

2500 Financial Condition Testing

2510 Scope

- .01 Part 1000 applies to work within the scope of this section 2500.
- .02 This section 2500 applies to the appointed actuary of an insurer when reporting on the insurer's financial condition pursuant to law.

2520 Analysis

- .01 The appointed actuary should make an investigation at least once during each financial year of the insurer's recent and current financial position and financial condition, as revealed by financial condition testing for selected scenarios. [Effective January 1, 2020]
 - .02 The appointed actuary should make a report of each investigation in writing to the insurer's board of directors (or to the appropriate committee of the board such as audit committee, risk committee, etc., if they so delegate) or its chief agent for Canada. The report should identify possible actions, and reasons for those actions, for dealing with any threats to satisfactory financial condition that the investigation reveals. The actuary should also comment on the consistency of the results of the investigation and possible actions with the own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA). [Effective January 1, 2020]
 - .03 The appointed actuary should ensure that the investigation is current. The investigation should take into consideration recent events and recent financial operating results of the insurer. [Effective April 15, 2017]
- .04 The timing and frequency of the appointed actuary's investigations would be sufficient to support timely corrective actions by management and the board of directors or chief agent for Canada.

Recent and current financial position

- .05 The investigation would review operations of recent years and the financial position at the end of each of those years.

Financial condition testing

- .06 Financial condition testing examines the effect of selected adverse scenarios on the insurer's forecasted capital adequacy. The actuary can supplement the financial condition testing with the use of other means, such as the ORSA and the business plan.

- .07 The purpose of financial condition testing is to identify plausible threats to satisfactory financial condition, actions that would lessen the likelihood of those threats, and actions that would mitigate a threat if it materialized.
- .08 Financial condition testing is defensive, i.e., it addresses threats to financial condition rather than the exploitation of opportunity.

Satisfactory financial condition

- .09 The insurer's financial condition would be satisfactory if throughout the forecast period,
- Under the solvency scenarios, the statement value of the insurer's assets is greater than the statement value of its liabilities;
 - Under going concern scenarios, the insurer meets the regulatory minimum capital ratio(s); and
 - Under the base scenario, the insurer meets its internal target capital ratio(s) as determined by the ORSA.

Data, methods, and assumptions

- .10 The actuary would start the forecast period using the data as of the most recent available fiscal year-end statement of financial position date.
- .11 The assumptions and methods would reflect up-to-date studies and analysis available to the actuary.
- .12 The policy liabilities would be revalued at the end of the first financial year of the forecast period if a change in assumption or method that is expected to be made by the insurer would result in a material change to the financial position of the insurer.
- .13 The actuary would consider recent events and recent operating results of the insurer up to the date of the report.
- .14 If an adverse event occurs between the date of the report and the date of its presentation to the insurer's board of directors (or its chief agent for Canada), then the actuary would, at a minimum in the presentation to the insurer's board of directors (or its chief agent for Canada), address the event and its potential implications on the results of the investigation. If appropriate, the actuary would redo the investigation.

Forecast period

- .15 The forecast period for a scenario would be sufficiently long to be aligned with the risk emergence and the recognition of impacts through the accounting and solvency results, and to capture the effect of management actions.