

GIRO 2010 Jerome Kirk & David Theaker

### **Solvency II Reserving**

What will you be doing differently?

### **Are Technical Provisions important?**

"Probably the fundamental part of the Solvency II calculation"

- CEIOPS QIS5 Presentation Aug 2010



# What TPs elements are changing under Solvency II?

DocumentationSegmentationExpensesDataExpensesLapsesContract BoundariesPremium Provisions"Almost Everything!"IFRS

Actuarial Function

Expected counterparty default

Discounting

"Best estimate"

**Binary Events** 

Validation

Risk Margins

### Agenda

- Key changes in basis
  - Premium provisions
  - Risk Margins
  - Contract boundaries
  - Binary events
  - Segmentation
- Potential impact of changes
- Professional issues & governance
- More items to consider
- Summary / Questions

"It is not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change" Charles Darwin

### **Fundamental Change in Basis**

Current Basis	Solvency II	
Undiscounted	Discounted	
Margin for prudence	No margin for prudence	
No risk margin	Risk margin	
Limited latent claims allowance	"All possible" claims included	
ULAE	ULAE + overheads + investment costs	
Incepted contracts	Legal obligation basis	
Deterministic methods	Cashflow basis - possibly stochastic	

- Reinsurance recoverables on similar basis to gross
  - but with expected counterparty default adjustment

### **Change in Basis -Premium Provisions**

- Premium Provisions and UPR are very different
- Linked to contract boundaries
- Consideration of cash flows
  - expected future claims and expenses
  - less expected future premium receipts
  - both gross and for reinsurance
- May be negative
  - recognise future profits
- Simplified example from working party illustrates point

	UK GAAP	Solvency II
<b>Assets</b> Cash Receivables	<b>82</b> 42 40	<b>42</b> 42
Liabilities Claims UPR Premium Prov Profit	68 18 50 14	<b>14</b> 18 (4) <b>28</b>
[	driving the difference	

### Change in Basis – Risk Margin

 $CoCM = CoC \cdot \sum_{t \ge 0} SCR_{RU}(t) / (1 + r_{(t+1)})^{t+1}$ 

- NOT a prudential safety margin
- NOT a discretionary item
- NOT a tool to manage surplus/profits
- NOT a large portion of TPs
- Many technical challenges
  - debates on methods
  - expect further developments

Who will calculate the risk margin?

### Change in Basis – Contract Boundary

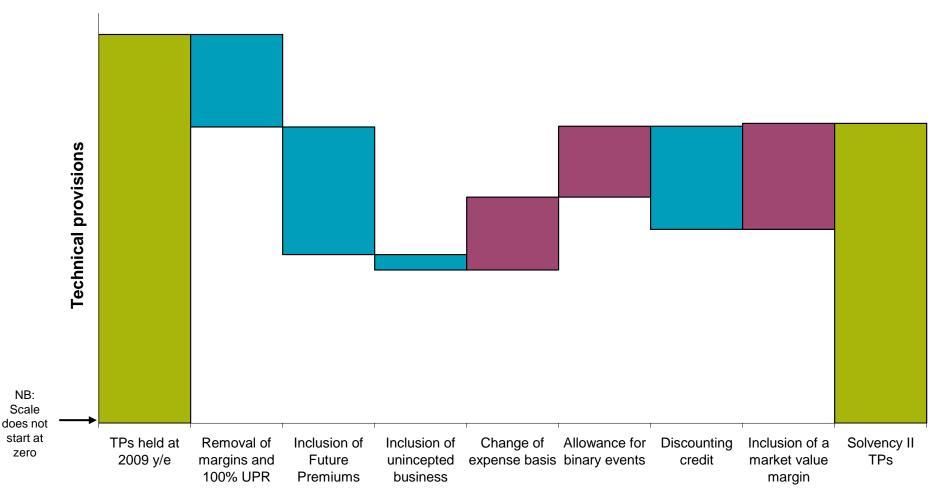
### Based on legal obligations basis

- ends when "unilateral right" to change terms of policy
- portfolio approach to assess "unlimited ability to change"
- Must be consistent with any internal model
- Can include unincepted contracts
  - especially 1 Jan renewals
- More complicated for delegated authority / binders
- Different to IFRS exposure draft
- Reinsurance will have own challenges
  - consider the principle of correspondence

### Change in Basis – Segmentation

- Solvency II LoBs are high level minimums
- Homogeneous Risk Groups remain key for projections
- Requirement to split by currency
  - different risk free discount rates and link to currency risk
- Unbundling of contracts
  - Non-life, health and life
  - impact on Motor business, PPOs and annuities?
  - substance over form
- Allocations will be required
  - more granular than current approaches

### Potential Impact – Lloyd's latest working ....still in progress!



#### Source of change in TPs

Source: Lloyd's QIS5 workings - included for illustration only

### **Professional Issues – Actuarial Function – formal requirement**

#### **Framework Directive Article 48**

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall provide for an effective actuarial function to:

- a) coordinate the calculation of technical provisions;
- b) ensure the **appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models** used as well as the **assumptions made** in the calculation of technical provisions;
- c) assess the **sufficiency and quality of the data** used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- d) compare best estimates against experience;
- e) inform the administrative, management or supervisory body of the **reliability and adequacy of the** calculation of technical provisions;
- f) oversee the calculation of technical provisions in the cases set out in Article 82;
- g) express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- *h)* express an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements;
- *i)* contribute to the effective implementation of the risk management system referred to in Article 44, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the capital requirements set out in Chapter VI, Sections 4 and 5 and to the assessment referred to in Article 45.

### Professional Issues – Governance

 Actuarial Function will inform the management of an undertaking on

# *"reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions"*

- Can management really book any other number than the actuary's (for Solvency)?
- Who will be found responsible if technical provisions are inadequate?



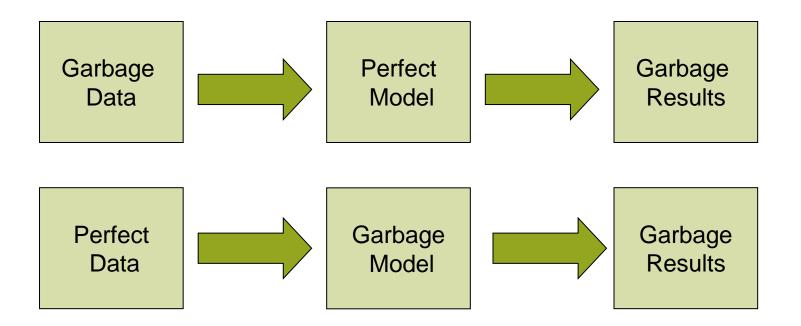
### Professional Issues – Governance (cont.)

- Raises some very serious questions:
  - will actuaries find themselves under additional pressure?
  - will actuaries need extra protection?
  - who is going to provide that?
- Actuarial functions must show some "independence"
  - will company structures change?
  - does this mean actuaries can't be part of "management"?
- Also no longer need to "be" a formally qualified actuary
  - what will happen in practice?
  - what will "actuarial" standards look like?

### More Items to Consider – Data

Actuarial Function will assess the:

### "sufficiency and quality of the data"



# More Items to Consider – Data (cont.)

- Do not underestimate
  - the relevance of data.....
    .....and the challenge this poses
- Any new method will need new data
  - binary events / unincepted contracts
  - is the data available?
- Legacy systems can be inflexible
  - quality has always been an issue here



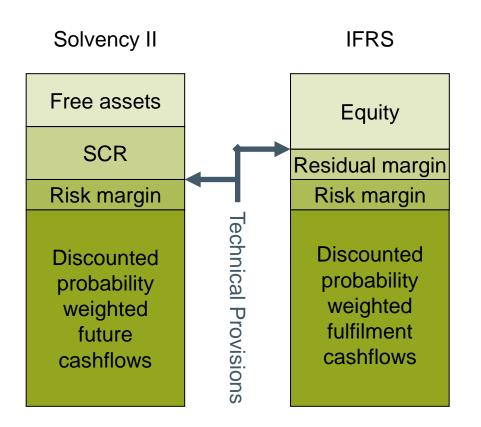
### Data requirements will need addressing now

### More Items to Consider – Validation

- Another part of Actuarial Function's role assessing assumptions, methods and experience
- Actual v Expected
  - claims provisions and premium provisions
  - and other elements of TPs
- Analysis of Surplus
  - unwinding of discount & risk margins?
- Need to assess whether methods and models are appropriate
   could this lead to a change in methods?

### More Items to Consider – Reconciliation with Accounts

- Requirement for Technical Provisions on two different bases
  - Solvency II &
  - UK GAAP / IFRS
  - reconciliation
  - double the work?
- IFRS Exposure Draft
  - double the development?
  - systems issues
  - reconciliation
  - governance



### Summary

- Technical Provisions are "the" fundamental part of Solvency II
  Important to anyone involved in Solvency II
- Will see a number of key changes to TPs
  - impact will be very significant in places
- Actuarial function brings some serious additional questions
- Many major challenges remain
  - binary events / risk margins / data / contract boundaries
- There are other items to consider
  - links to IFRS / validations / systems

Do not underestimate the work involved

### **Questions or comments?**



The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenters.