FSA.	
Own Risk and Solvency Assessment	
THE ORSA	
Kathryn Morgan	
	1
What is an ORSA FSA.	
The European definition	
European ORSA FSA.	
Overall solvency needs currently and over the term of its business planning period Compliance with regulatory capital requirements	
Compliance with reserving requirements Assessment of the deviation of the regulatory capital assumptions from the risk profile	
Includes qualitative and quantitative risks Link between the own assessment of solvency needs and regulatory capital assessed using an internal model	
The ORSA must be used in decision making The ORSA process must be done when the risk profile changes significantly The ORSA must be assessed to the changes significantly.	
Results of the process must be reported to the supervisor The overall solvency need is NOT a capital requirement	

European ORSA



- ORSA report
- · Actuarial involvement
- · Inclusion in the use test
- · Prudent person investment principle
- · A group ORSA has to be performed, including all entities and risks in the group.
- As well as a group ORSA, an insurer must have an ORSA for each regulated entity in the group.
- Frequency of running through the ORSA process
- . Ownership of the ORSA
- Fit for purpose
- Reporting

How insurers are struggling with this

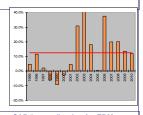


- · Where are the rules?
- · What will pass?
- · Is it a process? Is it a report?
- · What does "own" mean?
- · How detailed does it have to be?
- · What is a risk appetite?
- · Who owns the ORSA?
- Many more.....

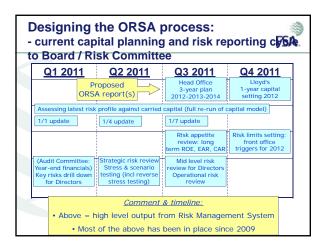
Introduction: Kiln's risk profile



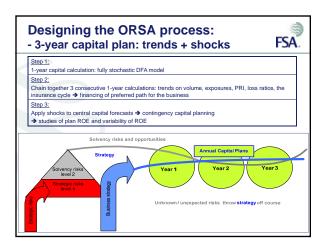
- 5 syndicates: £1.2 bn of capital under management
- Short tail speciality commercial GI business:
 - no retail customers, no long-tail casualty business
 - 80% outside the UK
- · Risk tolerance very much at the high end of the spectrum:
 - expect high volatility
 - (20% chance break-even or worse) - target a high return
 - (target: 8% after tax excess risk-free)
 - (actual average 1995-2010: 12%)



• owned by Tokio Marine Group, who have S&P "strong" rating for ERM • part of Lloyd's, but not refer to that today: "as if" stand alone



Designing the ORSA process: - 3 views of capital (actually 6 flavours!) FSA.							
3 views 6 flavours – existing basis, pre SII		New basis - post SII					
Regulatory		(1) ICA: 99.5% VaR DFB	SCR: 99.5% VaR DFB				
		Risks to ultimate	1-year emergence				
		GAAP reserves	Tech provs: disc, RM				
Rating agency		(2) ECA: 99.5% VaR DFB * 1.35	No				
		(3) 99.9% VaR DFB	change				
Economic		(4) Buffer: ECA + 80% TVaR DFM	No				
		(5) HO carry: 99.93% VaR DFB	change				
	(6) HO allocation: 99% TVaR DFM						
	Comment & timeline:						
	All of these results calculated by the same underlying model						
	• (1)/(2) in place since 2005, (3) in place since 2007						
	(5)/(6) in place since 2008/2009 (take over by TM) (4) in place since 2010: capital providers expect rights issue every 5 years – consistent with risk appetite						



	Designing the ORSA process: - mapping from ORSA to Use Test (1/2) FSA.							
Kiln's proposed structure for Use Test implementation								
	Level 1:	Formal meetings: Boards & committees minuted meetings papers in advance	Formal reports: ORSA / 1-year FAL Evaluate overall RI programme Confirm risk appetite					
	Level 2:	Research projects: • 3-6 weeks duration • strategic studies • written reports	Outputs / studies: • methods of allocation • target loss ratios, ROE studies • gradation factors for KRIs					
	Level 3:	Individual ad hoc requests: • tactical evaluations • replies by email	Outputs / studies: • individual RI layers quoted • new lines of business					
	ORSA = "just" part of Level 1 Use Test evidence: likely the biggest part • Already 3-year plans with Head Office, ORSA = expansion / "re-badgin							

Implementing the ORSA process: FS						
2011 = year of shadow committees gradually becoming "live"						
2011	2011		2012			
SHADOW						
Dress rehearsal	Dress rehearsal Preview		Live shows			
Live committee	Live committee		"Me and my shadow"			
	Board (IMAP, ORSA)		SII Steering Group			
ARC (Systems of governance)	ARC (Systems of governance)		SII Steering Group			
Internal Model Governance Co	Internal Model Governance Committee		agement Team (minuted)			
Validation report	Validation report		Risk Management Team (minuted)			
• IM – Calculation Kernel	• IM – Calculation Kernel		Capital Modelling Team (minuted)			
• IM – 6 tests	• IM – 6 tests		Risk Management Team (minuted)			
Technical Provisions governar	Technical Provisions governance		ng Group			
• SII Steering Group = CEO, CFO, DUO, COO i.e. all of the executive directors except CRO (being reviewed!)						