

The Actuarial Profession

making financial sense of the future

LLOYD'S AND LONDON MARKET

SEMINAR


27 JULY 2007, LONDON

Capital and Solvency II

Veekash Badal, Lloyd's

Agenda

- Internal Capital Assessment
- Solvency II
- What does the future hold?



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Internal Capital

Assessment

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ICAs – Where are we?

- 2008 YOA ICAs submitted to Lloyd's
 - Review over 60 ICAs each year since 2006 submission
- Models are becoming more sophisticated
- Assumptions are more realistic
 - Diversification and profitability of future business remain areas of great debate
- Lloyd's review looks at the management of risk, not just quantification
 - Encouraging to see that risk management is high priority
- Important that firms demonstrate that the ICA reflects the business

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ICAs – What have we learnt?

- ✓ Technical standards have improved
- ✓ Essential to engage other departments in discussions on capital
- ✓ Risk Management has improved
 - Risk register now commonplace and used to complement capital modelling
- ? Link between the business plan and capital assessment essential
 - Can help to be more realistic in business planning
 - Should help to manage the cycle
 - Added pressure on underwriting and pricing

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Solvency II

Solvency II – What's happened?

- QIS-3 exercise to assess impact of Solvency II on individual entities and groups
- Solvency II framework directive released 10th July
- Implementation for Solvency II put back from 2010 to 2012

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QIS-3

- QIS-3 focussed on:
 - Calculation of technical provisions on a best estimate discounted basis including a risk margin
 - Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) using a standardised approach
- Data and information submitted will be used to improve the calibration and development of the standard approach

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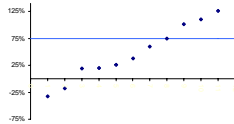
QIS-3 at Lloyd's

- 22 syndicates submitted to Lloyd's on best effort basis
- Full review of submissions taking place later this year
- Main practical difficulties:
 - Accident year data required
 - Difficulty calculating historical loss ratios on prescribed basis
 - Lack of clarity in instructions

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QIS-3 versus internal model

- Generally, the SCR calculated was significantly higher than syndicate's internal model results
- 9 syndicates had increased requirements and 2 had reductions
- Standard approach would increase capital by 75%
- The differences range from a 32% reduction to 125% increase



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QIS-3 issues highlighted

- Why was the standard model so onerous?
 - Most discrepancy came from underwriting risk component
 - No allowance for expected profits
 - Correlation matrices and standard deviations appear high for underwriting risk module
- Failure to capture non-proportional reinsurance benefits (pillar 2)
- Catastrophe risk component needs further development
- Removal of size factor
- Granularity of classes could be improved
- Insurance cycle has not been explicitly considered

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Solvency II framework directive

- 371 sides
- More prescriptive than many had anticipated e.g.
 - Operational risk maximum % specified
 - Correlation matrix between risk groups specified and the same factors as in QIS-3
- Cost of capital approach for risk margin as expected
- Time horizon for risk assessment period still unclear

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Solvency II framework directive

SCR

- Standard formula or full/partial model
- Calibrated at 99.5% VaR over one year
- Operational Risk \leq 30% BSCR
- Possible to substitute company parameters into underwriting risk module subject to supervisory approval

Solvency II framework directive

MCR

- Clear and simple
- Calibrated between 80% and 90% VaR over one year
- Specified minimum floor

**What does the future
hold?**

Actuarial function - solvency II framework

Actuarial function to undertake the following:

- **Coordinate calculation** of technical provisions
- Ensure **appropriate methodologies** and underlying **models** used as well as the **assumptions** made in the calculation of technical provisions
- Assess the sufficiency and quality of the **data** used
- Compare best **estimates against experience**
- Inform the administrative/management body of the **reliability** and **adequacy** of the calculation of technical provisions
- Express an opinion on the overall **underwriting policy**
- Express an opinion on the adequacy of **reinsurance arrangements**
- Contribute to the implementation of the **risk management system**, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the capital requirements

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Capital & Pricing

- There needs to be a sensible relationship between risk, value added and capital
- Actuaries have been talking about price monitoring for a while
 - **What has been done?**
- Estimated profit is a key driver of the value of underwriting risk
 - Can firms monitor the achieved prices against the plan targets?
 - Do we have the right measures in place to make sure we manage the underwriting cycle?
 - Management should take steps to implement a price monitoring process
 - Otherwise there is a risk of overestimating profits, i.e. the value added
- Increase in risk implies increase in capital

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Challenges for the Actuary in capital assessment

- Ensure capital assessment and the impact on the business is understood by key stakeholders in the company
- Price Monitoring process
- Impact of Solvency II
