Institute	
and Faculty of Actuaries	
Capital Modelling Seminar	
Model design and lessons from IT	
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01 December 2015	
Model design and lessons from IT	
What lessons are there from large IT projects that can be used to	
improve the design and change management processes around Financial Models?	
This is a potentially huge topic	
but its one I've been fascinated by for some time.	
In other words, how can actuaries/modellers, change	
professionals and IT professionals work better together?	
01 December 2015 2	
Presentation outline	
1. The FMS team and the financial models we look after	
2. The move towards 'enterprise' financial modelling systems	
- and some key challenges	
How do we run model development work? Lessons learnt / take-aways	
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1 EMS and the me	odels we look after (
	"We develop and support leading-edge, innovative and cost- effective solutions to empower our customers to measure and						
manage their risk and cap	pital position to support decis	ion making"					
We develop and support	four modelling 'suites' in prod	fuction:					
Model		units					
Capital aggregation engine (in Capital aggregation engine (s	·	7 c. 80 c. 25 c.100					
GI risk calibration and stochas		3 c. 30					
Credit risk calibration at portfo (*) in process of being rolled-out from centr		c. 10 c. 10(*)					
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1. FMS and the mo	odels we look after (2	2 of 2)	-				
We have a team drawn fr	om Finance and IT, across to	vo sites					
(London and Norwich).	,						
The team is (mostly) co-la	ocated and covers the followi	na					
disciplines:	ocalca ana covers inc ronowi	iig					
- Management							
- Actuarial	- Project (and test) manage	ement					
- Quants	- IT developers						
- Operations	- Compliance	ু আ					
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2. 'Enterprise' fina	ancial modelling sys	tems (1 of 6)					
Each of our systems has its own:							
Distributed user base who can use our production systems 24 / 7							
Service agreement, ser arrangements	rvice levels and support						
Regular and controlled	Regular and controlled development and release cycles						
Governance, document	Governance, documentation and compliance infrastructure						
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			nodelling syst ly Algo (IM capital a		
) service repo			aggregation	
			R2.3 R2.4		
Service Target		Target	Aug Sept Jun Jul Aug	Sept Oct Oct	
1- Service availab	1	99.00%	98.96% 98.92% 99.51% 98.40% 98.96	N 98,92% 99.57% 100.00%	
2a - BU	Simulations ¹ Report Requests ²	90% within 20 minutes 90% within 20 minutes	100% 100% 96.97% 96.94% 97.319	% 88.24% 90.15% 93.33% 8 88.24% 90.15% 100.00%	
	Simulations ¹	90% within 45 minutes	100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	91.67% 92.05% 100.00%	
2b - GROUP	Report Requests ²	90% within 45 minutes	97.73% 90.24% 97.67% 100% 93%	91.13% 93.25% 96.00%	
3 - Failed runs ⁵		Less than 2% failed	0.56% 2.27% - 0.18% 0.11%	6 0.12% 0.14% -	
4 - New reporting	period requests	Within 4 working hours	2 4 22 29 40	49 51 5	
5 - User Access R	equests	Within 5 working days	2 1 4 8 4	6 1 11	
6a - Benchmark t	ime – BU ⁸	Less than 20 minutes end-to-en	12 Min	n 19 Min 21 Min 15 Min	
			2445- 2645- 1245- 2045- 1046	n 23 Min 22 Min 21 Min	
6b - Benchmark t		Less than 60 minutes end-to-er	d Avg Avg Avg Avg	Avg Avg Avg	
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			nodelling syst		
-		-			
 Have 	segregated u	iser access by	BU, Group and Op	erations.	
	segregated a		I reporting exercise	s and less	
• Have	associated F	MS data prepa	ration tools, e.g. lo		
_		•	model class inputs ue, prioritise and ca		
-	ests (to varyin		to cupport upor and	alveis using	
	lard FMS repo		to support user ana	Institute and Faculty of Actuaries	
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0 (5	.4!!	fi i . i			
			nodelling syst	terns (4 of 6)	
Some	key challenge	es - I			
	, ,				
 Gene 	eral purpose m	nodelling-friend	lly user interface		
		our modelling eng el for some user in	gines and flexibility and terfaces	speed of	
int	erfaces and wor	kflows/actions, wi	ions to create more rob th little more than drag ling processes and dat	and drop,	
flo	ws change - and		s a common platform as		
Tho	actuarial platfa	rme are ctartin	na to address this n	ood	
(thro	ugh products s		ng to address this no ate and Unify), but in ners will be.		

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2. 'Enterprise' financial modelling systems (5 of 6) Some key challenges - II

- SII brings a need for more rigour to model development, which in turn requires better testing, error-trapping and analysis tools.
- Adoption of software engineering processes and tools in the financial modelling process is still in its infancy:



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2. 'Enterprise' financial modelling systems (6 of 6) Some key challenges - III

- Cloud adoption (100%) is a key transition for production modelling systems over the short-term
- At Aviva, our Prophet models are all now running on the cloud
- And we plan to have all FMS products 100% cloud-based by mid-2016
- This requires a new operating model, processes and skillsets

County at the heart of Aviva's plans to become 'the digitalfirst Insurer'
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audience at the Amazon Web Services (AWS) Enterprise Summit in ondon today. The conference took place shortly after AWS announced plans to open a new Amazon cloud data centre in the UK.

Award, which traces its rissory back to lose and has over 3 million customers across the globe, wants to "be able to respond to the new generation" with a "digital-first experience", said Hall, and cloud has allowed the insurance firm to start to evolve in this way.

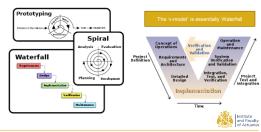


01 December 2015

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3. How do we run development work? (1 of 5)

· There are many approaches to software development



1 December 2015

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 Until this year we tended to use an 'iterative waterfall' method with some aspects of the 'V-model' and some items following a prototyping approach.



3. How do we run development work? (3 of 5)

• In 2015, we adopted Agile across Aviva:

Manifesto for Agile Software Development We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to value: Individuals and interactions over processes and tools Working software over comprehensive documentation Customer collaboration over contract negotiation Responding to change over following a plan That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

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3. How do we run development work? (4 of 5)

	Twelve Principles behind the Agile Manifesto
	Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
	 Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
	 Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.
	. Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
	 Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
	 The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.
	 Working software is the primary measure of progress.
	Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
	 Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.
	10. Simplicity - the art of maximizing the amount of work not done - is essential.
- 1	1. The best architectures, requirements and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
	At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.

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3. H	low d	lo we run d	evelopi	ment work	〈? (5 of 5)
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- · With Agile, we benefit from:
 - Standardized processes and support tools across our four product suites
 - Clear roles and responsibilities particularly key are the product owner and the scrum master
 - Each product team is focused on fortnightly sprints covering prioritised stories (features), discussed in daily (15 minute) scrums
 - Delivery of valuable features in each sprint
 - Fast feedback to correct course / build incrementally on firmer foundations
- · Our 'iterative waterfall' method was trying to achieve a similar outcome, but Agile (scrum) provides a better framework for success.



4. Lessons learnt / take-aways

- · A large-scale modelling systems development and support team needs to embrace a multi-disciplinary approach
- · Running distributed enterprise capital models requires a focus on the support model and service levels that customers expect
- · Whilst we have many and varied modelling tools that can perform the calculations, it's the interface / input / output management that is less developed and we continue to struggle with – but we will find solution(s)
- · Agile works, but it is a discipline that requires time to learn
- Cloud is where modelling will increasingly take place

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



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