



Solvency II – The Potential Impact

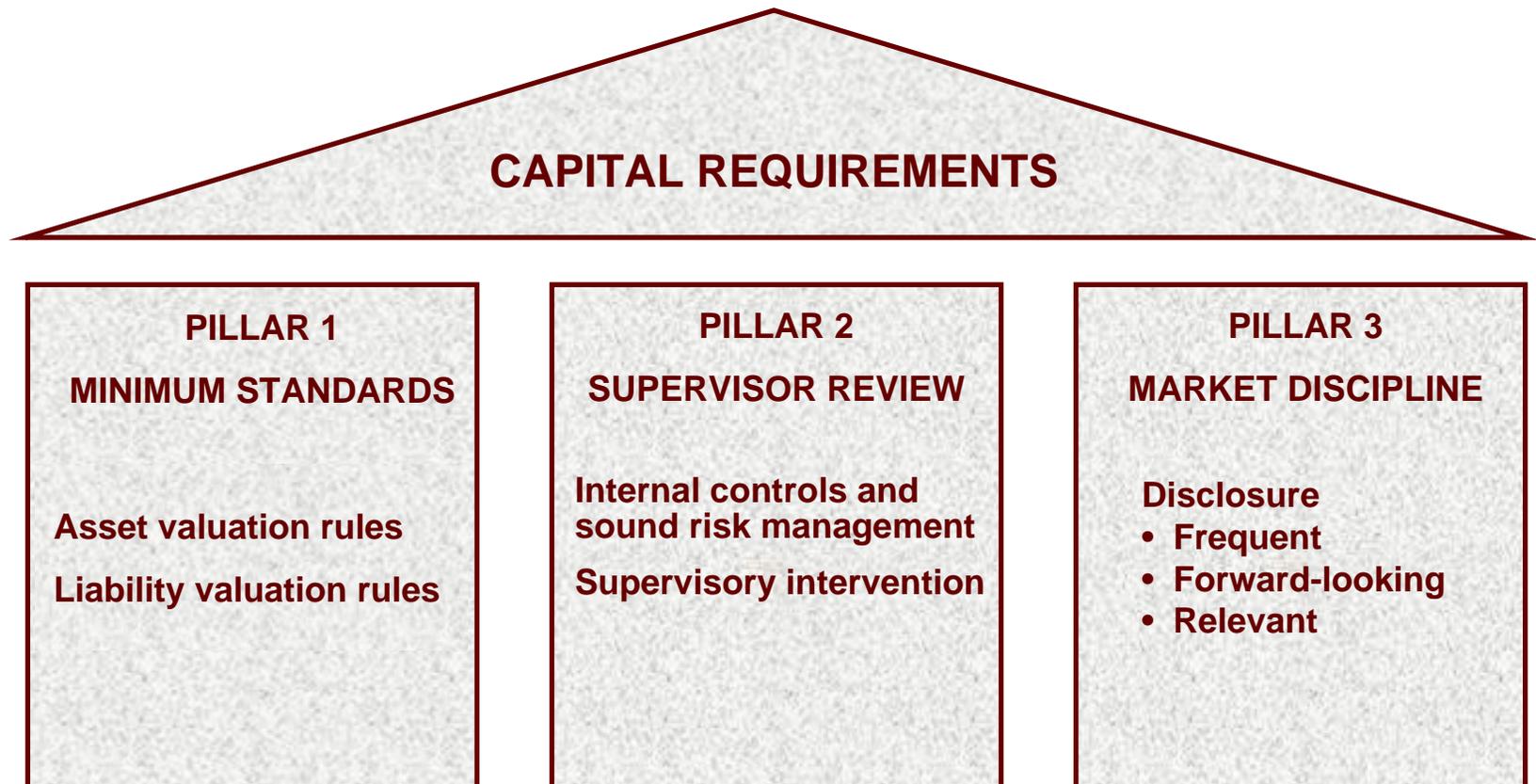
... and how actuaries can contribute to the
new European regulation

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14 October 2004

Content of this presentation

- Solvency II overview
- Solvency II development and consultation
- CEIOPS request
- How actuaries can contribute

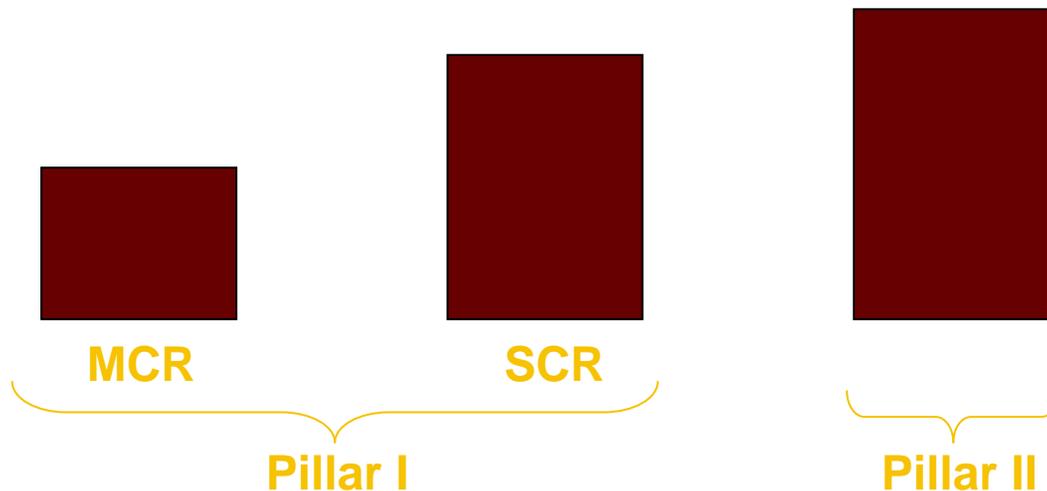
Solvency II – Three pillars as per Basel II



Solvency II – Key message

- Three-pillar structure
- Assess “overall solvency”
- Build on a more risk-orientated approach
- Increase harmonisation of quantitative/ qualitative supervisory methods
- Ensure consistency between financial sectors
- Be developed in a parallel with international developments, and in particular IASB’s work

Pillar I / Pillar II capital structure



Risk Categories:

- Underwriting Risk
- Market Risk
- Credit Risk
- Operational Risk

Risk Categories:

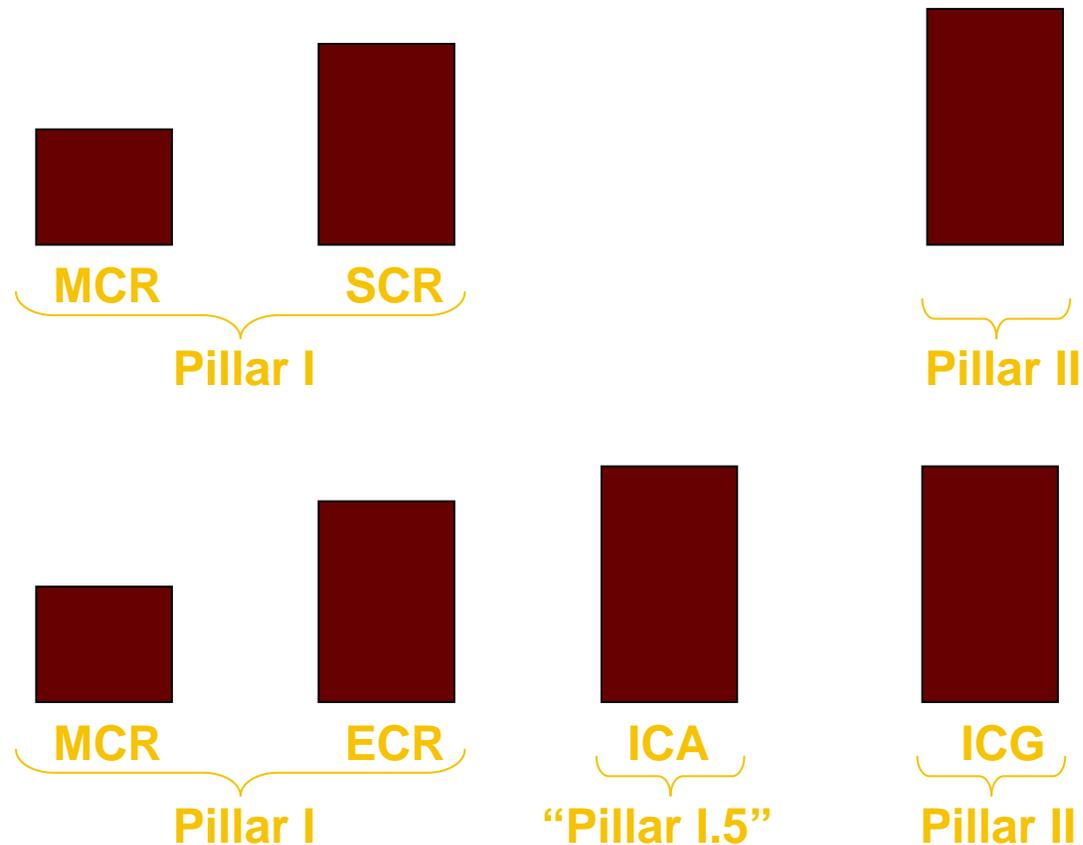
- Operational Risk?
- Wider Risk including: system & controls, Strategic Risk, Group Risk, Liquidity Risk

Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”) approach

CEIOPS suggested options:

- Factor based model
- Use of Stress and Scenario testing
- Use of internal model
- Or combination of the above

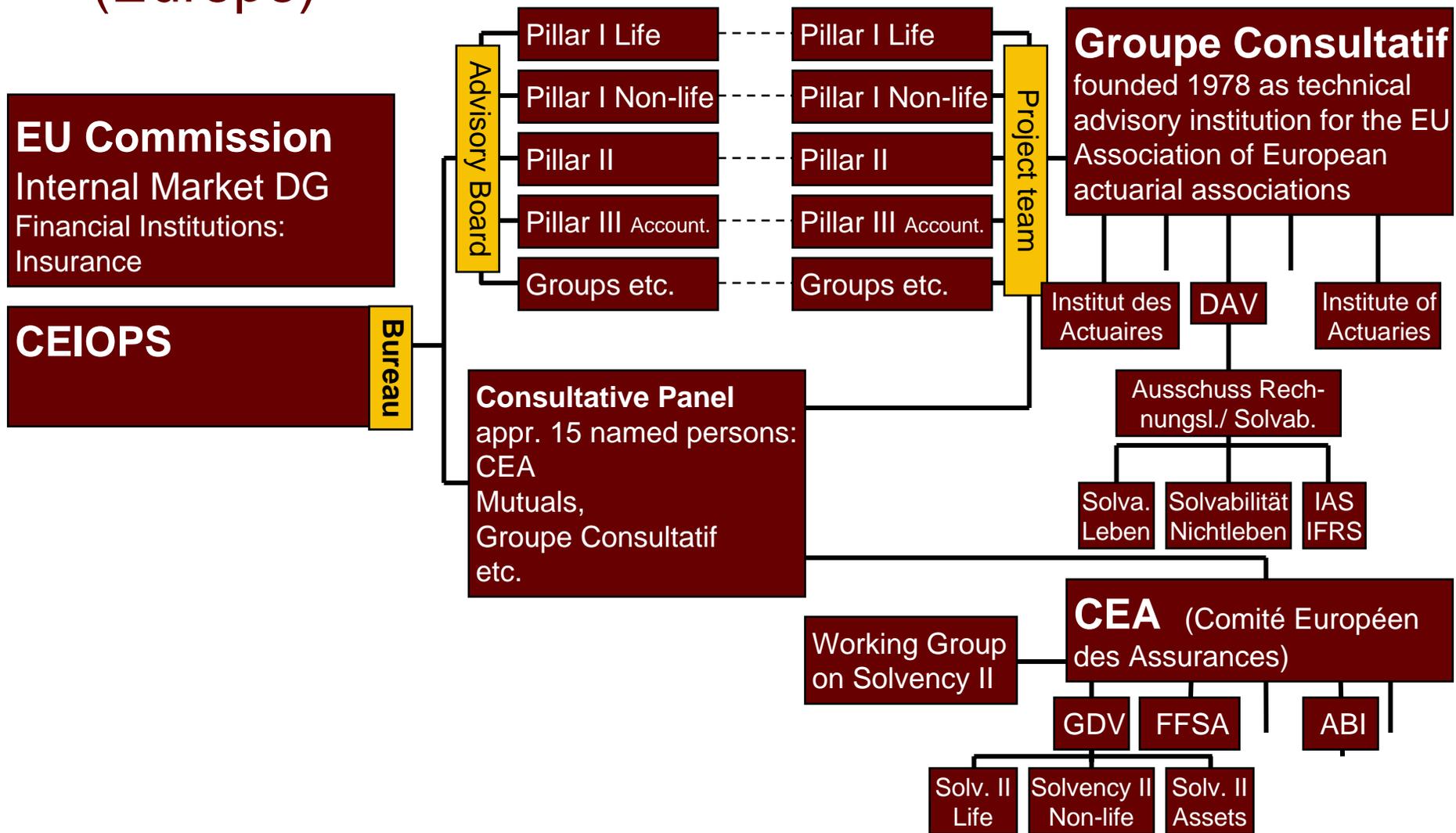
Solvency II compared to the ICAS framework



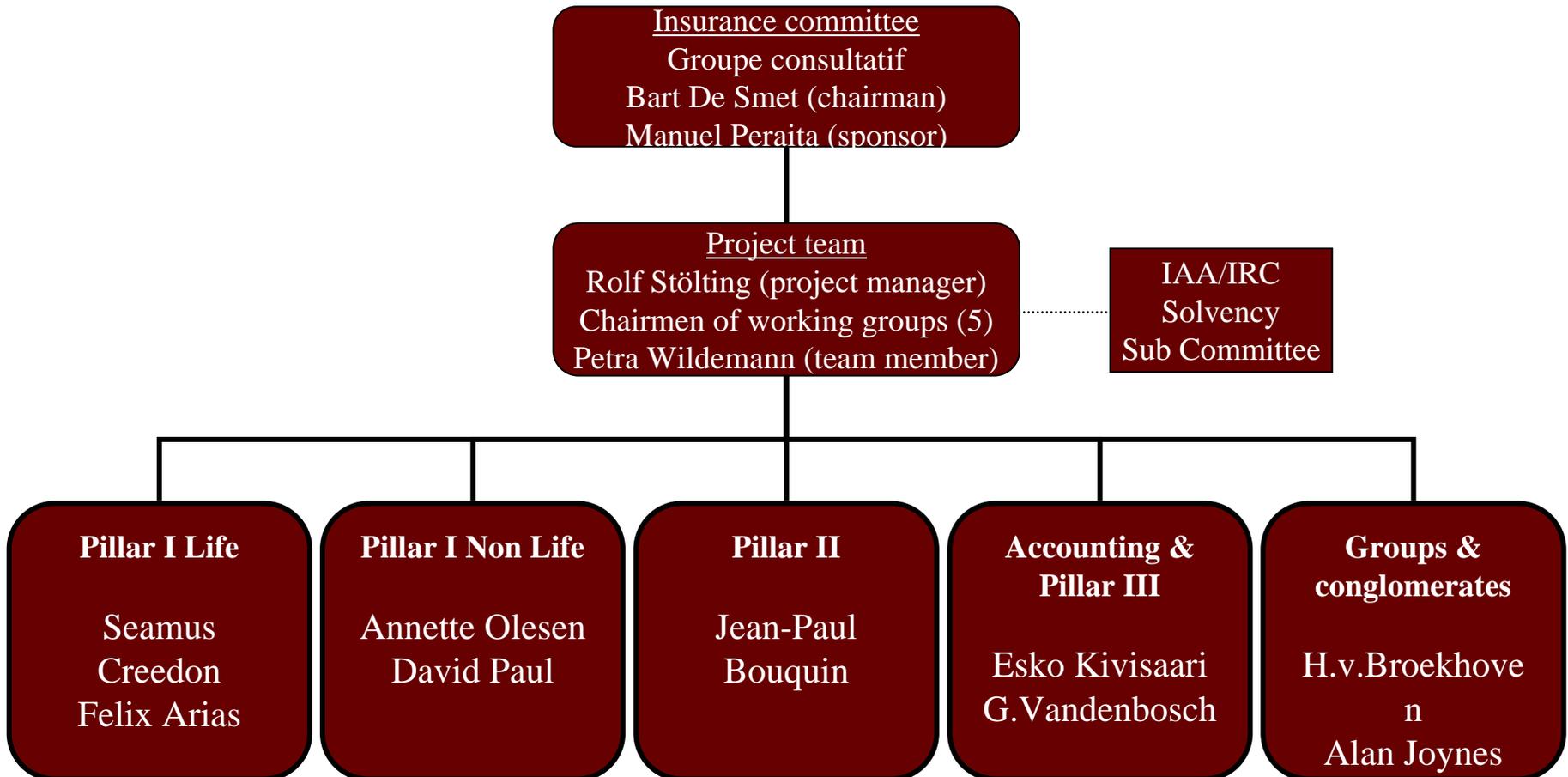
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Overview of initiatives / working groups (Europe)



GC Solvency II Project Structure



Groupe Consultatif's Initial reaction to MARKET papers

- Support the move to a risk based solvency regime
 - Support maximum harmonisation
 - Dependency on development in accounting environment
 - Complex nature
 - Definition of different capital measures required
 - Agree with the suggested use of both standardised approach and internal models
 - GC source of technical help to CEIOPS and Commission
-

Three waves of "specific calls for advice" to CEIOPS

Framework for consultation:

Dynamic reference document for development criteria of Solvency II

Wave 1: Pillar II (started July 2004)

Wave 2: Pillar I (starting Dec. 2004)

Wave 3: Pillar III (starting March 2005)

- General & Pillar I-III issues
- Reference papers: 2539/03, 2543/03, 2502/04
- CEIOPS reporting: four-monthly intervals (starting Oct. 2004)
- Third parties invited to comment (*to*: CEIOPS, *cc*: EC Services)

General features set within the Solvency II framework

Framework for consultation:

Dynamic reference document for development criteria of Solvency II

- New naming convention:
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
- Recognition of (partial or full) internal models
(supposed that they are appropriately validated)
- Compatibility with work of IAIS and GC/IAA
- Necessity of quantitative impact studies

General features within Solvency II for Pillar I

Framework for consultation:

Dynamic reference document for development criteria of Solvency II

- Quantitative benchmark for prudence level in technical provisions
- SCR to be based on going-concern basis
- Standard approach for SCR not yet settled (factor-based, probabilities, scenarios etc.)
- MCR close to Solvency I
- Risks addressed: underwriting, credit, market, operational, liquidity (if not quantifiable then in Pillar II)
- A rather general statement each for Pillar II and Pillar III.

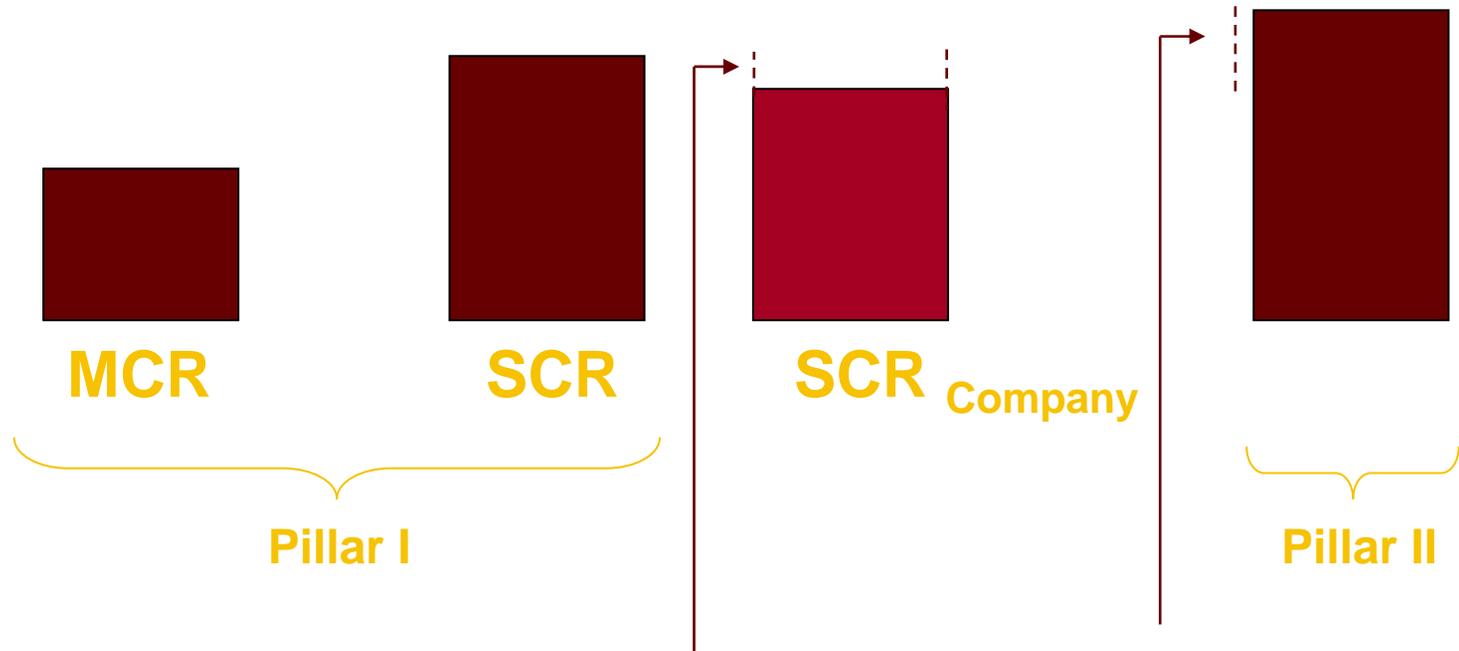
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Question raised by CEIOPS

How can we calibrate a **factor-based model** using linear correlations so as *not to overstate the diversification effects* applying to risks that are not normally distributed?

GC's understanding – Pillar I/ Pillar II structure



- Reduction due to diversification benefit/ good risk management/ ...
- Use of internal model/ Stress testing may form the backing..

- Allowance wider risks
- Supervisors view

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Key Questions:

1. Should the MCR formula be simple? Or based on SCR?
2. Should the model be parameterised by member state?
3. Features for a SCR formula?
4. Allowance for correlation formula vs internal model?
5. Total balance sheet approach vs provision plus margin?

Comments to

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