

Agenda

The Development of Risk Management

How can ERM add value?

Aspects of the Risk Framework can be developed to add more value

Examples of how improvements in Risk MI can add value

How we can reflect Risk Value and some concluding comments

The regulatory environment is more intrusive and coordinated, driving convergence of risk management practices















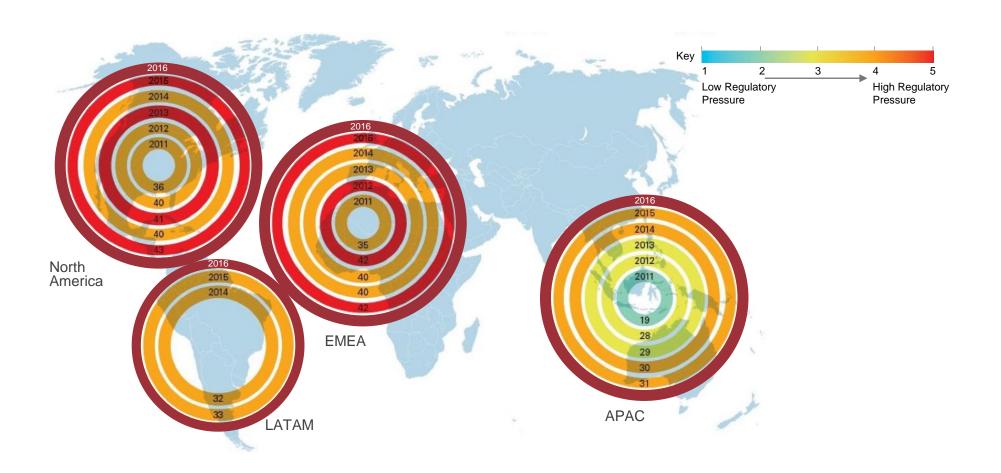




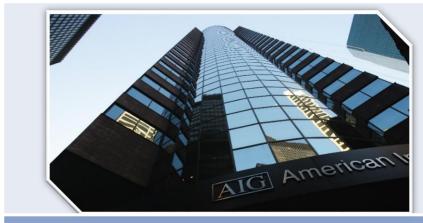


Raising the bar globally e.g.. risk appetite and tolerances and stress and scenario testing

The regulatory pressures on Insurers isn't reducing!



Risk Events have influenced approach and expectations of risk management



Taking on too much risk



Lack of control / risk culture?

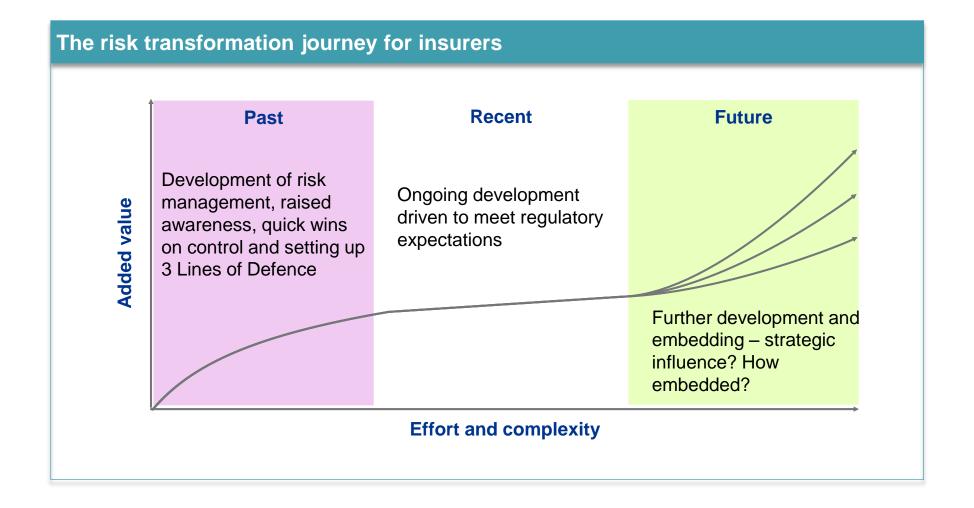


Not transparently communicating risk

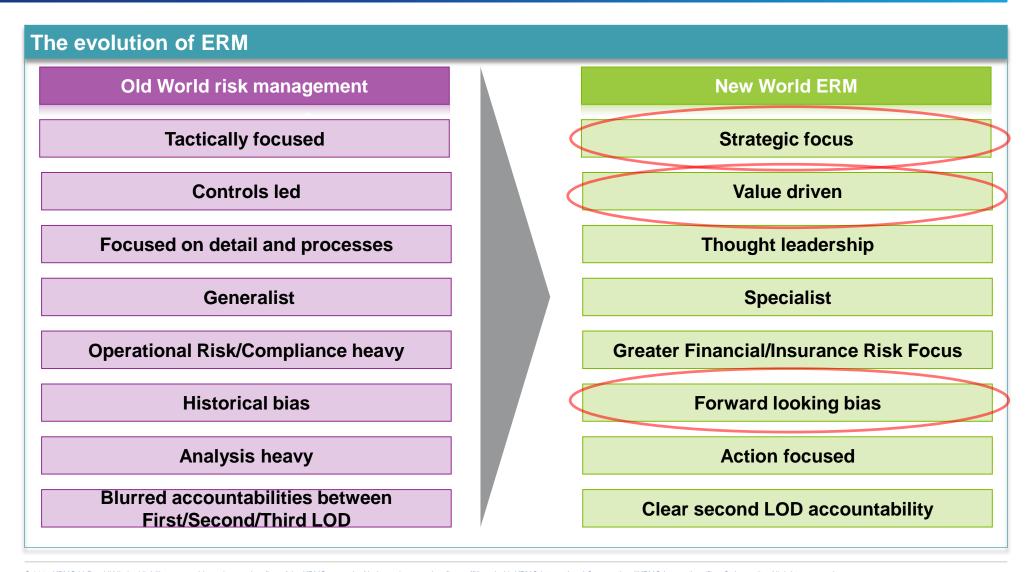


Concentration risk

So where are we today in terms of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) development?



As we move through that the maturity spectrum we can see some key changes



The case for further investment in risk management as an activity



Linkage to financial outcomes



The Pace of Change



Ratings Agencies



Regulatory interests



Customers

How can ERM add Value?

Different Interpretations of Value

Part of the problem is - differing perceptions of what 'value' is...



... Need to develop a means of consistently articulating what the value of Risk Management is?

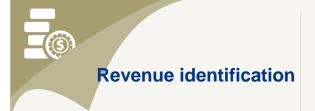
Where Risk functions can add Value



- Risk are in a unique position; can lessons learnt be shared across the business to improve the **risk culture**
- Risk can assess and highlight control optimisation opportunities



- Reducing volatility in risk and capital profile
- Helping the business manage **risk concentrations**; **diversification** is amongst the most valuable tools that Risk can support



- Risk functions should be applying **commercial as well as risk expertise**; challenging the business where it is being too cautious
- The CRO should have input to **strategic planning** whilst maintaining independence

Our Viewpoint – Getting value from Risk Management as an activity

Value is optimised when there is a consistent focus on Risk Management activity across all three Lines of Defence. This is characterised by:



Ownership

The business owning Risk Management day to day



The Second Line
Risk Function
comprises small
team of risk
experts who offer
challenge that is
impactful and
based on
commercial
knowledge



Efficient Risk
Management
Processes/Tools
have been
developed to
benefit the
business



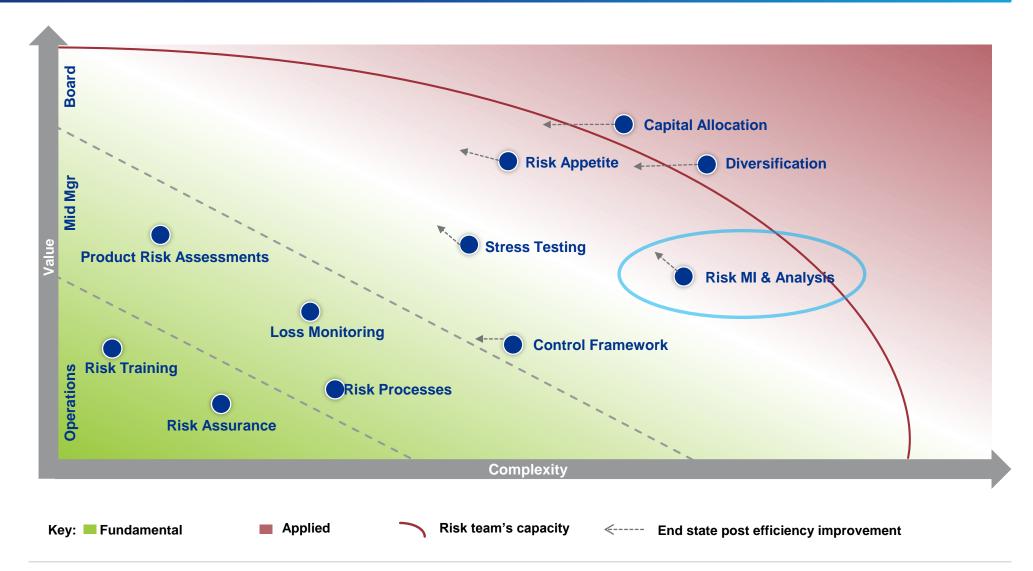
Risk
Management
activities are
focussed onto the
most material
aspects of the
risk framework
with real
analytical insight
driving outcomes



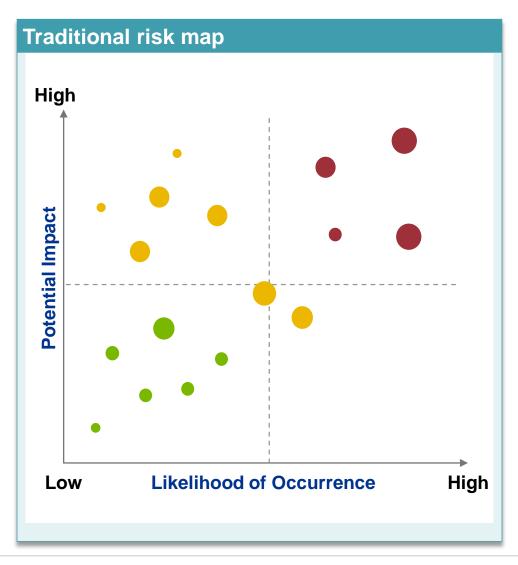
The value of Risk Management can be articulated in terms the business understands such as Key Performance Indicators

Which aspects of the Risk Framework can be developed to add more value

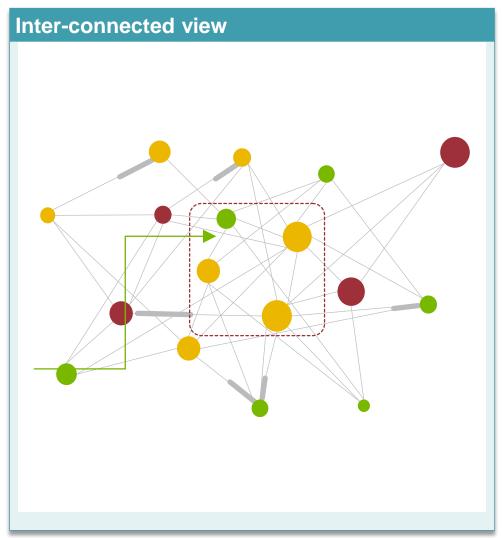
Value add will differ by audience however efficiencies can improve...

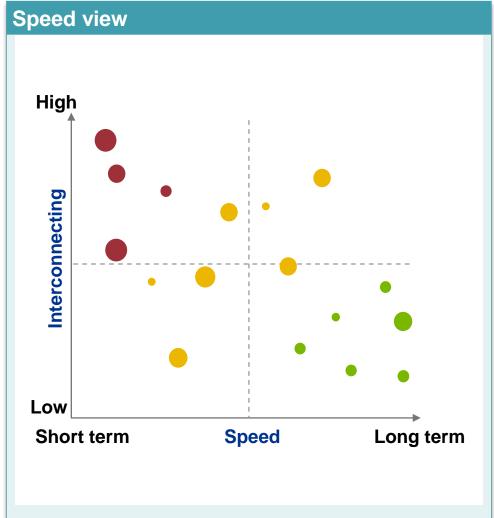


An area where more value could be added is in the risk profile...



But risks are inter-connected and will emerge at different speeds...



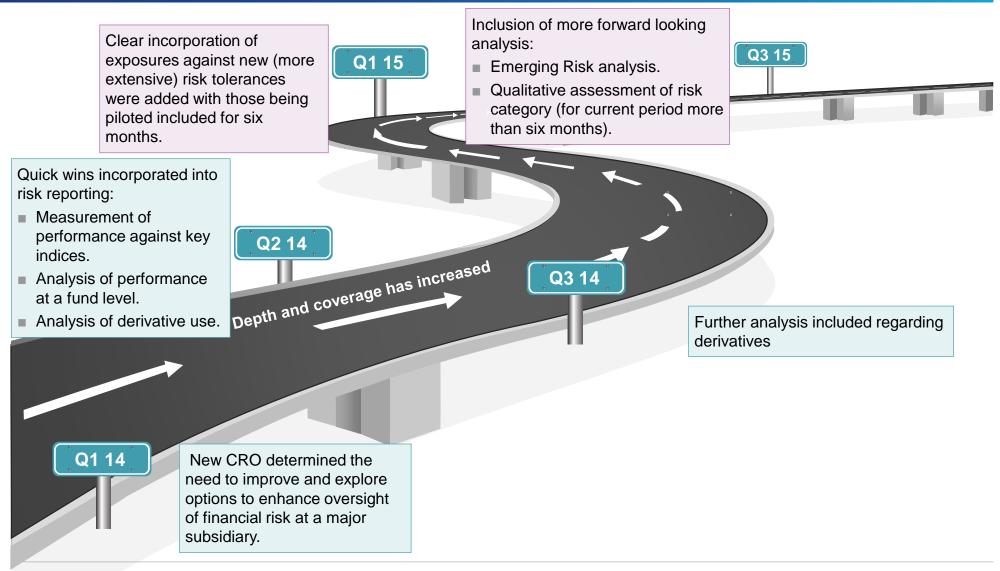


How improvements in Risk MI can add value

Risk MI Design Principles define what good looks like



Example 1 - Risk MI was enhanced to enable stronger oversight of key exposure at a subsidiary

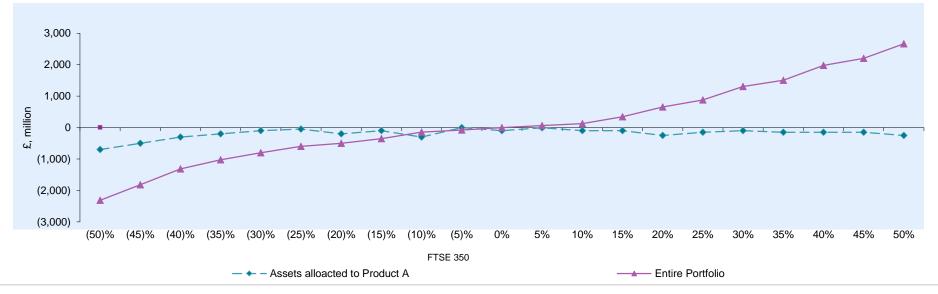


An extract of the changes that Group made to their Risk MI

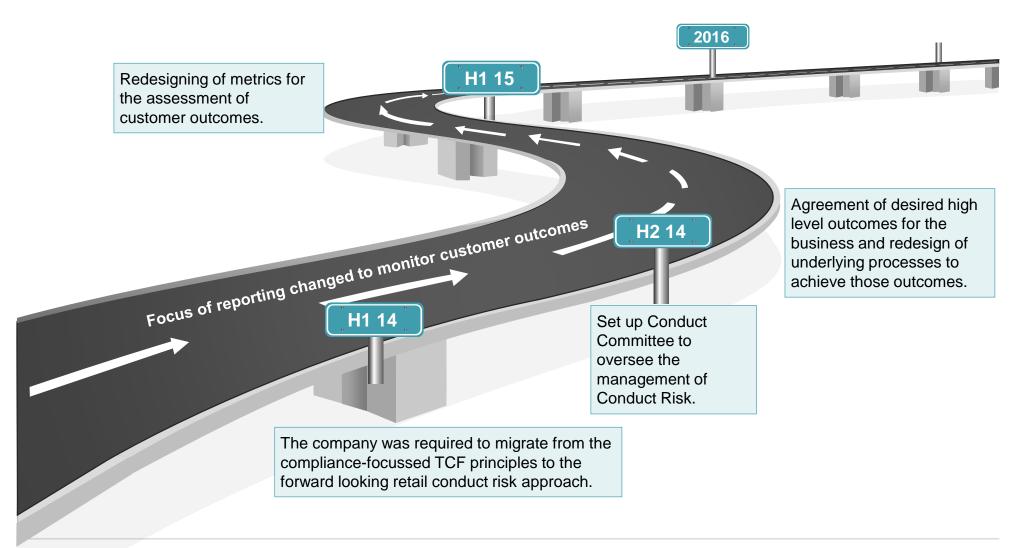
Fund performance (extract)

Portfolio	Asset Mix %	Month on Month change	Monthly performance versus FTSE benchmark	YTD performance	YTD Performance vs. FTSE benchmark
Alternative Strategy Funds	5.9%	(0.94)%	(0.04)%	3.47%	(0.62)%
Balanced Funds	6.3%	(0.82)%	(0.04)%	7.75%	(0.36)%
Bond based funds	18.2%	(0.88)%	(0.11)%	3.55%	(1.93)%
Emerging Markets Funds	8%	(5.50)%	(0.17)%	(2.63)%	(0.60)%
Global Funds	3.2%	(1.99)%	(0.06)%	1.28%	(0.42)%
Large Cap Funds	19.9%	(0.70)%	(0.09)%	11.56%	(0.39)%
Mid Cap Funds	7.0%	0.49%	0.05%	11.83%	(0.14)%
Sector Funds	4.4%	(0.35)%	0.00%	10.90%	(0.11)%

P&L Impact following instantaneous Equity Shock



Example 2 – Better monitoring of customer outcomes driven by regulatory change



The focus changed from one of compliance to prediction

Treating customers fairly outcomes Outcome The fair treatment of customers is central to the corporate culture. Products and services meet the **Outcome** needs of identified consumer groups and are targeted accordingly. Consumers are provided with clear **Outcome** information and are kept appropriately informed Where consumers receive advice, **Outcome** the advice is suitable and takes account of their circumstances. Consumers are provided with **Outcome** products that perform as firms have led them to expect Consumers do not face **Outcome** unreasonable post-sale barriers imposed by firms

Customer Outcomes incorporating future outlook												
Minimum Standard	RAG status by data month Apr May Jun Jul Aug					RAG Sep	RTT return to Trend Outlook tolerance KPI RAG Spread				S Spread	
Overall Company	•	•	•	•	•	•	→	•	Dec 2015	2	7	120
Product Marketing	•	•	•	•	•	•	>	•		1		10
Product Lifecycle Management	•	•	•	•	•	•	→	•				14
Sales and Advice	•	•	•	•	•	•	→	•				15
Post Sales	•	•	•	•	•	•	→	•		1		25
Claims Handling	•	•	•	•	•	•	>	•	Dec 2015	1	3	14
Complaint Handling	•	•	•	•	•	•	>	•		2		16

How we can reflect Risk Value and some concluding comments

A framework for articulating Risk's value through the Risk Value equation

Key business drivers

Investor demands

Increase growth

Increase profitability

Increase return of capital

Reduce cost

Build regulatory relationship





Examples of using the Risk Management Levers to Increase Return

Risk value equation

Contribution to various KPIs

Increased return



Cost savings from risk mitigation



Revenue enhancements from risk insights



Reduced cost of risk capital



Cost of risk (operation)

- Extension of ICF to Outsourcing Providers.
 - 1LoD incentivised around to loss prevention.
 - Improved analytics to identify areas where capital can be deployed more effectively.
 - Risk Management function integrated into business planning process with remit to look at upside of risk.
- Optimise fit for purpose risk models to produce diversification and capital optimisation analysis to inform key business decisions and capital management techniques.

Key performance indicators (KPIs) (a)

RAROC

Market Consistent Embedded value (MCEV)

IFRS Profit

Solvency (Solvency / EC etc.)

Note: (a) Life examples.

Positive contribution to key KPIs

 Streamline 2LoD risk activities to focus on challenge and oversight Rationalise controls performed in each product line

Final Thoughts

- As we move away from compliance focussed change, Risk functions need to be able to articulate their value
- Risk tools need to keep pace with innovation and reflect the needs of differing audiences
- Having gained a seat at the table, Risk have to bring a strategic view and commerciality along with their independent risk expertise

Thank you



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