

2019 **LIFE &
ANNUITY**

SYMPOSIUM

May 20–21 • Tampa, FL



SOCIETY OF
ACTUARIES®



Session 19: Actuarial Transformation and Modernization

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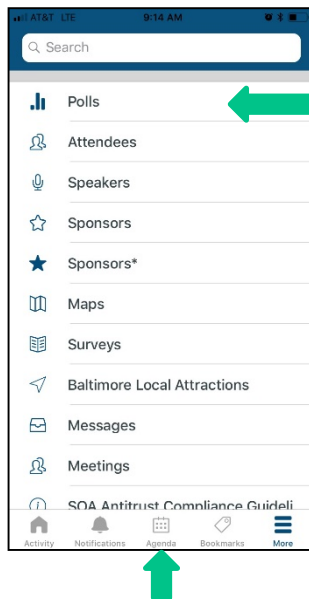
Transformation and Modernization

Financial reporting processes



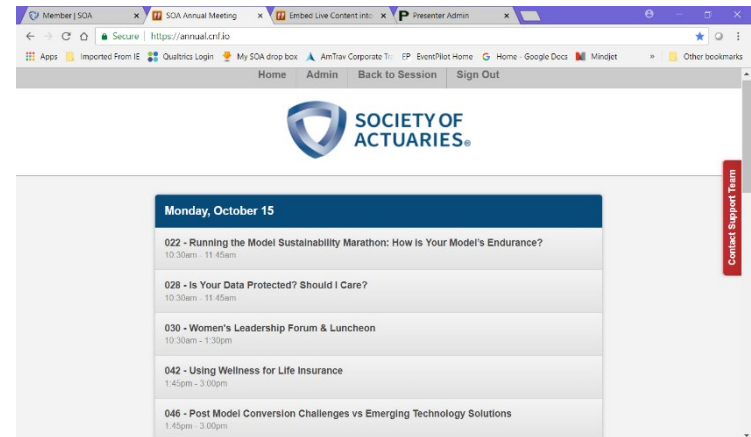
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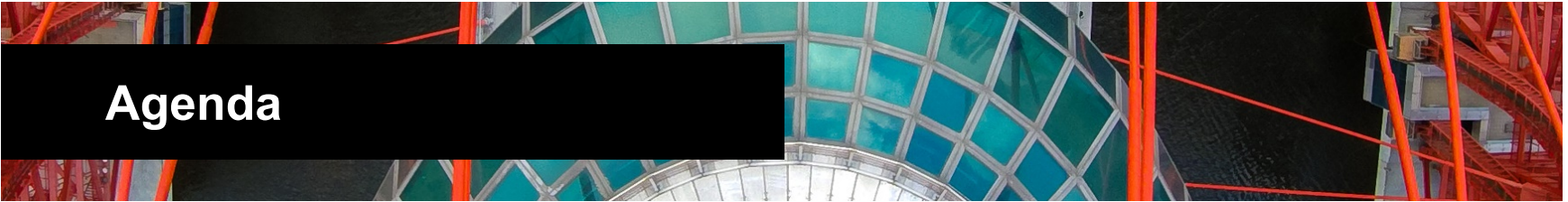
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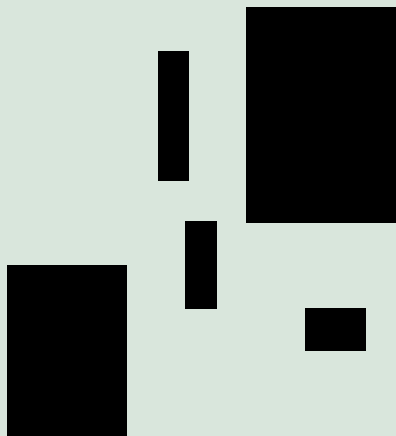




Agenda

- Why transform?
- Stages of transformation
- Roadmap development
- Organizational considerations
- Case study

Why transform?



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Poll: Why transform your reporting processes?

Why transform?

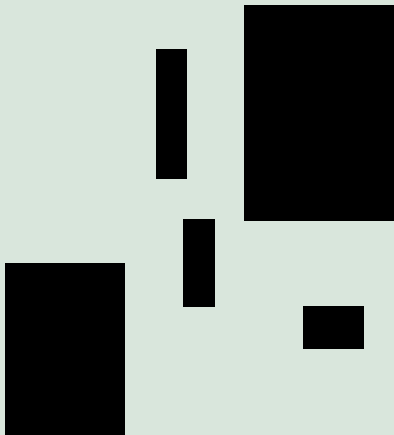
- **Improve quality of results and manage reporting risk**
 - Controlled and auditable process
 - Reduced opportunity for errors
- **Improve timing and frequency**
 - Shorter reporting cycle to meet management's demands
 - More detailed reporting, attribution analysis and metrics
 - Report more frequently
- **Free up time for more critical tasks**
 - Analysis/Review of results
 - Recommendations to the business
 - Assuring board and senior management fully understand results
- **Reduce expenses**

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Poll:
**When do you expect
to start transformation?**

Stages of transformation



Stages of transformation

■ Stage I – Current State

- Minimal automation
- Numerous disparate processes, unique to each division, block, etc.

■ Stage II - Improved

- Semi-automated processes that still require manual intervention
- Improved controls but not secure
- Increased efficiency but not optimal

■ Stage III – Transformed

- Significantly automated with minimal human intervention
- Governed processes with restricted access
- Controls incorporated into the end-to-end process

■ Use of a Data Warehouse

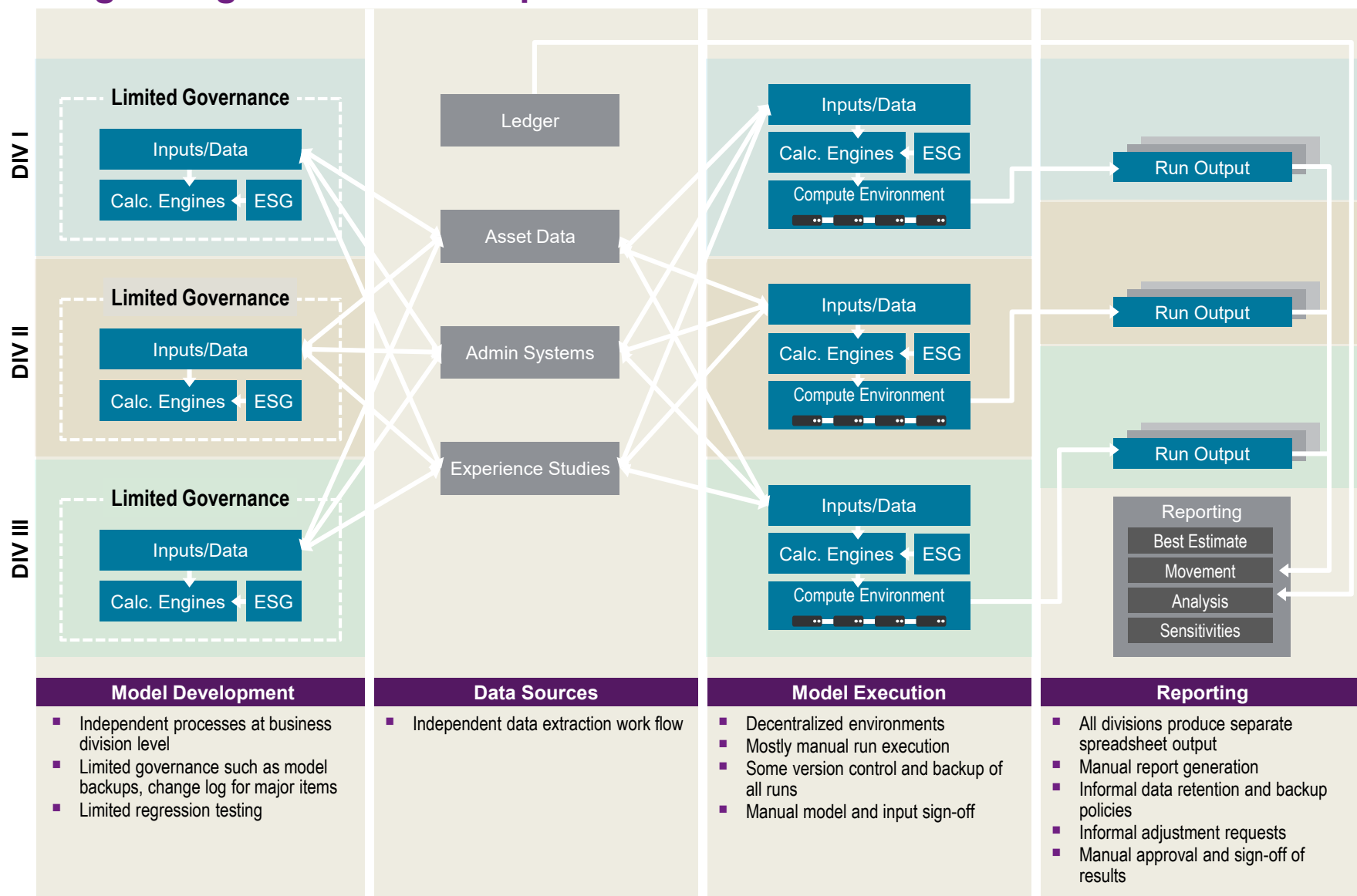
- Secure location(s) where inputs and outputs are stored
- Governance applied, e.g., naming conventions, data format, etc.
- Efficient storage – hot vs. cold
- Retention limits defined and adhered to

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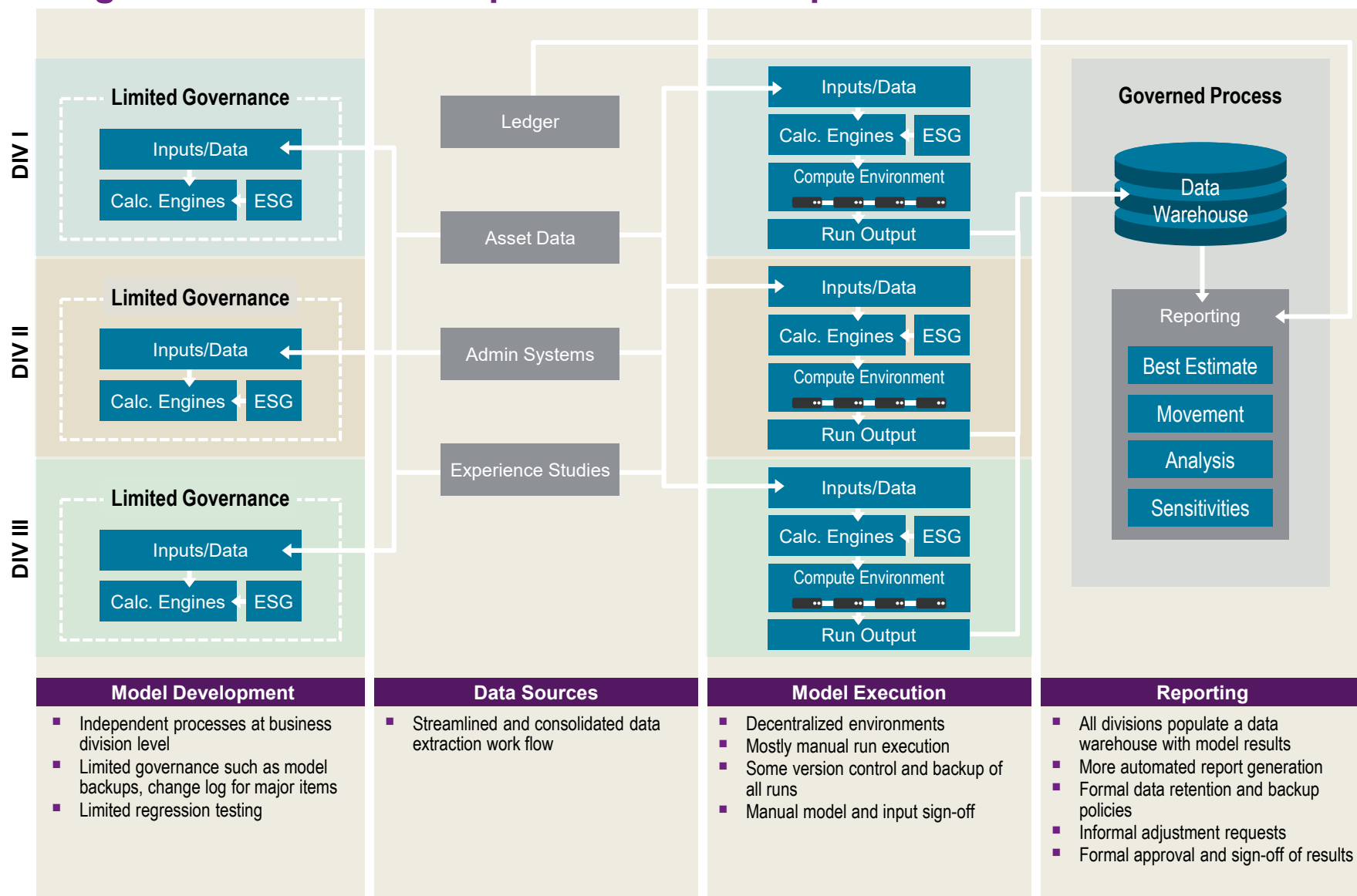
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Poll:
**What technology
is used in your
current reporting processes?**

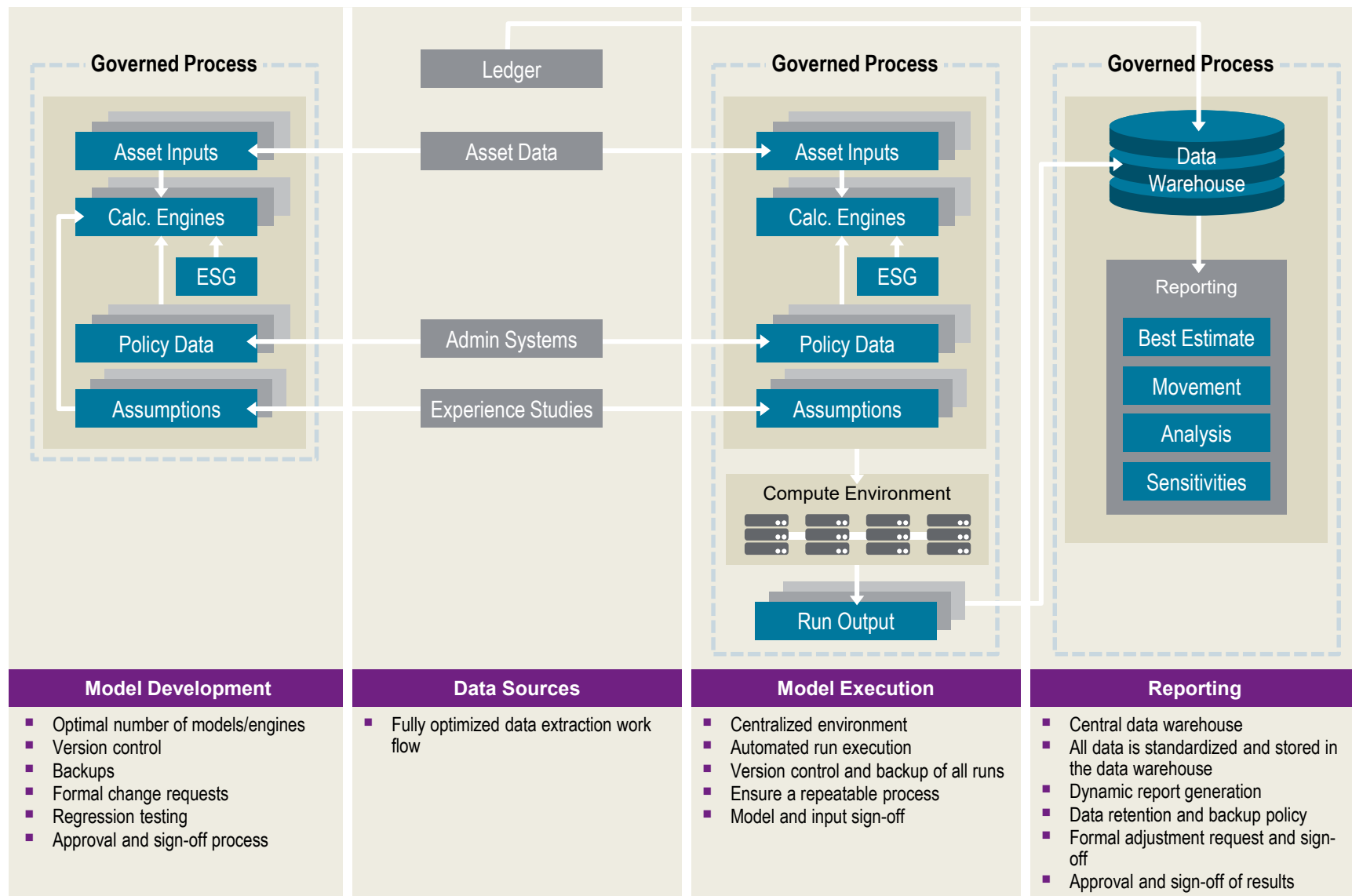
Stage I: Significant manual processes with limited controls



Stage II: Semi-automated processes with improved controls



Stage III: Significantly automated and governed process

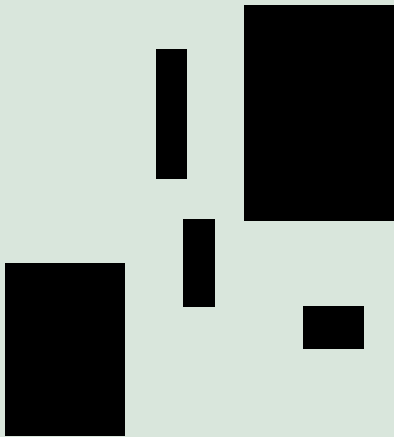


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Poll:
**In which stage is
your company?**

Roadmap development



Roadmap development

Where are you?

- **Choose manageable block**
 - Well understood and material size
- **Choose knowledgeable staff**
 - Backfill BAU to allow staff to focus on future state
 - Instills ownership and passion
- **Inventory projections, sensitivities, reporting bases, tools, platforms, etc.**
- **Define reporting requirements**
 - Frequency (monthly, quarterly, annually, ad-hoc)
 - Granularity (seriatim, cohort, block, division)
- **Identify required inputs**
 - Identify similarities and differences between the various projections
 - Consider plan code consolidation
- **Define infrastructure requirements**
 - **Storage needs** – hot vs. cold – based on reporting requirements
 - **Grid** – size, location – based on runtime requirements
 - **Retention period** – check with Legal, Business, etc.
 - **Scheduled submissions** – leverage same process, which allows limited modifications e.g., assumption changes, for all projections
 - **Specify modeling environments** – Development, Sandbox / Testing, Pre-Production, Production, Post-Production
- **Identify current Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**
 - Use to measure success
 - Days to report results, number of manual adjustments, etc.

Live Content Slide

When playing as a slideshow, this slide will display live content

Poll:
**What is the budget allocated
for transformation?**

Roadmap development

Where do you want to go?

■ Automate data feeds

- Leverage ability of your platform to automate admin data and assumption feeds
 - Policy data such as issue date, gender, face amount, plan code, loan amounts, etc.
 - Fund data – current, shadow, separate account(s)
 - Tabular data from the admin system, such as COI rates, premiums, etc.
 - Asset data from investment area
- Automate feeds from other sources such as Experience Studies, Pricing, Ledger, etc.
- Design data feeds to minimize maintenance
 - Formulaically populate input fields, e.g.
exp_qx_<plan>_<gender>_<smoking>_<risk>_<band>_YYYYMMDD.tbl

■ Automate reports and reported results

- Integrate model output with financial systems
 - Source of Earnings report that connects ledger data to model output
- Automate feed of model output to ledger

■ Develop production process

- Use scheduler to automate submissions, control reports, spreadsheets, file copies, etc.
 - Provides automated audit trail
- Capture breadcrumbs to trace output to input

Roadmap development

Stops along the way

■ Potential pitfalls

- Consider as-of-dates for admin data and what the platform is expecting, e.g., fund as of monthiversary while platform assumes it's as of first day of the month
- Ensure periodicity of admin rates is consistent with what platform is expecting, e.g., monthly COI rates or annual

■ Don't forget about low hanging fruit

- Quick wins to fix elements of a broken process
 - Use workflow to automate workbooks which will ultimately be replaced
- Gain street cred

■ Periodically revisit your roadmap

- Ensure headed down the right path
- Assess any route alterations needed

■ Begin the next journey

- If staff is available, look ahead to the next block
- Reflect lessons learned in earlier blocks
- Use a mix of experienced and new staff

Roadmap development

Other considerations

■ Roles and responsibilities for each environment

- Modeling Environments
 - Development
 - Testing
 - Model Office / Pre-Production
 - Production
 - Post-Production / On-top adjustments
- Access for each environment
 - Read/Write vs. Read-only
- Separation of duties
 - Developer vs. Tester vs. Model Owner
 - Roles of model steward vs. peer reviewer

■ Establish governance and controls

- Create control points throughout process
 - Verify data-in equals data-out
 - Require approval before automated process continues
- Engage Risk / Internal Audit

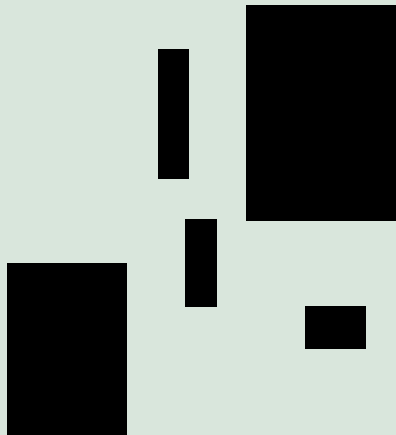
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Poll:

Who is working on transformation?

Organizational considerations



Organizational considerations

■ Partner IT with Actuarial

- Technical competencies of IT team – database design, data transformation, process automation, etc.
- Technical competencies of Actuarial team – data knowledge, platform knowledge, requirements, etc.

■ Centralized support staff

- May include IT members with strong actuarial interest or vice-versa
- May require flexible working hours to support the actuarial teams and the reporting cycles
- Financial reporting process can no longer be segregated between IT and Actuarial
- Triage model runs
- Provide training on process

■ Modeling Center of Excellence (CoE)

- Monitor all aspects of modeling to ensure practices and principles are followed
- Ensure consistency and efficiency across all modeling processes

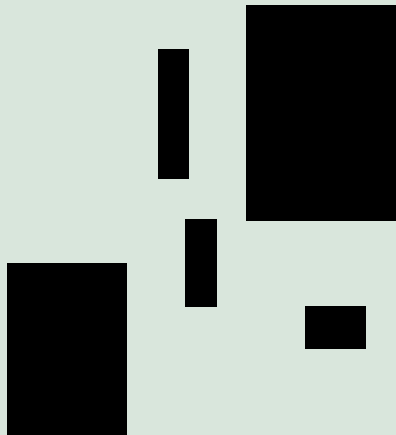
■ People management

- Consider staff availability and priorities
- Engage superior staff to ensure retention
- Play to the strengths of individuals

Additional thoughts

- **Hand-off / roll-forward of transformed models**
 - Provides opportunity to try out new process
- **Decommission obsolete tools and processes**
 - Reduce license and maintenance fees as usage declines
- **Monitor KPIs throughout to quantify improvement**
- **Monitor budgetary constraints**
- **Rapport among team critical to success**
 - Dysfunction will impede progress and impact quality
- **Manage expectations**
 - 80% right on first block, 90% on second block. Make a second pass to correct

Case study



Case Study: LTC Actuarial Modernization

Shihao Li

May 20, 2019



SOCIETY OF ACTUARIES

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Active participation in the Society of Actuaries is an important aspect of membership. While the positive contributions of professional societies and associations are well-recognized and encouraged, association activities are vulnerable to close antitrust scrutiny. By their very nature, associations bring together industry competitors and other market participants.

The United States antitrust laws aim to protect consumers by preserving the free economy and prohibiting anti-competitive business practices; they promote competition. There are both state and federal antitrust laws, although state antitrust laws closely follow federal law. The Sherman Act, is the primary U.S. antitrust law pertaining to association activities. The Sherman Act prohibits every contract, combination or conspiracy that places an unreasonable restraint on trade. There are, however, some activities that are illegal under all circumstances, such as price fixing, market allocation and collusive bidding.

There is no safe harbor under the antitrust law for professional association activities. Therefore, association meeting participants should refrain from discussing any activity that could potentially be construed as having an anti-competitive effect. Discussions relating to product or service pricing, market allocations, membership restrictions, product standardization or other conditions on trade could arguably be perceived as a restraint on trade and may expose the SOA and its members to antitrust enforcement procedures.

While participating in all SOA in person meetings, webinars, teleconferences or side discussions, you should avoid discussing competitively sensitive information with competitors and follow these guidelines:

- **Do not** discuss prices for services or products or anything else that might affect prices
- **Do not** discuss what you or other entities plan to do in a particular geographic or product markets or with particular customers.
- **Do not** speak on behalf of the SOA or any of its committees unless specifically authorized to do so.
- **Do** leave a meeting where any anticompetitive pricing or market allocation discussion occurs.
- **Do** alert SOA staff and/or legal counsel to any concerning discussions
- **Do** consult with legal counsel before raising any matter or making a statement that may involve competitively sensitive information.

Adherence to these guidelines involves not only avoidance of antitrust violations, but avoidance of behavior which might be so construed. These guidelines only provide an overview of prohibited activities. SOA legal counsel reviews meeting agenda and materials as deemed appropriate and any discussion that departs from the formal agenda should be scrutinized carefully. Antitrust compliance is everyone's responsibility; however, please seek legal counsel if you have any questions or concerns.

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OVERVIEW

- Introduction and background
- Main components
- LTC assumption database
- Dynamic loading and model run
- Post processing and serialtim SOE results
- Automated python process
- Challenges and lesson learned

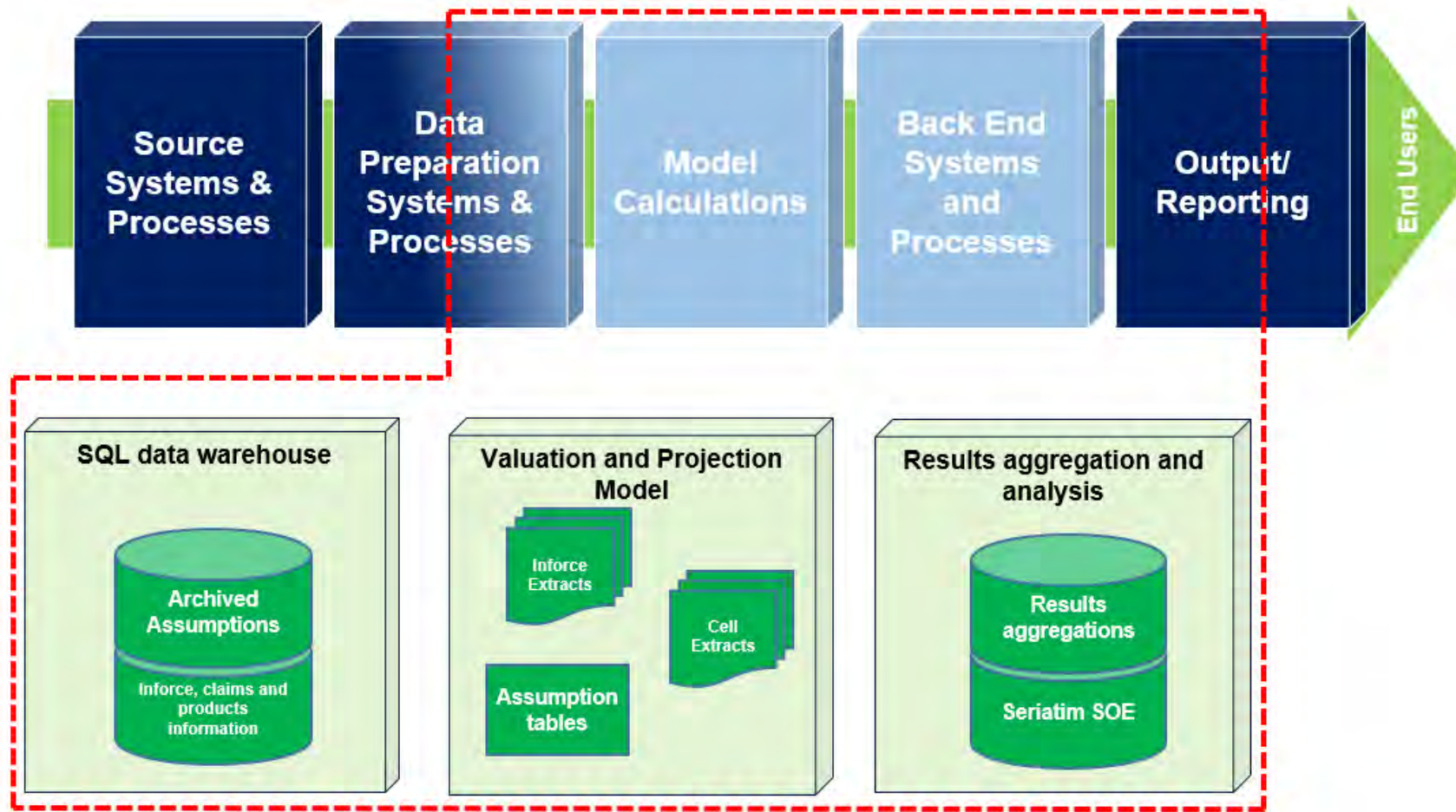
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- Transamerica has been selling standalone LTC, and has a material LTC block
- Highly visible nature of the LTC block from both internal and external stakeholders
- In 2012, our company management decided to modernize the LTC model and its process, and to create a source of earning analysis for the block
- Started in 2013, we spent the next three years on transforming the LTC process

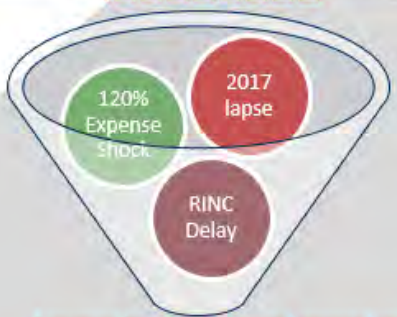
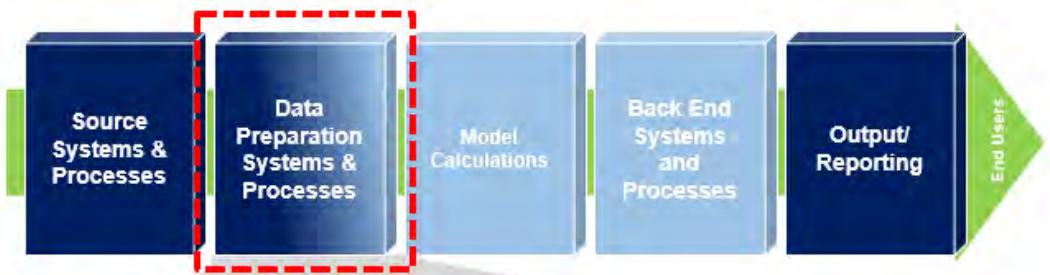
WHAT WE BUILT

- Claim cost to a principle based model
- Valuation and projection model on a single platform
- Assumption database
- Dynamic assumption loading
- Seriatim source of earning analysis
- Ability for predictive analytics
- Python automation

LTC PROCESS MAIN COMPONENTS



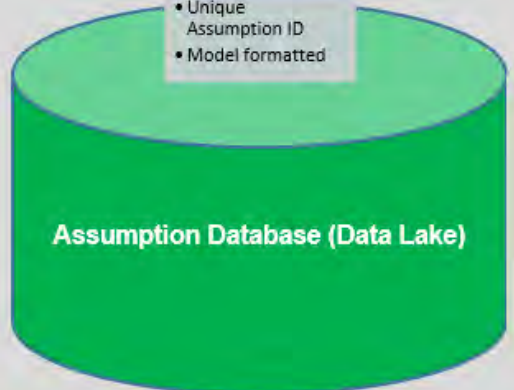
LTC ASSUMPTION BUILD



Assumption Build Stored procedures

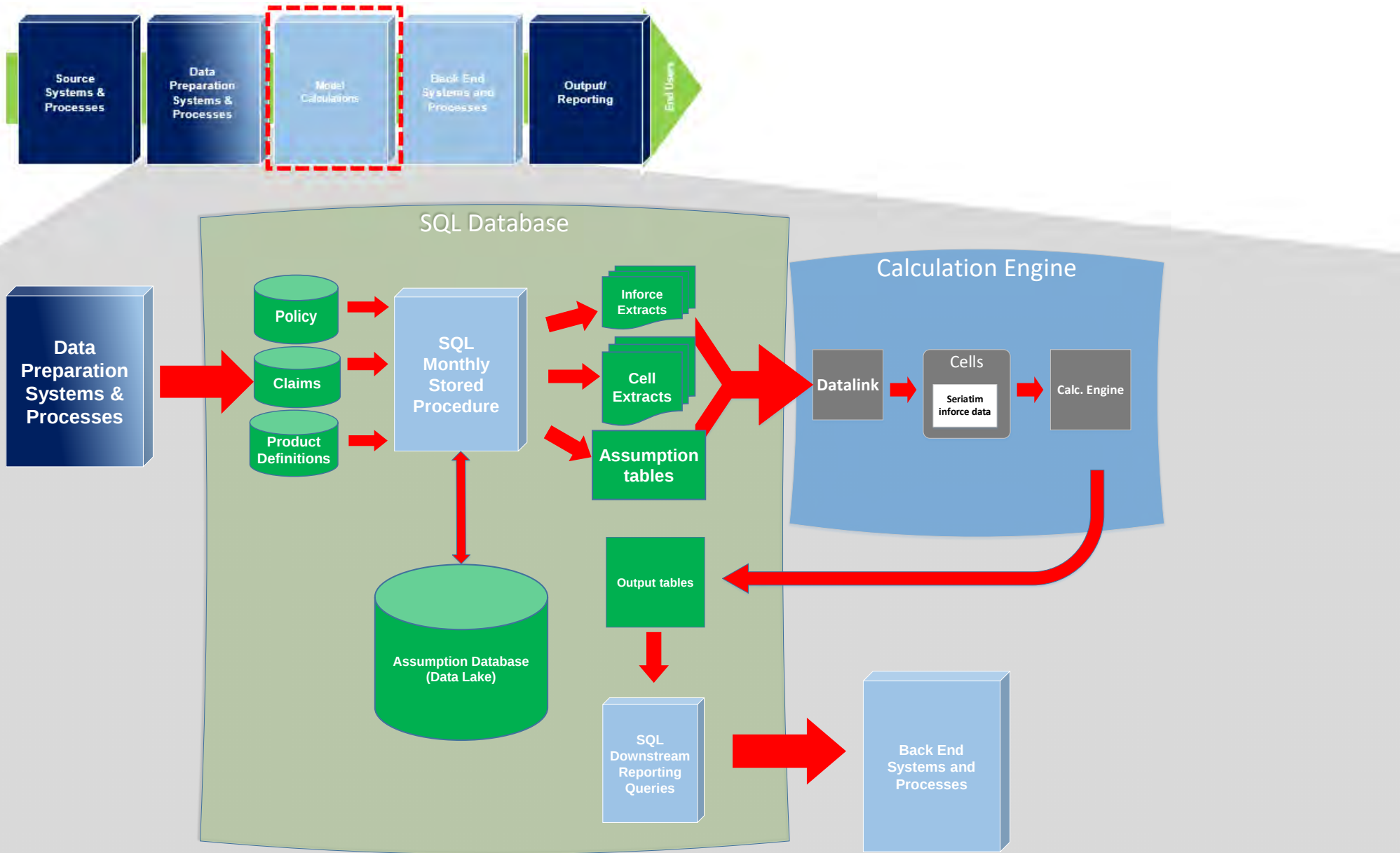


[125] GPV 2015 Base
• Unique Assumption ID
• Model formatted

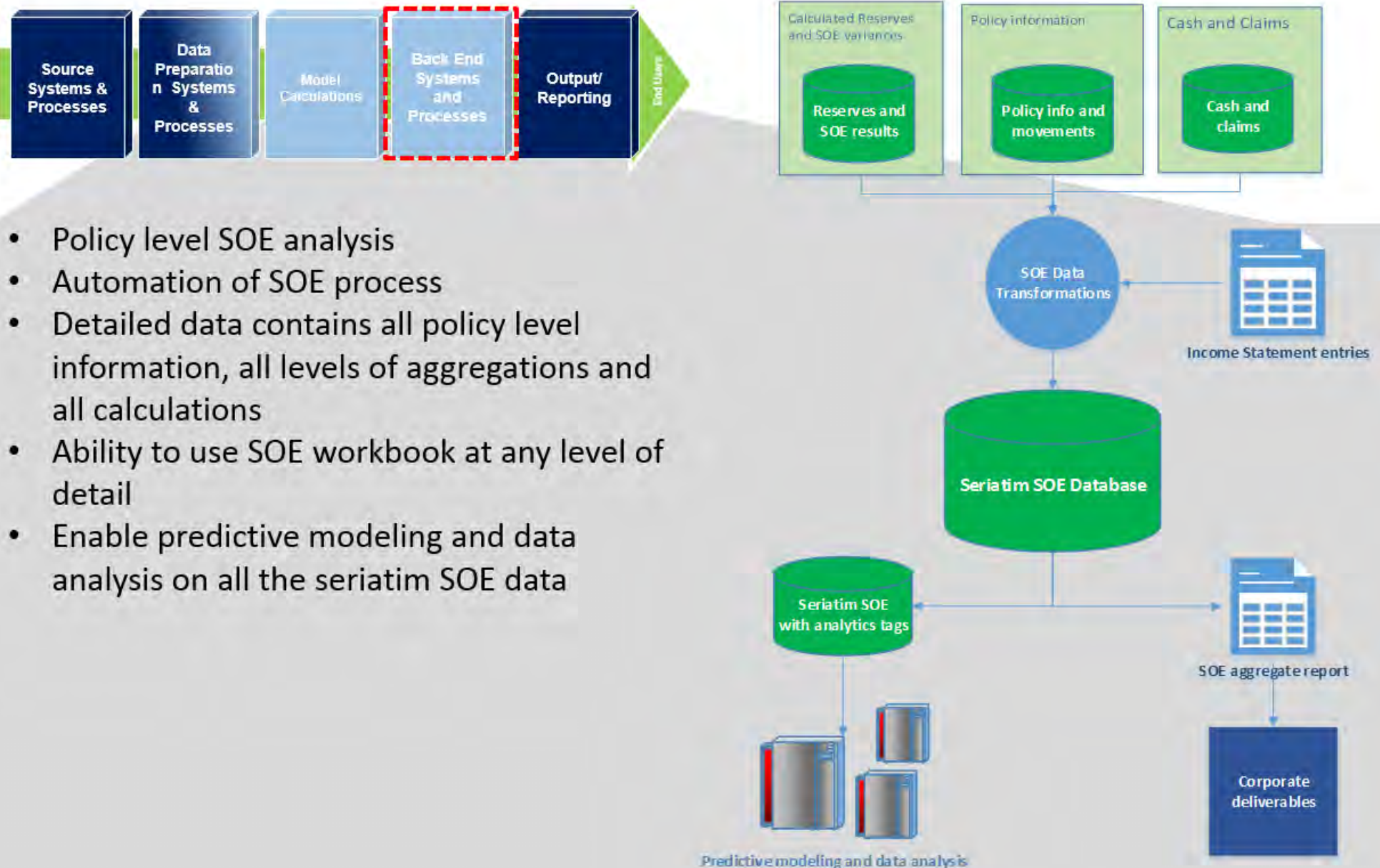


Lapse	Incidence	Mortality	Recovery	Expenses
[112] 2016 Lapse Base	[152] 2014 GPV Incid.	[235] 2016 MVN Base...	[107] 2016 Recovery Base	[201] 2016 Expense Base
[116] 2015 GPV Lapse 90%	[102] 2016 Incid. Base	[202] 2016 Mort. 90%	[106] 2015 Recovery 90%	[294] 2016 GPV with MA
[195] 2016 MVN Lapse Base...	[172] 2014 GPV Incid X 120%...	[125] 2016 Mort. Base...	[300] 2016 Recovery 0%...	[299] 2016 GPV DAC...

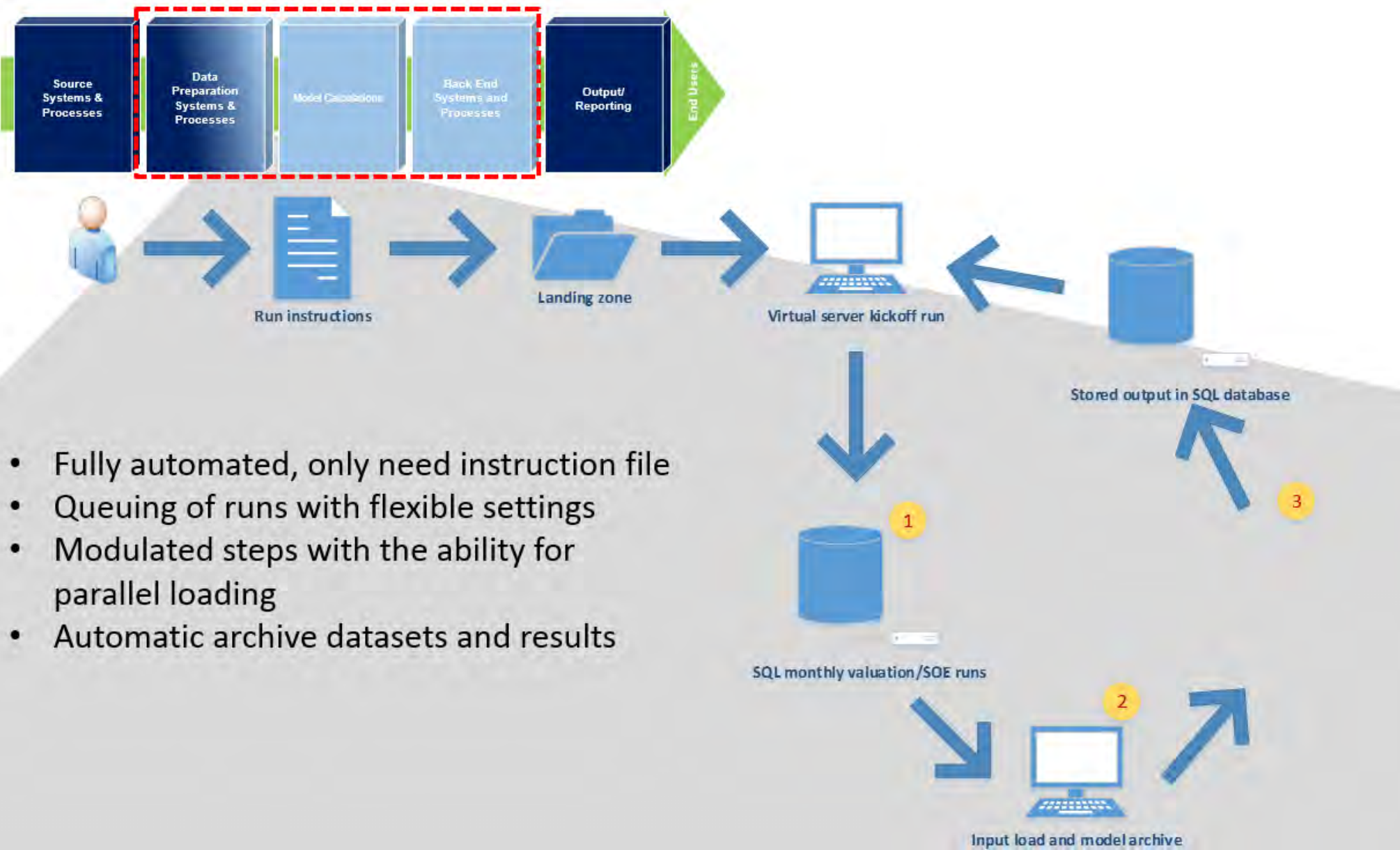
MODEL LOAD AND RUN



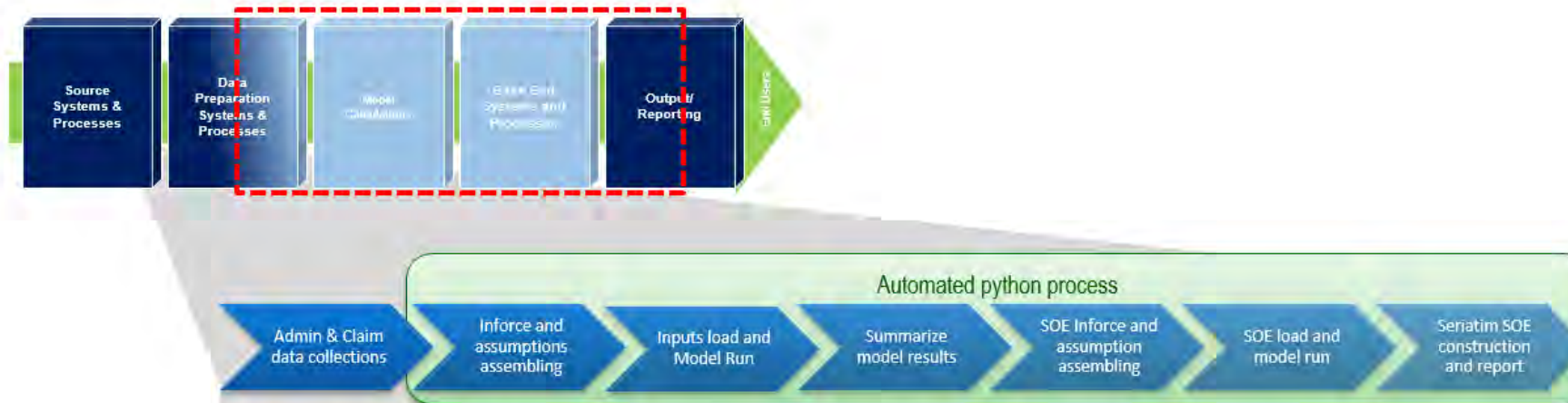
POST PROCESSING AND SERIATIM SOE ANALYSIS



AUTOMATED PYTHON PROCESS



SUMMARY



- Admin and Claim data collection manage by IT and kick off at month end
- Python process kick off based on user instructions
 1. SQL Monthly stored procedure assemble inforce and assumption tables needed
 2. Load inforce, cells and assumptions table into actuarial model
 3. Valuation and projection run with outputs written to SQL database
 4. SQL post processing and valuation report creation
- Repeat 1-4 for SOE run
- Assemble policy level source of earning analysis

CHALLENGES

- We don't know what we don't know
- Tight management deadline
- Performance of the process
- Handling large amount of data
- Process exception handling
- Transparency vs automation
- Training and documentation

LESSON LEARNED

- We don't know what we don't know
- Integrity of source data, maturity of the assumptions and the existing process are going to directly affect the success of the modernization effort
- Involvement of subject matter experts(SME) in:
 - Process and framework architect
 - Database development and data transformation
 - Vendor software
 - Product feature and actuarial model development
 - Programmers and technical actuaries
- Start with manageable step -> getting results we can trust
- Deal with conflicting advice
- Think out side of the box
- Balance between performance and accuracy
- Sampling and estimating techniques are important

LESSON LEARNED

- IT involvement in setting best standard of practice
- Building the process with controls and reconciliations in mind
- Bigger database, more powerful server does not equal better process
- It takes time to modernize and transform a process, rushing to meet a deadline might cause more headache in the long run
- Throwing money at the modernization does not guarantee faster development or better process
- Setbacks and rework is normal in the modernization

Thank you



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