

# Bank of Ireland's Life Securitisation

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Presentation to

**Society of Actuaries in  
Ireland**

December 2007

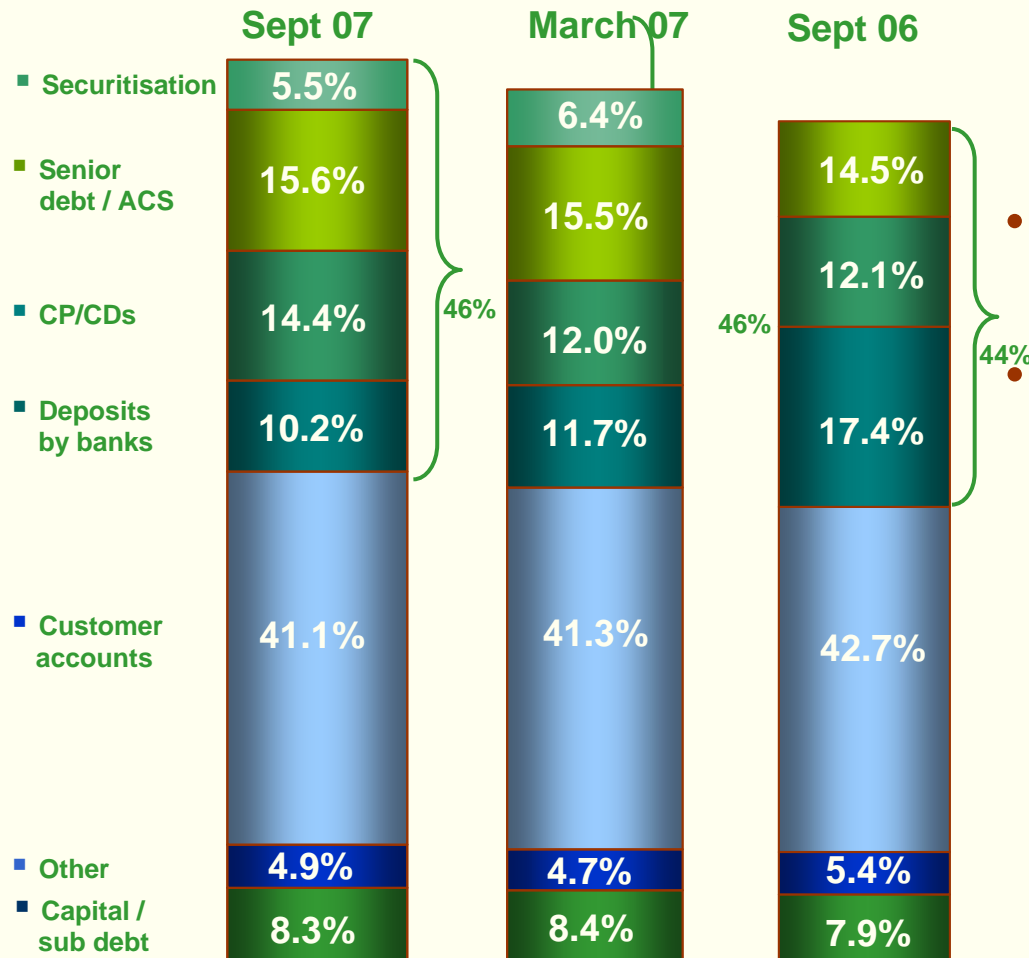
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# Overview

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- Background
  - Timeline
  - Structure
  - Surplus and DDB
  - Rating Agencies and Monoline
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# BoI Balance sheet funding



- Wholesale funding - 46%,
- Strategy to maximise funding across
  - term
  - investor type and
  - geography

# Background

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- Bank capital starts with published capital reserves
  - IFRS Value in Force of insurance policies, part of capital reserves
  - Prudential filter excludes this from Tier 1 capital
  - No recognition of investment policy ViF
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# Background

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- Bank of Ireland Life ViF:
    - UL Insurance €425 m
    - UL Investment €375 m
    - NL Insurance €100 m**€900 m**
  - €525m in Capital Reserves
  - Receiving no capital credit
  - Aim to remove prudential filter through a market transaction.
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# The Cast

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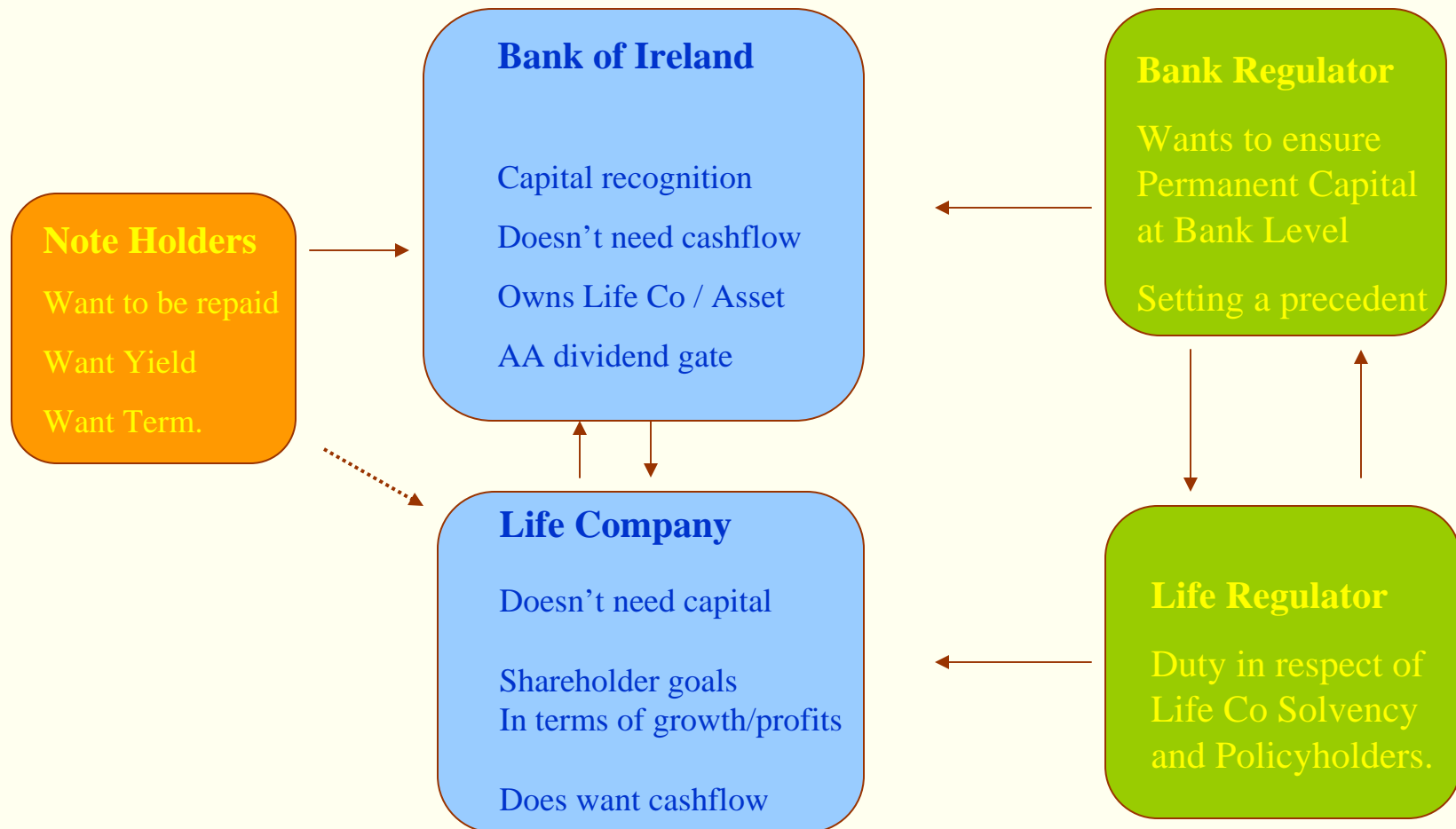
- BoI Life
  - BoI Group
  - Watson Wyatt
  - A&L Goodbody
  - PwC
  - BOI UK
  - Moodys / S&P
  - Bank of New York
  - Goldman Sachs
  - Lehman Brothers
  - Ambac
  - Tillinghast
  - Freshfields
  - Lovells
  - Linklaters
  - Maples
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# Timeline

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- March - Investment Banks invited to pitch
  - May - Two Chosen, Initial discussion Data gathering
  - June – Structure Outline
  - July / August – Rating Agencies
  - August / September - Monoline
  - August / September / October – Legal
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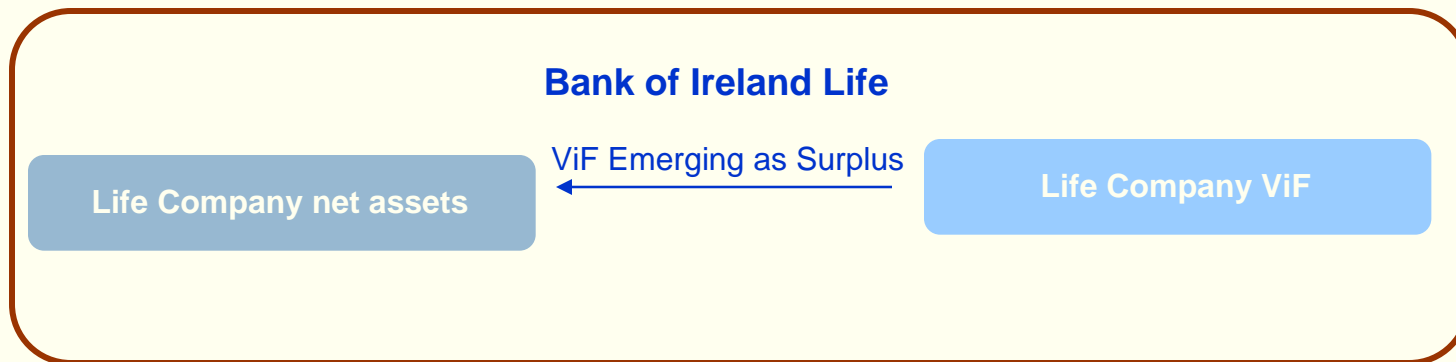
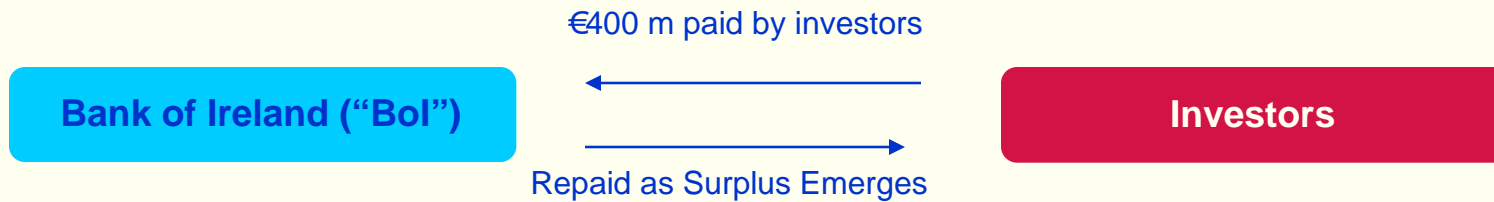
# Stakeholders





# Simple Structure

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# Bank Note Indexed to ViF

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- Bank issues notes on the Insurance UL ViF
  - As insurance surplus emerges in the life company the bank repays the note
  - ViF an index to trigger repayment
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# Bank Note Indexed to ViF

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- If Insurance ViF falls away then the obligation to repay all reduces.
  - Replaced by an intention to repay out of investment surpluses.
  - Ranks ahead of dividends.
  - Investment UL ViF used to increase advance rate to 100%.
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# Surplus

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- Previous transactions based on closed books
  - Emerging surplus determined by accounts
  - Rejected as: -
    - Hard on an open block
    - Large Project
    - Tight timeframe
    - Opportunity cost
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# Surplus

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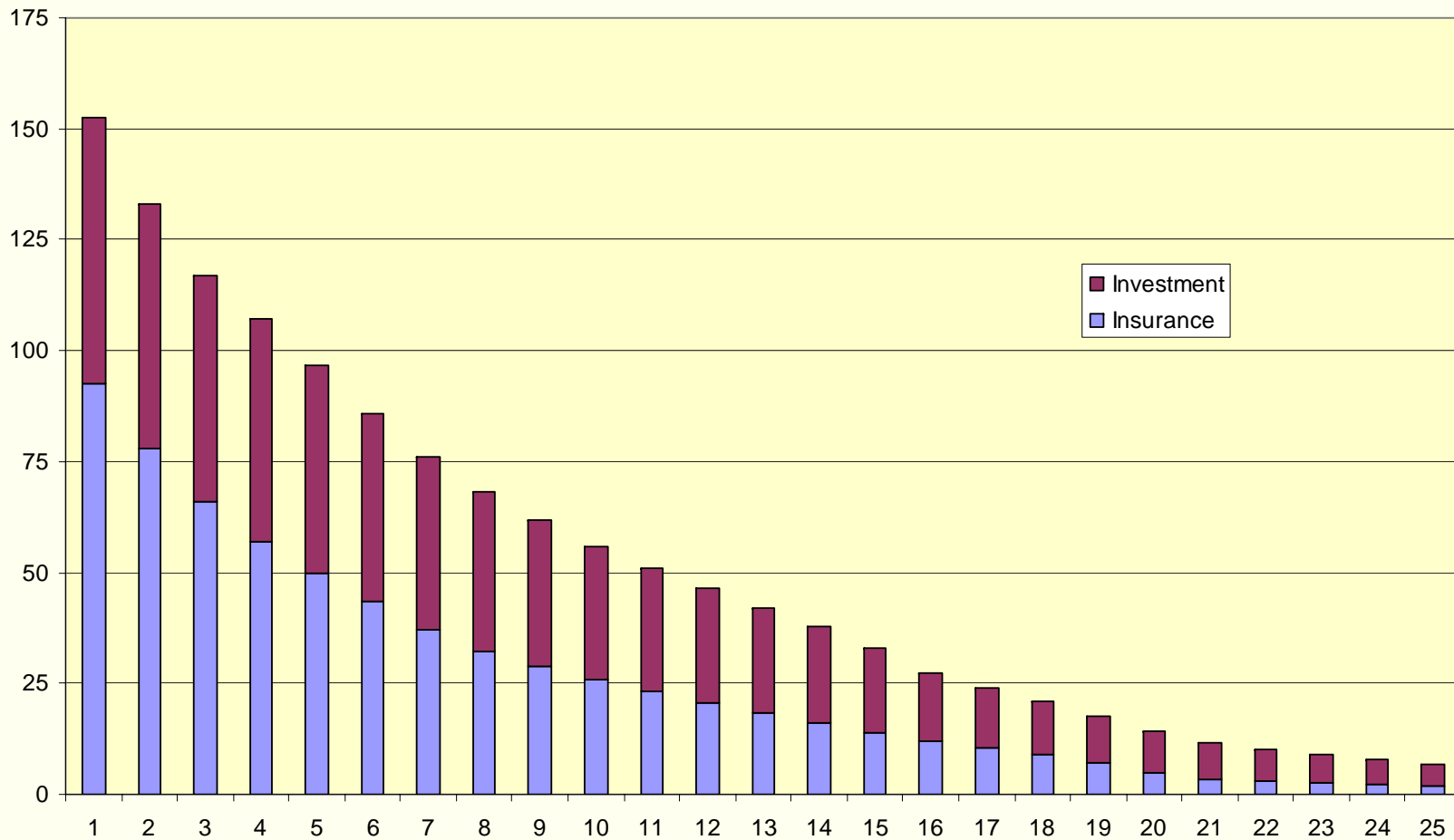
- Sources of surplus known
  - Already model and analyse
  - Actual surplus is modelled surplus adjusted for actual experience.
  - Breakdown each source of cash flow.
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# Surplus

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- Can be confined to actuarial systems
  - Greater flexibility to extend defined block
  - Faster initially and ongoing
  - Provides a link to the modelled surplus
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# Projected Cash flows €m



# DDB – Increasing the term

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- Emergence of surplus too fast
  - Reduced attractiveness to investors and the bank
  - Further tranches possible but hardly viable
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# DDB

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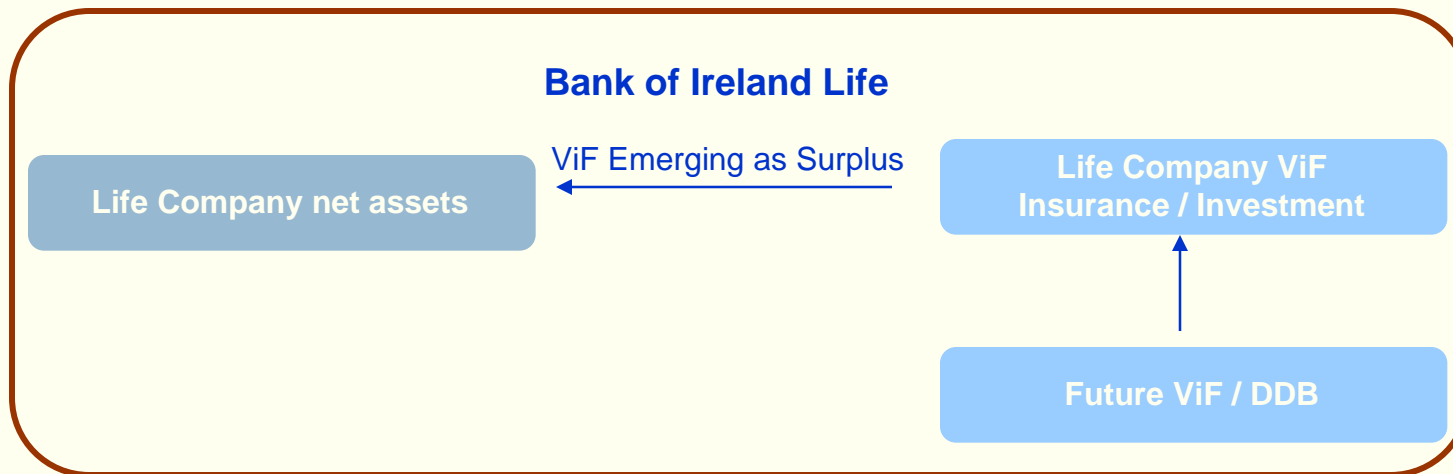
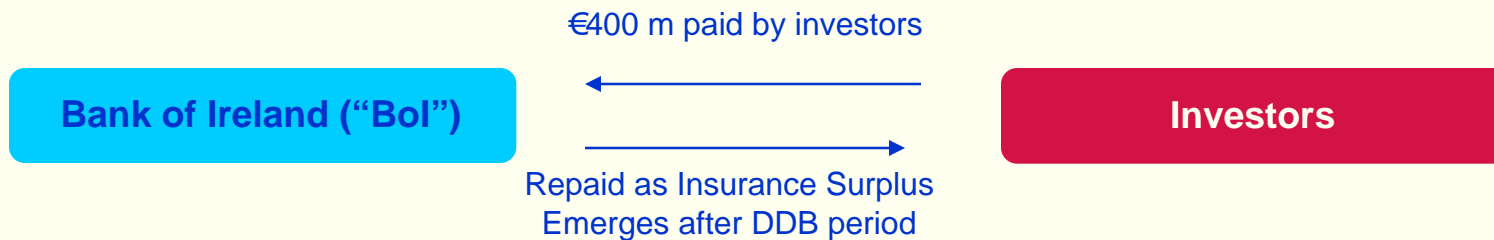
- Allow the deal to be topped up with new business as existing surplus emerged
  - No reduction in note holder security
  - No new business constraints
  - No reduction in initial risk transference
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# DDB Criteria

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- Initial ViF moving as expected
  - Only as much new business as required
  - Ensure note holders as protected as before
  - Room for partial amortisation to keep DDB
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# Structure



# Rating Agencies

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- Investor rating required
  - Anticipated stress tests – based on previous transactions.
  - Initial 15 runs
  - Discussion resulted in further 7.
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# Rating Agencies

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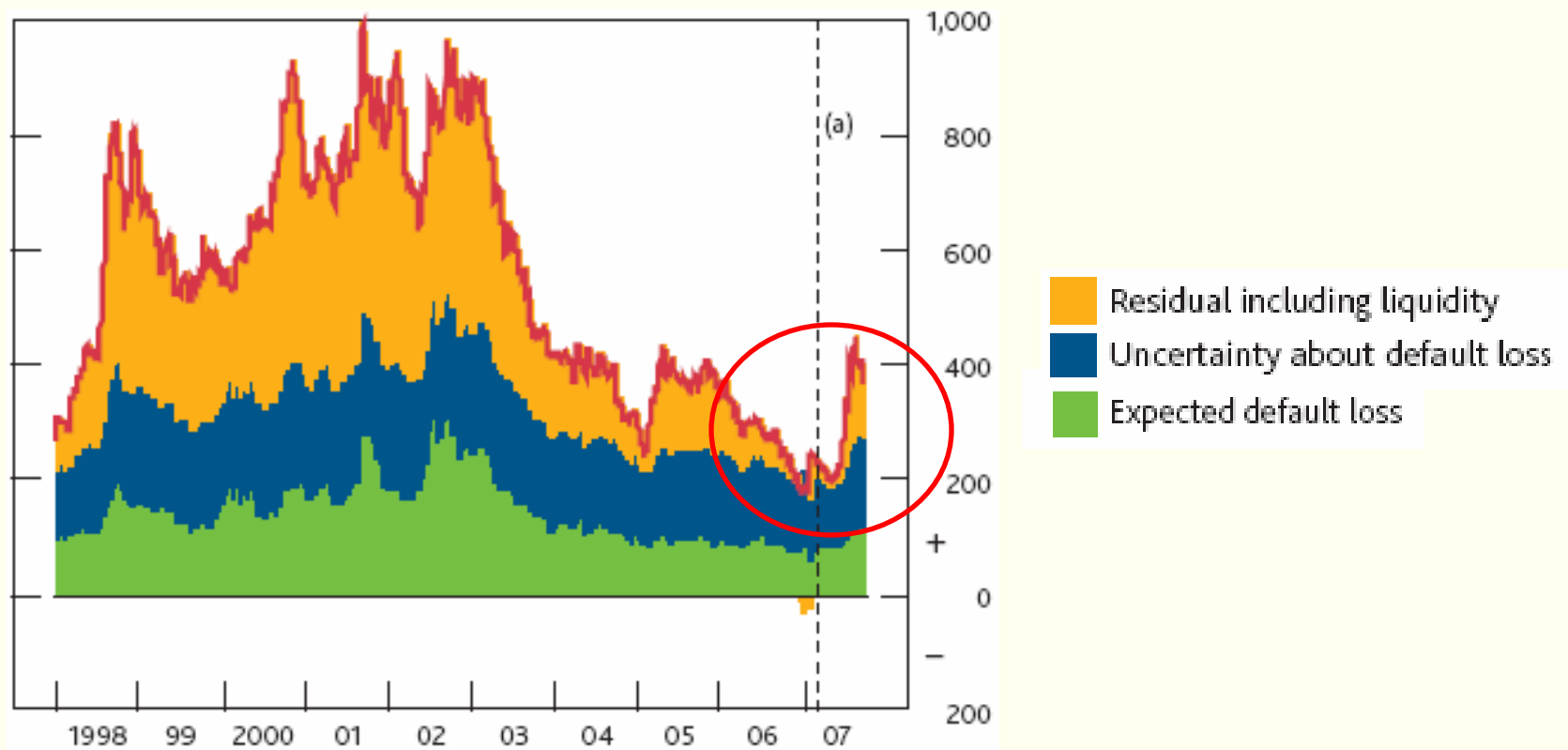
- Clear lapse risk is the highest risk
  - Followed by investment risk
  - Realistic discussions required
  - Allowance for volatility already in basis
  - Capping of lapse rates
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# Rating Agencies

Scenario	Market	Lapse	Mortality	PV at 8%	PV at 1%
<b>Base Case</b>	• Base Case	• Base Case	• Base Case	€811m	€1,214m
<b>Scenario 1</b>	• Immediate 25% fall in equity and property, followed by 100 bps fall in investment return	• Lapse and PUP +150%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• +25% increase + immediate remarking of reserves for a 25% increase to the mortality table used in the base valuation</li> <li>• For CI products where mortality is not applicable, assume 25% increase in morbidity assumptions instead</li> </ul>	€371m	€465m
<b>Scenario 2</b>	• Immediate 20% fall in equity and property, followed by 75 bps fall in investment return	• Lapse and PUP +100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• +15% increase + immediate remarking of reserves for a 15% increase to the mortality table used in the base valuation</li> <li>• For CI products where mortality is not applicable, assume 15% increase in morbidity assumptions instead</li> </ul>	€454m	€588m
<b>Scenario 3</b>	• Immediate 30% fall in equity and property, followed by 75 bps fall in investment return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life: +150% in lapse and PUP (cap at 35% pa)</li> <li>• Pensions: +200% in lapse and PUP (cap at 35% pa)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• +8% increase, no remarking of reserves</li> <li>• For CI products where mortality is not applicable, assume 8% increase in morbidity assumptions instead</li> </ul>	€384m	€469m

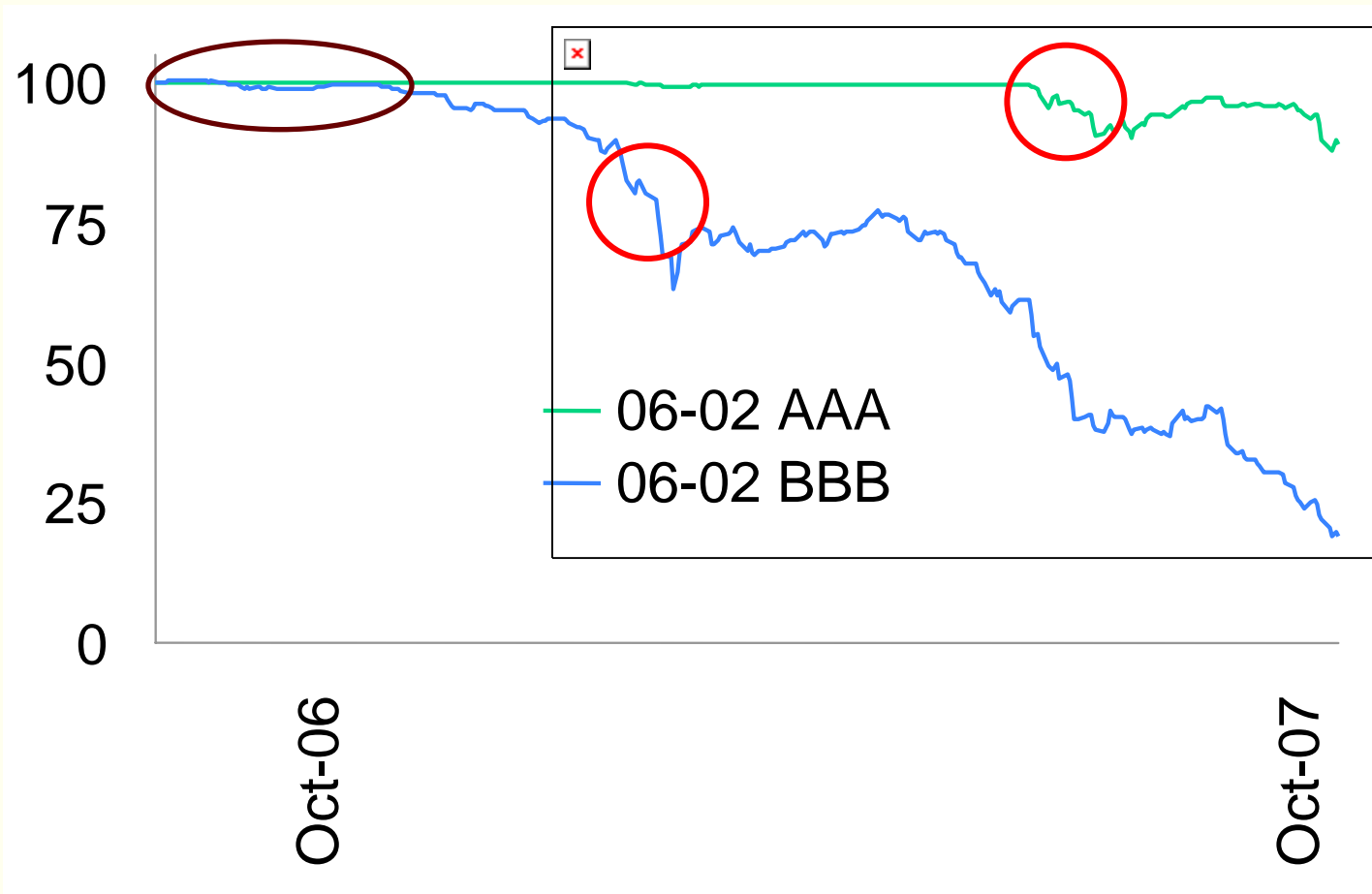
# Liquidity premia reappear

## High yield bond spreads decomposition



Paul Fulcher UBS

# Sub-Prime securitisation Indices



Paul Fulcher UBS

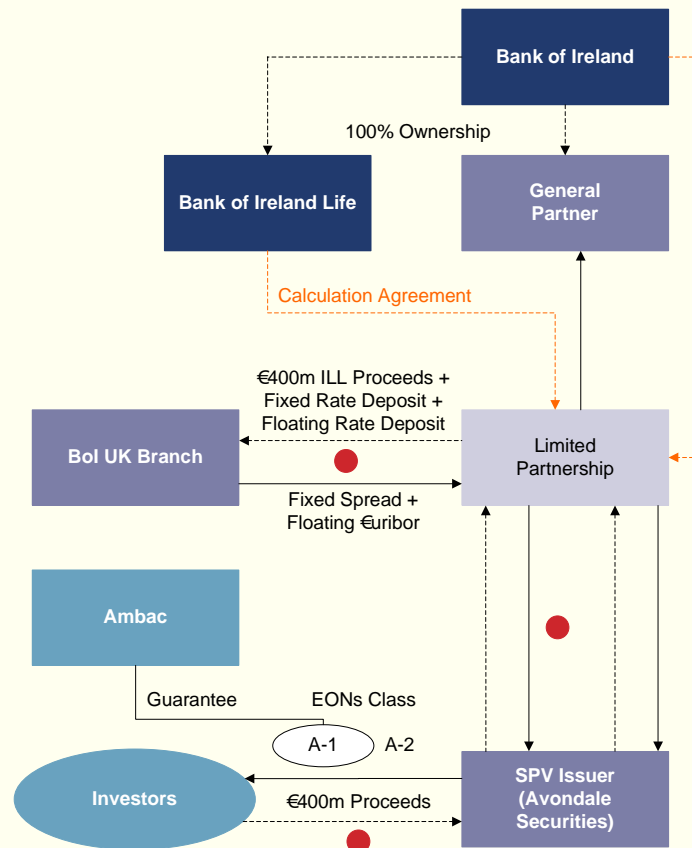


# Monoline

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- Ambac brought in to wrap the note up to AAA
  - Due diligence by Tillinghast
  - Very detailed and cautious review of every aspect of transaction
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# Structure



- > 27 legal agreements
- 5 separate legal opinions
- Actuarial Opinions
- Rating agency opinions
- Tax and audit opinions
- Regulator opinions

# Interest Rate

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- €400m held on deposit earning Euribor
  - Surplus only required to meet spread
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# Cost

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- €380m at + 0.75%
  - €20m at +3.09%
  - Overall €400m at +0.87%
  - Ambac a further 0.33%
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# Actuaries and Life Regulator

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- Investment Bank Actuaries
  - Easier and faster discussions on matters
  - Sub groups
  
  - Constructive relationship with life regulator
  - Not to be underestimated
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# Lessons – Project Management

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- Lot of moving parts
  - Potentially limitless process – disconnect between client and payer
  - Experts don't know the business
  - Dialogue
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# Lessons

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- Embedded Values
  - Experience for the Business
  - Overall
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