

EUROPEAN ACTUARIAL NOTE 1 (EAN1) ACTUARIAL FUNCTION FOR IORPs II UNDER DIRECTIVE (EU) 2016/2341

DRAT NOTE including issuer considerations and reference to regulatory requirements

Date: DAY MONTH 2018

Sources being used for regulatory requirements cited:

- 1. Level 1 (L1): DIRECTIVE (EU) 2016/2341 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 14 December 2016 on the activities and supervision of institutions for occupational retirement provision (IORPs)**

Other sources used:

- 2. ESAP1: European Standard of Actuarial Practice 1 – General Actuarial Practice, approved as a model standard by the General Assembly of the Actuarial Association of Europe on 3 October 2014**

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
	Preface
	<p>A European Actuarial Note (EAN1) is an educational document on an actuarial subject that has been adopted by the Actuarial Association of Europe (AAE) in order to advance the understanding of the subject by readers of the EAN including actuaries and others, who use or rely upon the work of actuaries.</p> <p>It is not a European Standard of Practice (ESAP) and is not intended to convey in any manner that it is authoritative. EANs may be issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to assist actuaries in complying with an ESAP, for example by offering practical examples of ways in which actuaries might implement an ESAP in the course of their work, or • to provide non-binding guidance on an actuarial topic for which the AAE has not developed an ESAP.
	<p>Because an EAN is not intended to be authoritative, its language will be chosen carefully. It will not contain words such as ‘should’. Nevertheless, the word ‘should’ is used occasionally but without the intention of providing binding guidance. Rather, its style will be descriptive or will convey meaning by the use of examples of actual practice, without suggesting that these examples are comprehensive. You will notice that we have used ‘It is generally accepted and good practice’ regularly throughout the document.</p>
Section 1.	<u>General</u>
1.1.	<u>Purpose</u>
1.1.1	<p>This European Actuarial Note 1 provides non-binding guidance to actuaries when issuing an Actuarial Function Report in connection with Article 27 (1) of the IORP Directive.</p> <p>It may be useful for the actuary to consider how often an Actuarial Function Report is required taking into account how often the calculations take place, local legislative requirements and the format for documenting the contribution to risk management.</p>
1.2	<u>Scope</u>
1.2.1	Actuaries performing actuarial services when issuing an Actuarial Function Report in connection with Article 27 (1) of the IORP II Directive .
1.2.2	EAN 1 relies on the premise that actuaries will also comply with ESAP 1, approved as a model standard by the AAE on 3 October 2014.

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
1.3	<i>Underlying Principles</i>
1.3.1	In performing the actuarial services, the actuary may find it useful to consider his work in light of the following four principles:
1.3.2	Principle 1: Comply with the IORP II Directive and relevant law.
1.3.3	Principle 2: Carry out work which is proportional to the nature, scale and complexity of the underlying risks of the IORP (Principle of Proportionality).
1.3.4	Principle 3: Ensure consistency with the code of professional conduct of the actuarial profession and with any applicable general actuarial standards.
1.3.5	Principle 4: Structure the Actuarial Function Report according to the needs of the intended users , in particular the Administrative, Management or Supervisory Body
1.4	<i>Language</i>
1.4.1	This document uses expressions whose precise meaning is defined in section 2. Words and expressions which are included in section 2 are shown in bold elsewhere in the document. Headings are shown in bold whether or not they contain defined terms.
1.5	<i>Cross references</i>
1.5.1	When this note refers to the content of another document, the reference relates to the referenced document as it is effective on the adoption date as shown on the cover page of this EAN. The referenced document may be amended, restated, revoked or replaced after the adoption date. In such a case, the actuary should consider the extent the modification is applicable and appropriate to the guidance in this EAN.
1.6	<i>Effective Date</i>
1.6.1.	This EAN is recommended to be considered for actuarial services relating to an Actuarial Function Report with an effective date after [Date ¹].

¹ Date to be inserted by AAE

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
<i>Section 2.</i>	<i>Definitions and abbreviations</i>
	The terms below are defined for use in this EAN.
2.0	Abbreviations: These are used after the definitions section. AF: Actuarial Function AFR: Actuarial Function Report AMSB: Administrative, Management or Supervisory body
2.1	Actuarial Function: An administrative capacity to undertake the particular governance tasks described in Article 27 of the IORP II Directive .
2.2	Actuarial Function Report: The report from the Actuarial Function to the administrative, management or supervisory body in connection with Article 27 of the IORP II Directive and associated regulations, standards and guidelines.
2.3	Actuary: An individual member of one of the member associations of the Actuarial Association of Europe.
2.4	Actuarial services: Services, based upon actuarial considerations, provided to intended users that may include the rendering of advice, recommendations, findings or opinions.
2.5	Administrative, Management or Supervisory body: as referred to in IORP II
2.6	Conflict of interest: Occurs when an individual or organisation is involved in multiple interests, one of which could possibly corrupt the motivation for an act in the other or result in work which is not, or is not perceived to be, objective and impartial.
2.7	Data - Data means all types of quantitative and qualitative information.
2.8	Intended user: Any legal or natural person (usually including the principal) whom the actuary intends, at the time the actuary performs the actuarial services , to use the report.
2.9	Material: Matters are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions to be taken by intended users on the basis of the relevant information given. Assessing whether something is material is a matter of reasonable judgement which recommends consideration of the intended users and the context in which the work is performed and reported (similarly materiality).

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
2.10	Model: A simplified representation of some aspect of the world. A model is defined by a specification which describes the matters that should be represented and the inputs and the relationships between them, implemented through a set of mathematical formulae and algorithms, and realized by using an implementation to produce a set of outputs from inputs in the form of data and assumptions, usually involving judgement of the actuary .
2.11	Professional judgement – The judgement of the actuary based on actuarial training and experience.
2.12	IORP II Directive: Directive (EU) 2016/2341.
2.13	IORP: This means an institution, irrespective of its legal form, operating on a funded basis, established separately from any sponsoring undertaking or trade for the purpose of providing retirement benefits in the context of an occupational activity on the basis of an agreement or a contract agreed: (a) Individually or collectively between the employer(s) and the employee(s) or their respective representatives, or (b) With self-employed persons, individually or collectively, in compliance with the law of the home and host Member States, and which carries out activities directly arising therefrom.
2.14	Technical Provisions: The technical provisions of an IORP calculated under the valuation principles of the IORP II Directive (Article 13) and local regulations.
2.15	Sponsoring Undertaking: any undertaking or other body, regardless of whether it includes or consists of one or more legal or natural persons, which acts as an employer or in a self employed capacity or any combination thereof and which offers a pension scheme or pays contributions to an IORP.
2.16	Special Purpose Vehicle: This means any entity other than the IORP which assumes risks from insurance and which funds its exposure to such risks through other financing mechanisms.
2.17	Underwriting: The process of defining, evaluating and pricing insurance or reinsurance risks, including the acceptance or rejection of insurance or reinsurance obligations.

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
Section 3.	<u>Appropriate Practices</u>
3.1	<u>General principles</u>
	<u>THE ACTUARIAL FUNCTION REPORT and its CORE PARTS</u>
3.1.1	When the holder of the AF produces a written report (the AFR) to be submitted to the AMSB , at least every three years, the actuary is encouraged to consider that the intended user is the AMSB and tailor the content appropriately and in accordance with ESAP1.
3.1.2	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR has a form, structure, style, level of detail and content which is appropriate to the particular circumstances, taking into account the intended users . If an AFR consists of several component reports focusing on specific content which may be provided to the AMSB separately and at different points of time, the actuary should ensure proper documentation and disclosure according to ESAP1.
3.1.3	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR states which actuarial standards (e.g. international, European or local) apply to the work that has been carried out and whether the work complies with those actuarial standards, if applicable.
	<u>THE ACTUARIAL FUNCTION</u>
3.1.4	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR documents a summary of all major tasks that have been undertaken by the AF and their results.
3.1.5	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR sets out information identifying relevant conflicts of interest and describing how they have been managed including any potential conflicts of interest between the individual undertaking and any group of which it is a part.
3.1.6	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR identifies the individuals responsible for writing the AFR , and, if applicable, the person taking overall responsibility for its production.
	<u>CONTENT OF THE ACTUARIAL FUNCTION REPORT</u>
3.1.7	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR clearly identifies any deficiencies and give recommendations as to how such deficiencies should be remedied having regard to materiality and proportionality.
3.1.8	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes sufficient information, explanation and discussion about each area covered so as to enable the AMSB as the intended user to judge its implications.

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
3.1.9	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR summarises the key data used to reach the opinions expressed and draws attention to any material areas of uncertainty and deficiency and their sources and any adjustments that have been made, and also to any material professional judgement made in the assessments by the AF . This is especially important if the AMSB is taking action based on that key data.
	<u>FEEDBACK ON THE ACTUARIAL FUNCTION REPORT</u>
3.1.10	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AF discusses conclusions and recommendations with management on finalizing the AFR . The actuary should document any relevant aspect that arises after the signing of the AFR . After submission of an AFR to the AMSB , the AF should seek feedback from the AMSB on the contents of the AFR and should have regard to that feedback when preparing future reports.
3.1.12	Details of what recommendations in the AFR have been accepted and rejected should be documented as soon as possible and summarised in the next AFR . Progress towards implementation should also be documented and significant implications outlined.
3.2	<u>Technical Provisions</u>
3.2.1	<u>Conclusions on adequacy and reliability of Technical Provisions</u>
3.2.1.1	<p>It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR clearly states the conclusions of the AF with regard to its analysis of the adequacy and reliability of the Technical Provisions. The conclusions should include any concerns the AF has in this regard and identify material shortcomings or deficiencies, with recommendations as to how these could be remedied.</p> <p>There is no obligation to express an opinion under IORP II, however to the extent that the actuary feels it is appropriate to do so, the actuary should express an opinion.</p>
3.2.1.2	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes the results of an assessment as to whether the Technical Provisions have been calculated in accordance with local regulations and advise if any changes are necessary in order to achieve compliance.
3.2.1.3	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR clearly states the sources and degree of uncertainty the AF has assessed in relation to the estimates made in the calculation of the Technical Provisions . The AFR should explain the potential sources of uncertainty and, where appropriate, illustrate uncertainty by reference to possible scenarios.
3.2.2.	<u>Important information about Technical Provisions</u>
3.2.2.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AF ensures that the factors which have a material impact on the amount of Technical Provisions , including risk drivers and assumptions, are made clear in the AFR .

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
3.2.2.2	It is generally accepted and good practice that in particular the AFR draws attention to any material judgements made in the calculation of Technical Provisions .
3.2.3	<u>Disclosure of opening and closing Technical Provisions</u>
3.2.3.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR discloses the opening and closing Technical Provisions , split, to the extent possible, between best estimate and if appropriate, risk margin or equivalent. A commentary on the main items of movement on the impact on the Own Funds and of the main items of movement of Technical Provisions should be provided, where appropriate.
3.2.4	<u>Co-ordination of process</u>
3.2.4.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes a broad overview of the overall process employed in respect of the calculation of the Technical Provisions .
3.2.5	<u>Sufficiency and quality of data</u>
3.2.5.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes an overview of the controls surrounding the assessment undertaken by the AF of the data used in the calculation of Technical Provisions and an explanation of how the AF is comfortable that the data is appropriate, accurate, reliable and complete
3.2.5.2	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR identifies any material uncertainties or limitations in the data and outlines the approach taken to these in the context of the calculation of Technical Provisions. Limitations might include, but are not restricted to, its fitness for purpose, consistency over time, timeliness, information technology systems, availability of individual data and of historical data.
3.2.5.3	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR gives an overview of the different benefit structures covered by the Technical Provisions , the split of data into meaningful groups and how this split has been assessed for appropriateness in relation to the underlying risks of the undertaking .
3.2.5.4	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR considers relevant information provided by financial markets and generally available and specific data on demographic risks and explain how it is integrated into the assessment of the Technical Provisions .
3.2.6	<u>Methods and models</u>
3.2.6.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR provides an overview about how the appropriateness of the methods and models used in the calculation of the Technical Provisions has been assessed with regard to the main drivers of risk, the categories of membership and the way in which the IORP is being managed.

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
3.2.6.2	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR draws attention to any unusual or non-standard method not within usual market practice which has been used to calculate Technical Provisions , including a description of the rationale for the choice of method.
3.2.6.3	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes, where appropriate, an overview of the methods used to calculate Technical Provisions where the insufficiency of the data has prevented the application of a reliable actuarial method. It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes an assessment of the appropriateness of the approximations used in the calculations of Technical Provisions for such contracts.
3.2.6.4	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes an assessment of the appropriateness of the methods and models used in the allowance for options and guarantees included in the benefit structure. It is generally accepted and good practice that consideration be given to the options and guarantees underlying the insurance contracts.
3.2.6.5	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR indicates if the AF assesses that the information technology systems used for the calculation of the Technical Provisions do not sufficiently support the actuarial and statistical procedures.
3.2.6.6	Where the calculation of Technical Provisions depends on multiple models , it is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR makes reference to any material differences between the results according to these models and what allowance has been made for these differences.
3.2.6.7	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR discloses and justifies any material changes in methods from those used in the previous AFR and quantify the effect on the technical provisions .
3.2.7	<u>Assumptions</u>
3.2.7.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes a description of how the appropriateness of the data and methods used to determine the assumptions underlying the Technical Provisions have been assessed.
3.2.7.2	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR discloses the key assumptions underlying the calculation of the Technical Provisions and explain their appropriateness in relation to the main drivers of risk likely to affect the IORP .
3.2.7.3	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR discloses any material changes made to the assumptions used compared to the previous AFR .
3.2.7.4	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR discloses its assessment of the appropriateness of material judgements made in the determination of assumptions.

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
3.2.8	<u>Comparing best estimates against experience</u>
3.2.8.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes an overview of the process used to compare best estimates against actual experience and draws attention to any concerns the AF has in regard to the effectiveness of this process.
3.2.8.2	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR discloses the findings of the AF 's review of the quality of past best estimates and the conclusions from this in relation to the appropriateness of data, methods or assumptions used in the calculation of the Technical Provisions . In reviewing the quality of past estimates, it is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR draws attention to those areas where actual experience has deviated in a material way from the assumptions made including an analysis of the financial impact and provide a commentary in this regard. This should include if the sources of the deviations are caused by internal or external factors. It may assist understanding if this commentary distinguishes between deviations which are judged to arise from volatility of the underlying experience and those which are viewed as relevant to the appropriateness of the data, methods or assumptions used. The AFR should disclose any material judgements when such a distinction is made.
3.2.9.	<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>
3.2.9.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR reports on the results of an analysis of the sensitivity of the Technical Provisions to each of the major risks underlying the obligations which are covered in the Technical Provisions .
3.3	<u>Opinion on underwriting policy</u>
3.3.1	<u>Opinion on the overall underwriting policy of the in the event of the IORP having such a policy</u>
3.3.1.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR expresses an opinion on the overall underwriting policy in the event of the IORP having such a policy.
3.3.1.2	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR sets out how the AF has arrived at its opinion on the overall underwriting policy of the IORP .
3.3.1.3	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR explains any concerns which the AF may have as to the suitability of the overall underwriting policy.
3.3.1.4	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR outlines the recommendations to remedy any deficiencies the AF has identified in relation to the overall underwriting policy having regard to materiality and proportionality.

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
3.3.2	<u>Areas of consideration</u>
3.3.2.1	<p>It is generally accepted and good practice that an assessment of the suitability of the overall underwriting policy at least includes the areas set out below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficiency of premiums or contributions • Environmental changes • Adjustments to premiums • Adverse demographic trends • Interrelationships
3.4	<u>Opinion on insurance arrangements</u>
3.4.1	<u>Opinion on the adequacy of insurance arrangements</u>
3.4.1.1	<p>It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR expresses an opinion on the adequacy of the insurance arrangements.</p> <p>It would be appropriate if there is knowledge available that reference is made to it but it is not expected that the AF would reference beyond common public knowledge. It would typically not include an assessment of the insurer.</p>
3.4.1.2	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR explains any concerns which the AF may have concerning the adequacy of insurance arrangements in the event of the IORP having such arrangements.
3.4.1.3	<p>If the AF identifies deficiencies it is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR outlines recommendations to improve the insurance arrangements, including actions which might be taken to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eliminate inconsistencies in insurance coverage; • extend coverage of material risks
3.4.1.4	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR sets out how the AF has arrived at its opinion.
3.4.2	<u>Interrelationships</u>
3.4.2.1	<p>It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR outlines the extent to which the insurance arrangements of the IORP are not consistent with the undertaking's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risk appetite; • underwriting policy; and • technical provisions, <p>and include recommendations as to how any inconsistencies should be remedied.</p>

EAN1 Reference	1. EAN1 Standard statements and definitions
3.4.2.2	It is generally accepted and good practice for the commentary on interrelationships to incorporate the AF 's comments on the credit standing of its insurance counterparties and the expected returns, if applicable.
3.4.3	<u>Effectiveness of reinsurance arrangements</u>
3.4.3.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes assessments of how the insurance arrangements, including any SPVs , might respond in a number of stressed scenarios or refer to where this is considered in the Own Risk Assessment. The scenarios might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risk aggregations; • reinsurance defaults; and • reinsurance exhaustion.
3.4.3.2	It is generally accepted and good practice that the assessments include indications of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amounts recoverable from insurance contracts and SPVs; and • the impact on the IORP's own funds.
3.4.3.3	It is generally accepted and good practice that the assessments consider, if appropriate, the impact of reinstatements or renewal of insurance cover and the potential unavailability of insurance cover.
3.4.3.4	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR includes a commentary of the effectiveness of the insurance arrangements in mitigating the volatility of the IORP 's own funds.
3.5	<u>Contribution to risk management</u>
3.5.1	It is generally accepted and good practice that the AFR describes the areas where the AF has made a material contribution to the implementation of the risk management system and the work performed. In particular, this should cover the contribution of the AF to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the technical provisions and any recommendations for the risk management system. Other examples might include the role of the AF and its contribution to the Own Risk Assessment process, including its views in relation to the stress- and scenario-testing undertaken, as well as to the assessment of the overall funding needs of the IORP , especially when a recovery plan is necessary, where applicable; the assessment of the risks to members and beneficiaries relating to the paying out of their retirement benefits and the effectiveness of any remedial action taking into account, where applicable the qualitative assessment of the mechanisms protecting retirement benefits, including as applicable, guarantees, covenants or any other type of financial support by the sponsoring undertaking, insurance or reinsurance by an undertaking covered in favour of the IORP or the members and beneficiaries.
3.5.2	The AFR may summarise the main findings of these activities, and in such cases It is generally accepted and good practice that appropriate reference to reporting from the risk management function is provided.