

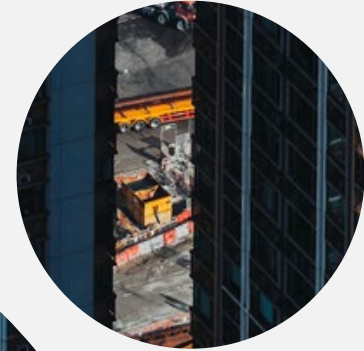


Ninth Annual Bruins Actuarial Society Case Competition

Christopher Nie, Jiayu Wang,
Alycia Liem, Agustin Wong

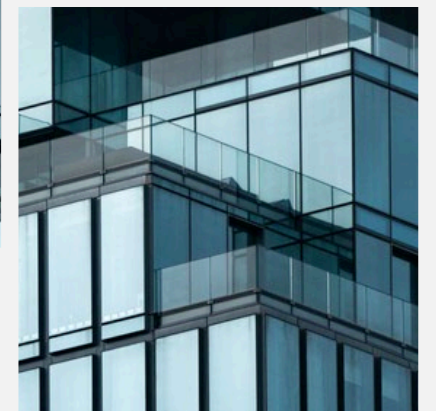
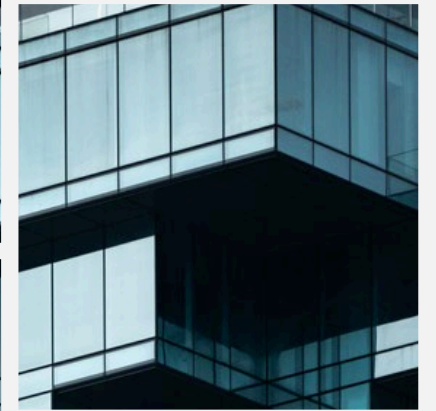
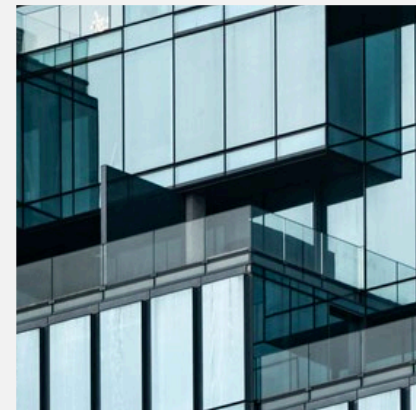
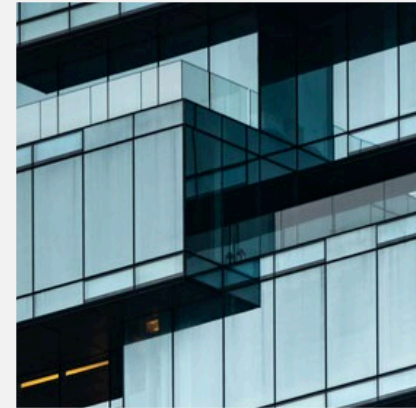
Agenda

- Enterprise Perspective
- Product Line Risks
- Data Quality
- Sensitivity Expectations
- Sensitivity Results
- Methodology for Bond Summary
- 0% Shock on SPIA Asset Portfolio
- Factors to Consider
- Appropriateness of Portfolio
- Appendix



Enterprise Perspective

- **Liability and Asset Sensitivity Analysis**
- **Impact of Different Interest Rates on**
 - Asset-liability mismatch
 - Obligation to policies
 - Product



Product Line Risks

Term Life



Least Risk

- Risk of policyholders not paying premium
- Few assets backing liability reserves

IUL



Less Risk

- Long term growth of index
- Equity liability

SPIA



Less Risk

- Dynamic hedging
- Adverse selection

Variable Annuity



More Risk

- Unreliable hedging
- Exotics availability
- Greeks accuracy
- RBC requirement changes

Data Quality

ASOP No 23 3.1

- *"...Identify data values that are questionable or relationships that are significantly inconsistent."*

Minor Issues

- Data Entry Errors in "Issue Year" = 17
 - Changed to 2017
- "Pol_Sts" = NA
 - Changed to AC
- "Birth_Yr" = 2055
 - Changed to 1955
- "Iss_Age" = 0
 - Calculated new Issue Age from birthdate

Normal Data

- No issues identified with month/day of issue & sex

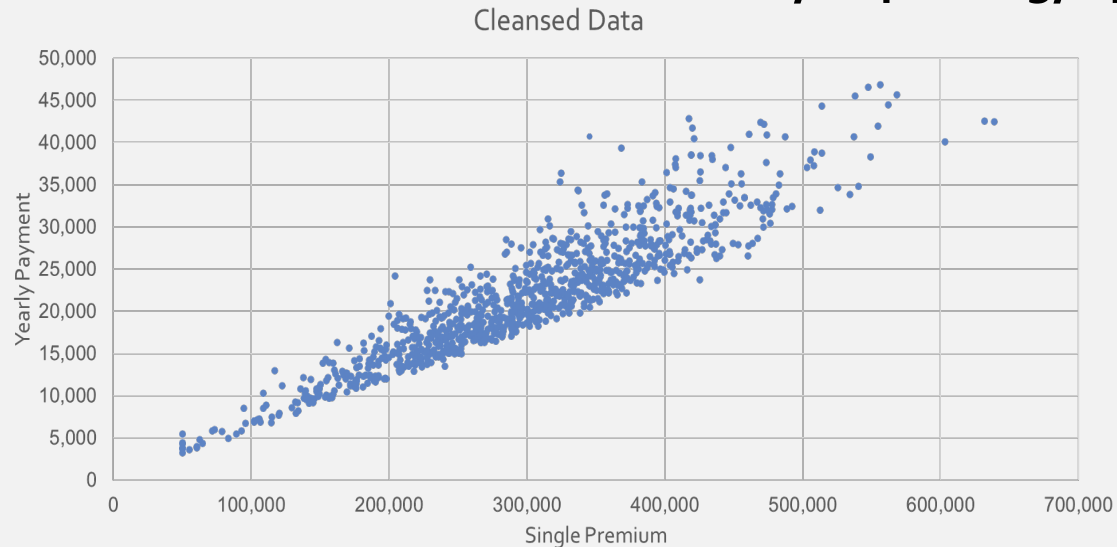
Relationships in Data

- Modal Benefit α 1/Mode
- Modal Benefit α Single Premium

Data Quality

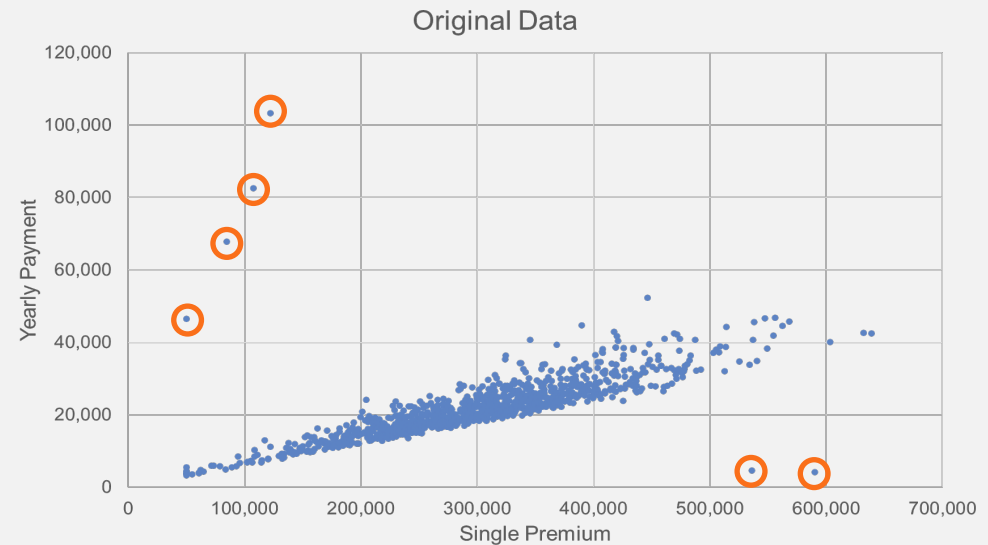
Inconsistent yearly payment

- Yearly payment= Modal • Modal Benefit
- Yearly payment amounts far outpacing single premium
- SPIA00323:
Single Premium= \$122,400
Mode=12 • Modal Benefit= \$8,604 = \$103,248

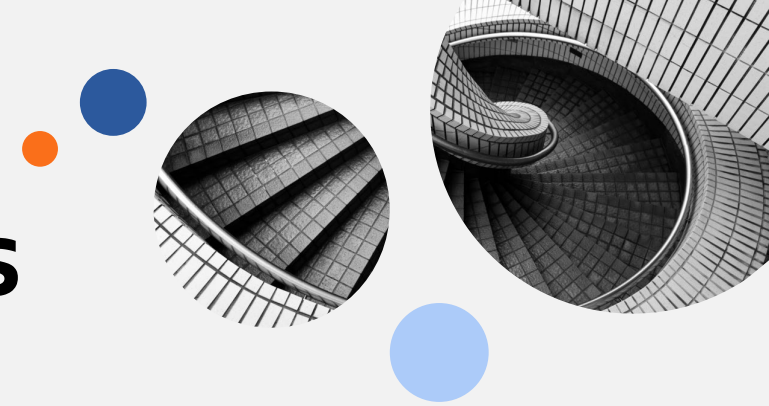


Outliers affect SPIA PV of Benefits

- Revised numbers where possible to infer



Sensitivity Expectations



Scenario

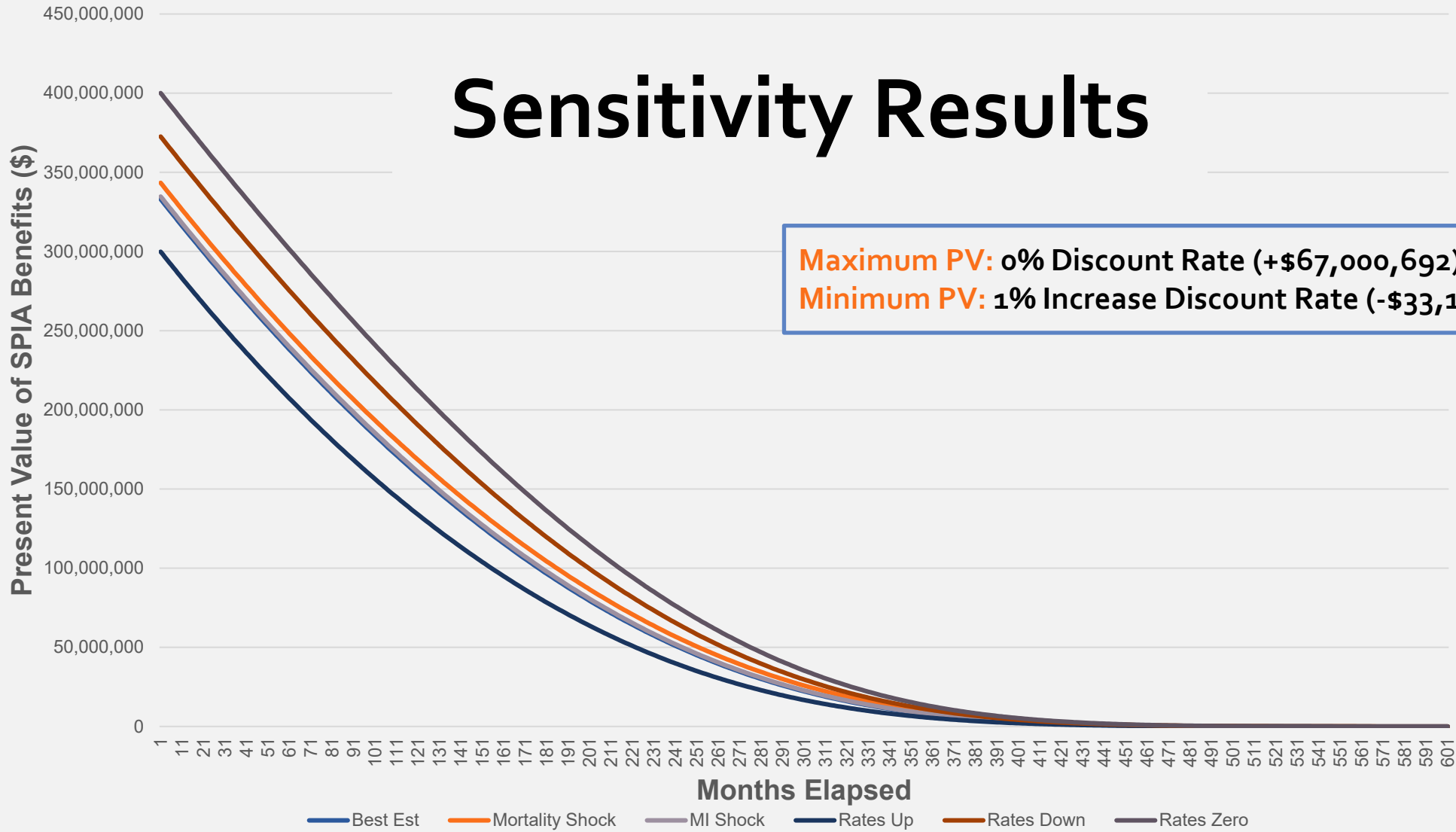
- Best Estimate
- Base Mortality Shock
- Mortality Improvement Shock
- 1% Interest Rate Increase
- 1% Interest Rate Decrease
- Discount Rate: 0%

Expectation on PV Benefits

- *N/A (Base line)*
- Present Value
- Present Value
- Present Value
- Present Value
- Present Value



Sensitivity Results



Scenario	Best Est	Mort Shock	MI Shock	Rates Up	Rates Down	Rates 0%
12/31/2020	\$333,748,917	\$344,104,431	\$335,459,402	\$300,541,726	\$373,365,795	\$400,874,084

Methodology & Implications

Accounting for Convexity

- Duration assumes interest rates and bonds have linear relationship
- Convexity allows for other factors and accounts for non-linearity changes
- Assuming yield is equal to coupon rate

$$\text{Convexity} = \frac{P_i + P_d - P_0}{2 \cdot P_0 \cdot (\Delta Y)^2}$$

$$\text{Change in Bond Price} = -D \cdot \Delta Y \cdot \frac{(\Delta Y)^2}{2} \cdot \text{Convexity}$$

P_0 = bond price

P_i = bond price after increase in interest rate

P_d = bond price after decrease in interest rate

ΔY = change in interest rate

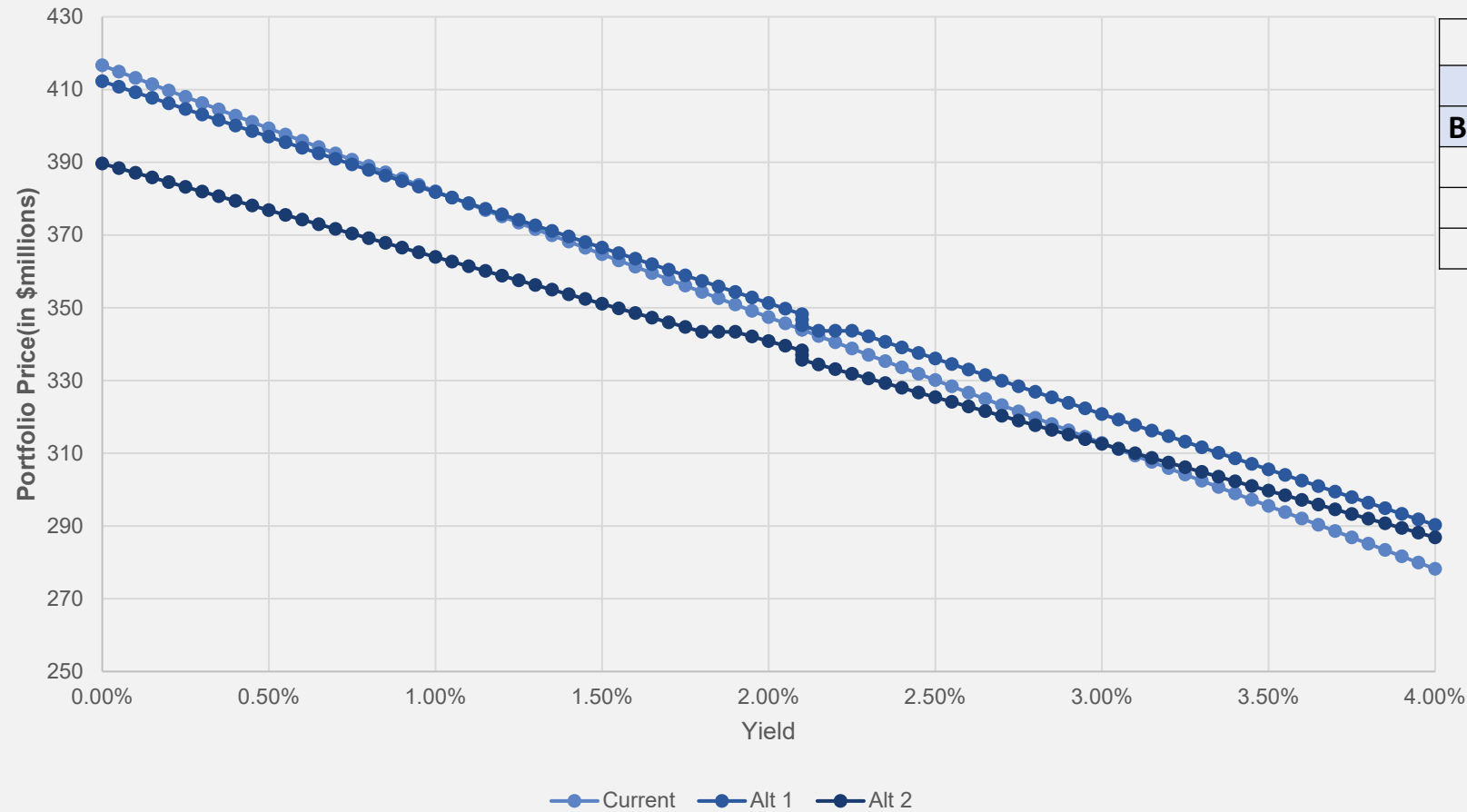
D = duration

Implications for a decreasing interest rate environment

- Bond prices increase as yield decrease, thus portfolio value increases
- Gains not realized unless portfolio was sold. Benefits of selling would be offset by lower yields
- Proceeds reinvested at potential lower interest rate results in reinvestment risk

0% Shock on Bond Portfolios

Yield Rate vs Portfolio Prices



Value of Portfolio			
Portfolio	Current	Alt 1	Alt 2
Base Interest	2.10%	2.25%	1.80%
Up 1%	\$309M	\$313M	\$318M
Down 1%	\$379M	\$374M	\$369M
0% shock	\$417M	\$412M	\$390M



Sensitivity Factors affecting Portfolio PV

- Exact Cash Flows & Individual Yields
- Default risk
- Embedded Options
 - Callable
 - Convertible
- Inflation Risk
- Market Interest Rates

Appropriateness of Portfolios



Current Portfolio

21% 5-year AA, 38% 10-year A, and 41% 20-year A

Pro: Hedging potential risks; Value increases when interest rate decreases

Con: Most sensitive; Inability to cover liabilities when rate increases



Alternative 1

30% 5-year A, 50% 10-year BBB, and 20% 20-year BBB

Pro: Less sensitive; A balance between current and Alt 2

Con: Inability to cover liabilities when rate increases.



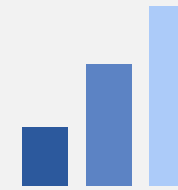
Alternative 2

50% 5-year AA, 40% 10-year A, and 10% 20-year A

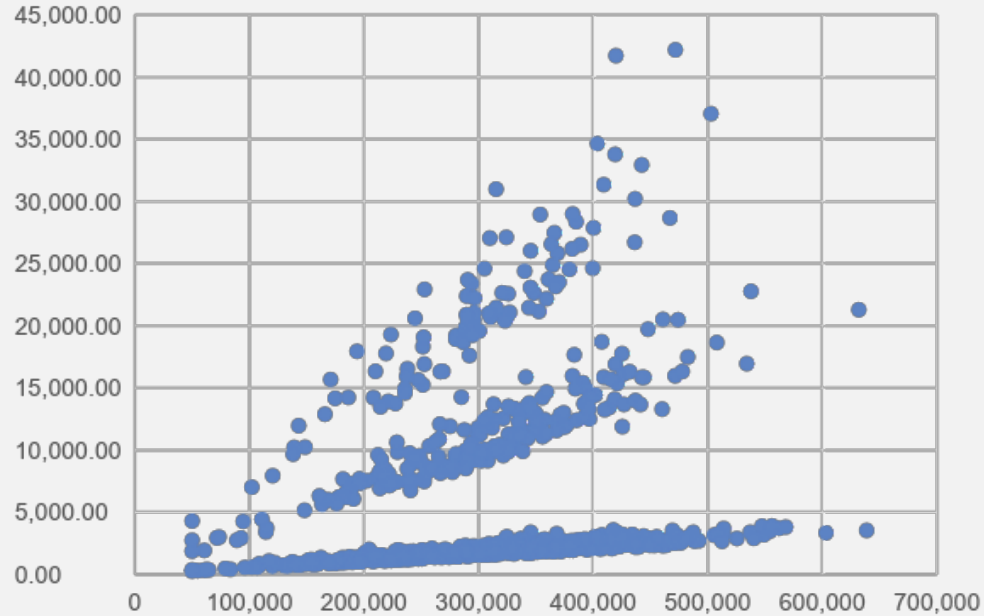
Pro: Least sensitive; Covers more liability when interest rates go up (relative to other portfolios)

Con: Adverse to low interest rate environment

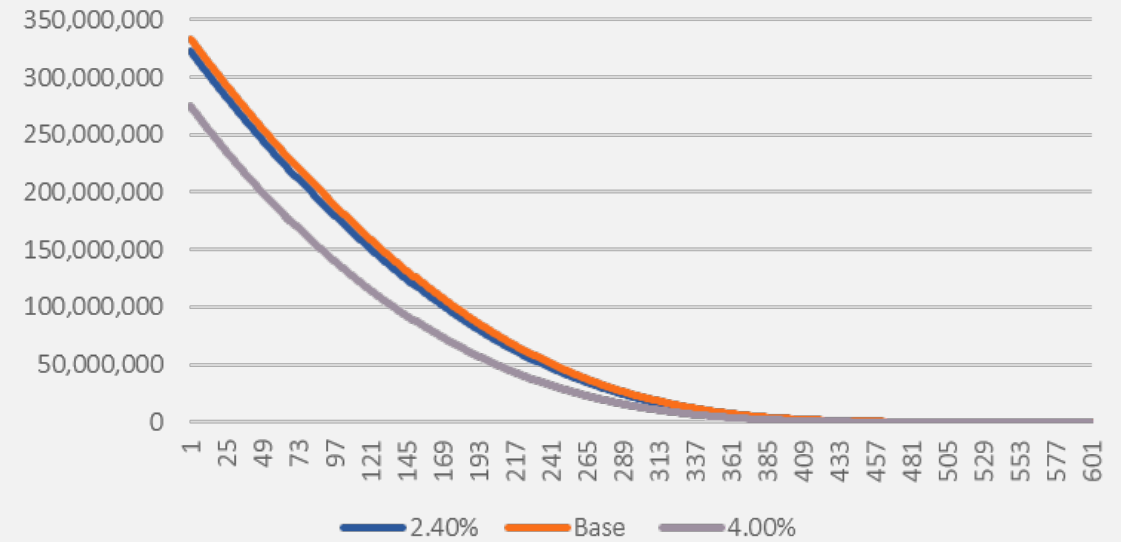
Data Appendix



Single Prem vs Modal Benefit



Discount Rates



Conclusion

Thank you judges and organizers for this great opportunity!

