

Agenda

- Regulatory background
- Capital requirements ECR and ICA
- What it means £
- What it means communication and analysis
- What's on the horizon
- Questions

Background ECR &ICA £££ Uwr role and Next Questions





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FSA Mantra

Risk Based Supervision

FSA Focus

- How much risk is a company running
- How much capital does it need





FSA Modus operandi

- Responsibility of company management to know
 - How much risk is a company running
 - How much capital does it need

FSA checks company's doing this appropriately





FSA Rules

Principle 4

A firm must maintain adequate financial resources

Also, Rule PRU 1.2.22 - Always

A firm must at all times maintain overall financial resources, including capital resources and liquidity resources, which are adequate, both as to amount and quality, to ensure that there is no significant risk that its liabilities cannot be met as they fall due.



Know how much capital it needs

Rule: PRU 1.2.26

A firm must carry out regular assessments of the adequacy of its financial resources using processes and systems which comply with PRU 1.2.27.



Identify its major sources of risk

Rule: PRU 1.2.31

The processes and systems required by PRU 1.2.26 must enable the firm to identify the major sources of risk to its ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including the major sources of risk in each of the following categories:

- (1) credit risk;
- (2) market risk;
- (3) liquidity risk;
- (4) operational risk; and
- (5) insurance risk.



Know how it intends to *deal* with the risks it faces

Rule: PRU 1.2.33

The processes and systems required by PRU 1.2.26R must enable the firm to carry out an assessment of how it intends to deal with each of the major sources of risk identified in accordance with PRU 1.2.31





Use Stress and Scenario testing to assess its capital needs

Rule: PRU 1.2.35

For each of the major sources of risk identified in accordance with PRU 1.2.31, the firm must carry out stress tests and scenario analyses that are appropriate to the nature of those major sources of risk, as part of which the firm must: (1) take reasonable steps to identify an appropriate range of realistic adverse circumstances and events in which the risk identified crystallises; and (2) estimate the financial resources the firm would need in each of the circumstances and events considered in order to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.



Document its assessment

Rule: PRU 1.2.37

A firm must make a written record of its assessment of the adequacy of its financial resources, including:

- (1) the major sources of risk identified in accordance with PRU 1.2.31;
- (2) how it intends to deal with those risks; and
- (3) details of the stress tests and scenario analyses carried out and the resulting financial resources estimated to be required in accordance with PRU 1.2.35.

And Keep it

Rule: PRU 1.2.37 A firm must retain the records of its assessment of the adequacy of its financial resources for at least three years.

Document its assessment

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And Keep it

Rule: PRU 1.2.37 A firm must retain the records of its assessment of the adequacy of its financial resources for at least three years.



Principle 11

Relations with regulators A firm must deal with its regulators in an open and cooperative way, and must disclose to the FSA appropriatetely anything relating to the firm of which the FSA would reasonably expect notice.





FSA Rules

Companies must:

Assess the risks they face

Work out how much capital they need

Hold at least as that much capital

Leave an audit trail the FSA can check



Last and least....EU Rules

Companies must:

have EU solvency margin









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FSA Tools



- **ECRs**
- [EU minimum]

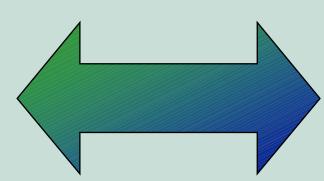
ICAs that really count





ECR

Make it fit



Keep it simple

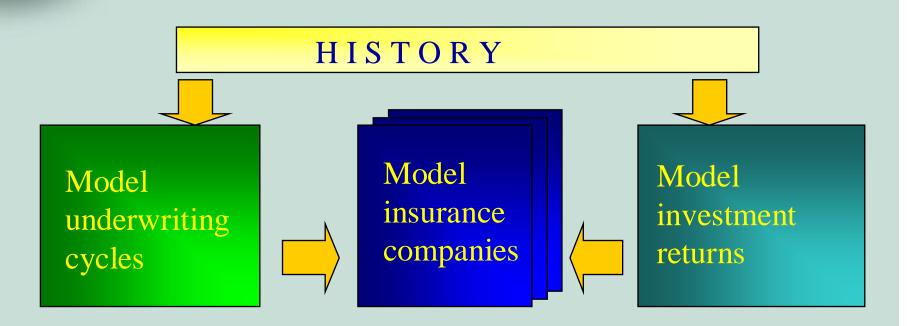
Lots of components
Assets included

Simple structure to formula, 3 blocks added together, each block weighted sum of components

Diversification "hidden" in calibration algorithm



Putting the ECR together



SIMULATED FUTURE



Putting the ECR together

SIMULATED FUTURE

Capital needed

ECR FACTORS

Model insurance companies





ECR

- Fit based on £££'s
- Will fit large well diversified companies best
- Smaller companies may well need much more capital
- Specialist companies may well need more / less capital





Regulatory tools



ECR

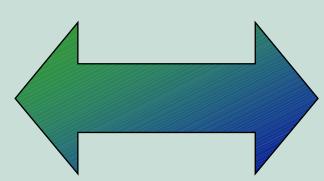
- Formulaic assessment based on balance sheet items and premiums written
- Quick and Dirty but much better than EU Required minimum margin





ECR

Make it fit



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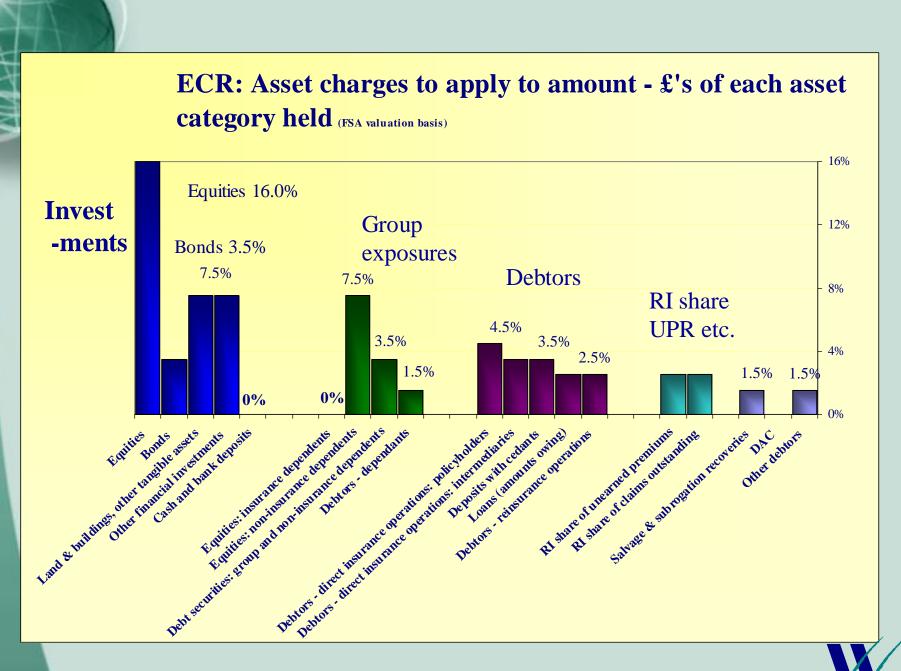


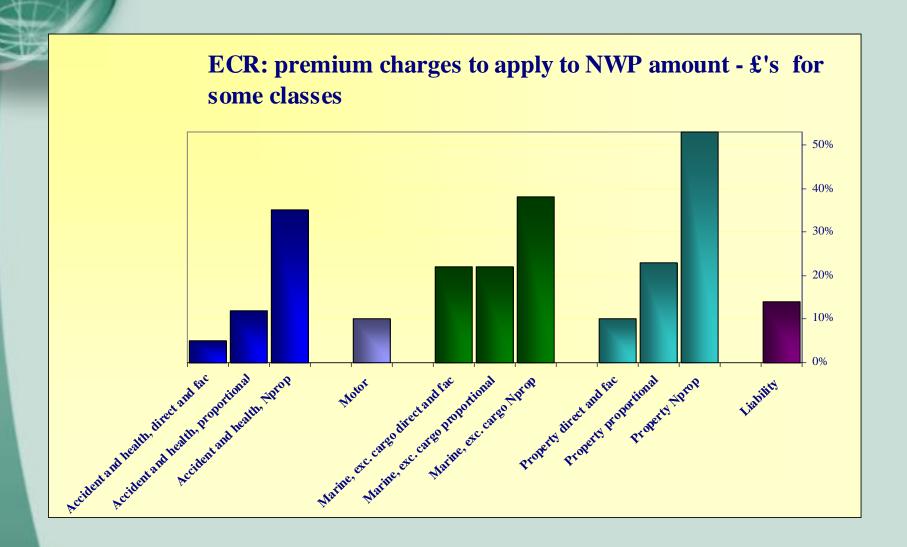
ECR

Assets Charge Premium Charge Technical Reserves Charge

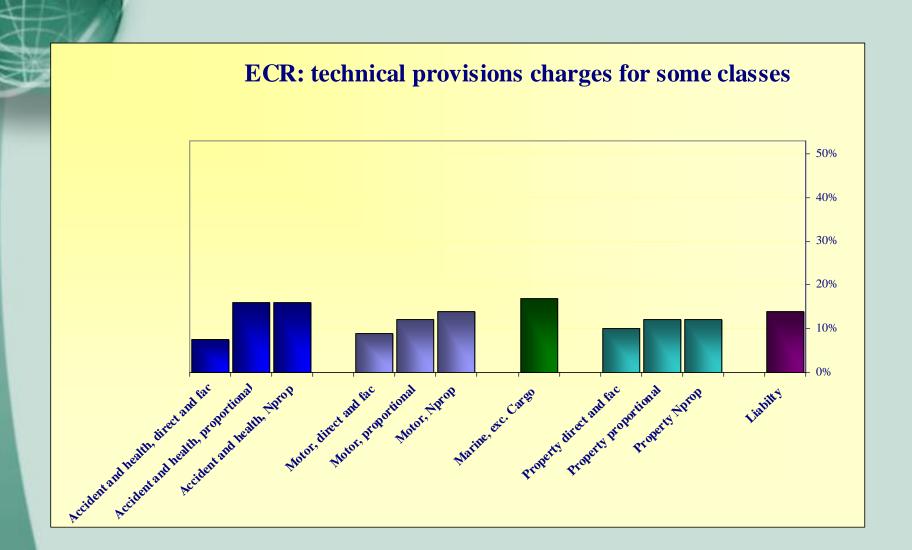












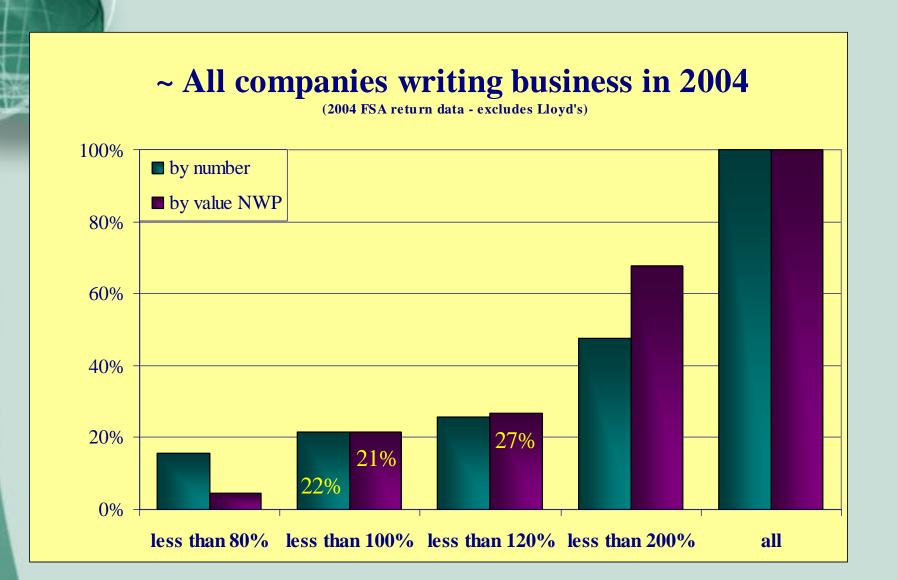


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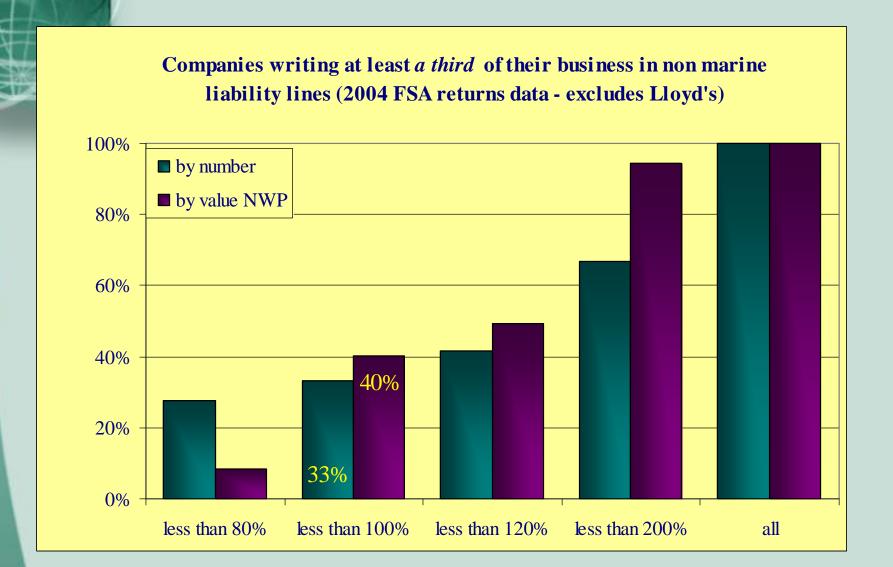
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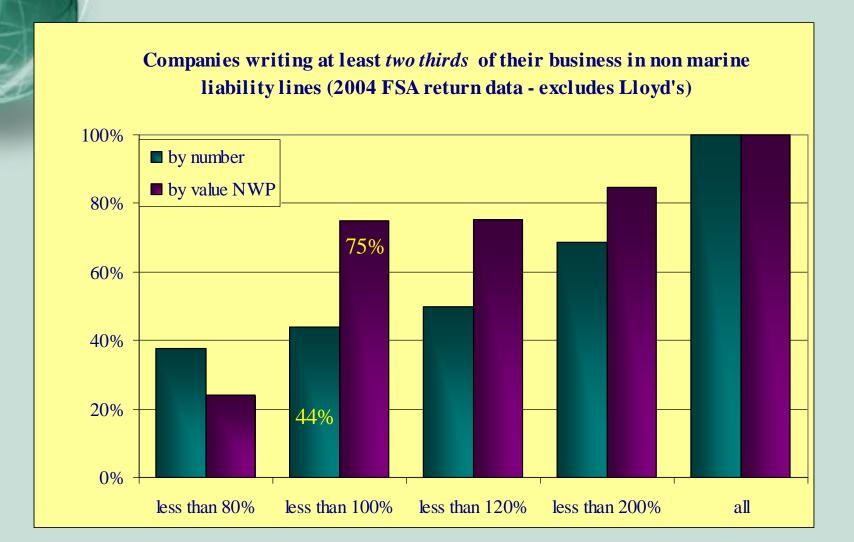




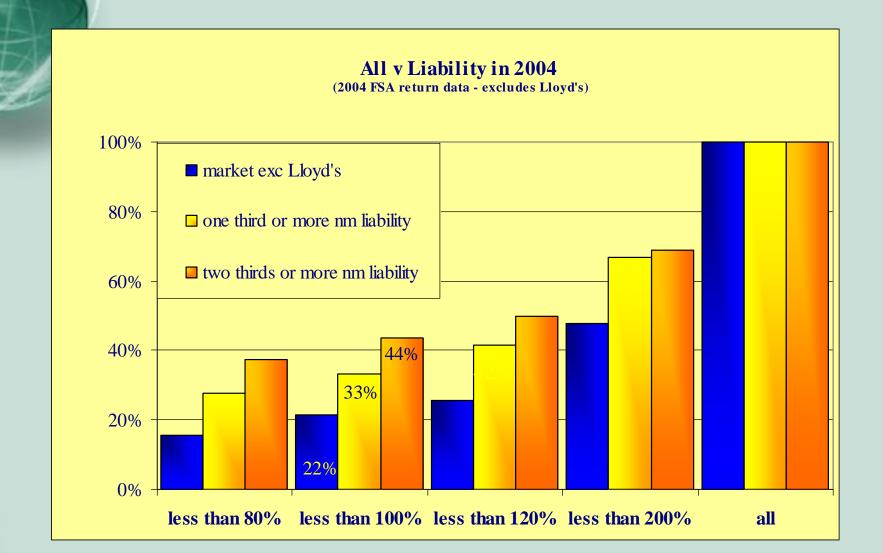
















Why?

- Size of reserves
- Longer tail means many more years payments in reserves
- So charge applied to a much bigger number...





FSA Tools



- **ECRs**
- [EU minimum]

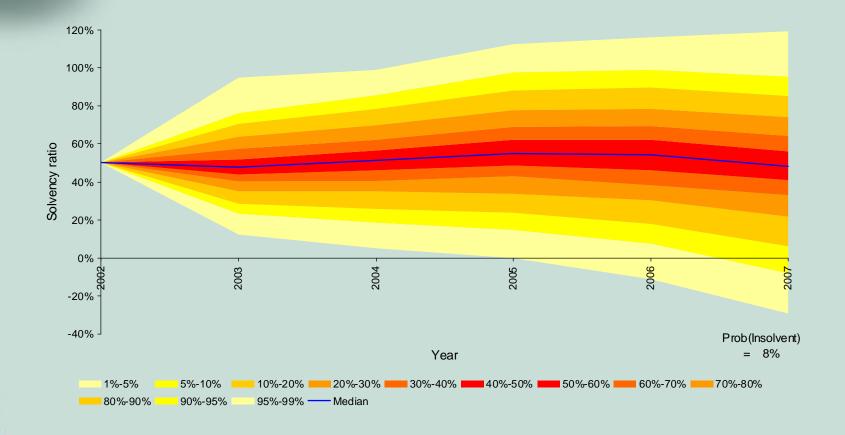






















Regulatory tools







FSA review, nudge company towards acceptable assessment

Acceptable assessment ICG = ICA





Big Stick



FSA's assessment
ICG > ICA





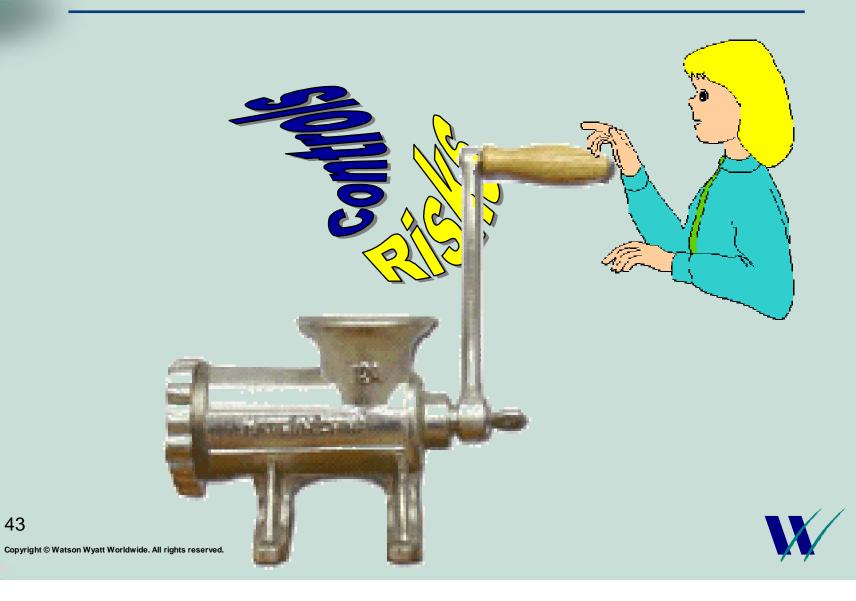
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Backsus ECR &ICA 600 Uwr role and Na Questions





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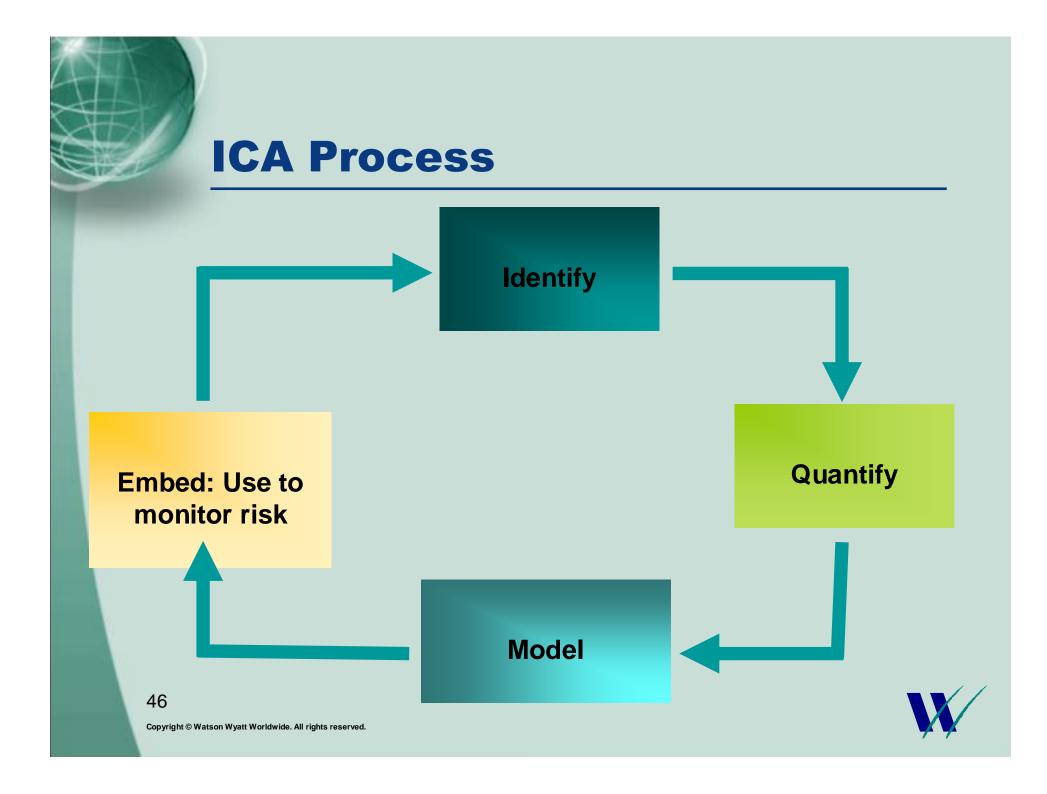
- (S)he is modelling the underwriters' prospective risk.....
- Make sure changes to portfolio are reflected in model
- Make sure significant risk reduction features are modelled



Communicate with the boffin!

- Changes in portfolio
- Swing rated business
- Fac RI
- Commutation clauses
- Etc....







Specialist

ICAs
Examined in
detail

ICAs benchmarked against ECRs

Normal

Small

Large



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European Solvency II

- Assess "overall solvency"
- Based on Basle 2-type three-pillar structure
- Risk-oriented approach
- Increase harmonisation of supervisory methods
- Efficient supervision of insurance groups
- Consistency between financial sectors
- Develop parallel to international developments



Current position - Solvency II

Implementation – 2010 – final date???



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