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Price Monitoring for Commercial Insurers	
Derek Newton Jason Doughty	
Agenda Governance Issues	
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Governance Issues	
Risk ManagementUnderwriting CycleSolvency II Pillar 3Lloyds' Directive	

Lloyds' Expectations

- Transparent pricing policy.
- Price Charged v Book Price.
- Expiring Premium v Renewal Premium.
- Guidelines on price movement categories.
- Price Movements recorded by Underwriters.
- Ability to assess the impact that pricing movements and new business have on the loss ratios.
- Director responsible needs to be appointed

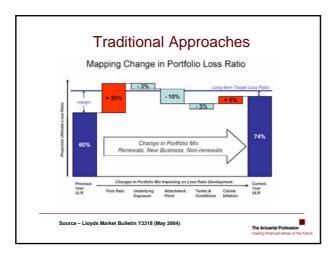
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Practical Pricing Issues

- Not all information captured on systems
- Rate books do not adequately explain prices charged
- Much of the company's "intellectual capital" lies with the senior underwriters and this is lost if they move
- Limited basis from which to measure rate adequacy
- Limited basis to calculate Technical Rates.

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Traditional Approaches Identifying "Pure Rate Change" for an Individual Renewal To an Individual Renewal To an Individual Renewal To an Individual Renewal The Rate Change of the Individual Renewal



Weaknesses in Traditional Approaches

- Reconciles premium from one year to the next.
- Factors tend not to be justified.
- Highly judgmental does not act as a governance mechanism over the pricing structure.
- Only works on renewing business
- Only attempts to measure changes in rate adequacy – does not solve any of the other issues.

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Alternative Governance Framework - Objectives

- Obtain operational buy-in.
- Allow some of the "Intellectual Capital" to be captured and analysed.
- Effective for renewal and new business.
- Deliver management information to benefit most functions of the business.
- Allow insight towards Technical Rating.
- Flexible for additional uses.



Alternative Governance Framework - Warnings

- There is NO quick fix.
- There is NO "off the shelf" solution.
- Time needed to capture relevant data.
- Management Information quality will improve over time.
- Implementation will need to be in a staged process.
- Underwriter "buy-in" will develop as information back to underwriter improves.

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Alternative Governance Framework – Staged Implementation

- Stage 1 Rating Factor Collection
- Stage 2 Build MI Reports
- Stage 3 Build Rating Model
- Stage 4 Rate Adequacy Review
- Stage 5 Technical Rates
- Stage 6 Additional Options

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Stage 1 – Rating Factors

- Factors used in Premium Setting
 - Rate Books
 - Survey of Underwriters
- Factors used in Risk Assessment
 - Underwriting Guidelines
 - Survey of Underwriters
- Identify all major T&C
 - Review of Standard Contracts
 - Survey of Underwriters

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Stage 1 – Rating Factor System

- Design system which captures -
 - Pricing Factors
 - Risk Assessment Factors
 - Variable T&C
 - Financial Information (Commissions, Taxes, Premiums etc.)
- System would provide underwriter with feedback on the range of premiums charged for a similar risk
- Can be undertaken immediately.

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Stage 2 - Build MI Reports

- Designed immediately.
- Data will take time to be available.
- Assess things such as:-
 - Rate Adequacy Movements
 - Retention
 - Hit Rates
 - Performance/Claims Activity
 - T&C trends
- Reports should be at a high level and down to individual rating factor.

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Stage 3 - Build Rating Model

- Analysis of collected data
- Rating algorithm describing current rates and practices.
- Does not comment on Rate Adequacy.
- Not Technical Pricing Model.
- Starts to capture the "Intellectual Capital".
- Draws a "line in the sand" for future analysis.
- Historic price indication can be given to underwriters.
- Can be performed after the first renewal period.

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Stage 4 – Rate Adequacy Review

- Analyse changes in Rate Adequacy.

 - Understand the change in Rate Adequacy.
 Understand how this is occurring, e.g. Changes in T&C, changes in limits, changes in general rate levels.
- Analyse areas in the rating structure that are most being impacted by market changes.
 - Is it isolated to specific risk characteristics?
- Allow company to have a pro-active response.
- Analysis would tend to be performed leading up to the 2nd major renewal.
- True premium movement from the previous year would automatically be calculated (including new business).

Stage 5 - Technical Rates

Commercial Insurance is:-

- Highly Volatile low volume, high average cost.
- Susceptible to large claims and events.
- Difficult to segment metal works factories are not all the same.
- Claims handling considerations and T&C cover can vary substantially.

Stage 5 - Technical Rates

Current Statistical Methodologies used in Personal Lines are not necessarily applicable to Commercial Insurance.

We do not advocate solely using Statistical Models to rate Commercial Insurance products.

Stage 5 – Technical Rates

- Full Technical Review requires a number of years of claim experience.
- Suggested Timeline:
 - Year 1 Identify clear weaknesses in the current premium rating structure from emerging experience. Discuss weaknesses and agree action.
 - Year 2 Analyse experience using traditional one-way or two-way analysis. Develop a first-cut of technical rates by using credibility methods (e.g. Bridgstock Method).

 Year 3 Full statistically based technical rate review could be performed for some classes.
- Provide Underwriters with clearer estimates of Rate Adequacy as they assess risks.

Stage 6 - Additional Options

- Allocation of Capital to individual risks.
- Development of capital budgets and profit maximisation.
- Redesign underwriter performance measurement - not based on profit.
- Shift underwriting decisions to more junior staff in areas where the model has low volatility.