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Solvency II and Technical Provisions

What Will UK Actuaries Do Differently?

ROC Working Party

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To reserve stochastically, or not to reserve stochastically...

Article 76, paragraph 2: "The best estimate shall be equal to the probability weighted average of future cashflows, taking into account of the time value of money (expected present value of future cash-flows), using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure."

What does this mean?

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Where UK Actuaries will do things differently

Valuation	Binary Events	Reserving Process	Other
 Claims Provisions Premium Provisions 	Definition Measurement	 Testing Validation Emerging experience Documentation 	Cash flowsExpensesBad debt

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1. Valuation – Claims Provisions

Deterministic Models	Can still be used – but for how long? Ref. CP 39 Use stochastic models for checking?
Expenses	Should be included Both allocated and unallocated claims management expenses (ALAE & ULAE)
Reinsurance	Should be gross of reinsurance
Uncertainty	Binary events (more on later) Inflation Other changes in demographic, legal, medical, technological, social or economic development A scash flows, uncertainty as to timing included Other - already included? Documentation of actuarial judgement

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1. Valuation - Premium Provisions

What is included?	Future premium payments Cash-flows resulting from future claims events
	Cash-flows arising from allocated and unallocated claims management expenses
	Cash-flows arising from ongoing administration of the in-force policies
What is <i>NOT</i> included?	Profit in the unearned premium
Future Premium Payments	What are these exactly?
	These are not Unearned Premiums!

1. Valuation - Premium Provisions: a simple cash-flow example (1)

- Assume 1st July 1-year policy
 - with uniform risk Total
- Payments are paid in the month following the end of the quarter of occurrence
- No discounting / risk margins
- Claim ratio = 72%
 Total Premium = 100, payable by 40 on day 1 and 3 equal payments of 20 in the 1st month of the quarter

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Total
Premiums	(40)	0	0	(20)	0	0	(20)	0	0	(20)	0	0	0	(100)
Paid claims	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	18	72
Cash-flow	(40)	0	0	(2)	0	0	(2)	0	0	(2)	0	0	18	(28)
Premium Earning	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	0	(100)

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1. Valuation - Premium Provisions: a simple cash-flow example (2)

UK GAAI Assets Cash Receiv		oach 82 42 40		Solvency II Approad Assets Cash	42 42 Futur premiu		
Liabilities OS cla UPR		68 18 (on 50	earned)	Liabilities Claim reserve Premium provision	$14 \\ 18 \\ (4) = (40) +$		
Available	Profit	14		Available Profit	28		
Cash flows	Past	Future	Total	Main observations	Claims from unexpired expos		
Premiums	(60)	(40)	(100)		e drastically		
Paid claims	18	54	72	 Provisions reduce drastically All profit taken year 1 			
Net cash-flow	(42)	14	(28)	 All profit taken ye Premium provision 			
Premium earning	(50)	(50)	(100)	 No concept of no 	0		

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2. Binary Events



What are they?
 How can we possibly measure them?
 How should we include them in our claims provisions?



2. Binary Events - What are they? Nanotechnology Aspartame Electro magnetic fields GM crops Health Nuclear waste Meteor strike Events Mega Volcanoes Global warming Social / Environmental Polluters "Step change" in court rulings (e.g. Ogden) Legislative/ Political • "the greater good" e.g. asbestos, US Healthcare Contract wording Other etc

2. Binary Events - Why Bother?

- Best estimate = Probability weighted average of all possible future cash flows
- Current methods probably underestimate a "true" mean
 - Data / parameterisation
 - Unknown unknowns
 - "Margin" used for binary events
- Binary events fill part of the gap between the current approach and the requirements



2. Binary Events – Possible Approach

- Recognise bias introduced by incomplete information
- Not new concept
 - For example, CAS working party "we are skewed"

Relatively simple approach

- Includes expert judgementIs possible
- Assumption by line of business
 - Aggregate distribution
 - Most severe event included in estimates / data (e.g. a 1:200 year event)

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2. Binary Events -What could you be missing for Latents?

		Undisco	ounted Reser	ve uplift
S2 Class of business	Selected distribution	99.0%	99.5%	99.9%
Credit & Suretyship	Lognormal	1.27	1.14	1.05
Fire & other property damage	Lognormal	1.11	1.05	1.00
Health other	Lognormal	1.15	1.08	1.00
Legal expenses	Lognormal	1.54	1.27	1.14
MAT	Lognormal	1.11	1.08	1.00
Motor other	Lognormal	1.10	1.10	1.00
Motor TPL	Lognormal	1.32	1.16	1.00
Third-party liability	Lognormal	1.12	1.07	1.02
NP reins casualty	Inverse Gaussian	1.36	1.22	1.05
NP reins MAT	Inverse Gaussian	1.18	1.10	1.03
NP reins property	Inverse Gaussian	1.22	1.11	1.04

Health Warning – Illustrative numbers only – not S2 basis

Not suggested factors

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2. Binary Events -How to allow for them?

- Be explicit
- Net vs Gross
- Premium provisions
 - Link with pricing cat & latent loadings
 Consistency
- Claims provisions
- Latent loadings
- Link with pricing?
 Run-off over time → discounting reduces impact?
- Consistency
 - Between lines of business
 Between claims and premium provisions
- Proportionality

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2. Binary Events -Potential wider impact

- Increase links with pricing
- Profit recognition
 - Could involve initial strains
- Management awareness
 - · What is the message
 - Should they care?
 - Does that make sense to worry about events that will break you
- Higher premiums?



3. Reserving Process

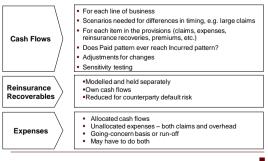
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Data	Quality and availability Higher level of data standards Sufficient?
Analysis	Cultural change Best estimate – no margins either explicit or implicit!
Validation	Back testing Actual v expected
Governance	Greater control – peer review/external review Justify to regulators that Technical Provisions are adequate Board must demonstrate understanding and challenge of reserving process
Reporting	External – different reserves may be reported for different purposes and jurisdictions Internal – may be more onerous re uncertainty and A v E
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3. Reserving Process - cont'd

Documentation	
Link to Internal Model	Same assumptions, methodologies and final numbers Link to other solvency calculations
New Areas	Expenses – ULAE and ALAE Lapses
Resourcing Requirements	Solvency II reserves required from Oct 2012 – in addition to normal reporting requirements, e.g. UK GAAP How much extra work?
Standards	BAS? What will the actuarial function sign off on?

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4. Other Issues



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Going forward

- What sort of structure (e.g. for reporting) will emerge?
- IFRS?
- Improving stochastic methods, and consider for testing purposes
- CEIOPS advice to the Commission
- Timing of finalised Level 2
- Risk margins

Top 10 things YOU will be doing differently

- 10. Reporting and professional standards
- 9. Increased frequency of calculation
- 8. Linking pricing, reserving & capital
- 7. Actuarial function
- 6. Processes
- 5. Methodology
- 4. Documentation
- 3. Expenses
- 2. Latent claims
- 1. Payment patterns / Cashflows

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