RETIREMENT FUND SURVEY

Sanlam recently published their annual retirement benefit survey. The annual survey is the product of interviews carried out by an independent market research agency with 200 retirement fund Principal officers. The respondents were selected at random to represent small (<100 members), medium (100 - 500 members), large (501 - 500 members) and very large (5001+ members) funds in South Africa. These included pension (35%) and provident (64%) funds structured on a defined contribution basis as well as umbrella funds. Apparently 27% of the principal employers were from the manufacturing industry and 15% from financial services.

For the benefit of our clients we have summarized the lengthy survey document and produce the more pertinent issues below.

Retirement Ages

| Age 65 | 53% of new male members | The longer the membership term the greater the |
|--------|------------------------------------|--|
| Age 63 | The average retirement age of fund | retirement benefit! |
| | members | |

Member Contributions

| 5.5% | Average member contribution rate expressed as a percentage of salary to retirement funds | In order to enhance their retirement benefits members should contribute at the maximum tax deductible rate of 7.5% to a pension fund |
|------|--|--|
| 6.2% | Average member contribution rate to pension funds | |
| 5.1% | Average member contribution rate to provident funds | Member contributions to a provident fund are not tax deductible. |

Employer Contributions

| Based on total 'cost to | 59% of funds | 36.5% of these funds use between 90.1% to 100% of |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| company' | | total remuneration as pensionable remuneration |
| 9.5% | Average employer contribution rate expressed as a percentage of salary roll | This has shown a slight decrease since the 2007 survey |

Cost of Administration

| 51% | Employers pay the administration costs in addition to the retirement fund contribution | The preferred method |
|-------|--|--|
| 62% | Funds' administration costs are based on a percentage of salary roll | This method implies a cross subsidy |
| 24.5% | Funds' administration costs are charged on a fixed cost basis per member | This method weighs more heavily as a percentage reduction on small salaries |
| 8% | Funds' administration costs are charged on a percentage of assets basis | Probably the most equitable basis on which to base costs |
| R33 | Average fixed cost per member | Constitutes a large deduction for lower salaried members |
| 1.1% | Average administration cost where this is based on a percentage of salary roll | These costs are showing an upward trend. Major challenges facing funds in future include effective control of the costs of running a fund. The migration to umbrella funds is providing a partial solution to this problem |

Retirement Benefits

| 69% | Funds wherein members can purchase an annuity of their choice | This is to be encouraged as members have specific individual needs |
|-----|---|--|
| 15% | Funds which specify certain companies from which an annuity can be purchased | Could be considered to be restrictive |
| 85% | Of the above can shop around and purchase an annuity from any insurer of their choice | Annuity rates and products differ from one provider to another |

Risk Benefits

| 1.74% | Average cost, expressed as a percentage of salary roll, for schemes within a fund | Slight decrease from 1.76% in 2007's survey |
|-------|---|---|
| 1.38% | Average cost for schemes outside of a fund | |
| 1.12% | Average cost expressed as a percentage of salary roll of disability benefits | Slight increase from 0.94% in 2007's survey |
| 15% | Schemes which offer flexible benefits | Indications are that fewer funds are offering flexible benefits |
| 47% | Funds that cap the costs of disability benefits | These will be funds where the employer pays the costs and where the risk benefit costs are not paid |
| 44% | Funds that cap the costs of death benefits | over and above the retirement fund contribution |

Death Benefits

| 3.2 X annual | The average lump sum death | This is down from 3.6 X in 2007 |
|---------------------|---|---|
| salary | benefit | |
| 2.2 X annual salary | The minimum level of cover in respect of employers that offer flexible benefits | |
| 5.1 X annual salary | The average level of cover in respect of employers that offer flexible benefits | This perhaps indicates a greater need for higher death benefits |
| 43.4% | The number of employers that have separate death benefit schemes | |

Disability Benefits

| 48.5% | Employers offer a lump sum disability benefit | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 2.15 X annual salary | The average lump sum disability benefit | |
| 90% | Employers who offer income disability schemes | Benefits mostly equal 75% of salaries |
| 80% | Employers who offer income disability schemes provide annual increases in these benefits | |
| 23% | Employers link the increases to CPI with a maximum percentage cap | |

Dread Disease Benefits

| 7.5% | The number of employers who offer | The number of schemes introduced is increasing |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | these benefits | slowly |

Funeral Benefits

| 56.5% | The number of employers who offer these benefits | The most popular benefit is R10,000 for the main member |
|-------|--|---|
| | The percentage of employers who pay | |
| | for these benefits | |
| 95.6% | The percentage of schemes that cover | |
| | immediate family | |
| 94.7% | The number of scheme that offer | |
| | cover to extended family members | |

Home Loans / Housing Sureties

| 41% | The number of funds either providing | Most funds provide surety for such loans with the |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|
| | direct housing loans or providing | actual loans being provided by a financial institution |
| | surety for such loans | |

Investments

| 46% | The number of funds that offer their | This indicates that this is a clear trend but is also an |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|
| | members direct investment choice | indication that a large number of members who have |
| 13% | The number of funds considering | the facility do not actually make use of the ability to |
| | offering individual investment choice | chose |
| 58% | The number of members within funds | |
| | that provide investment choice who | |
| | rely on the Trustees to make a choice | |
| | on their behalf | |
| | | |

| 62% | The number of funds that provide investment choice also offer financial advice | |
|-----|--|--|
| 81% | The number of funds who despite having investment choice still charge a flat administration fee to their members | |
| 32% | The number of funds that allow annual investment reviews or switches | |
| 84% | The number of funds that reported they were satisfied with their investment choices | |
| 80% | The number of funds that have a cash, conservative, moderate and aggressive linked investment choices | |
| 54% | The number of funds that offer 'Life-Stage' solutions | |
| 54% | The number of funds that do not offer direct individual investment choice but rely on Trustee investment decisions | Of these 50% use moderate linked portfolios; 45% use smooth bonus / guaranteed funds; 33% utilize conservative linked portfolios |
| 86% | The number funds that consider the stability of investment returns to be important | Smooth bonus portfolios were considered the best medium to provide stable returns & guarantees |
| 78% | The number of the smaller funds that considered guarantees as being important | |

| 90% | The number of funds that provide | 33% of funds do this on an annual basis |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|
| | investment performance feedback to | |
| | their members | |

Communication with Members

| 95% | The number of funds that made use of the member benefit statements to provide feedback | |
|-----|--|--|
| 68% | The number of funds that provided a 'rule booklet' | |
| 44% | The number of funds that provided an annual Trustee report | |
| 39% | The number of funds that provide a member certificate | |

Topics Communicated to Members

| 86% | Benefit structure | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 84% | Investment performance | |
| 75% | Interpretation of member annual | |
| | benefit statements | |
| 72% | The mechanics of how the fund works | |
| 85% | The number of funds offering member | |
| | level investment choice that provide | |
| | regular investment feedback | |
| 34% | The number of funds who rely on the | |
| | member's financial advisor to provide | |
| | the investment feedback | |
| | | |
| | | |

| 68% | The number of fund members who | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|
| | access fund information directly via | |
| | the intranet and internet | |

Understanding of the Fund Benefits / Financial Advice

| 72.5% | The percentage of senior staff that understand the majority of information provided | Clearly, despite the increase in communication a lot |
|-------|--|--|
| 35% | The percentage of staff members that understand less than half of the information provided | more work has to be done in this area. |
| 11.5% | The percentage of staff members that understand hardly any of the information provided | |

E.P. TALJAARD

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