



Pojistný matematik a Solventnost II

Pojistný matematik v praxi

Dana Bohatová Chládková

3. května 2024

OBSAH

1. Pojistný matematik v SII
2. Výpočet technických rezerv
3. SCR



VIG Re AT A GLANCE

VIG Re
VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP

VIG Re is present in Continental Europe and selected markets in Asia

3
Office locations

€900.7 mn
Gross Written Premium

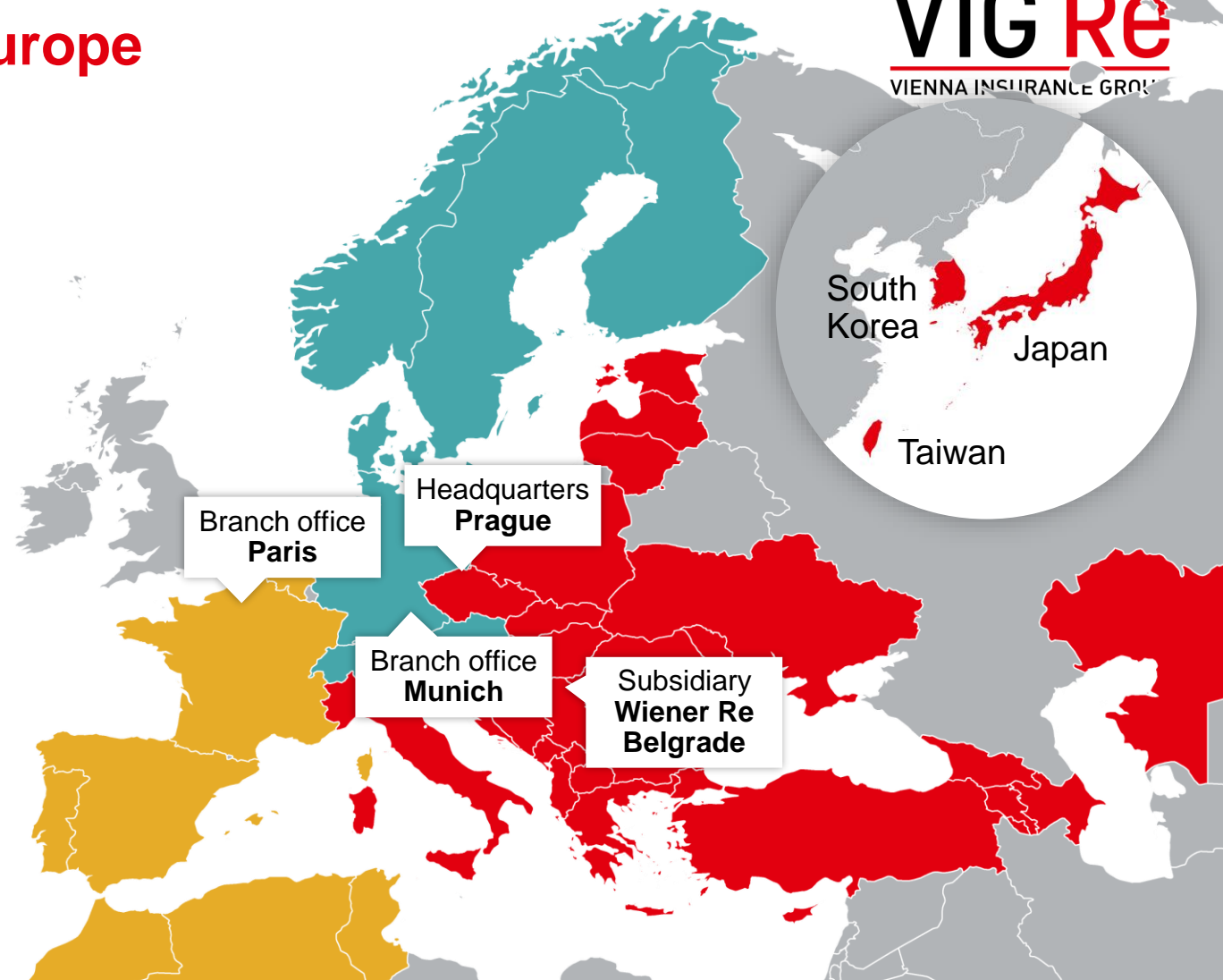
58
Countries

90.8%
Combined ratio

634
Customers

€31.6 mn
Profit before taxes

A+ Standard & Poor's rating with stable outlook



■ Served from HQ ■ Served by branch Germany¹ ■ Served by branch France¹

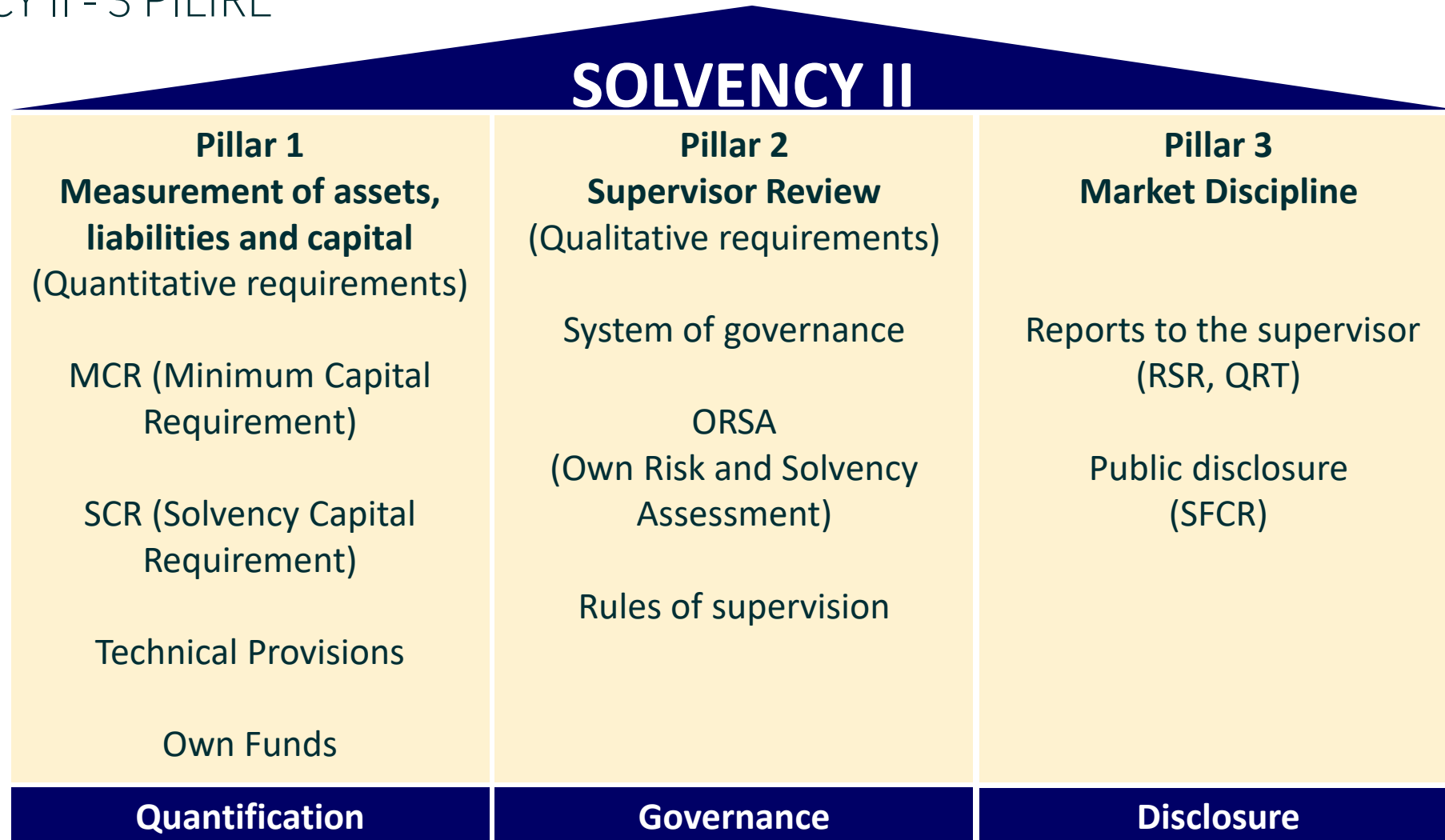
¹Non-Life Treaty only. L&H served by Headquarters (HQ)
Note: Business in Russia and Belarus suspended for the time being

OBSAH

1. **Pojistný matematik v SII**
2. Výpočet technických rezerv
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SOLVENCY II - 3 PILÍŘE



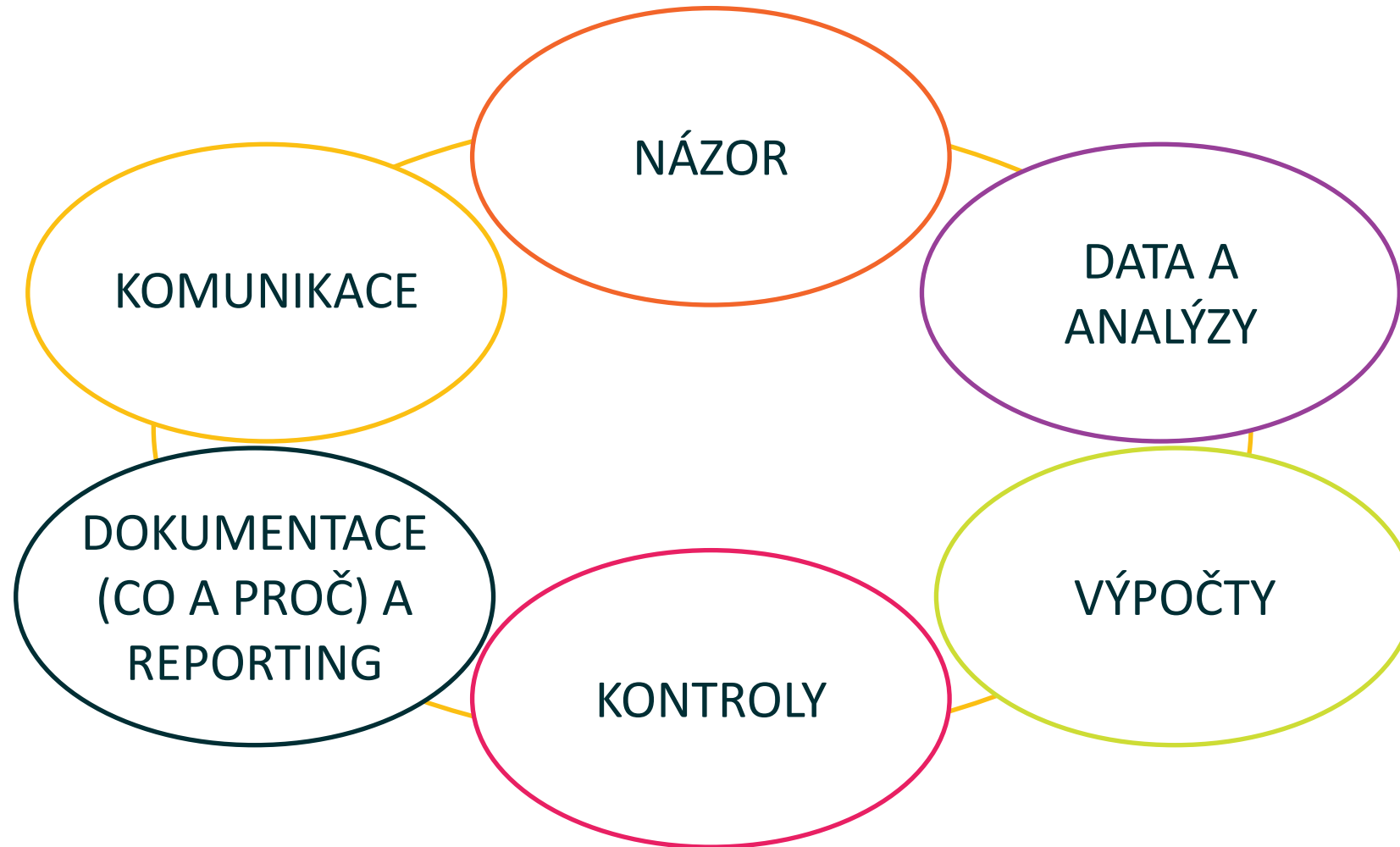
POJISTNÝ MATEMATIK V SII



- LEGISLATIVA

- L1 = Směrnice 2009/138/ES
- L2 = Nařízení komise 2015/35 z 10.10.2014
- L3 = EIOPA Guidelines
 - Obecné pokyny k oceňování technických rezerv
 - Obecné pokyny k řídicímu a kontrolnímu systému
 - Obecné pokyny k vlastnímu posouzení rizik a solventnosti (ORSA)
 - ...

AKTIVITY AKTUÁRA



AKTUÁRSKÁ FUNKCE

L1 Článek 48 odst. 1

Technické rezervy

- a) koordinuje výpočet technických rezerv;
- b) zajišťuje přiměřenost používaných metodik, podkladových modelů, předpokladů;
- c) posuzuje dostatečnost a kvalitu dat používaných při výpočtu;
- d) srovnává nejlepší odhady se zkušeností;
- e) informuje správní, řídicí nebo kontrolní orgán o spolehlivosti a adekvátnosti výpočtu;
- f) dohlíží na výpočet technických rezerv v případech stanovených v článku 82;

Reporting

Underwriting

- g) vyjadřuje názor na celkovou koncepci upisování;

Názor

Zajištění

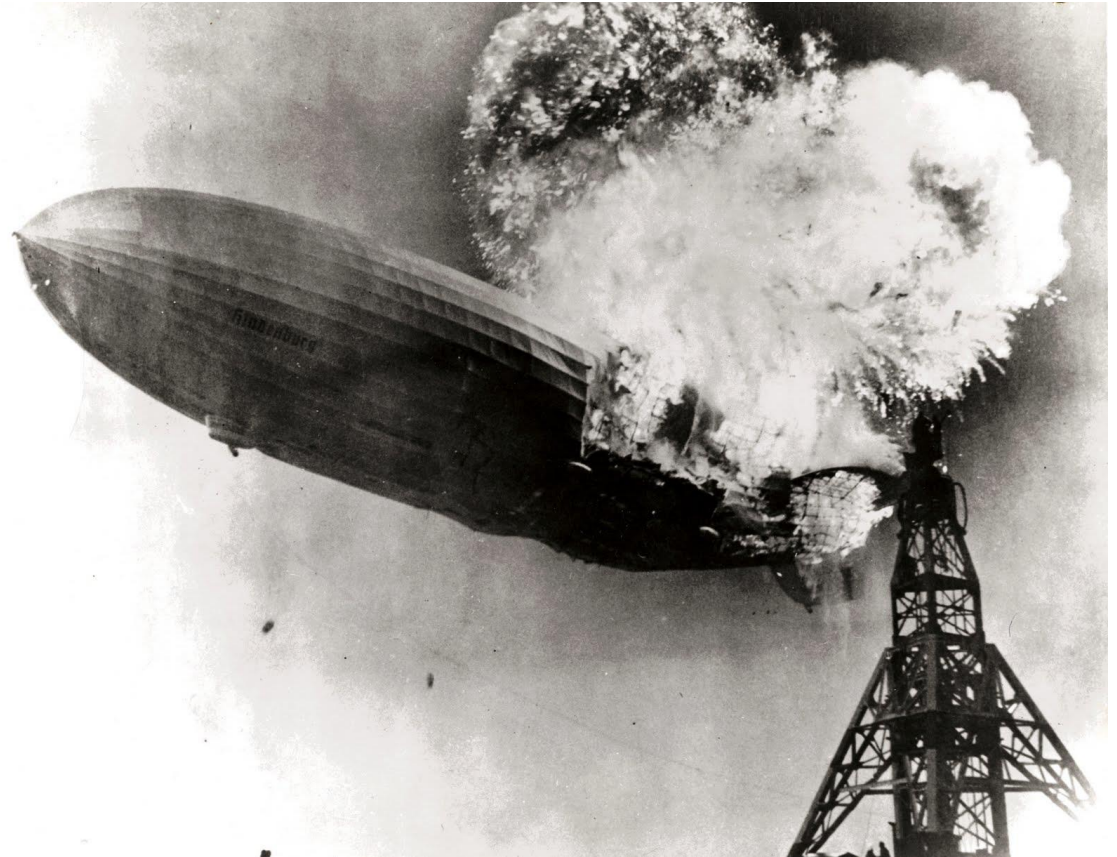
- h) vyjadřuje názor na adekvátnost zajistných ujednání;

Řízení rizik

- i) přispívá k účinnému provádění systému řízení rizik (čl. 44), zejména pokud jde o konstrukci rizikových modelů, které jsou podkladem výpočtu kapitálových požadavků a posouzení uvedené v článku 45 (ORSA – soulad TR).

PODPORA RISK MANAGEMENTU

- Výpočet SCR (Solvency capital requirement) a MCR (Minimum capital requirement)
- ORSA, scénáře a stres testy – modelování a analýza finančních projekcí
- Modelování rizik
- Kvalita dat- posouzení



REPORTING

ZPRÁVA AKTUÁRSKÉ FUNKCE

- Písemná zpráva - min 1x ročně
- Předkládaná správnímu, řídicímu nebo kontrolnímu orgánu
- Obsah
 - Všechny úkoly AF a jejich výsledky
 - Nedostatky
 - Doporučení, jak by tyto nedostatky měly být odstraněny.

ORSA REPORT

- Rozsah ORSA
- Proces a zodpovědnosti klíčových osob v procesu
- Stress testy a jejich výsledky
- Celková finanční a solventnostní situace
- Capital management strategy
- Frekvence a obsah interního reportingu

ZVEŘEJNĚNÍ – PILÍŘ 3

Supervisory reporting
(RTS)

Public disclosure
(SFCR)

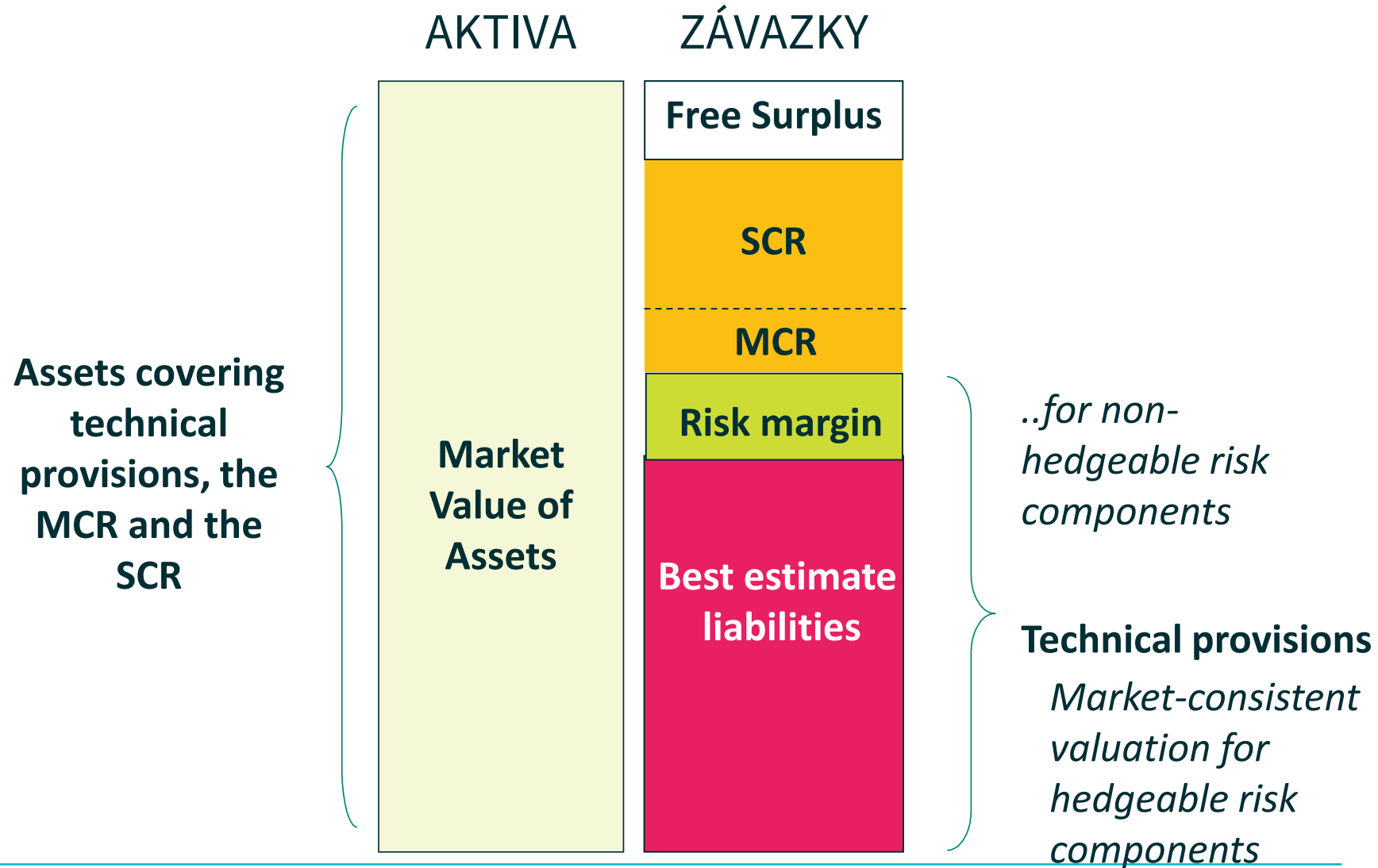
Quantitative reporting templates (QRTs)

kvalitativní + kvantitativní info

OBSAH

- Pojistný matematik v SII
- Výpočet technických rezerv
- SCR

ROZVAHA SII



BEST ESTIMATE - DEFINICE



Probability weighted average of all future cash in- and out-flows required to settle the obligations over the lifetime thereof, taking into account the time value of money, using the relevant risk free interest rate term structure

“...should be carried out by a person who has knowledge of actuarial and financial mathematics, commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of the risks... and who are able to demonstrate their relevant experience.....”

BEST ESTIMATE – VÝPOČETNÍ PROCES

Gathering and analysing data

- Quality of internal and external data
- Data criteria
- Expert judgement

Determination Assumptions

- Adequate reflection of the uncertainty of the underlying cash-flows

Selecting and running model

- Appropriate valuation method
- Explore key drivers

Validation and documentation

- Relevance of method and data
- Comparison against experience
- Documentation and communication



BEST ESTIMATE – SEGMENTACE A UNBUNDLING

- Obligations should be segmented into **homogenous risk groups** when calculating technical provisions
- As a **minimum** segmentation should be performed by **lines of business**
- **Unbundling** - when contract covers risks across different lines of business



BEST ESTIMATE - SEGMENTACE – LINES OF BUSINESS

LIFE

1. Health insurance
2. Insurance with profit participation
3. Index-linked and unit-linked insurance
4. Other life insurance
5. Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations
6. Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations

NON-LIFE

1. Medical Expenses
2. Income protection
3. Workers' compensation
4. Motor vehicle liability
5. Motor, other classes
6. Marine, aviation and transport
7. Fire and other damage
8. General liability/third party liability
9. Credit and suretyship
10. Legal expenses
11. Assistance
12. Miscellaneous non-life insurance



BEST ESTIMATE - CASH-FLOW - ČÁSTI

Gross cash in-flows

- Future premiums
- Receivables for salvage and subrogation
- No investment returns

Gross cash out-flows

- Benefits
- Expenses
- Other e.g. taxation payments charged to the policyholder

Benefits

- Claims payments
- Maturity, Death, Disability benefits
- Surrender benefits
- Annuity payments
- Profit sharing

Investments

- Projection of investments is necessary for cash flows of obligations derived from assets
- Example: management fee of 0.5% of fund value
- Investment should be projected consistently with liabilities (“risk free rate”)

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BEST ESTIMATE – CASHFLOW – PŘÍKLAD

	Premium	Commissions	Claims	Expenses	CF	PV CF
1	178	-34	-53	-11	79	78
2	153	-29	-47	-10	67	65
3	135	-26	-43	-9	57	54
4	118	-23	-39	-8	48	45
5	103	-20	-35	-7	41	38
...						...
BEL						-442

BEST ESTIMATE - CASH-FLOW - BUDOUCÍ POJISTNÉ

Which cash-flows?

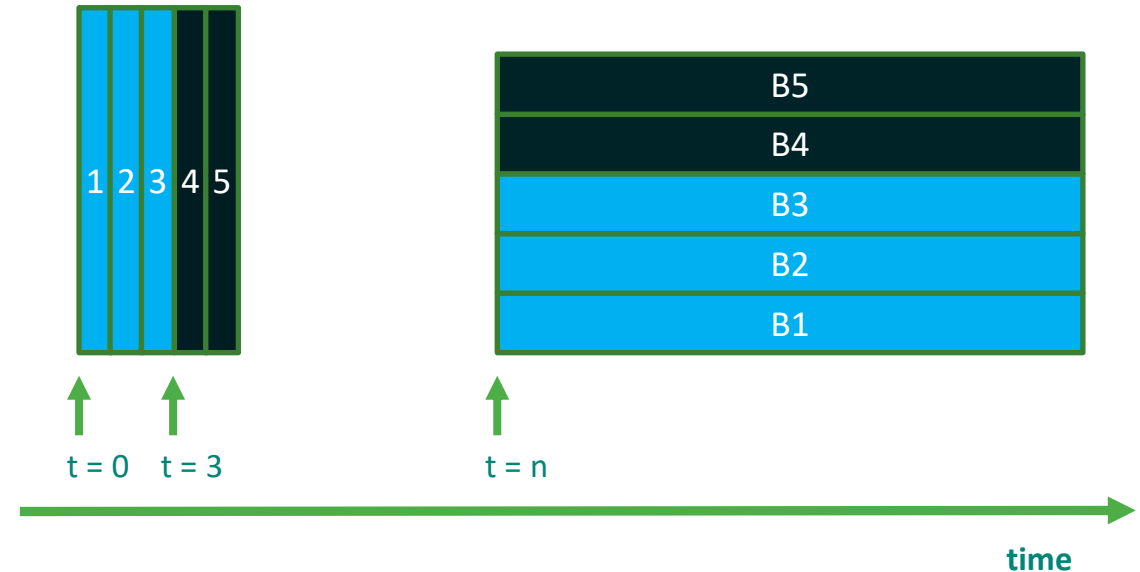
- The cash-flow projection used in the calculation of the best estimate shall take account of **all the cash in- and out-flows** required to **settle** the insurance and reinsurance **obligations** over the lifetime thereof
- Only the cash-flows relating to **existing obligations** should be recognized in the solvency balance sheet

Hranice závazků

- The contract boundaries have to be properly reflected within the calculation
- Premiums **after** the contract boundary as well as obligations arising from that premiums should be **excluded** from the technical provisions
- Boundaries of the contract defined by the **unilateral right** of a company to
 - Terminate the contract
 - Reject premiums payable under the contract
 - Amend premiums in a way that they fully reflect the risks

BEST ESTIMATE - CASH-FLOW - HRANICE ZÁVAZKŮ - PŘÍKLAD

- Consider a group pension contract.
 - The term of the contract is strictly limited to 3 years, after which a renewal can be negotiated.
 - If the contract ends, the policyholder may surrender the contract or the contract can be made paid-up.
- Each annual premium leads to a series of benefit cash-flows to be paid from the pensionable age ($t = n$) onwards.
- Premiums 1, 2 and 3 and the corresponding benefits B1, B2 and B3 (blue) are part of the contract and included in the calculation of the technical provisions. Reasonable assumptions should be used for the possible surrender.
- Premiums 4, and 5 and the corresponding benefits B4 and B5 (gray) are not part of the contract and not included in calculation of technical provision, even though they might be expected from a business perspective.



BEST ESTIMATE - CASH-FLOW - HRANICE ZÁVAZKŮ – PŘÍKLAD (2)

- CZ - Life policies with non-life riders
 - Premiums after the renewal (i.e. typically after the first year of projection) should not be considered
 - Negative impact on the BEL (as riders are usually profitable)

- CF – roční obnovy

	Premium	Commissions	Claims	Expenses	CF	PV CF
1	178	-34	-53	-11	79	78
2	153	-29	-47	-10	67	65
3	135	-26	-43	-9	57	54
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...						...

BEST ESTIMATE - DATA

JAKÁ DATA?

- **All information needed** to carry out a valuation of technical provisions
- **Assumptions are not regarded as data**, although the use of data is an important basis to develop actuarial assumptions

NEDOSTATKY DAT

- Data used should be **consistent over time** - any inconsistencies should be justified and documented.
- Data from an **external source** - may be used if
 - data from an internal source is not more suitable;
 - the origin, assumptions and methodologies of the external data is known;
 - trend in original data are measured; and that
 - the assumptions reflect the characteristics of the portfolio.
- **Material limitations** and remediation of those limits need to be documented.

ÚPRAVY A ZJEDNODUŠENÍ

- **Adjustments** could be made to the data, based on or complemented with **expert opinion**. Those should be justified and documented and not overwrite the raw data
- **Approximations / Simplifications** could be used to calculate the technical provisions
- In no case the use of simplifications should be seen as an alternative to implementing appropriate systems and processes for collecting material relevant information and building historical databases

BEST ESTIMATE – DATA – DATOVÁ KVALITA - KRITÉRIA

ACCURACY

- Free from material errors
- Data from different periods used are consistent
- Recorded in a timely manner and consistently over time

Typicky – špatné vstupy nebo datové transformace (manuální práce, několik IT systémů)
Kontrola – odsouhlasení na podpůrnou evidenci

COMPLETENESS

- Data available for relevant homogeneous risk groups
- Sufficient historical information

Předpoklady storen podle pojistného roku x závisejí ale např. i na distributorovi
MTPL škodní trojúhelník – 5 let x dostatečná délka pro analýzu trendu

APPROPRIATENESS

- Suitable for the intended purpose and relevant to the portfolio of risks being analysed
- Transparent processing

Zohlednit trend?
Použitá aktuální data?
Kontrola konzistence s předchozím obdobím
Data policy – řízení datové kvality

BEST ESTIMATE - PŘEDPOKLADY

Consistency

- Consistent with information provided by financial markets
- Consistent with available data on insurance and reinsurance technical risks

Determination

- Set in realistic manner
- Based on credible data
- Derived consistently from year to year without arbitrary changes; the changes and their impact should be quantified , traced, explained and documented

Assumptions consistent with financial markets

- Risk free interest rate
- Exchange rates
- Market inflation rates (consumer price index or sector inflation)
- Economic scenario files (i.e. set of scenarios of correlated market variables)

Undertaking and portfolio specific data

- Assumptions consistent with generally available data on (re)insurance technical risks should be based on characteristics of the portfolio, where possible regardless of undertaking holding portfolio.

BEST ESTIMATE - PŘEDPOKLADY

BIOMETRICKÉ PŘEDPOKLADY

- Underwriting risk related to human life conditions:
 - Longevity / Mortality
 - Disability / Morbidity
- Mortality vs. Longevity risk :
 - Mortality: risk = the number of deaths $>$ expected
 - Longevity: risk = the number of deaths $<$ expected
 - Underlying assumption is choice of a base mortality table

POŽADAVKY

- Best estimate assumptions should take into account
 - Current observed experience (best estimate at valuation date)
 - Expected change in the future (best estimate of future trend)



BEST ESTIMATE - PŘEDPOKLADY - NÁKLADY

WHICH EXPENSES?

- Incurred in servicing all **obligations related to existing (re)insurance contracts** over the lifetime thereof
- **Allocated expenses** directly assignable to individual claims, policies or transactions
- **Unallocated (overhead) expenses:** all other expenses which the insurer incurs in settling its obligations assuming that the undertaking continues to write further new business.

TYPES OF EXPENSES

- Administrative expenses
- Investment management expenses
- Claims management expenses / handling expenses
- Acquisition expenses including commissions which are expected to be incurred in the future

DETERMINATION OF ASSUMPTIONS

- Non-life: allocation between premium and claims provisions
- Based on own analysis and relevant market data.
- Allowance for inflation should be consistent with economic assumptions.
- Allowance for expected future cost increase

BEST ESTIMATE – PŘEDPOKLADY – BUDOUCÍ CHOVÁNÍ

CHOVÁNÍ POJISTNÍKA

- Assumptions about **contractual option exercise rates** e.g. surrender rates, paid-up rates and annuity take-up rates
- Policyholders' behaviour should **not be assumed independent** from **financial markets**, an undertaking's **treatment of customers** or publicly available information **unless proper evidence** to support the assumption can be observed

JEDNÁNÍ MANAGEMENTU



BEST ESTIMATE - OPCE A GARANCE

Contractual options

- **Right** to change the benefits (or reduce premium) on the deliberate decision **of the (policy)holder**
- Examples: surrender value option, paid-up policy option, annuity conversion option, policy conversion option, extended coverage option

Financial guarantees

- **Possibility** to **pass losses** to the insurer or **receive additional benefits** (or reduce future premiums)
- Examples: guaranteed invested capital, guaranteed minimum investment return, profit sharing

Non-financial guarantees

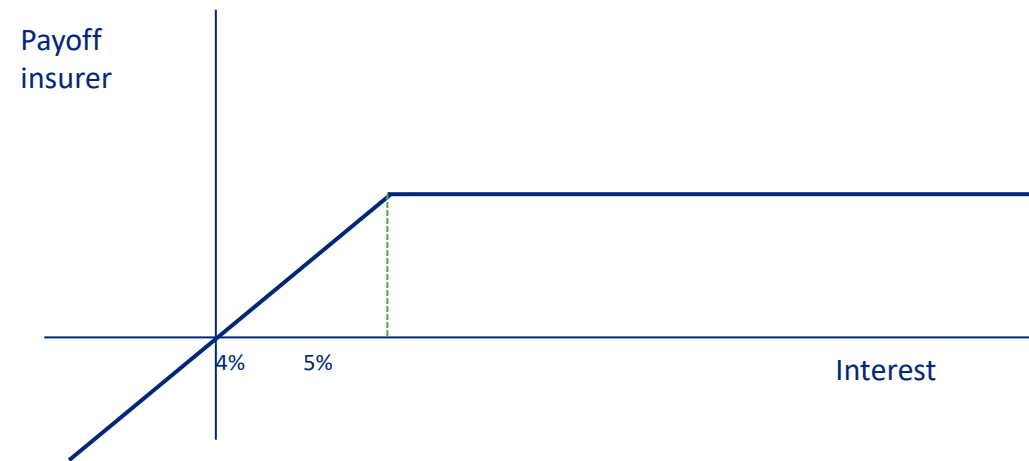
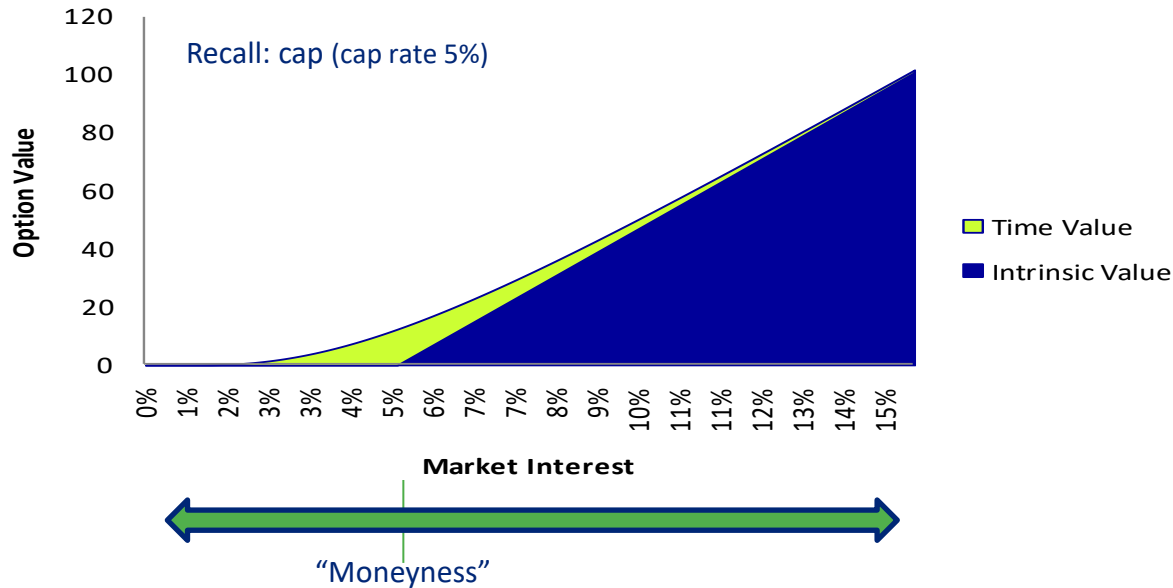
- Benefits driven by the **evolution of non-financial variables**
- Examples: reinstatement premiums in reinsurance, experience adjustments

Methodologies

- **Stochastic approach** (both closed form and stochastic simulation)
- Series of deterministic **projections with attributed probabilities**
- **Deterministic valuation**

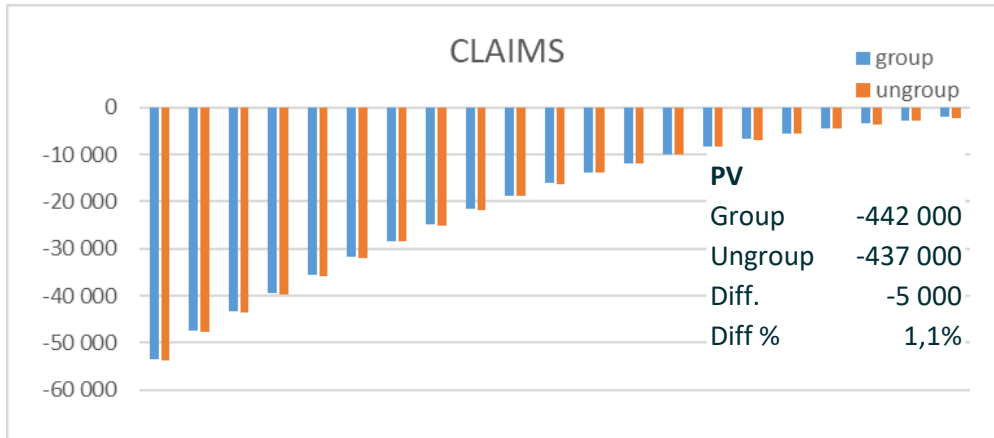
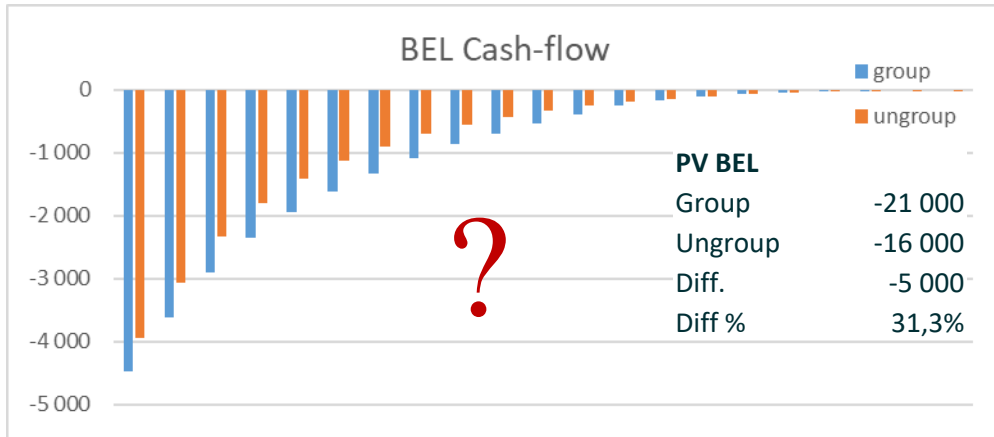
BEST ESTIMATE - OPCE A GARANCE -OCENĚNÍ – PŘÍKLAD PROFIT SHARING

- Consider the following profit sharing rule:
- $x\% * (y\% * \text{Return} - z\% * \text{Guaranteed Interest} - \text{Margin})$
- For simplicity assume $x\%=y\%=z\%=100\%$ and $\text{Margin} = 1\%$, for a contract with a guaranteed interest rate of 4% we get the following payoff function:



BEST ESTIMATE - ŽIVOTNÍ ZÁVAZKY – MODEL-POINTY

EXAMPLE OUTPUT



VALUATION

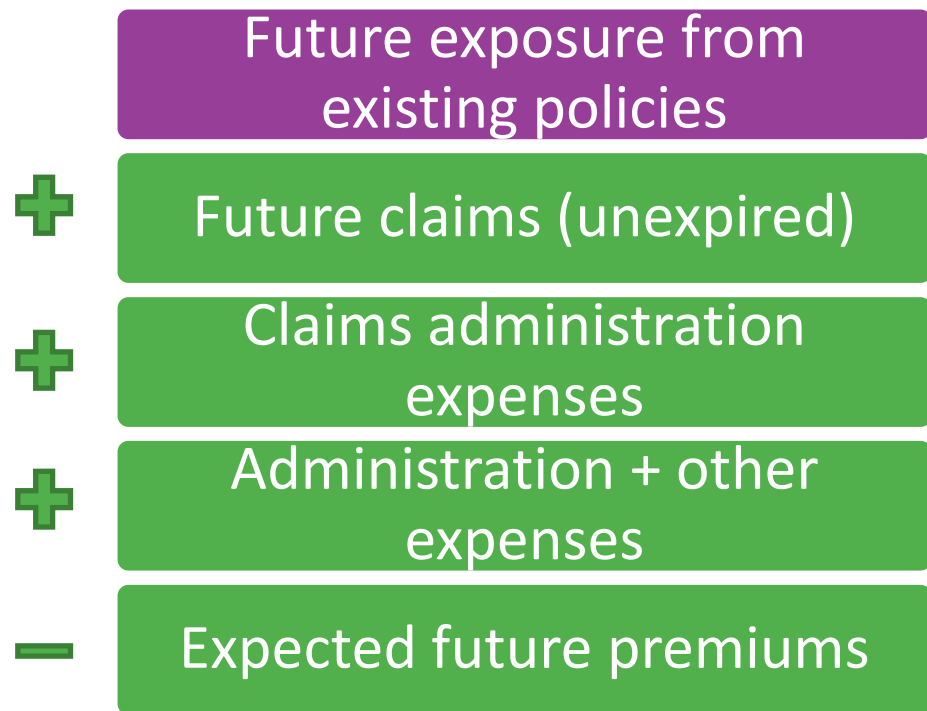
- Cash-flow projection should be based on a **policy-by-policy approach**, but reasonable actuarial methods and approximations may be used
- **Negative best estimates** are allowed and **no surrender floor** assumed

CONDITIONS FOR USING MODEL POINTS

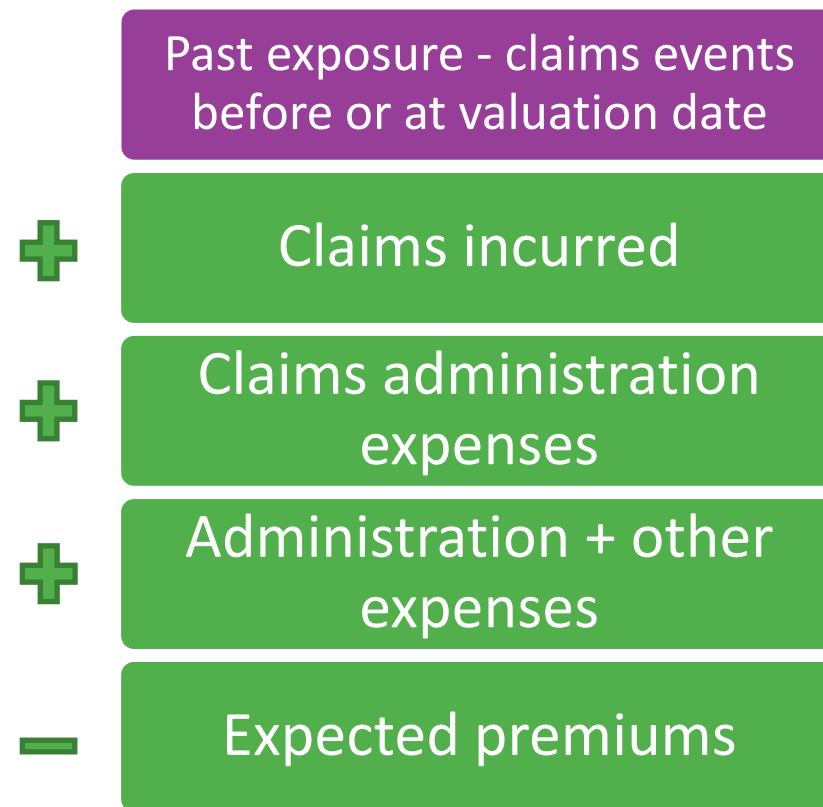
- No significant differences in the nature, scale and complexity of the risks underlying the policies that belong to the same group;
- Grouping does not misrepresent the risk underlying the policies and does not misstate their expenses;
- Grouping likely to give approximately the same results, in particular in relation to financial guarantees and contractual options.

BEST ESTIMATE – NEŽIVOTNÍ ZÁVAZKY

PREMIUM PROVISIONS



CLAIMS PROVISION



Expected Value

KONTEXT

EXPERT JUDGMENT

- Scope - **Data, assumptions or model choice**
- Should **not be applied in isolation** unless there is no alternative
- **Prudence** in selection of alternative options
- Only applied by experts with relevant **knowledge, understanding and comprehension** of the subject and adequate **experience**
- Documentation
- Back-testing

PROPORTIONALITY

- Requirements are applied in a manner which is **proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business**
- The principle of proportionality is intended to support the consistent application of the principles-based requirements.
- To achieve a right balance between objectives pursued by legislation and means which are being used to achieve those

SIMPLIFICATION

- **“simplified method”**
 - a situation where a specific valuation technique has been simplified, in line with the proportionality principle.
- **“simplified method” (or “simplification”)** could also be used to refer to a valuation method which is considered to be **simpler than a “commonly used” benchmark** or reference method.

MATERIALITY

- Matters are material if they could, individually or collectively, **influence the decisions to be taken** by intended users on the basis of the relevant information given.

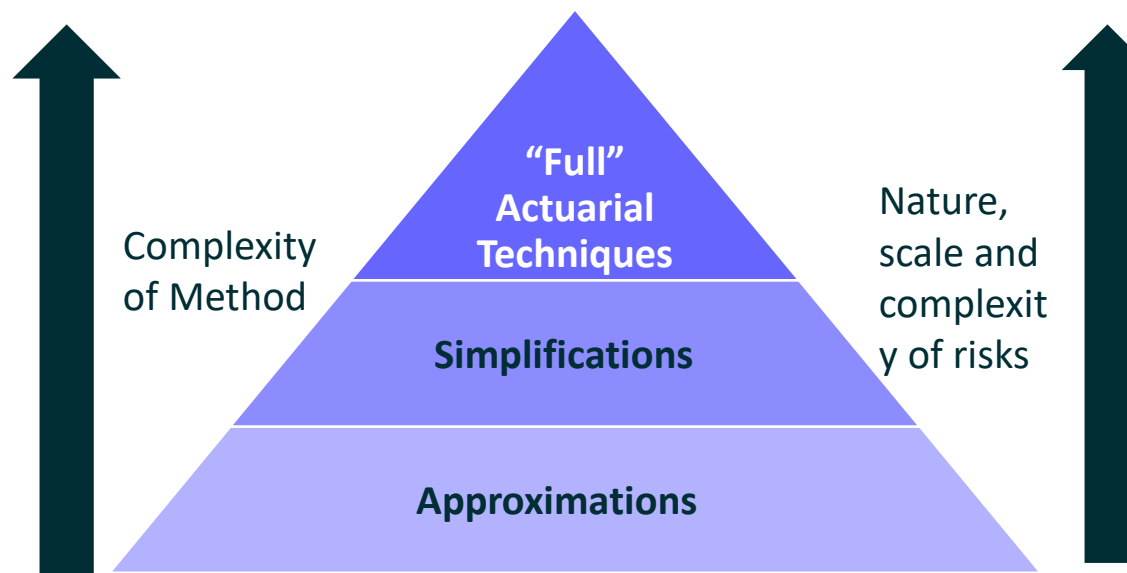
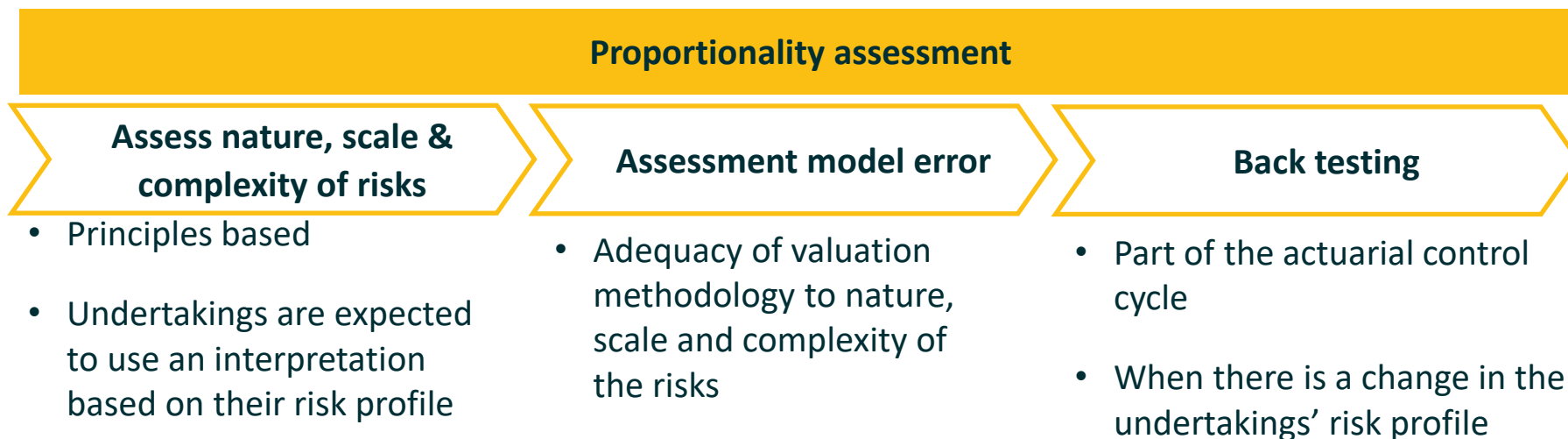
BEST ESTIMATE – MODEL - SIMPLIFIKACE

Proportionality

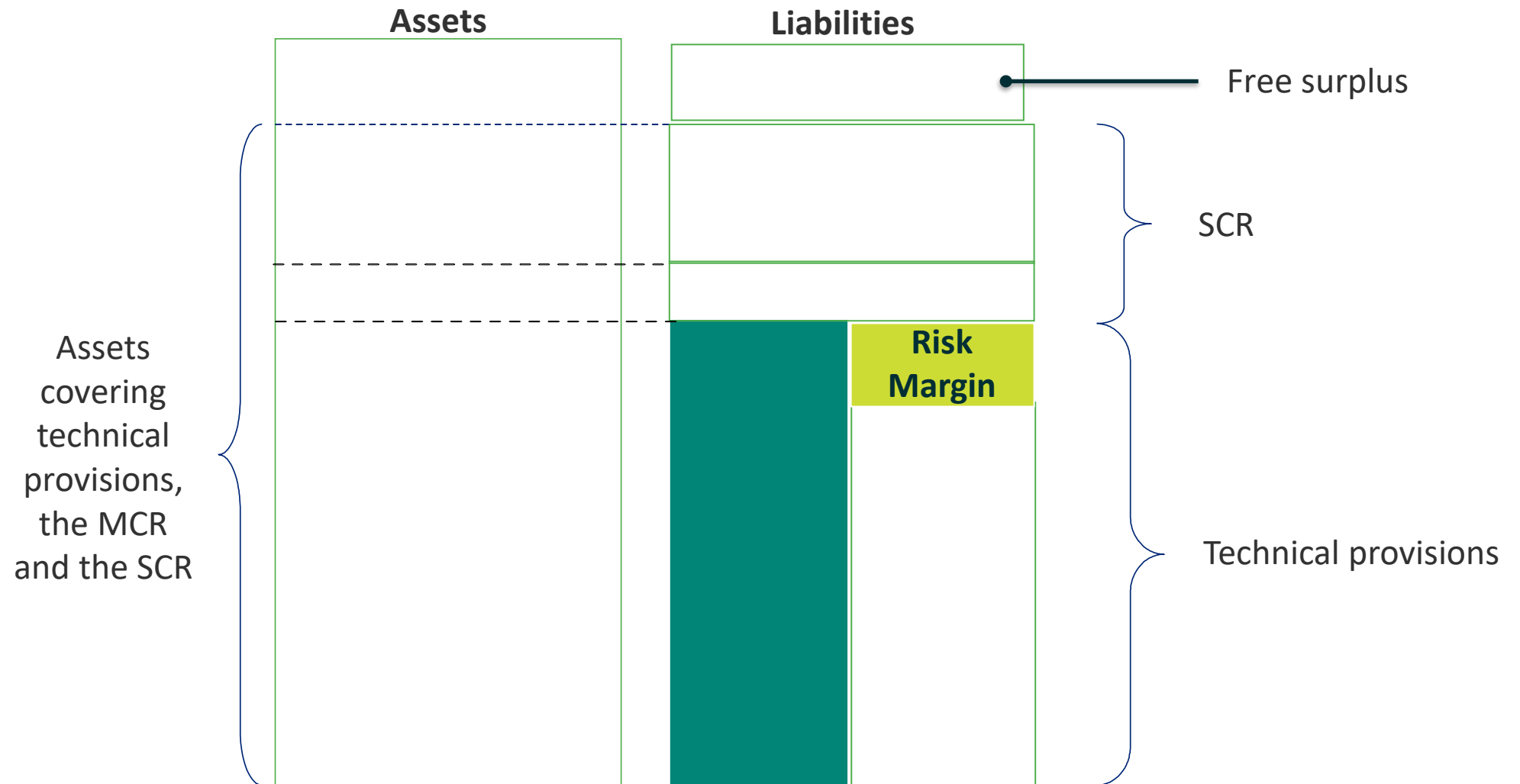
Valuation method should be **suitable** to achieve a market consistent valuation - but **not more sophisticated than is needed** in order to reach this objective

Which risks?

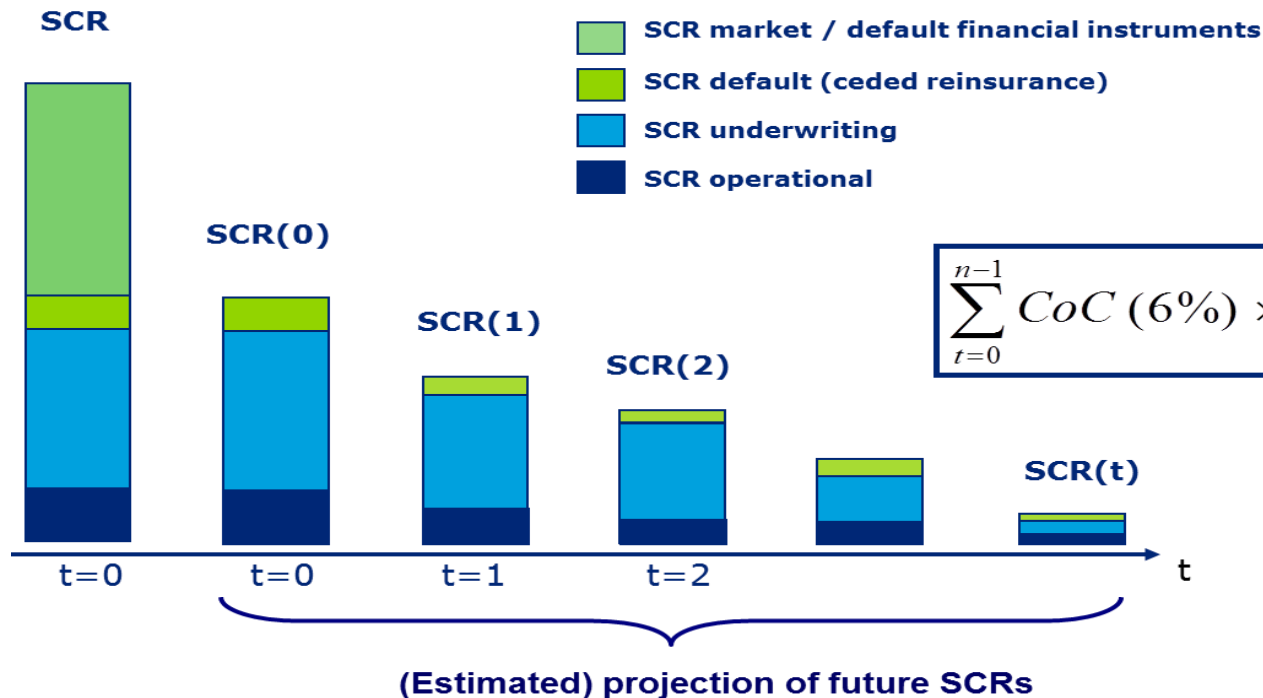
All risks which materially affect the **amount or timing** of cash flows required to settle the obligations (insured risks but also e.g. inflation)



TECHNICKÉ REZERVY - RIZIKOVÁ PŘIRÁŽKA



TECHNICKÉ REZERVY - RIZIKOVÁ PŘIRÁŽKA



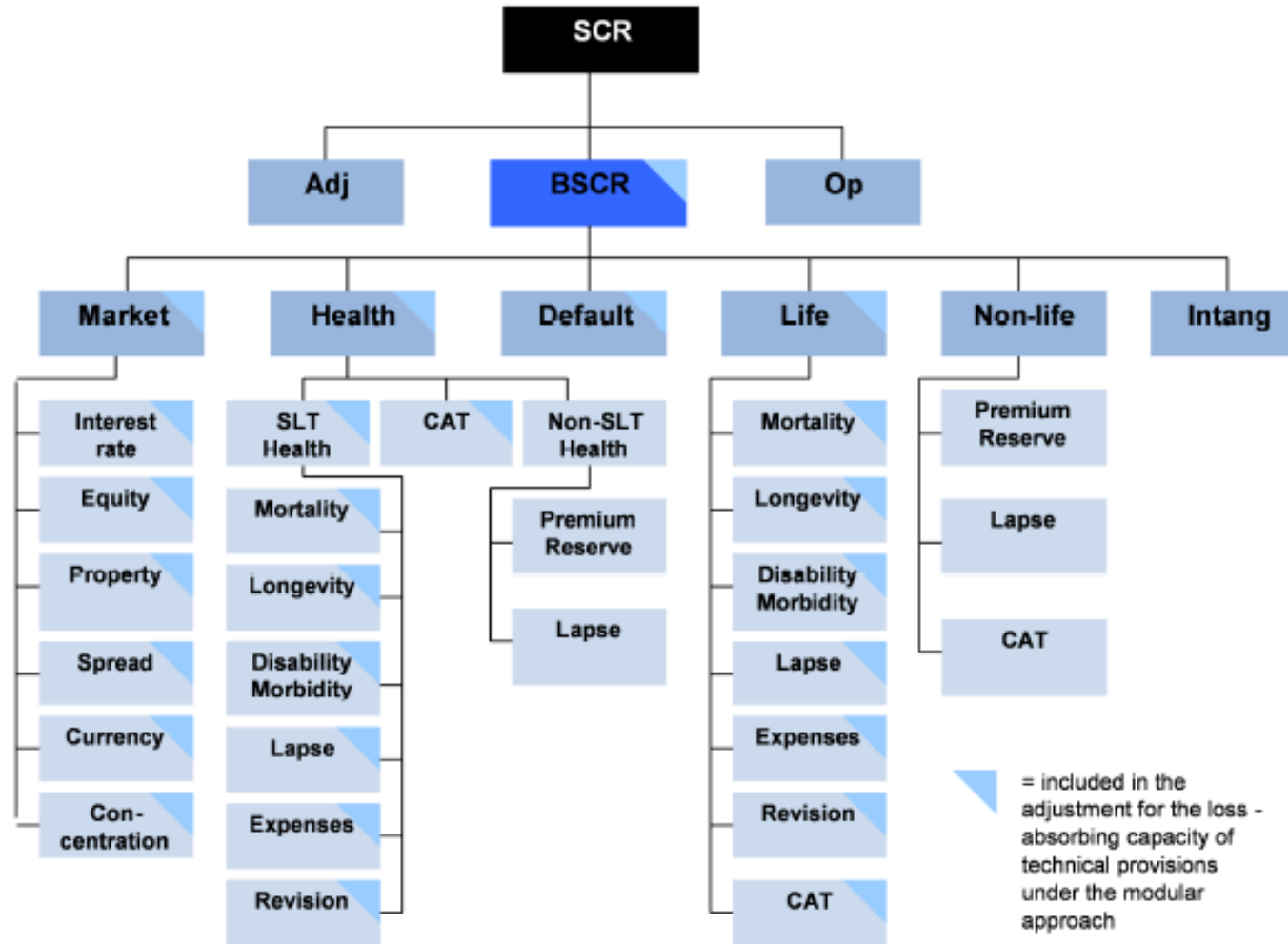
- Risk margin should ensure that the amount of technical reserves is equal to the amount, which should be given to another insurance company for taking over the liabilities from the insurance contracts

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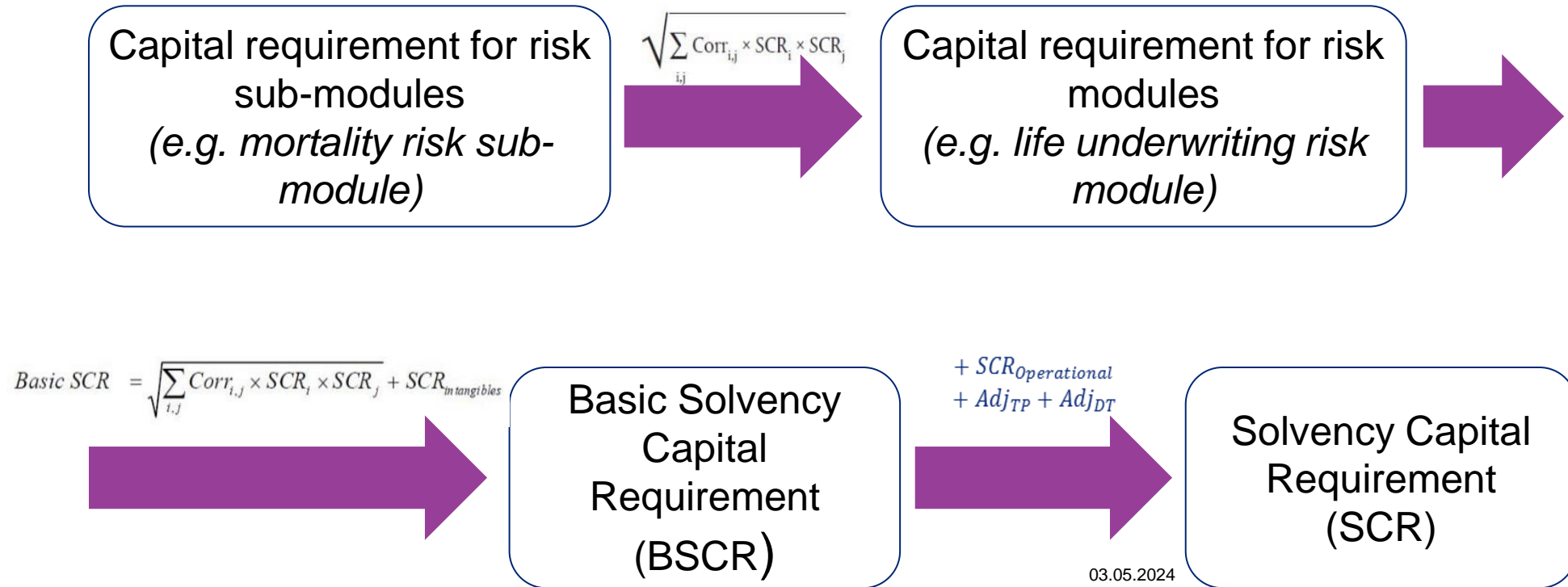


STANDARDNÍ VZOREC SCR - TYPOLOGIE RIZIK

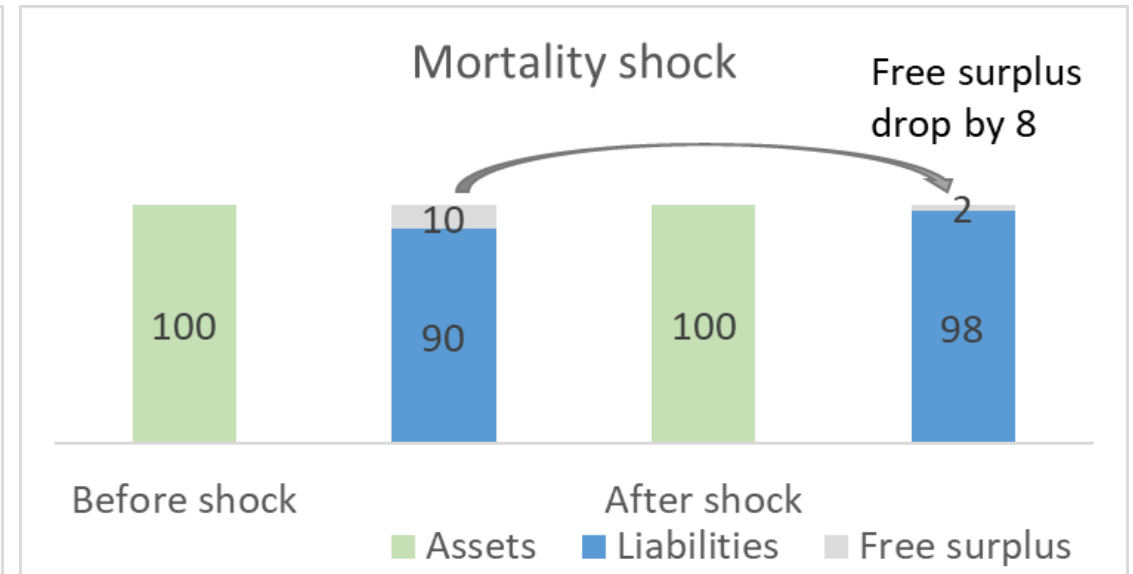
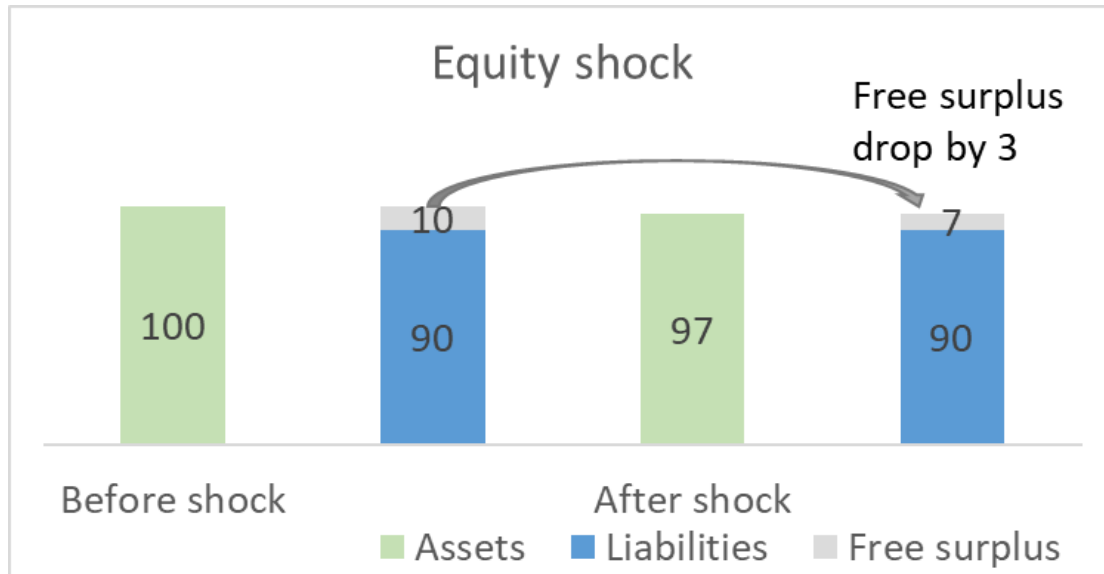


Source: EIOPA

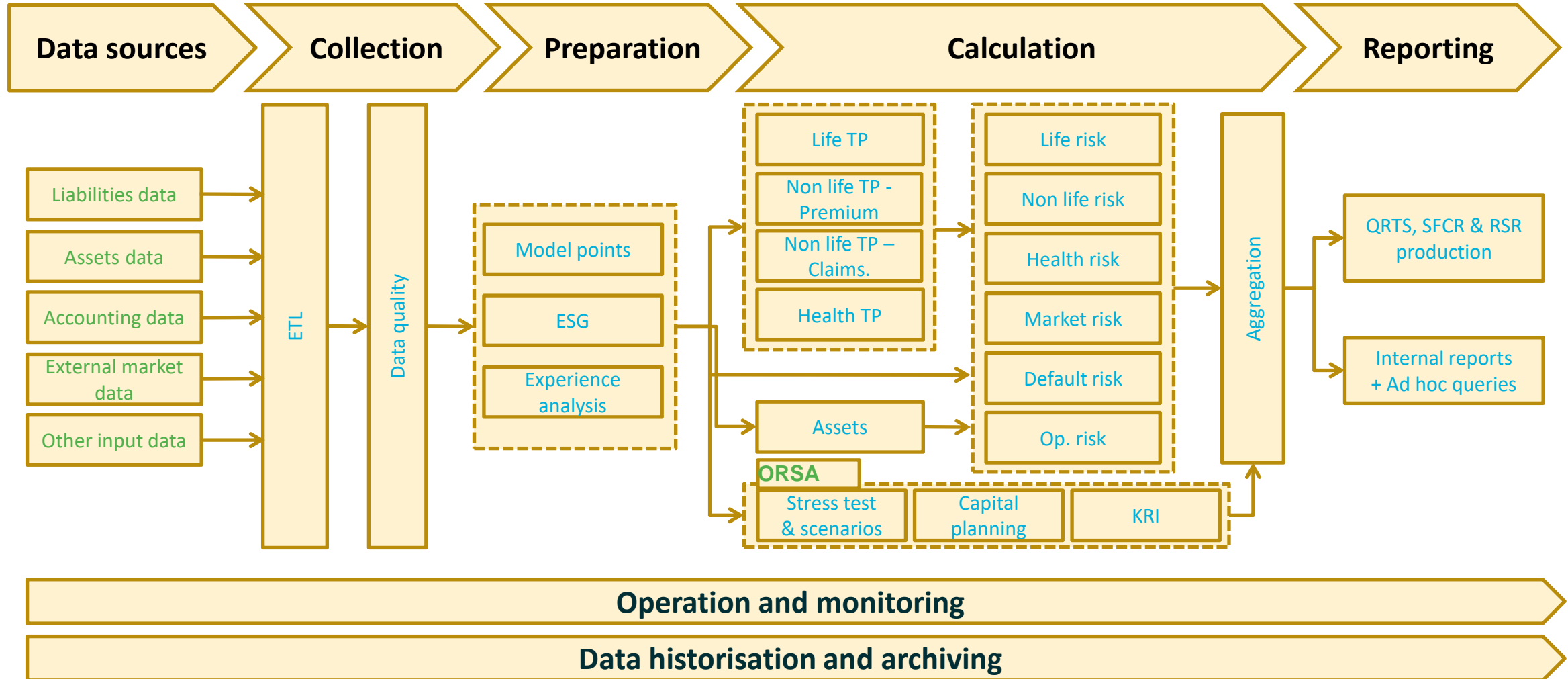
STANDARD FORMULA – CALCULATION APPROACH



SCR ŠOKY - PŘÍKLAD



SOLVENCY II PROCES



Děkuji za pozornost

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