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Solvency II - Experience from introduction and transitional measures

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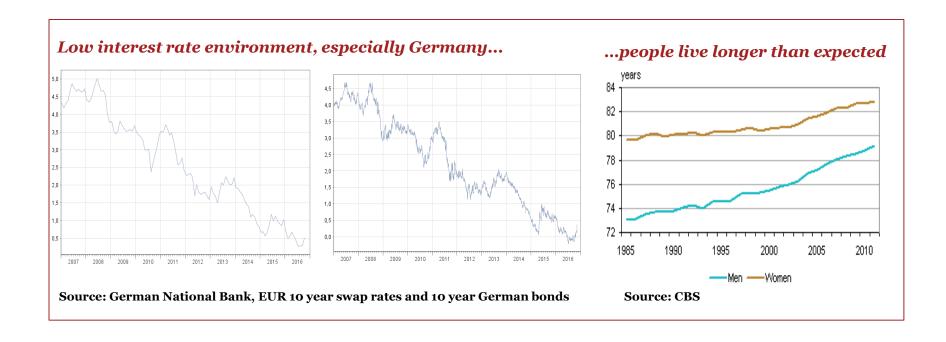


Agenda

- 1. State of the insurance markets in Europe
- 2. Current challenges of Solvency II
- 3. Adjustments to the risk-free interest rate term structure
- 4. Transitional measures
- 5. Summary

1. State of the insurance markets in Europe

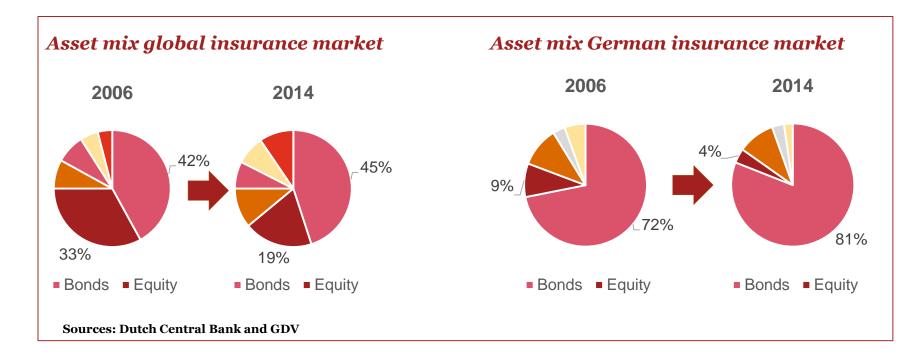
State of the insurance markets in Europe (1/2)





- Increasing reserves / decreasing solvability
- Increasing costs for options & guarantees
- Decreasing new business
- Need for innovative products with less to no guarantees

State of the insurance markets in Europe (2/2)





De-risking of asset portfolio since financial market crisis 2008/2009:



- Less equity
- More high-rated bonds

2. Current challenges of Solvency II

Current challenges of Solvency II (1/2)

Actuarial models for TP and SCR

- Choice of an actuarial model (Standard/Internal model)
 - Possible adjustment of already existing models (e.g. MCEV, ALM etc.)
- Standardized tools from German insurance associations for life and health insurers (BSM/INBV)

The figures should be auditable

Processes and internal control framework

Art. 46 S II Directive

- Fit Solvency II process into existing actuarial process environment
- Implement Solvency II control framework
- Documentation requirements

Actuarial modernization

Current challenges of Solvency II (2/2)

Validation of Technical Provisions

Art. 264 *Delegated Acts (EU)* 2015/35

- Data (data quality standards, external data etc.)
- Assumptions and parametrization (adequacy, traceability etc.)
- Model, methodology and process (documentation, limitations etc.)

Documentation and Validation Report

Current Discussions

- Possible adjustment of UFR in discussion (no change until 2018 expected)
- Interferences with IAIS regarding insurance capital standards (ICS)
- Regulation of digitalization (Big Data, Blockchain etc.)

Further Challenges

Facilitation for the transition to SII:

Transitional Measures

3. Adjustments to the risk-free interest rate term structure

Adjustments to the risk-free interest rate

Matching adjustment (MA)

Art. 77b and 77c S II Directive

- Approval by the supervisor for the adjustment
- Application on specific portfolio with no future premiums, that is organized and managed separately (entity-specific adjustment)
- Similar cash-flow characteristics of the assigned asset portfolio and defined insurance obligations over the lifetime of the obligations
- No reversion to an approach that does not include a MA
- Requirement to set up a liquidity plan (Art. 44 S II Directive)
- ➤ Application in UK: average MA 140 bps as of Q1 2016
- No use of MA in Germany, Netherlands, France, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Greece or Luxembourg (PwC Survey)

High requirements for MA application

Adjustments to the risk-free interest rate

Volatility adjustment (VA)

Art. 77d S II Directive

- Approval by the supervisor for the adjustment
- VA is not an entity-specific adjustment
- The VA is provided by EIOPA at least on quarterly basis
- Calculation for each relevant currency with potential country-related adjustment
- Requirement to set up a liquidity plan (Art. 44 S II Directive)
- ➤ VA is 33 bps for EUR and 59 bps for GBP as of Q3 2016

Wide VA application in addition to transitional measures

Goal of transitional measure (TM): Phase in the effect of the standard stress factor in the equity risk sub-module (SCR impact)

Equity transitional measure (Art. 304 S II Directive)

- No approval by the supervisor required
- Only for equities purchased before January 1st, 2016
- Calculation of the equity adjustment in line with Art. 304 and comparison with the full stress factor prescribed for the risk sub-module
- \blacktriangleright The transitional period is 7 years; linear or quicker movement to 100 %
- Due to the high effort required for the calculations, the equity TM is reasonable primarily for entities with high equity exposure

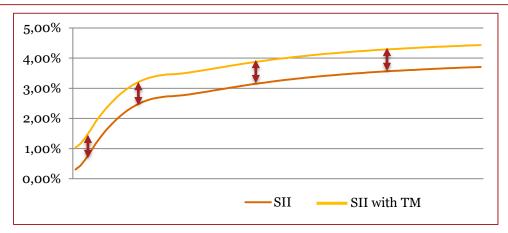
Wide application of equity TM

Goal of transitional measures (TM): Smooth transition from SI to SII valuation in the next 16 years

TM on the risk free interest rates (Art. 308c S II Directive, §351 VAG)

- Approval by the supervisor for the temporary adjustment
- Application on complete portfolio
- For ORSA purposes also calculations without TM
- Solvency ratio calculation and reporting also without TM

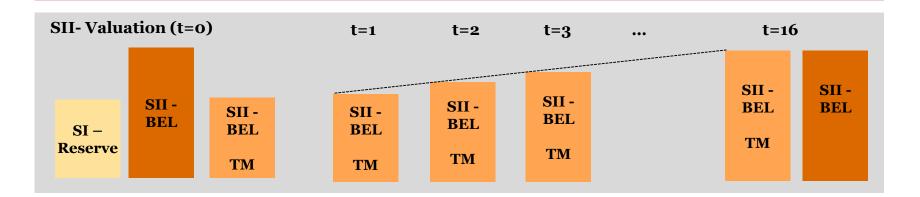




Goal of transitional measures (TM): Smooth transition from SI to SII valuation in the next 16 years

TM on technical provisions (Art. 308d S II Directive, §352 VAG)

- Approval by the supervisor for the temporary adjustment
- Application only on parts of insurance portfolio possible
- Recalculation of TM as result of a material change in risk profile or on request of the supervisor



Application of transitional measures in Germany

- ➤ German supervisor (BaFin) approved over 60 TMs
- 53 of 84 German life insurers apply TM
- Many insurers apply TM in addition to volatility adjustment
- Only 1 life insurer in Germany applies TM on the risk free interest rates
- Intense ongoing monitoring of application by BaFin
- BaFin vs. EIOPA on UFR adjustment

TMs are huge facilitation for life insurers

5. Summary

Summary

Changing insurance market environment

- Change of new business strategy in Germany
- Development of new insurance products
- Increasing number run-off solutions
- Adjustment of asset strategy for Solvency ratio purposes
- Solvency II figures will be hardly comparable between companies
- Parallel preparation for IFRS 17



Transitional measures required to enable implementation of Solvency II in challenging market conditions

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Thank you.