

IFoA GIRO Conference 2024 18-20 November, ICC, Birmingham



2024 Hymans Robertson ORSA – Value-add or Value-less

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"Risk is like fire: if controlled it will help us; if uncontrolled it will rise up and destroy us."

Theodore Roosevelt



Agenda

ORSA background

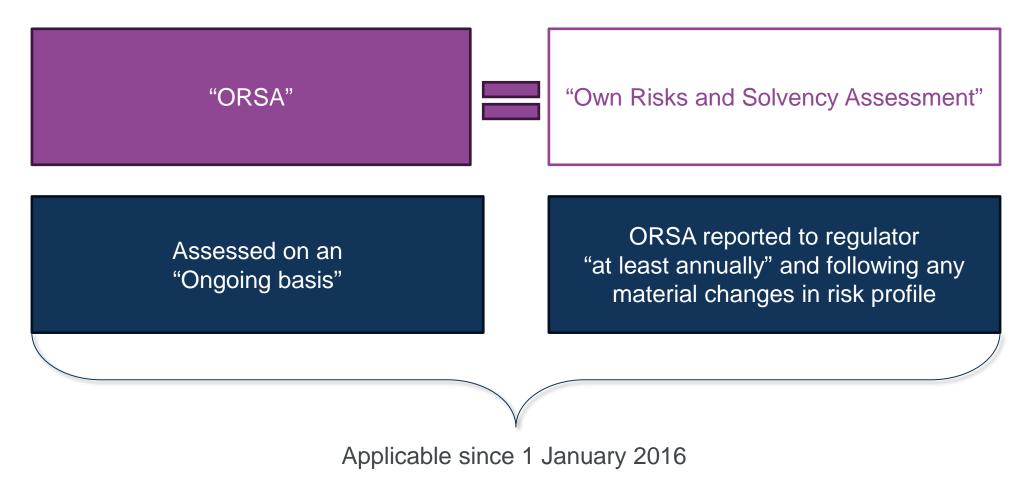
- I. Hymans Robertson GI ORSA Survey 2024
 - a) Production routines
 - b) Internal use of ORSA
 - c) Scope and risk coverage
 - d) Stress and scenario testing
- II. Perspectives on what good looks like





ORSA background

What is ORSA?





Which risks does an ORSA cover?

Quantitative risks

- Underwriting risk
- Reserving risk
- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Operational risk
- Other

Qualitative risks

- Business model risk
- Strategic risk
- Reputational risk
- Emerging risk
- Climate risk
- Other



What are the typical sections of an ORSA report?

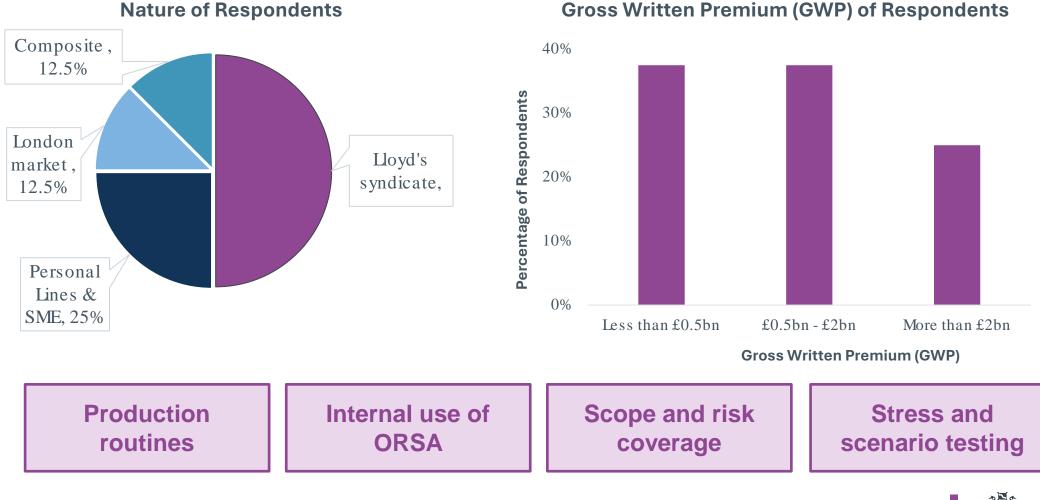
Executive summary			
Business strategy summary	Capital adequacy and solvency position		Risk identification and assessments
Risk management framework summary`	Risk appetite summary		Emerging risks
Stress and scenario testing analyses, results and summary of management actions		Governance and board involvement summary	
Appendices			





I. Hymans Robertson GI ORSA survey 2024

Overview of survey



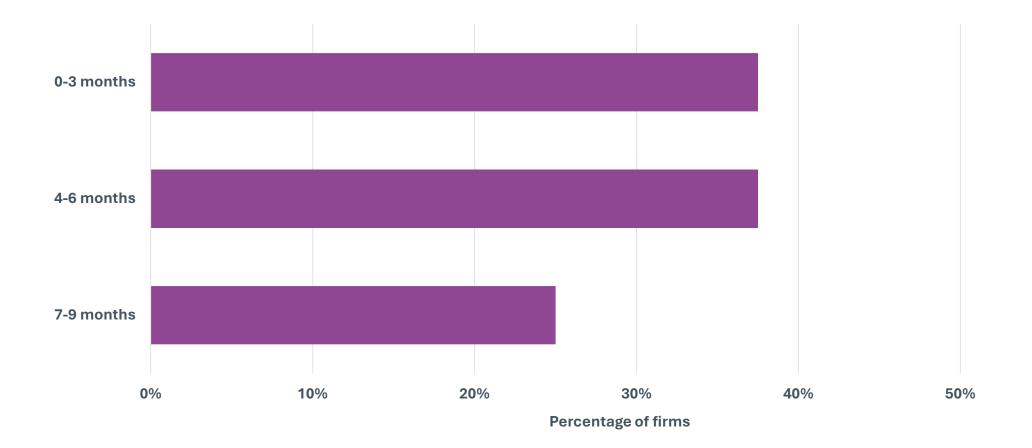
Gross Written Premium (GWP) of Respondents





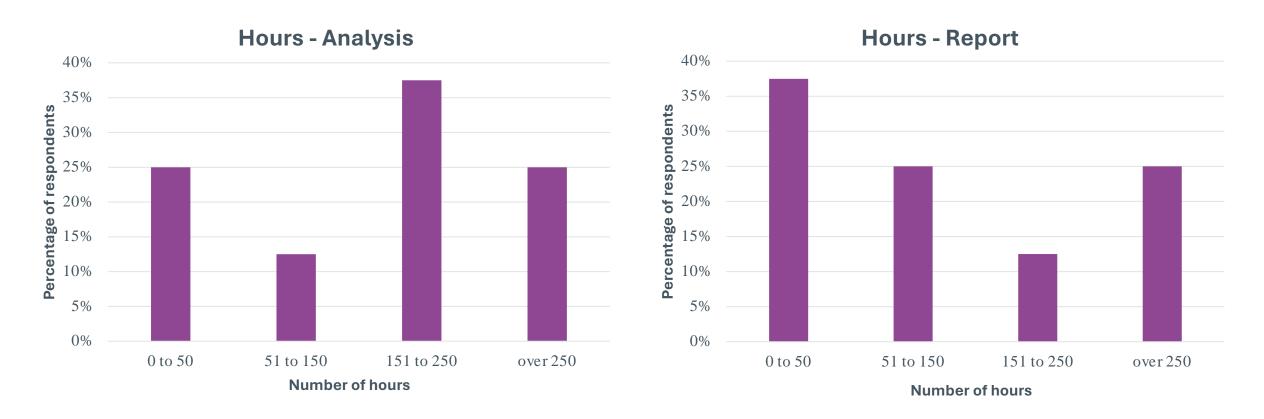
a) Production routines

End-to-end completion period of ORSA



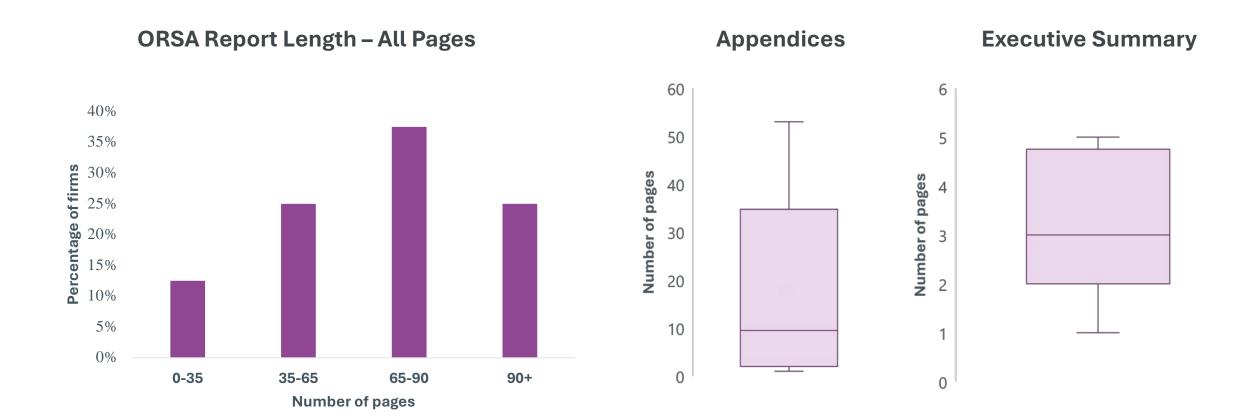


Time to produce the ORSA analysis and report



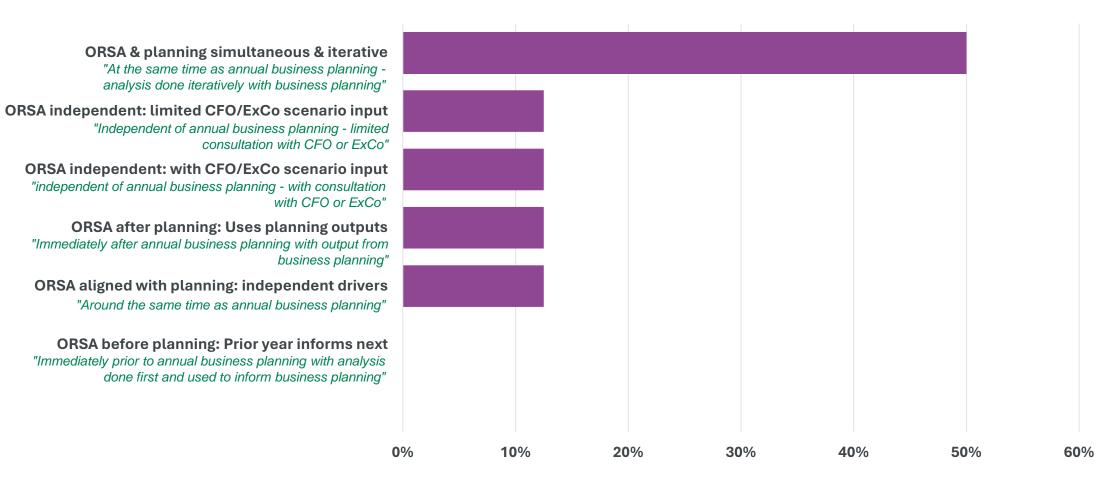


Number of pages within ORSA report





Interaction of ORSA reporting with business planning



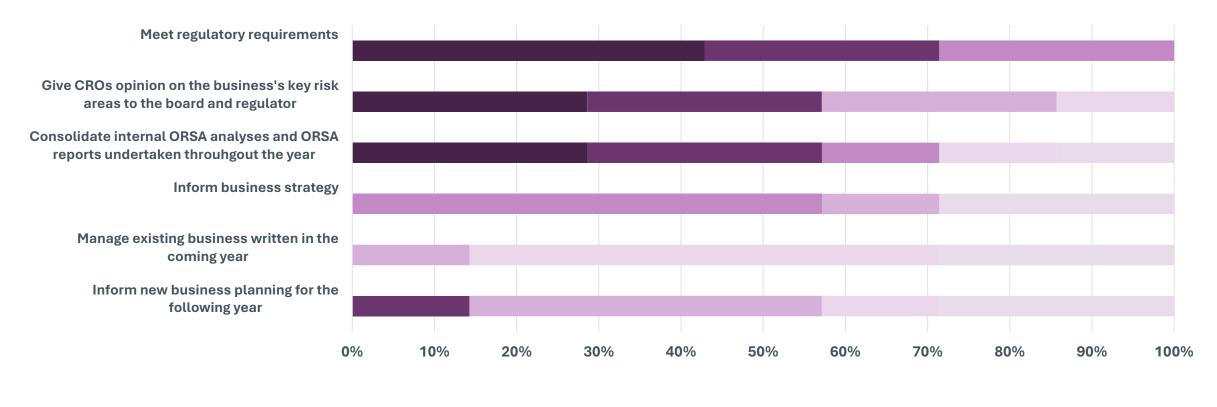




Institute and Faculty of Actuaries

b) Internal use of ORSA

Purpose of a firm's ORSA report submission



Ranked 1st

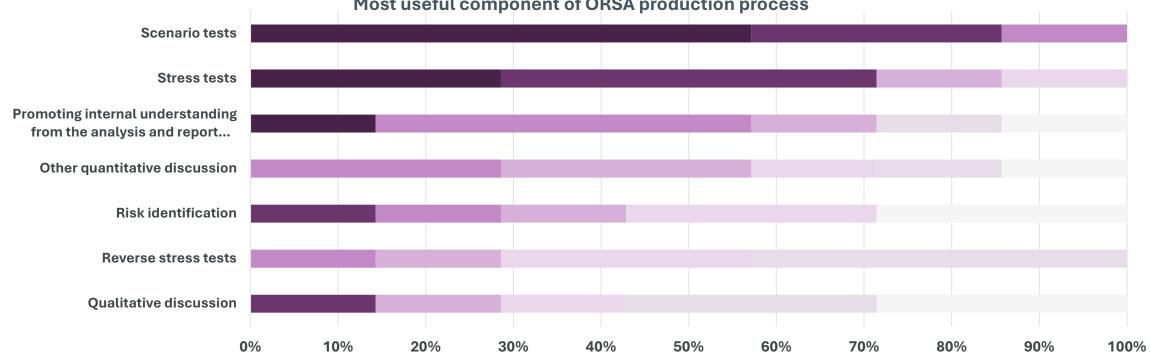
Ranked 2nd Ranked 3rd

rd Ranked 4th

Ranked 5th Ranked 6th



Components of the ORSA process firms regard the most useful to their business



Most useful component of ORSA production process

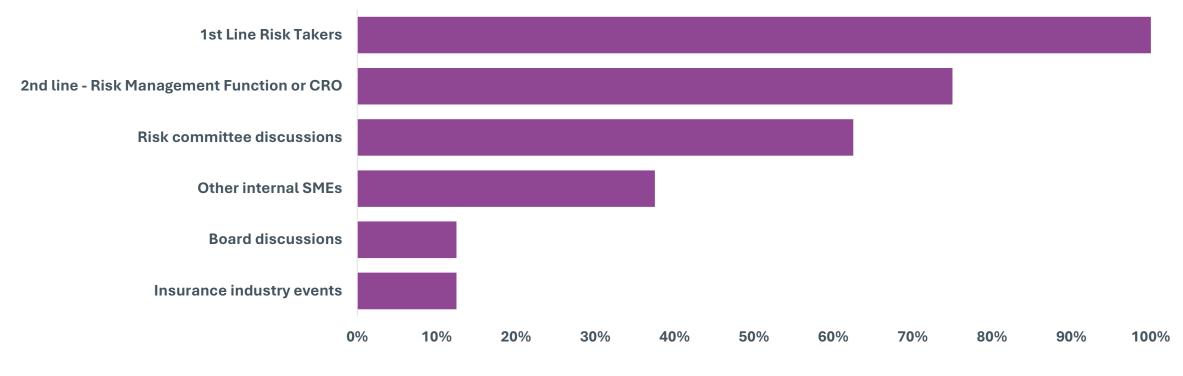
■ Ranked 1st ■ Ranked 2nd ■ Ranked 3rd ■ Ranked 4th ■ Ranked 5th ■ Ranked 6th Ranked 7th





c) Scope and risk coverage

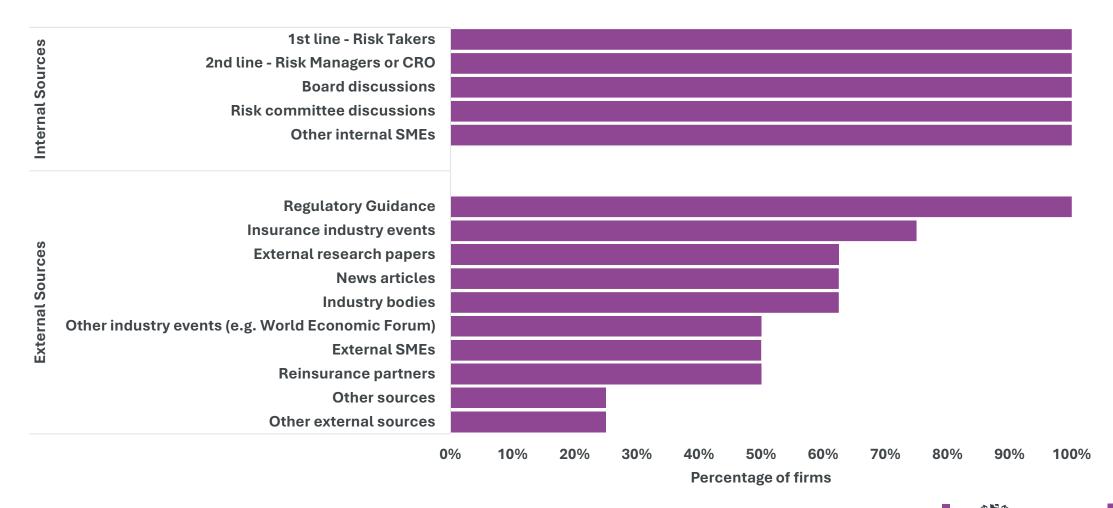
Top 3 sources firms place the most reliance on



Percentage of Firms



Sources of scanning for risk



Key themes on the approach to managing qualitative risks



AINTAINED RISK REGIST

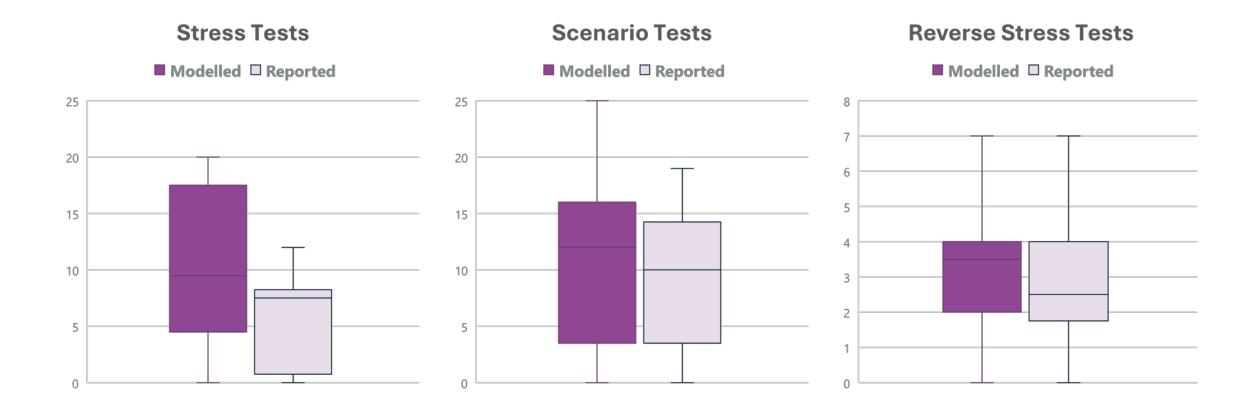
Proactive risk scanning – engaging consultancies and SMEs





d) Stress and scenario testing

Stress and Scenario tests







II. Perspective on what good looks like

What does good look like for ORSAs?

Captures all key risks faced by the firm

- surprising how many ORSAs are lacking in this respect
- includes both financial risks to capital and the risks to a firm's business model

A timeframe of at least 3 years

- projection of income, capital needs (requirements and own view) and sources of capital
- taking into consideration planned changes to mix of business

A summary of the firm's risk appetites

- and how they are expected to evolve over time

Comprehensive stress and Scenario Testing (SST) component

- some thoughts on SST in next slide
- key is the management actions the firms would take in each SST

An ongoing process

- that informs business planning, capital requirements, and considers Group implications
- is updated when risk profile changes and reported annually (but not too long and signposting other docs)



What does good look like for Stress and Scenario Tests?

A comprehensive set of scenarios

- captures the key risks that face the firms as well as emerging risks
- explores a range of return periods e.g. < 1 in 200, ~ 1 in 200 and > 1 in 200

A mix of stresses that are same between the years and new stresses

- same stresses can help show the movement between the years (stresses need not be identical)
- new stresses allow an exploration of emerging risks

Stresses over various time horizons

- one year time horizon matches IM and SCRs as well as firms' annual business planning
- three year time horizon can better capture some business model risks or risks that emerge slowly over time

Realistic management actions

- less good SSTs provide fairly generic management actions such as de-risking underwriting or injecting more capital
- better SSTs detail the de-risking plans or how the capital will be sourced (in line capital management policies)

Very good stresses often results in real insight that leads to some action

- e.g. a change in underwriting (avoiding a hotspot) or results in some improvement (e.g. change in reinsurance, a contingent capital instrument, etc.)



Why firms should do Stress and Scenario Tests

Understanding

- an opportunity to better understand what can go wrong whether at the 1 in 200 level, or beyond the 1 in 200 level, or for scenarios that impact earnings rather than capital (1 in 10ish level)

Internal Models

- can contribute to getting comfort on the output of an Internal Model
- narrative behind scenarios a useful check to what is or is not captured within a model
- complements and enriches quantitative modelling behind Internal Models

Risk management

- it can give comfort to stakeholders that they are operating within set risk appetites
- It can help firms plan and articulate their management actions for the scenario

> Preparedness

- Firms are better prepared when something similar to the scenario happens!



Things to think about...



Embedded in business and constant improvement





Any questions?

Krish Kistnassamy & Muhammad Ali