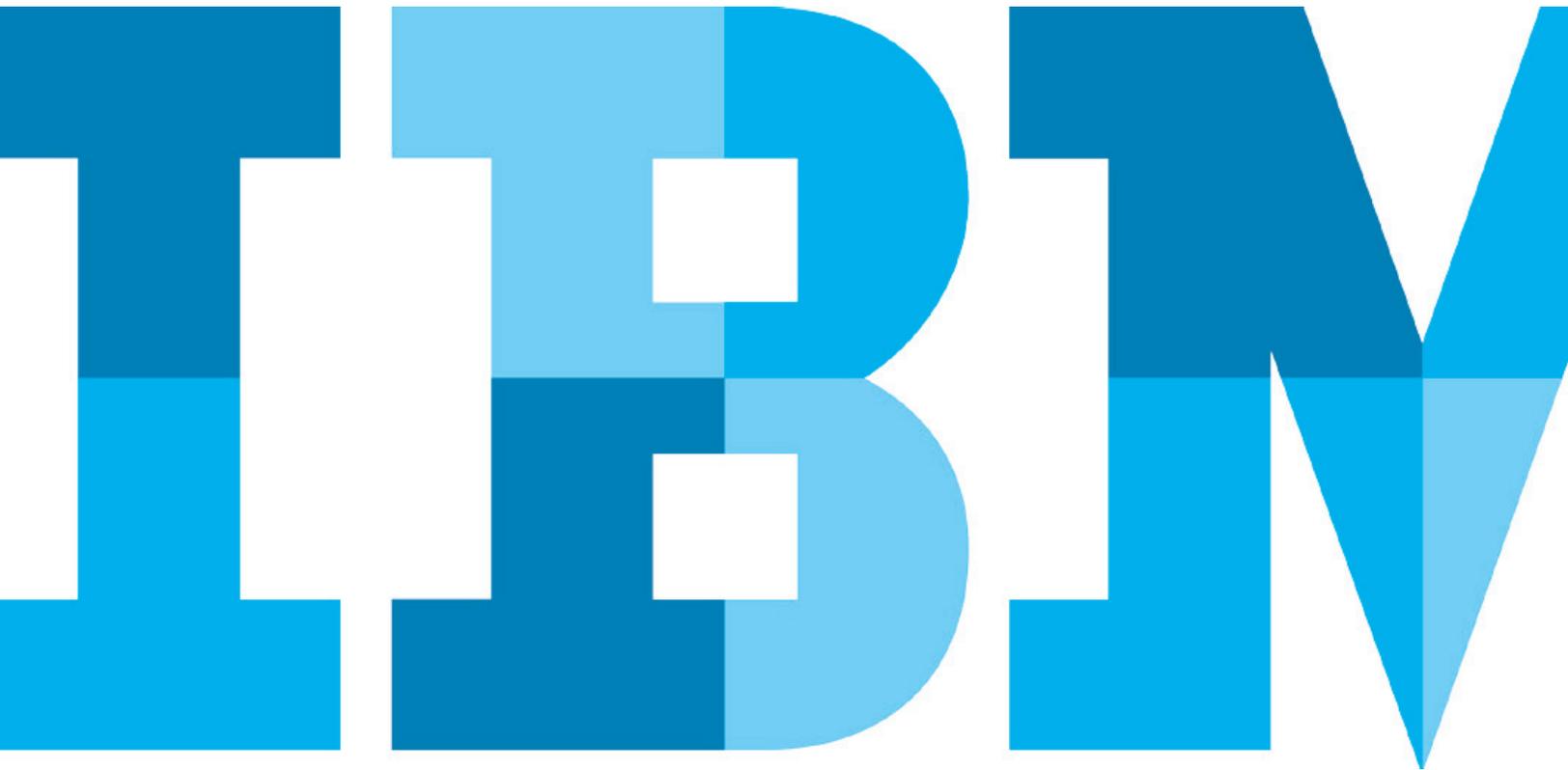


Using IBM Insurance Information Warehouse to Support Requirements for the E.U. and Third Country Equivalence Solvency Regimes



The Impact of Solvency II for the E.U. and Beyond

IBM® Insurance Information Warehouse provides the necessary modeling tools and support for requirements gathering to accelerate Solvency II implementations and to build a flexible fit-for-purpose risk management warehouse for both EU-based insurers and other countries seeking third country Solvency II equivalence.

Solvency regimes worldwide are continuing to undergo considerable change. In the EU, the Solvency II directive is a key driver for this change. Solvency regimes in other parts of the world including Australia, Chile, Hong Kong S.A.R. of the PRC, Israel, Switzerland, Singapore and South Africa are also introducing new solvency reporting requirements. The solvency regimes in these jurisdictions are following the lead taken by the EU and are adapting Solvency II to their local solvency regulatory needs. The proposed implementation date for the Solvency II Directive has been revised to January 2016. The directive aims to implement a consistent regulatory risk regime for the insurance industry across EU member states to enhance consumer protection, ensuring trust in and the financial stability of the insurance industry.

Solvency II has undergone a significant number of changes over the last five years. In January 2011, the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) assumed the responsibilities from its predecessor, the Committee of European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Supervisors (CEIOPS). CEIOPS had issued many consultation papers including Consultation Paper on Draft Level 2 Advice on Supervisory Reporting and Public Disclosure (CP58). In June 2010, CEIOPS published its final technical specification for the Fifth Quantitative Impact Study (QIS5).

EIOPA has continued this work with a number of milestones publications including:

- Publication of the final results of QIS5, published in March 2011
- Publication of Level 3: Supervisory Guidelines. A draft version was published in November 2011 with the final version published in July 2012.

The latest announcement by EIOPA in October 2013 has revised the proposed application date for Solvency II to January 2016. EIOPA is tasked with ensuring that member states and the insurance industry are prepared for Solvency II implementation. In the lead-in to January 2016 the insurance industry is required to focus on embedding Solvency II into day-to-day activity. Insurance organizations need to test their processes, models and data over a 12-month period to ensure process and model certification in advance of the Solvency II deadline.

Insurance organizations must adopt a proactive approach to Solvency II, given that its regulations are near final approval and that the expected workload involved in ensuring that Solvency II compliance is significant. There has never been a greater urgency for insurance organizations to act and prepare for Solvency II, especially given the increasing scarcity of actuarial, project and IT resources needed for the implementation of Solvency II projects.

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse is a flexible, scalable solution enabling the consolidation and integration of data from heterogeneous systems. It provides a unified view of critical business data for risk management and support for the delivery of accurate, consistent and timely information for enterprise business reporting and business analytics. IBM Insurance Information Warehouse contains comprehensive reporting coverage for Solvency II including Quantitative Reporting Templates for both Solo and Group reporting and QIS5 coverage.

The Need for an Integrated Approach to Solvency II

Insurance organizations might already have the core of the infrastructure needed for Solvency II, such as disparate data marts, data extracts, risk calculation engines, scenario generators that feed their reserving, and actuarial processes and reporting. However, Solvency II enforces a new discipline of a common and shared understanding of key business drivers that feed decisions at all levels, across all lines of business. This implies that insurance organizations must organize their processes and data management strategies differently. Insurance organizations need to have an integrated approach to the management of risk-related data and processes, to data quality and ownership and to the IT infrastructure required to achieve certification of their models under Solvency II.

Solvency II places the emphasis on data governance, embedding a methodology, risk management and the application of consistent standards and definitions. This mandates that the processes for feeding the actuarial and reserves calculations can be:

- Classified according to shared, rigorous business terminology
- Interrelated according to the relevant underlying business relationships
- Properly tagged according to its sources, timing and lifecycle properties
- Stored in a uniform manner in an enterprise-class repository, from where it can be easily retrieved, repurposed, aggregated and disseminated

Evolving an insurance organization's infrastructure and processes to meet the needs of Solvency II within the time frames set might prove difficult, but it is an attainable goal. A best-in-class and Solvency II-compliant enterprise risk management framework can be achieved with the following considerations in focus:

- Adopt a joint business and IT-led approach to the collection of data and reporting requirements
- Manage data and reporting requirements centrally for all business units impacted
- Understand the quantitative calculations and identify the data required as input to these calculations
- Understand the data interdependencies between calculations, processes and risk calculation engines
- Adopt an information warehouse design approach that allows for future flexibility, given that Solvency II regulations and reporting are not finalized. The possibility of using the Solvency II implementation for future regulatory changes in the area of Assets Liability Management, for example, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) four Phase II, might also be a consideration
- Understand the importance of data governance and the need for adequate documentation for data and reporting requirements during all stages of the Solvency II project

- Build a central Solvency II data repository as a trusted source to support calculation and reporting. This approach brings a number of benefits including:
 - Support the development of new data repositories with the required consistency, quality, historical information or audit traceability for Solvency II that might be available in existing repositories
 - Support different definitions of measures, segmentation and granularity specific to Solvency II
 - Decouples source extraction from calculation and reporting to allow parallel solution development
 - Provides a trusted base of information that can be applied to a more widely defined Solvency II ambition, such as enterprise risk management
 - Replaces the complexity and cost of point-to-point integration with the simplicity of a hub-and-spoke pattern

Most importantly, choose a fit-for-purpose data-modeling solution that supports the needs and considerations of your Solvency II project.

Using IBM Insurance Information Warehouse for Solvency II

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse provides comprehensive data structures that enable insurance organizations to build an enterprise data warehouse. Alternatively, IBM Insurance Information Warehouse can be used to build a bespoke data repository designed to solve a particular need. It covers a broad range of the data storage and reporting requirements for an insurance organization, including sales analysis, product development, claims analysis, finance reporting, risk monitoring and compliance reporting, including Solvency II.

The architecture and design of Solvency II solutions depends on factors such as business complexity, number and quality of data sources and the integration requirements for processes and systems.

Various functions impacted by Solvency II, have new information requirements:

Actuarial Services - Automate the collection, reconciliation and cleansing of data from source systems to feed risk calculation engines. Requires the storage of intermediate and final results of risk simulations and calculations for greater transparency, such as best estimate.

Internal control and compliance - Ensure transparency, quality and reconcilability of the inputs to processes and calculations, the data transformations and outputs to Solvency II processes with the appropriate checks and balances.

Enterprise Risk Management - Form a view of risk, not only for a given risk component within Solvency II, but also across many risks and multiple entities within group structures, where applicable.

Risk Analysis and Supervisory Reporting functions - Requires new reporting to meet the public disclosure requirements for Solvency II. Also requires new management information reporting to ensure that risk is embedded in decision making.

Financial Reporting - Requires the alignment of IFRS and Solvency II with some degree of reconciliation

Facilitating requirements definitions

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse has predefined solvency content for data storage and reporting reduces the time, effort and errors involved in the information requirements gathering and scoping phase of a Solvency II solution:

- Extensive coverage of solvency data and calculations
- Mappings defined for Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRT) and QIS5 make it easier to identify the data required to support the Solvency II measures and calculations
- Supports standard model definitions for Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) and Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and is readily customizable for internal model requirements

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse supports the principle of “one version of the truth”, consolidating your data to a single data source for external compliance reporting, internal risk management and strategic capital allocation:

- Use the comprehensive glossary of insurance business terms in IBM Insurance Information Warehouse to extend and agree common data definitions faster across your business lines

- Promote standardization across lines of business using uniform data classifications and relationships that are compliant with Solvency II segmentation
- Facilitate the collaboration of business users and technical users by transforming business terms, dimensions and measures required by the business, through to the optimized design constructs within the data warehouse

From a business perspective, IBM Insurance Information Warehouse facilitates the transition to more automated risk monitoring and away from data management in offline spreadsheets using undocumented processes by providing a reference for both insurance industry terms and Solvency II content

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse provides comprehensive Solvency II reporting coverage:

- Solvency II Solo and Group reporting requirements including detailed mappings to the data
- Preconfigured IBM Insurance Information Warehouse Solvency II sample reports, which can be used as part of a prototype to define Solvency II reporting requirements.

Contributing to better solution implementation and design

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse addresses specific design and implementation challenges brought about by Solvency II by:

- Using and mapping existing data sources and infrastructure to a common Solvency II data definition within a new central data repository, leading to potential IT cost reductions and time savings
- Promoting relationships between disparate functional data areas using associations and aliases

- Including content and data structures to feed risk calculation engines and to store the calculation results and assumption setting

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse supports the principles of clean, reconcilable and transactional data.

The flexible design of IBM Insurance Information Warehouse provides best-practice modeling for the insurance domain, promoting:

- Better management of subsequent customization and future extensions to a Solvency II data repository in support of Solvency II or other regulatory compliance requirements, such as IFRS
- Improved ability to manage data requirements from various data sources with different levels of data granularity

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse facilitates reporting development:

- Provides pointers to building Solvency II data repositories, external and internal reporting data marts that can be interconnected by way of business definitions and data flow mappings
- These can be further customized and transformed at report development stage. The templates can be transformed into analytical views and can be further customized.

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse Solution Overview

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse is a set of models that enables insurance organizations to build and deliver a business-oriented, enterprise-class data warehouse or data repository. IBM Insurance Information Warehouse comprises the following components:

Project Views

Project Views are business-subject-area views that span across all IBM Insurance Information Warehouse components with the following functions:

- Provide a clear understanding of the data coverage required for a specific business requirement, such as Solvency II

- Include pointers to Solvency II data, focusing on model constructs that contribute to solving the immediate business issue
- Identify the relevant Analytical Requirements, measures, dimensions and atomic subject areas needed to address particular reporting requirements
- You can extend the scope of each Project View to include your own customizations and extensions.

Analytical Requirements

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse contains an extensive list of Analytical Requirements, reflecting the most common queries and analyses for business performance measurement and reporting, while supporting other analytical functions such as ad hoc reporting, data mining and decision support.

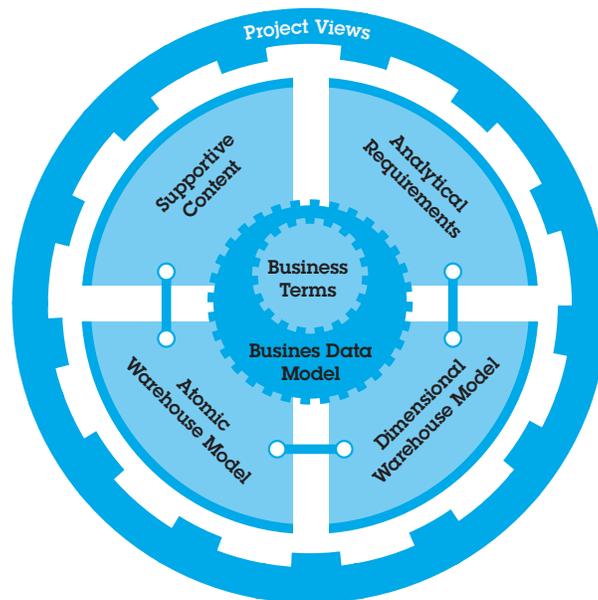


Figure 1. IBM Insurance Information Warehouse solution components

Analytical Requirements enable rapid scoping and prototyping of data marts, which provide a subject-specific analytical layer in a data warehouse solution. Analysts and business users use Analytical Requirements to gather the reporting and analysis requirements of their organization quickly.

Each Analytical Requirement can be divided into measures, which are numerical facts that convey quantitative information of importance to the organization, and dimensions that categorize measures. These measures and dimensions are mapped back to the data warehouse, so that the scoping of the reporting and analysis requirements automatically selects the most appropriate data warehouse entities and attributes to support those requirements. The analytics development team can use these Analytical Requirements to create designs for specific data marts or dimensional solutions that can serve as the source for a range of reports and charts. Data Definition Language (DDL) for the required fact entities and dimensions can be generated to accelerate reporting development

Specifically, the regulatory compliance Analytical Requirements cover reporting requirements for Solvency II, IFRS, International Accounting Standards (IAS), and Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX).

Business Terms

The Business Terms glossary enables non-technical business experts to describe and define, in their own words, the concepts they use every day. Clearly defined business terms help standardization and communication within an organization. Mappings to the data models make it possible to create a common, enterprise-wide picture of the data requirements and to transform these requirements into IT data structures.

As part of IBM Insurance Information Warehouse, the glossary is a comprehensive list of terms pertaining to insurance, financial services and general business that includes:

- Definitions written in plain business language
- Detailed data elements that specify what each business term means for the insurance organization
- Terms that might be related to one another through relationships

Business Data Model

The Business Data Model is a logical model that represents the essential entities and relationships of the insurance industry. It provides a business view that excludes technical implementation considerations such as details related to any specific database.

The Business Data Model is the first point at which the various business requirements are brought together and modeled in an entity-relationship format. It enables organizations to perform the initial modeling of their business requirements and helps the organization understand the various constraints, relationships and structures that can be implied in their business requirements. This is the essential model of the business, providing the overall business context and a common basis for the downstream models that can be used in the actual deployment of the physical data warehouse. The information reflected in the data model is independent of organizational structure and has been validated by multiple sources within the industry.

Atomic Warehouse Model

The Atomic Warehouse Model is a logical, specialized model derived from the Business Data Model. It is optimized as a data repository that can hold long-term history, usually across the entire enterprise. The Atomic Warehouse Model provides the data design support needed to create a uniform model of the enterprise-level business requirements defined by the Business Data Model into specific, flexible and efficient structures dedicated to the long-term storage of historical facts

The Atomic Warehouse Model Model features a flexible atomic data area (primary data storage area) as well as the typical summaries needed by most insurers to roll up the detail data for analysis purposes. A portion of the Atomic Warehouse Model is generated in the initial project phase. Other areas can be generated as the insurer covers more business areas over time.

The Atomic Warehouse Models contains data structures needed by an insurance organization to support a wide variety of business requirements such as IFRS/IAS, SOX and Solvency II reporting requirements.

Dimensional Warehouse Model

The Dimensional Warehouse Model is a logical model derived from the Business Data Model and the Analytical Requirements and is provides an optimized data repository for supporting analytical queries. The Dimensional Warehouse Model provides the data design support needed to transform the enterprise-level business requirements in the Business Data Model into business-specific and efficient structures dedicated to the design of a dimensional data repository. This repository holds sufficient and complete data to meet the needs of business user analysis. Dimensional models are more easily understood by business users. They are optimized for data querying rather than for transactional speed, and their structure makes it is easier to extend them to support new data requirements. New queries can be created without having to redesign the data structures, while old queries can still operate without change. The Dimensional Warehouse Model contains star schema style dimensional data structures organized around fact entities that support the Analytical Requirements.

Implementing Solvency II using IBM Insurance Information Warehouse

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse provides a flexible methodology for modeling Solvency II data structures, which can be customized and configured to the needs of your solution design. The diagram shows a possible Solvency II implementation and the key areas supported by IBM Insurance Information Warehouse.

Building a central data repository

Solvency II requires a central, trusted data repository, containing not only data originating from core administration systems such as policy administration, claims, reinsurance, asset management but also external data from third-party service providers, benchmark data, investment data and risk calculation engines. IBM Insurance Information Warehouse supports the construction of a central data repository with accelerators including:

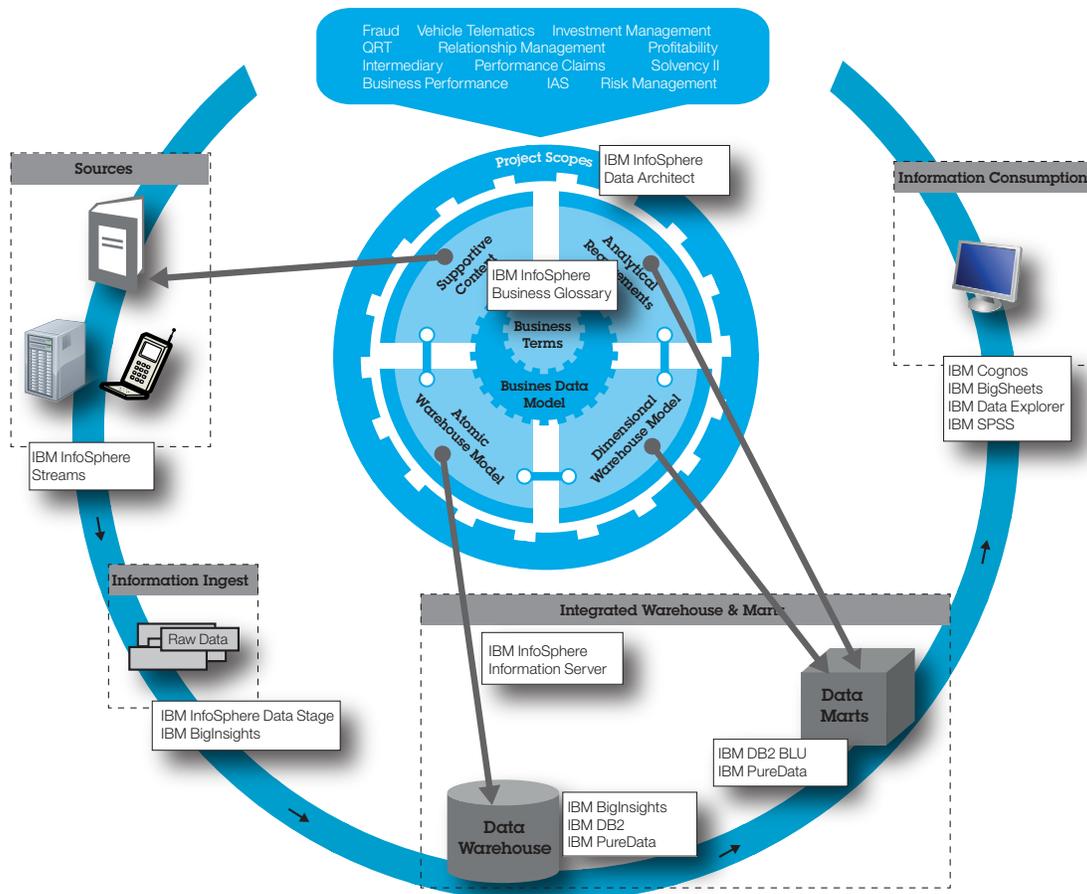


Figure 2. Typical implementation architecture

- Industry standard definitions and Solvency II content to accelerate the identification of Solvency II data requirements. Analytical Requirements for QIS5 and QRT can also help to identify the Solvency II data elements required, and the underlying mappings to model content.
- Business terms and Analytical Requirements to help structure new, or restructure preexisting data sources, to meet the new Solvency II requirements.
- Atomic and Dimensional Warehouse models developed specifically for the insurance industry with flexible design constructs that allow for different data configurations required under Solvency II, such as alternative Solvency II business line definitions, such as Health Similar to Life Techniques (SLT).
- Extensive QIS5 coverage has been included to accelerate the underlying calculations that feed public disclosure and management information.
- Solvency II parameters and data structures for risk aggregation highlighted within the Dimensional Warehouse Models (best estimates, valuations, correlation and other parameters).
- The Dimensional Warehouse Model includes logical design coverage as well as the data structures types required for consolidating and aggregating risk across the organization.

Supervisory and Management Information Reporting - IBM Insurance Information Warehouse extends Solvency II reporting coverage with:

Building data marts and reports

During the design phase of Solvency II projects, it is important to determine the appropriate design that fits the insurance organization's system infrastructure, processes and Solvency II ambition to build a model environment that meets the approval of the regulator. The Dimensional Warehouse Model includes comprehensive coverage for Solvency II including transaction facts for premiums, assets, reinsurance, group, solvency assessments, and aggregate facts, which are closely aligned to end reports and sets of conformed dimensions fully mapped to Atomic Warehouse Model. Examples of application areas which IBM Insurance Information Warehouse can contribute to your solution design:

Risk Aggregation - IBM Insurance Information Warehouse supports the collection of complex calculations that provide the information source for supervisory and management reporting through:

- The full suite of Group and Solo QRT reports in Analytical Requirement format to aid Solvency II report development.
- Integration between QRT and QIS5 measures for MCR/SCR.
- All Analytical Requirements can be readily integrated with IBM Cognos® reporting.
- A full comprehensive set of Dimensional Warehouse Model facts (both aggregate and transaction) and conformed dimensions for Solvency II.

Market Consistent Balance Sheet

- Atomic data coverage for storing and tracking balance sheet movements between periods, which could then be aligned to financial reporting and IFRS-compliant financial statements.
- Solvency II Balance Sheet coverage.
- Support for IFRS analytical requirements that can be linked to the equivalent analytical requirements for the Solvency II Balance Sheet.

Integrating with risk calculation engines

Model Point Transformation for Risk Calculation Engines

The definition of model point files for risk calculation engines can vary by risk calculation engine and customer depending on configuration. However, IBM Insurance Information Warehouse can support the construction of model point transformation files with the logical design coverage within the Dimensional Warehouse Model. In addition to supporting source system data requirements, IBM Insurance Information Warehouse can, for example, support the storage of parameters, assumption settings, historical data, data required for economic scenario generation, market data for statistics and valuations.

Scenarios Stress Testing and Intermediate Results

It might be required to keep track and maintain a history on assumptions, scenarios, experience data related to the final reported results. IBM Insurance Information Warehouse provides logical design coverage for the storage of this type of data within data stores (using the “Actuarial Statistics” and “Index” core data concepts) and include support for data such as economic assumptions and correlation factors between scenarios, including history and versioning capability.

Support for Solvency II pillars

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse provides direct support for two of the three pillars under Solvency II.

QRT Analytical Requirements - Covering the measures detailed in the Solvency II consultation paper on public disclosure reporting.

QIS5 Analytical Requirements - Covering the quantitative data and measures under Pillar 1, based on the standard formulas or internal models. Where the standard formula is adopted, the IBM Insurance Information Warehouse model acts as a reference model to guide these requirements.

The Analytical Requirements include the following areas of interest to Solvency II practitioners:

- Solvency Quantitative Requirement (Pillar 1)
- Solvency Reporting and Public Disclosure (Pillar 2)
- Solvency Risk Modeling (Pillar 1)

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse includes 140 new Analytical Requirements covering both QRT and QIS5.

Sample implementation methodology

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse includes extensive analytical coverage for Solvency reporting. Each of these Analytical Requirements contains a list of measures, with definitions, covering QRT and QIS5. They represent the report within IBM Insurance Information Warehouse which can aid both the design of the reports and also the sourcing of data for these reports.

The Analytical Requirement contains a set of business terms (measures and dimensions) which define the requirement. These business terms are in turn mapped to design entities in the Business Data Model, Atomic Warehouse Model and the Dimensional Warehouse Model. These mappings help define the data requirements for project scopes and also allow you to use the model design artifacts to accelerate the development of your supporting fact tables and dimensions, and also the supporting data warehouse where applicable.

Business users identify and refine the business requirements

Business users and data modelers can start with the IBM Insurance Information Warehouse content provided in the vocabulary of Business Terms and validate that they meet the business requirement. For example, the 'Non Life Claims Paid Analysis' report Analytical Requirement can be found under the Solvency II grouping. This Analytical Requirement includes the measures and the dimensions such as coverage group component (line of business) needed for this report. It is possible to include additional business terms for any necessary extensions to the reporting requirements at this stage and add them to the business glossary. Business users can navigate from the business terms through the mappings to the logical models entities and attributes in a modeling tool such as IBM InfoSphere® Data Architect or Computer Associates Erwin.

Data modelers identify and refine the business requirements

Using the business scope provided by the business users, data modelers can use content available in IBM Insurance Information Warehouse to scope out a data model to meet the needs identified. Any new possible extensions included by the business users would also be modeled at this stage. Data modeler might decide to extend the model to support this new business area or using the design patterns map this new business term to pre-existing area of the model. Data Modelers might need to customize

the Business Data Model (for business reference purposes), the Atomic Warehouse Model (in support of data warehousing requirement), or the Dimensional Warehouse Model (in support of a specific reporting requirement). Once the data scope is defined, the model design artifacts can be used to generate physical tables to implement the requirement. For example, Analytical Requirements are also transformed in the Dimensional Warehouse Model into analytical views of aggregate facts and dimensions that can then be customized in your modeling tool and used to generate the DDL. These aggregate facts are dimensional model representations of the reports.

The Dimensional Warehouse Model also contains transaction facts and conformed dimensions, which support reusable structures, which are mapped to the aggregate facts. This DDL can be used to create facts and dimensions tables that can form the basis of reports within your reporting development environment.

- Select and customize the Dimensional Warehouse Model fact and dimensions
- Generate the DDL within your data modeling tool
- Create dimension and fact entities within your database using the DDL
- Configure and set up the IBM Cognos Framework Manager Package
- Create the reports using IBM Cognos Report Studio

IBM Insurance Information Warehouse includes some sample Solvency II reports based on the CP58 specification which illustrate how analytical requirements can be deployed to accelerate your reporting development.

QRT Analytical Requirements

Assets

Investments Analysis
Structured products
Derivatives
Return on investments
Investment funds look through
Repurchase agreements and securities lending
Assets held as collateral

Balance Sheet

Balance sheet analysis
Off balance sheet collateral
Off balance sheet contingent liabilities
Off balance sheet guarantees
Asset and liability analysis by currency

Cover and Country

Premiums and claims analysis
Expenses analysis
Activity by country and class analysis

Financial Stability

Duration of liabilities analysis
Profit or loss sharing analysis

Group

Assessment of undertakings under group supervision analysis
Contributions to group technical provisions analysis
Equity debt or asset transfer IGT transactions analysis
Group lapses life business analysis
Group profit and loss analysis
Group reinsurance intra transaction analysis
Group solvency and own funds analysis
IGT capital analysis
IGT derivatives analysis
Other regulated financial entities
SCR own funds analysis
Risk concentration analysis
Life technical provisions

Life Technical provisions

Life technical provisions analysis
Life best estimate geographic analysis
Future cash flows best estimate life
Life obligations analysis
Variable rate annuities analysis
Annuities and life like liabilities analysis

Non Life Technical Provisions

Overall technical provisions non life analysis
Best estimate for technical provisions non life analysis
Additional information for technical provisions non life analysis
Projection of future cash flows analysis
Non life claims paid analysis
Non life best estimate claims provisions analysis
Non life RBNS claims analysis
Non life claims inflation rates analysis
Movements of RBNS claims analysis
Loss profile non life analysis
Underwriting peak risks analysis
Underwriting mass risks analysis

QIS5 Analytical Requirements

QIS5 Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet Solo
Balance Sheet Solo - Assets and Liabilities Valuation Analysis
Balance Sheet Solo - Own Funds Liabilities
QIS5 Balance Sheet Solo - Participations

QIS5 Cost of Capital Risk Margin

QIS5 CoC RM - summary CoC RM calculations
QIS5 CoC RM helper - full calculation future SCR
QIS5 CoC RM helper - imported data
QIS5 CoC RM helper - intermediate duration
QIS5 CoC RM helper - intermediate risk volume
QIS5 CoC RM helper - RM full calc

QIS5 CoC RM helper - simplification - life UW risk
QIS5 CoC RM helper - simplification - non SLT health UW risk
QIS5 CoC RM helper - simplification - non-life UW risk
QIS5 CoC RM helper - simplification - SLT health UW risk
QIS5 CoC RM helper - simplified calc of RM, CDR
QIS5 Risk margin and TP - life business
QIS5 Risk margin and TP - non-life business

QIS5 Current situation

QIS5 - Current Solvency I position
QIS5 Technical Provisions
QIS5 Detailed TP - Life Business
QIS5 Detailed TP for Non-Life direct business
QIS5 Detailed TP for accepted NP reinsurance

QIS5 Insurance Obligations

QIS5 segmentation of Health insurance provisions
QIS5 Best Estimate of TP - non-Life business
QIS5 Best Estimate of TP - Life business
QIS5 Additional TP data for MCR calculation
QIS5 Allocation of TP - Non-Life Direct
QIS5 Allocation of TP - NP reinsurance
QIS5 Allocation of TP - Life business
QIS5 Risk margin and TP - life business
QIS5 Risk margin and TP - non-life business

QIS5 Minimum Capital Requirement - Standard Formula (MCR)

QIS5 MCR - Overall MCR calculation
QIS5 MCR - Life MCRlife
QIS5 MCR - Non-Life MCRnl
QIS5 MCR - composite calculation

QIS5 Premiums

QIS5 Premium and expense data
QIS5 Premiums for health (SLT) business
QIS5 Premiums for life business
QIS5 Premiums for non-life

QIS5 Solvency Capital Requirement - Standard Formula (SCR)

QIS5 SCR - Standard Formula
QIS5 SCR - Operational Risk
QIS5 SCR - Market Risk
QIS5 SCR - Market Risk Concentration analysis by counterparty
QIS5 SCR - Market Risk Spread analysis by exposure
QIS5 SCR - Counterparty Default Risk
QIS5 SCR - Life Underwriting Risk
QIS5 SCR - Non-Life Underwriting Risk
QIS5 SCR - Non-Life Underwriting Premium and Reserve Risk
QIS5 SCR - Non-Life Underwriting Lapse Risk
QIS5 SCR - Non-Life Underwriting Catastrophe Risk
QIS5 SCR - Health Underwriting Risk
QIS5 SCR - Health Underwriting SLT Risk
QIS5 SCR - Health Underwriting Non-SLT Risk
QIS5 SCR - Health Underwriting Catastrophe Risk



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