Peer Review

Presentation to 2013 Casualty Loss Reserve Seminar

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Commitment Beyond Numbers





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Background on Joe Herbers

- Former COPLFR Member for 14 years, Past Chair
 - Faculty for AAA Seminar on Effective P/C Loss Reserve Opinions
 - Practice Note, Law Manual and Model Audit Rule Subcommittees
- Former member of CPC & FRC of AAA
- Write over 100 reserve analysis reports every year
- Reports are reviewed by internal peer reviewer, auditors, regulators, reinsurers, brokers, etc.
- Involved in audit support work reviewing other actuaries' reports



Perspectives on Actuarial Work Products

- Regulators Rate Filings, Financial Exams, Captive Applications, ORSA Models
- Auditors SAOs, Self-Insured Reserves, ORSA Models, Risk Transfer
- Reinsurers Pricing Models, Captive Funding, Risk Transfer
- Competitors SAOs, Rate Filings, Valuations
- Fronting/Excess Carriers Reserves/Collateral, Program Business "Books"
- Internal Audit/Board of Directors Independence



Two Extremes

Non-Technical Non-Actuarial Review

Non-Actuarial Review

Complex

Independent Actuarial Analysis



Non-Actuary "Read-Through" - Weaknesses

- Typically not trained actuaries
- Often only cursory reviews
- May have preconceived notions
- Independence from auditor, regulator, or original "principal", etc.
- Potential inability to deal with complex, intricate or subtle actuarial issues/flaws

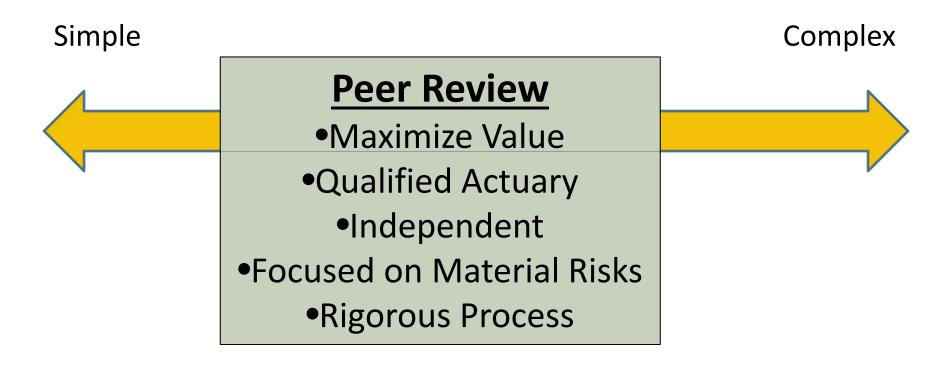


Second Independent Actuarial Analysis - Weaknesses

- Time Constraints?
- Expense (especially on smaller programs)
- Incremental Value Worth Cost?
- Hard to fully incorporate unique issues/operational changes as thoroughly as original work product within constraints
- Much of the time, the actuarial work product is fine and the second analysis is largely unnecessary



Two Extremes





Guidance – ASOP 41, Section 3.3.3

"(A)n actuarial report should identify the data, assumptions, and methods used by the actuary with sufficient clarity that another actuary qualified in the same practice area could make an objective appraisal of the reasonableness of the actuary's work as presented in the actuary's report."

Note: Section 3.1 "The requirements of this standard should be applied to the <u>cumulative</u> communications with respect to each specific engagement ..."



Code of Conduct – Precept 4

 PRECEPT 4. An Actuary who issues an Actuarial Communication shall take appropriate steps to ensure that the Actuarial Communication is clear and appropriate to the circumstances and its intended audience and satisfies applicable standards of practice.



Resources - 2005 AAA Discussion Paper

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ACTUARIES

Council on Professionalism

PEER REVIEW

Concepts on Professionalism

Discussion Paper

Prepared by

Committee on Professional Responsibility



1999 AAA Council on Professionalism Paper



Council on Professionalism

PEER REVIEW

Concepts on Improving Professionalism

Discussion Paper

Prepared by

Committee on Professional Responsibility



Guidance – ASOP 41, Section 3.3.3

"(A)n actuarial report should identify the <u>data</u>, <u>assumptions</u>, <u>and</u> <u>methods</u> used by the actuary with <u>sufficient clarity</u> that another actuary qualified in the same practice area could make an <u>objective appraisal of the reasonableness</u> of the actuary's work as presented in the actuary's report."

Note: Section 3.1 "The requirements of this standard should be applied to the <u>cumulative</u> communications with respect to each specific engagement ..."

Form, Content, Professionalism



ASOP 41 - Actuarial Communications - Supplemental Peer Review Checklist

Company:		
		ASOP 41
Yes No n/a		Reference
Requireme	nts for Actuarial Communications:	
Form & 0	Content are Appropriate for Intended Use	3.1.1
Clarity o	f Report for Intended Users	3.1.2
Disclose	eport: I Findings Clearly Stated Methods, Procedures, Assumptions and Data Sources nother Qualified Actuary Objectively Appraise for Reasor	3.2 3.2 nablenes: 3.2
Do circur	cumstances: mstances exist that constrain including content? we circumstances been identified and supported	3.3 3.3
Explanat	ion of Material Differences from Prior Report	3.5



ASOP 41 - Actuarial Communications - Supplemental Peer Review Checklist

Company: ASOP 41 No n/a Reference Yes Communications & Disclosures: Identification of Responsible Actuary 4.1.1 Identification of Actuarial Documents (Date/Subject in Cover Letter) 4.1.2 Identification of Intended Users (Distribution & Use section) 4.1.3a Scope/Purpose of Engagement 4.1.3b Acknowledgement of Qualification 4.1.3c Cautions Regarding Risk or Uncertainty 3.4.1 & 4.1.3d Limitations on Use/Applicability of Actuarial Findings 4.1.3e Conflict of Interest 3.4.2 & 4.1.3f Reliance on Other Sources for Data/Information 3.4.3 & 4.1.3g Data/Information Date Identified 3.4.5 & 4.1.3h 3.4.6 & 4.1.3i Subsequent Events Identified Disclose Assumptions/Methods Prescribed by Law 4.2 Disclose Responsibility for Assumptions/Methods 3.4.4 & 4.3 **Deviation from Standard** 4.4 NOTE: ANY DEVIATION FROM STANDARD MUST BE DISCLOSED



Components of Peer Review - Form

- Is the client identified?
- Is the actuary responsible for the report identified?
- Is the project scope clearly defined?
- Is the work product clear?
- Are the text and tables well organized?
- Is the report complete?



Peer Review – Form Problems

- Not current with recent standards/practice note
- Incomplete reports/Exhibits only
- Benchmarks, methods or assumptions not documented
- Exhibits not footnoted, can't follow data
- Hundreds of pages of (often useless) exhibits
- ASOPs 41 and 43 really help
- Problems with Form are often about protecting the actuary <u>and</u> the "principal"
- Form problems are often precursors to content ones



Components of Peer Review - Contents

- Are assumptions/methods specified?
- Are the assumptions and methods reasonable for the assignment?
- Are the data sources appropriate?
- Are the calculations correct?
- Are the findings reasonable and adequately supported by the analysis?
- Are any reliances and limitations appropriate and clearly delineated?
- Is the potential variability of results adequately discussed?



Peer Review – Content Problems

- Inappropriate Benchmarks (e.g. loss costs, LDFs)
- Inappropriate Methods/Assumptions (e.g. Lognormal CVs)
- Incorrect Interpretation of Coverage (e.g. PCFs)
- Unrealistic Results (e.g. Collateral Reserves > SIR, 75%<Central)
- Lack of Adequate Support (Filings, Captive Applications)
- Improper Recognition of Operational Changes
- Insufficient Data/Credibility
- Data Reconciliation Problems
- Unique Risks Extended Warranty, Credit
- Unique Reserving Issues
 - Death, Disability & Retirement Extended Reporting
 - Premium Deficiency Reserves
 - Long Duration Contracts



ASOP 43 - Unpaid Claim Estimates - Supplemental Peer Review Checklist

Company:	Reference
Yes No n/a	ASOP 43 <u>Section</u>
Principal is identified Intended purpose or use is identified Are multiple purposes or uses intended? - If yes, were potential conflicts and adjustments considered?	2.9 3.1, 4.1 3.1 3.1
Acknowledge any data, staff or time constraints	3.2, 4.1
Type of measure is disclosed and described Actuarial Central Estimate Range If a range, disclose basis Type of measure is disclosed and described Interest Rate	3.3 a , 4.1 c 4.2 a
Other Risk Margin	
Gross Net of specified recoverables - If yes, is collectibility risk considered?	3.3 b 3.3 c
	3.3 c 3.3 d



ASOP 43 - Unpaid Claim Estimates - Supplemental Peer Review Checklist

Company:	<u>Reference</u>
Yes No n/a	ASOP 43 <u>Section</u>
Claims to be covered by unpaid claim estimate are adequately described	3.3 e
Risks posing a material effect disclosed	3.4
Methods or models are appropriate and clearly documented	3.6.1
If only one method is used for a material component, disclosure and discussion of rationale for such is included	_ 3.6.1
Assumptions are appropriate, unbiased and documented	3.6.2
If estimates were calculated using principal's (client) assumptions, disclosure is made	<u>.</u> 3.6.2
Sensitivity to alternate assumptions considered and disclosed if material	_3.6.2, 4.1 f
Relevant known external factors are appropriately considered	3.6.6
Significant changes in conditions considered Reliance on management representations? Were representations reasonable?	_ 3.6.7



ASOP 43 - Unpaid Claim Estimates - Supplemental Peer Review Checklist

Company:	Reference
Yes No n/a	ASOP 43 <u>Section</u>
Elements of uncertainty considered	3.6.8
If uncertainty is measured, consideration given to independence or correlation between components of reserve estimates. Relevant dates are clearly disclosed Accounting date Valuation date Review date	3.6.8 4.1 d
Specific significant risks and uncertainties, if any, disclosed	4.1 e
If an updated analysis, changes in methods and assumptions having a material impact are disclosed.	4.2 b
Deviation from ASOP 43 disclosed NOTE: ANY DEVIATION FROM STANDARD MUST BE DISCLOSED	4.4



Components of Peer Review - Professionalism

- Standards of Practice
- Statements of Principals
- Statements of Actuarial Opinion on Property and Casualty Loss Reserves
- Governing Laws and Regulations
- Applicable Accounting Standards



Peer Review – Professionalism Issues

- Inconsistent with state law (e.g. IL SRP, credit)
- Inconsistent with accounting standards (e.g. PDR, GASB 10 and 30)
- Inconsistent with Practice Note (e.g. DD&R, long duration contracts, reinsurance collectibility)
- Inconsistent with state law (e.g. DC captives) or other domicile (e.g. Bermuda)
- Many professionalism issues lead to material content issues or disclosure issues for interested parties



Dealing With Problems

- Communicate (May lead to a revision of the original report or your understanding)
- Limited Analysis Is the issue material?
- Document
- Take the "High Road"
 - ASOP 21. Responding to or Assisting Auditors or Examiners in Connection with Financial Statements for All Practice Areas
 - PRECEPT 10. An Actuary shall perform Actuarial Services with <u>courtesy and</u> <u>professional respect</u> and shall cooperate with others in the <u>Principal's</u> <u>interest</u>.
 - ANNOTATION 10-1. Differences of opinion among actuaries may arise, particularly in choices of assumptions and methods. Discussions of such differences between an Actuary and another actuary, or in observations made by an Actuary to a Principal on the work of another actuary, should be conducted objectively and with <u>courtesy and respect</u>.



Thank You for Your Attention

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