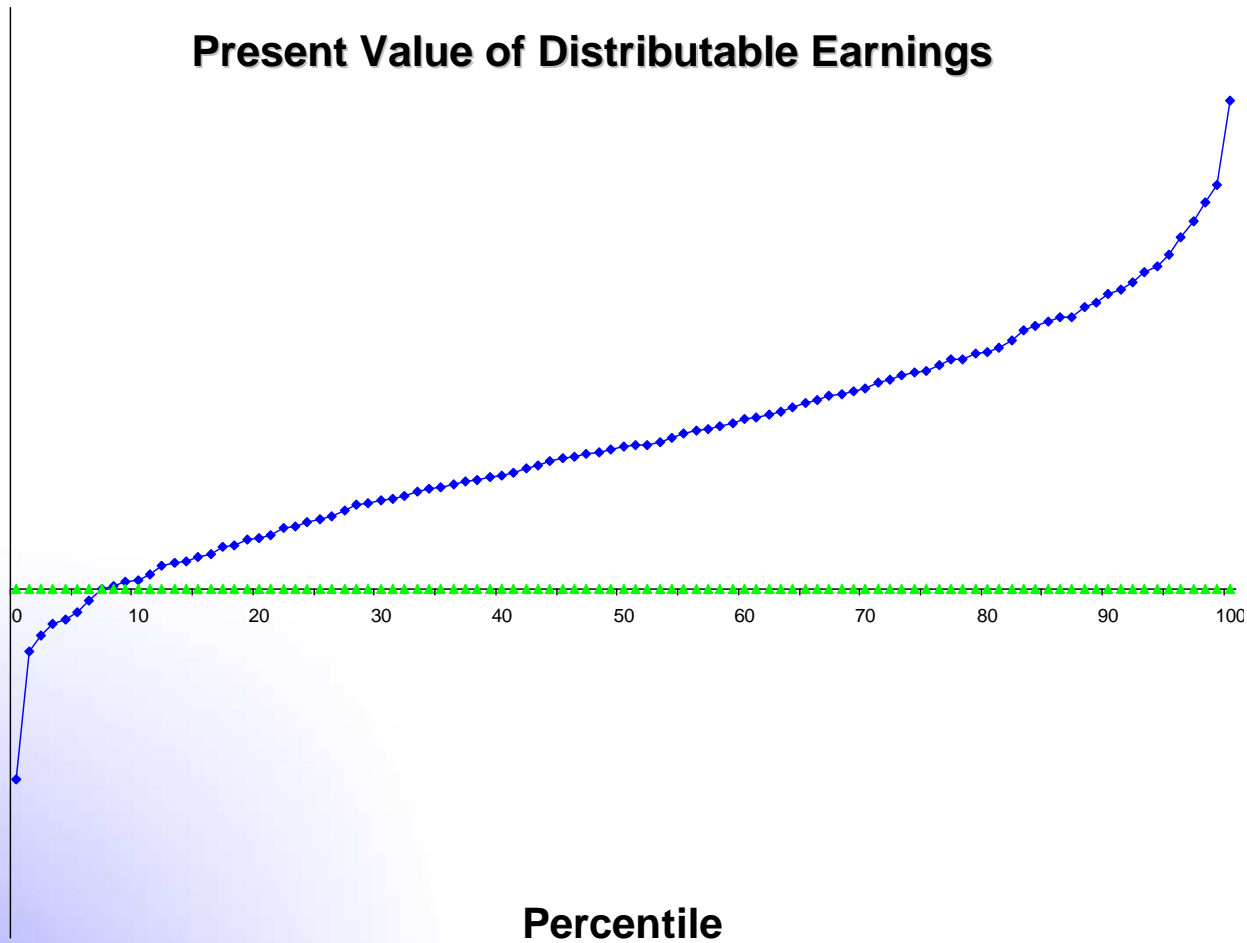
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Gross Return</u>	<u>Volatility</u>
S&P 500	8.0%	16.1%
NASDAQ100	11.0%	30.0%

Policyholder Behavior

- fewer / no surrenders when “in-the-money”

Stochastic Models

Present Value of Distributable Earnings



Stochastic Models

Modeling Challenges:

- Properly modeling product equity risk
- Models too slow - unable to do sufficient scenarios
- Lack fully integrated model across product lines
- Inconsistent approaches used across company
- Communicating results to management
- Establishing pricing hurdles

Meeting The Challenges

Pricing Hurdle

Minimum return requirements:

- 85% chance of achieving at least Y% IRR
- 95% chance of achieving at least Z% IRR
- 99% chance that product losses do not exceed \$M / %Premium

Presentation Outline

- Review some impacts of “Equity Market Performance” on insurance companies
- **Watch Equity-Based Products compete to be the “Sole Survivor” ?**

“SURVIVOR” - The Product

What to expect!!

- Meet the Product “Contestants”
- Experience the Economic “Environment”
- Relive the “Challenges”
- See what Product will be the “Sole Survivor”

The Three Product “Contestants”

Variable Annuity

Variable Life

*Mutual
Fund*

The Product “Contestants”

Variable Annuity

- Asset Based Revenues
 - Mortality & Expense (M&E)
 - Management Fees
 - 12(b)-1 Fees
- Equity Guarantees
 - Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefits
 - Return of Premium
 - High Water Mark
 - Roll-up
 - Guaranteed Income Benefits
 - Guaranteed Accumulation / Withdrawal Benefits

The Product “Contestants”

Variable Life

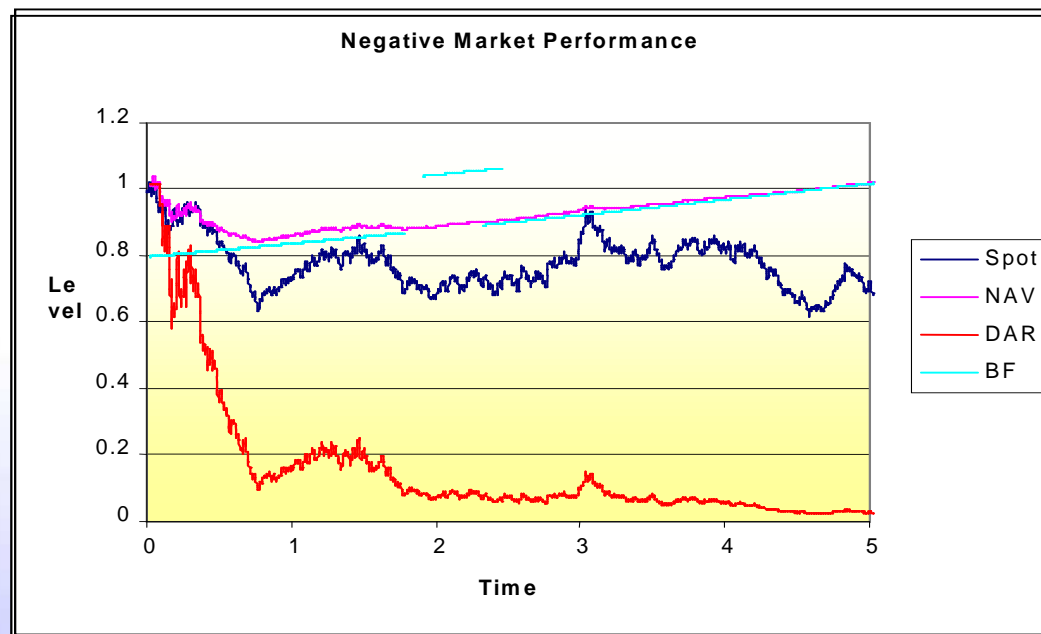
- Several Revenue Sources
 - Mortality & Expense (M&E) and Management Fees
 - Cost of Insurance
 - Per Unit Load Structures
- Equity Guarantees
 - Minimum No Lapse Guarantee

Mutual Fund

- Management Fees, 12(b)-1
- No Equity Guarantees

The Economic “Environment”

Contestants will endure months in a down(pour) market.

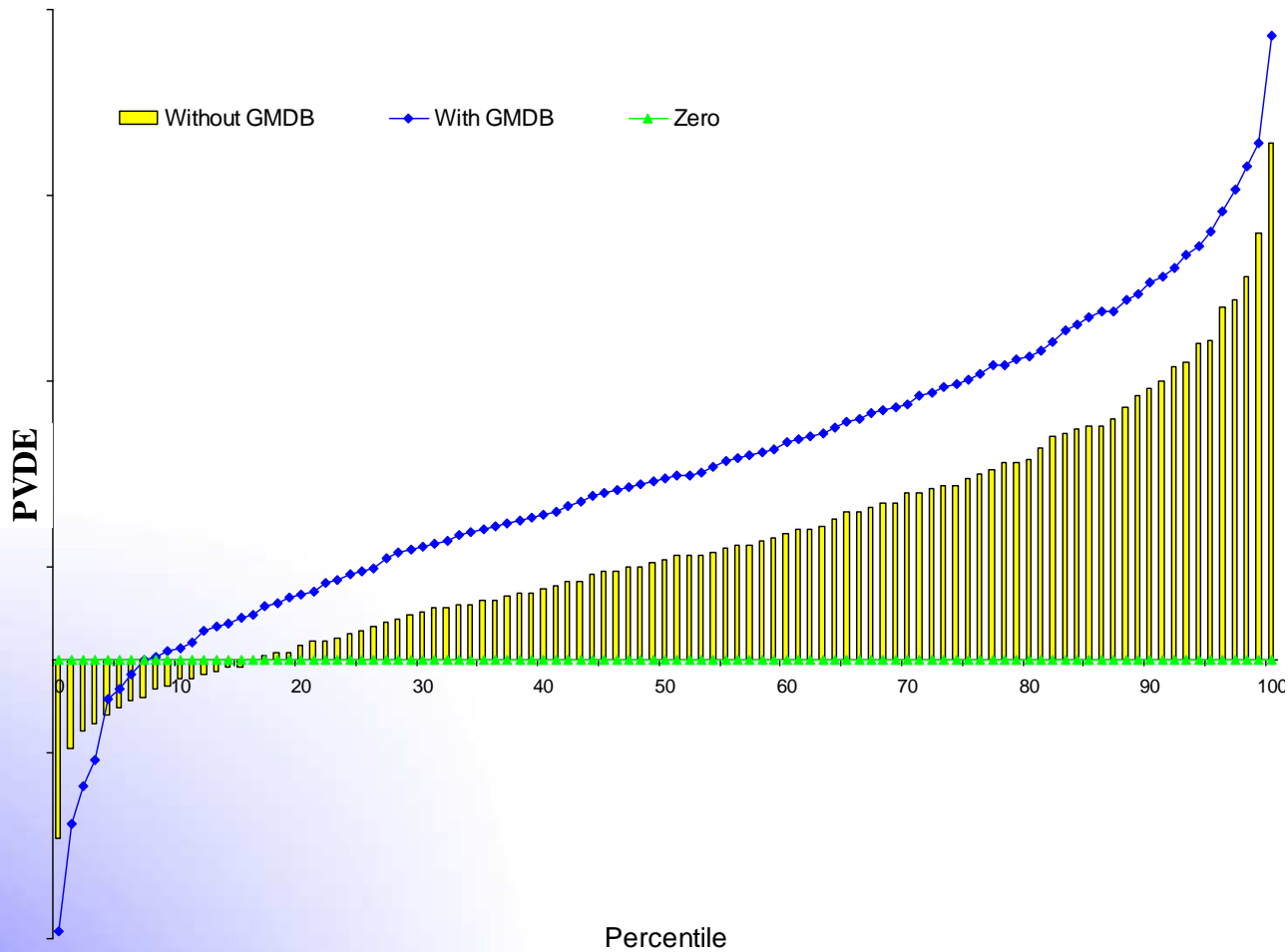


The “Challenges”

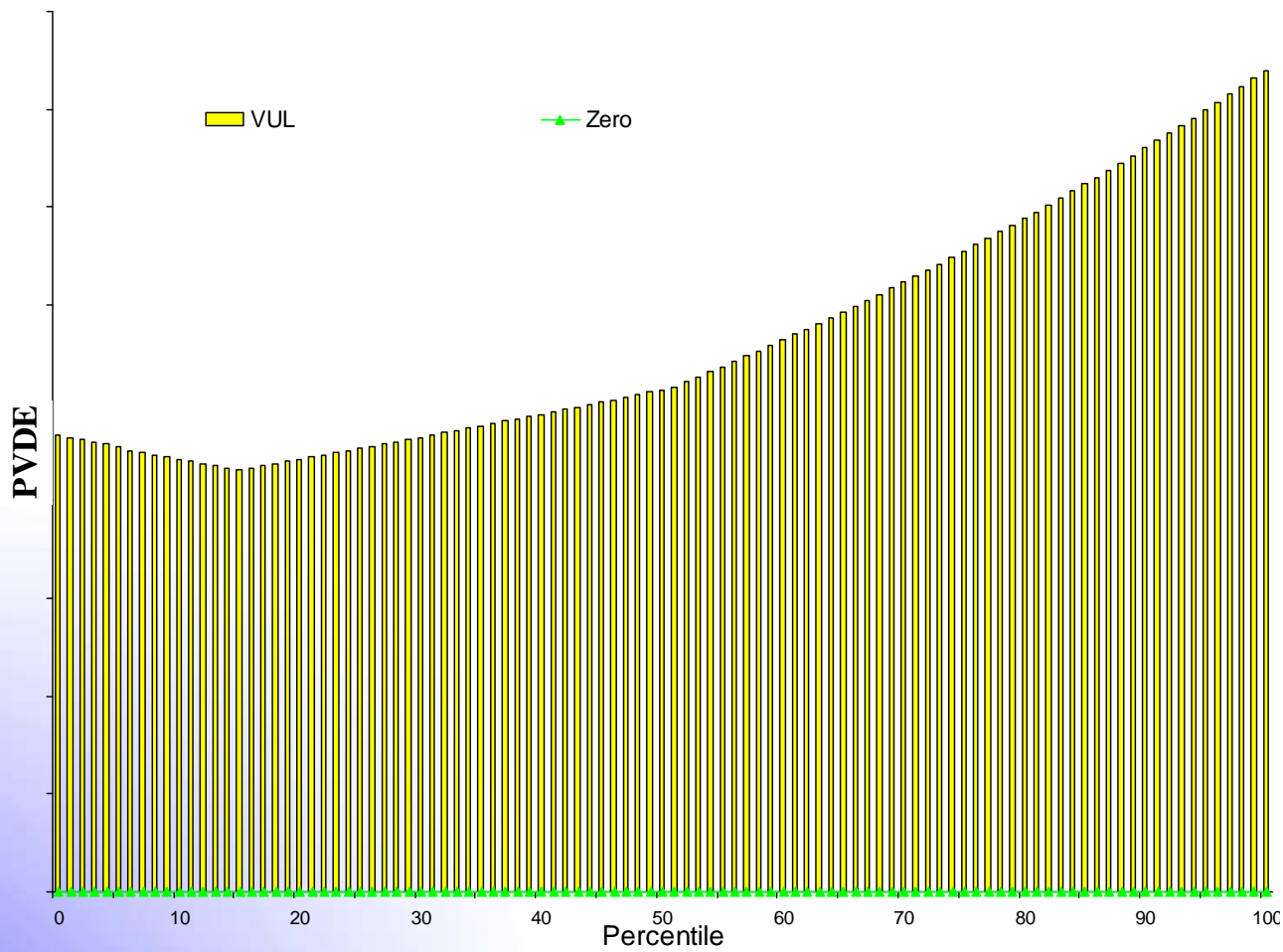
(from insurance company perspective)

- Equity Performance “Jungle”
- “Rainy Season” Revenue at Risk
- “Dreaded” Embedded Option Risk, and
- Other “Venomous” Risks (WSJ \$-for-\$ article)

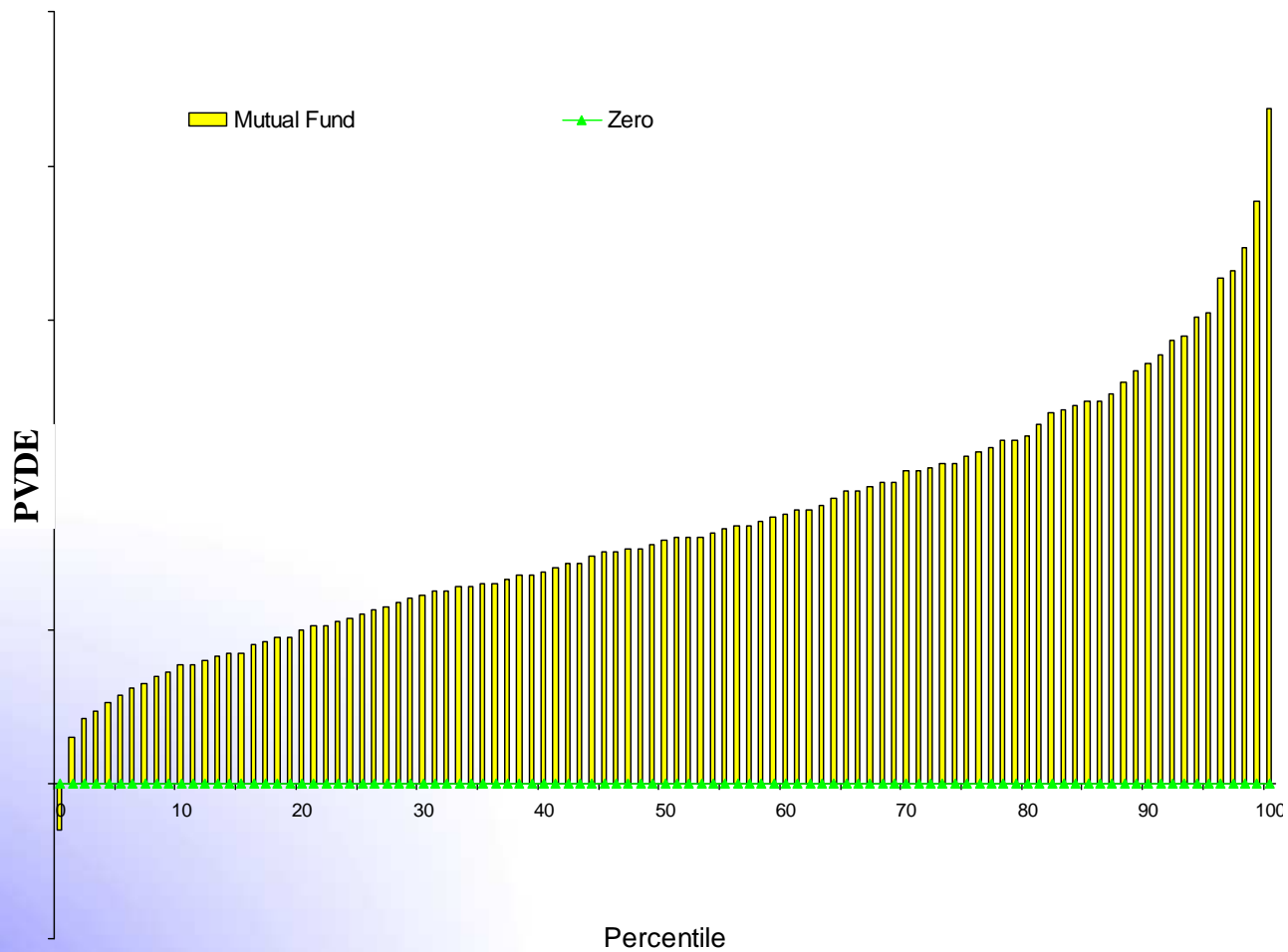
Variable Annuity



Variable Life



Mutual Fund



Meeting The “Challenges”

Will the Marketplace accept:

- Elimination of Guarantees
- Increases in the price of Guarantee features
- Imposing limits on Guarantees
- Limiting the number of Guarantees per contract
- Requiring asset allocation

OR . . . Does company need to pursue hedging strategy?

Meeting The “Challenges”

HEDGING

- Use derivatives to create alternative return distributions
- Examination suggests hedging strategies involving buying puts and / or selling calls are not economically viable
- Work involving more complex strategies is necessary

The “Sole Survivor”

You VOTE, will it be:

Variable Life with its COI source of revenue,

An appropriately hedged Variable Annuity

OR

A plain vanilla Mutual Fund ?

Coming Next Season:

Deflation Island

See how long the contestants' *inflated* rafts and egos last !!