Will Solvency II Deliver For Insurance What Basel II Delivered For Banks? Mark Eyre – some personal views	
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Why might I have some insight?	
18 years of Banking and now a year of Insurance	
 10 years running Economic Capital frameworks During banking career responsible for: Basel II ICAAP submission Stress & scenario testing 	
 Risk Appetite Now responsible within RSA for: EC framework ICA submission 	
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making francial sense of the future	
Setting the record straight (1)	
Some Basel II truths are	
Basel II went live in the year of the Banking collapse Banks had made only one ICAAP submission:	
Stress & scenario testing was a new skill Appropriate use of Risk Appetite is not widespread Regulators hadn't understood how to assess Pillar II,	
Regulators fracing understood flow to assess Filiah II, e.g. concentration risk & liquidity risk Basel II models fed regulatory formulas (PD/LGD/EED) Can a new framework save an industry in its first year?	
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Setting the record straight (2)	
Much of what went wrong was "left out of scope"	
 Market risk - approach not altered in Basel II yet most of the ABS risk and leverage was within DVaR Liquidity risk was a Pillar II risk for assessment by the firm and the regulator (and then subject to an add-on). Did anyone get a capital add-on? Concentration risk was to be assessed in Pillar II but again did anyone get meaningful add-ons? Rating agency grades were fully relied upon – only hindsight has allowed us to see this error 	
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Rubbish in rubbish out	
It wasn't poor modellingbut poor risk assessment	
Market risk – all investment banks under-estimated ABS risk in DVaR (and consequently so did EC), e.g. Lehman Liquidity risk – measured but not acted upon, e.g. Northern Rock Poor risk management – some firms went off piste and had large concentrations of risks they did not understand, e.g. AIG, HBOS and Bradford & Bingley Rating agency grades of ABS – over worked staff were not checking risk of under-lying assets	
What went very well? (1)	
The focus on DATA quality is forcing a step change	
 Data polices – For the first time large firms established data policies Data dictionaries – Establishing firm wide definitions, e.g. 	
what is a default? Data warehouses – Facilitating reporting and better risk	
management Data drives better MI and risk/reward decisions	
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What went very well? (2)	
RISK management is greatly enhanced	
 Improved risk frameworks Enhanced risk governance Clearer and actionable Risk Appetite – even linked to capital engine Step changes in stress testing – these changes led to FSA DP at end of 2008 	
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What went very well? (3)	
FINANCE engagement with risk and capital	
■FINANCE eventually engaged ■Alignment or reconciliation of balance sheet to capital engines ■Financial control throughout capital processes	
■Engagement of Auditors in capital engine ■Increased CFO engagement!	
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What went very well? (4)	
FSA improved their performance	
 FSA inevitably reviewed more of the detail FSA staff absorbed learning and improved challenge Capital add-ons explained better 	
However, Banks had bigger cheque books so FSA remain behind the curve	
•Question – do the FSA Insurance team know enough about Basel II to avoid the same mistakes?	
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What can Insurance do better than Banks?	
With 20/20 hindsight I'd recommend:	
 Use your best not worse staff Don't fill up on contractors who claim to know Basel II Remember IT suppliers over promise and under deliver Expect consultants to contradict each other 	
 QIS numbers will be woefully completed in Excel and eventually prove to have over-estimated savings 	
 Most mistakes won't be seen until you go live Get full engagement from Finance 	
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Occurs for all the combine	
Some final thoughts	
Crack these points and you will enjoy Solvency II!	
 How do you get talented individuals involved? How do you get BAU teams engaged in design? How do you engage senior management (CFO/CEO)? How do you stop the CFO forcing down the answers from 	
the capital model?	
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Questions	
Happy to discuss any aspect of these views	
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