

March 27, 2015

To: Mike Boerner, Chair, Life Actuarial (A) Task Force
National Association of Insurance Commissioners

From: Keith Passwater, Chairperson, Committee on Qualifications
American Academy of Actuaries

Re: FAQ on Qualifications and PBR

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners' (NAIC) Life Actuarial Task Force (LATF) requested assistance from the American Academy of Actuaries'¹ Committee on Qualifications (COQ) with two items:

- Recommend to the Principle-Based Reserving (PBR) Implementation (EX) Task Force whether to require actuarial certification for each actuarial responsibility in PBR, and
- Determine whether specific continuing education requirements should be established for PBR actuaries and whether those should be regulatory requirements or actuarial professional requirements.

In response to the LAFT request, the COQ undertook a careful review of the U

Qualification Standards (USQS) at www.actuary.org/content/us-qualification-standards. Some of the primary requirements that an actuary should consider are listed below:

- 1) The actuary must first meet the Basic Education and Experience Requirements for the primary practice area(s) in which the actuary intends to provide a Statement of Actuarial Opinion (SAO). For instance, if the actuary will be rendering a PBR SAO regarding life insurance, the actuary must be a fully qualified member of an International Actuarial Association (IAA)-member organization, have three years of responsible actuarial experience, and be knowledgeable of the Law applicable to the SAO (See Section 2.1 of the USQS).

Additionally, since this hypothetical opinion regards life insurance, the actuary must have:

- Attained the highest level designation in the U.S.-based organization that has a life specialty track, which is currently the SOA, and have completed the life specialty track,
- Attained the highest level designation in an IAA-full member organization and have obtained at least one year of responsible actuarial experience in the life practice area under the review of another actuary qualified to render life insurance SAOs, or
- Obtained a minimum of three years of responsible actuarial experience under the review of another actuary qualified to render life insurance SAOs.

- 2) Consistent with Section 2.1 of the USQS, the actuary must be familiar with the Law applicable to PBR Statements of Actuarial Opinion. Per the Code of Professional Conduct, “Law” is defined to include statutes, c 0.002 Tw(t)-2(e)(tion a, c 0j(ude)42(c)4(a)42(a)4(1)-2(C

As of March 2015, that list included the following:

- a. The Actuarial Standards Board's June 2014 exposure draft on principle-based reserves for life products (www.actuarialstandardsboard.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/PBR_second_exposure_draft_August2014.pdf)
- b. Introduction to the Principle-based Approach (PBA) (www.actuary.org/files/pba101_aug10.8.pdf/pba101_aug10.8.pdf)
- c. Modeling Efficiency Resources (www.actuary.org/content/academy's-model-efficiency-work-group)
- d. PBA Practice Notes:
 - i. Asset Adequacy Analysis practice note exposure draft (August 2014)
 - ii. Life Principle-Based Reserved Under VM-20 practice note exposure draft (February 2014)
 - iii. Practice Note and addendum on the Application of C3 Phase II and Actuarial Guideline 43 (March 2011)
 - iv. Scenario and Cell Model Reduction Practice Note by the Modeling Efficiency Work Group (September 2010)
 - v. C3 Phase III Practice Note by the Life Reserves and Capital Practice Note Work Group (December 2009)
- e. Economic Scenario Generators (www.actuary.org/content/economic-scenario-generators)

If you have any questions or would like to discuss this information further, please contact Sheila J. Kalkunte, Esq., the Academy's assistant general counsel at kalkunte@actuary.org; 202.223.8196.