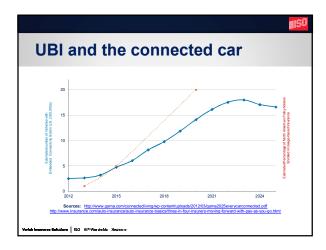


CAS Antitrust Notice

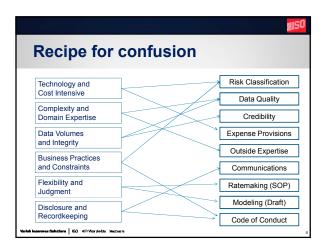
- The Casualty Actuarial Society is committed to adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the antitrust laws. Seminars conducted under the auspices of the CAS are designed solely to provide a forum for the expression of various points of view on topics described in the programs or agendas for such meetings.
- Under no circumstances shall CAS seminars be used as a means for competing companies or firms to reach any understanding expressed or implied that restricts competition or in any way impairs the ability of members to exercise independent business judgment regarding matters affecting competition.
- It is the responsibility of all seminar participants to be aware of antitrust regulations, to prevent any written or verbal discussions that appear to violate these laws, and to adhere in every respect to the CAS antitrust compliance policy.

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Background

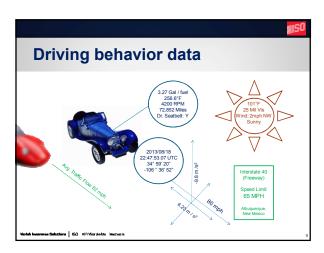


Potential applications in pricing • Mileage authentication • Behavioral scoring • Forgiveness • Location-based discounts



"End-to-end" case study Technology platform Model build or buy Initial pricing Rating plan Implementation Disclosures Monitor operating results





Data selection				
appropriateness for intended purpose;				
2. reasonableness and comprehensiveness;				
3 known, material limitations;				
4. the cost and feasibility of obtaining alternative data;				
 the benefit balanced against its availability and the time and cost to collect and compile; 				
6. sampling methods				
Source: ASOP 23 (Data Quality), Section 3.2.b				
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Discussion

Dongle Smartphone

Dedicated technology Repurposed

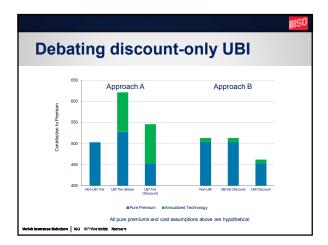
One size fits most Support multiple OS

Powered by vehicle
Send data Send/receive

Installation and logistics Simple download



Types of expenses	
2.3 General administrative 2.5 Other acquisition	
2.7 Premium-related3.3 "Start-up costs" (may be amortized)	
Source: ASOP 29 (Expense Provisions in P&C Insurance Ratemaking), Sections 2 and 3 Variab terminal Balatina NO All New Job Sections 2	13



	Cum)		
"Actuarially sound"			
I. Estimate of the expected value of future costs			
II. Provides for all costs associated with the transfer of risk			
III. Provides for the costs associated with an individual risk transfer			
Source: Ratemaking Statement of Principles, Section IV.E. **********************************	15		

"Actuarially sound" (cont'd) Such rates comply with four criteria commonly used by actuaries: 1. Reasonable 2. Not excessive 3. Not inadequate 4. Not unfairly discriminatory

Discussion Hypothetical scenarios: Spread device costs over all policyholders Enrollment discount (before telematics observation) Eligibility limited to specific market segment Source: Ratemaking Statement of Principles. Section IVE



• Fleet • Judgmental • Behavior only • "Insurance TSP" • Full pricing

External models

For specialized knowledge outside actuary's own area of expertise:

Determine appropriate reliance on experts

Obtain basic understanding of model

Evaluate whether appropriate for intended application

Determine appropriate validation has occurred

Determine appropriate use

Model development

Fitness for intended purpose:

Capability

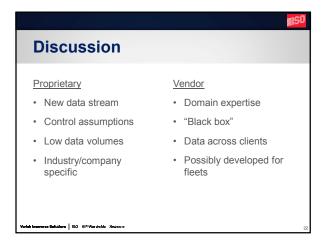
Granularity of inputs

Causal relationships recognized

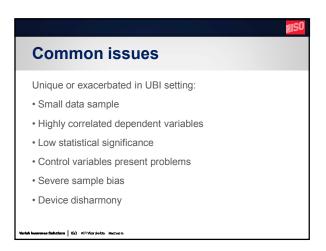
Ability to perform stochastic/stress testing

Ability to identify volatility around predictions

Source: ASOP on Modeling (Exposure Draft), Section 3.2.1







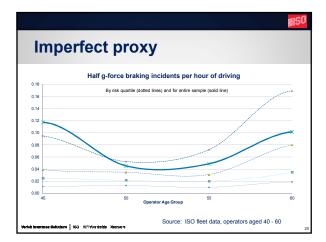
Actuarial judgment One way to estimate a price is to rely exclusively on wisdom, insight, and good judgment ... This usually is not the best method... Informed actuarial judgments can be used effectively in ratemaking... and should be documented and available for disclosure. If the actuary judges that the use of the data... may cause the results to be highly uncertain or contain a material bias, the actuary may choose to complete the assignment, but should disclose ... Sources: SoP Regarding P&C Insurance Ratemaking, Section III: SoP Regarding Risk Classification, Section III.3: ASOP No. 23 (Data Quality)

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Discussion Hypothetical scenarios: Use "near accidents" as proxy for claims Assume driving independent of traditional variables Accept low p-value estimates PCA to reduce number of input variables Scale accelerometer readings by device



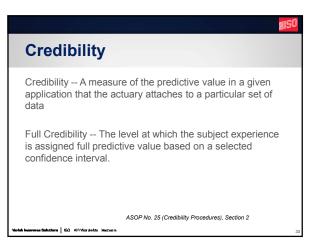
Risk classification system Reflect expected cost differences Distinguish among risks on basis of cost-related factors Apply objectively Practical and cost-effective Acceptable to the public

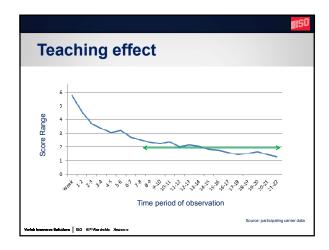


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Risk characteristics				
Relationship [with] expected outcomes ("fairness")				
Causality (not strictly required)				
3. Objectivity				
4. Practicality				
5. Applicable Law				
6. Industry Practices				
7. Business Practices				
Source: ASOP 12 (Risk Classification), Section 3.2				
Martini Insurrement Bathablarm ISO AIR Wice sholds - Mechanics	30			

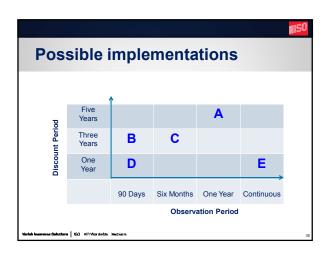
Discussion Hypothetical risk characteristics considered: • Maximum speed over six month period • Standard deviation of speed • Trips on Sundays between 8AM and 12PM • Miles in areas with lower accident rate than garage • Braking in icy conditions

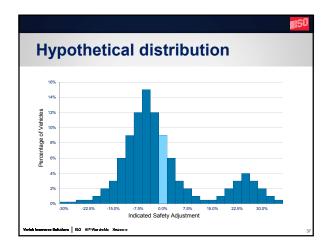
















Stakeholder examples Clients Employers Regulators Policyholders Plan participants Investors General public

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Features of UBI consent To policyholders: Pricing methodology (overview) Data collected Use cases Sharing Retention

Actuarial disclosures				
Uncertainty or risk				
2. Conflict of interest				
3. Reliance on other sources for data or other information				
4. Responsibility for assumptions and methods				
5. Information date				
6. Subsequent events				
Source: ASOP 41 (Actuarial Communications), Section 3.4				
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Report recipients

- Intended User any person who the actuary identifies as able to rely on the actuarial findings.
- Other User any recipient of an actuarial communication who is not an intended user.

The actuary should recognize the risks of misquotation, misinterpretation, or other misuse of such a document and should take reasonable steps to ensure that the actuarial document is clear and presented fairly.

Source: ASOP 41 (Actuarial Communications), Section 2 and 3.5.1

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Discussion

Hypothetical scenarios:

- · Regulator requests model formula
- · Policyholder requests rationale for discount
- Regulator requests variable be removed from model
- · Actuary participates in marketing strategy
- · Actuary presents modeling approach at conference

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Questions and comments Contact jweiss@iso.com or 201.469.2216. www.verisk.com/telematics No peri of its presentation may be cooled or indicational smooth in processing and in the control of the cont

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