

## Actuarial Guideline XLIII

## CARVM FOR VARIABLE ANNUITIES

**Table of Contents**

Section I	Background
Section II	Scope
Section III	Definitions
Section IV	Reserve Methodology
Section V	Effective Date
Appendix 1	Determination of Conditional Tail Expectation Amount Based on Projections
Appendix 2	Reinsurance and Statutory Reporting Issues
Appendix 3	Standard Scenario Requirements
Appendix 4	Alternative Methodology
Appendix 5	Scenario Calibration <a href="#">Criteria and Generation</a>
Appendix 6	Allocation of the Aggregate Reserves to the Contract Level
Appendix 7	Modeling of Hedges
Appendix 8	Certification Requirements
Appendix 9	Contractholder Behavior
Appendix 10	Specific Guidance and Requirements for Setting Prudent Estimate Mortality Assumptions
Appendix 11	<a href="#">1994 Variable Annuity MGDB 2012 IAM Basic Mortality Table and Projection Scale G2 Improvement Table</a>
Appendix 12	<a href="#">General Account Asset Assumptions</a>

**Section I) Background**

The purpose of this Actuarial Guideline (Guideline) is to interpret the standards for the valuation of reserves for variable annuity and other contracts involving certain guaranteed benefits similar to those offered with variable annuities. The Guideline codifies the basic interpretation of the Commissioner's Annuity Reserve Valuation Method (CARVM) by clarifying the assumptions and methodologies that will comply with the intent of the Standard Valuation Law (SVL). It also applies similar assumptions and methodologies to contracts that contain characteristics similar to those described in the scope, but that are not directly subject to CARVM.

For many years regulators and the industry have struggled with the issue of applying a uniform reserve standard to these contracts and in particular some of the guaranteed benefits referenced above. Current approaches make assumptions about product design, contractholder behavior and economic relationships and conditions. The economic volatility seen over the last few decades, combined with an increase in the complexity of these products, have made attempts to use these approaches for measuring economic-related risk less successful.

The Guideline addresses these issues by including an approach that applies principles of asset adequacy analysis directly to the risks associated with these products and guarantees.

The NAIC is currently using a similar approach to calculate risk-based capital (RBC) for similar contracts (i.e., the C-3 Phase II project). The methodology in the Guideline is based on that approach, and the intent of the Guideline is to, where possible, facilitate a framework whereby companies may determine both reserve and RBC in a consistent calculation.

In developing the Guideline, two regulatory sources were looked to for guidance. First, the SVL requires that CARVM be based on the greatest present value of future guaranteed benefits. Second, the NAIC Model Variable Annuity Regulation (VAR) states that the “reserve liability for variable annuities shall be

established pursuant to the requirements of the Standard Valuation Law in accordance with actuarial procedures that recognize the variable nature of the benefits provided and any mortality guarantees.”

The Guideline requires that reserves for contracts falling within its scope be based on a minimum floor determined using a standard scenario (referred to as the Standard Scenario Amount) plus the excess over this minimum floor, if any, of a reserve calculated using a projection of the assets and estimated liabilities supporting these contracts over a broad range of stochastically generated projection scenarios and using prudent estimate assumptions (referred to as the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount). Within each of these scenarios, the greatest of the present values of accumulated losses ignoring Federal Income Tax is determined. The assumed fund performance for these scenarios must meet the mandated calibration standards contained in the Guideline. The reserve calculated using projections is based on a Conditional Tail Expectation measure of the results for each scenario.

Conditional Tail Expectation (CTE) is a statistical risk measure that provides enhanced information about the tail of a distribution above that provided by the traditional use of percentiles. Instead of only identifying a value at a particular percentile and thus ignoring the possibility of extremely large values in the tail, CTE recognizes a portion of the tail by providing the average over all values in the tail beyond the CTE percentile. Thus where the tail of the distribution of losses approximates that of a standard normal distribution, CTE (70) will approximate the 88th percentile; where the tail is “fatter” than that of a standard normal distribution, CTE (70) will exceed the 88th percentile; and where the tail is not as “fat” as a standard normal distribution, CTE (70) will be lower than the 88th percentile. Therefore, for distributions with “fat tails” from low probability, high impact events, such as those covered by the Guideline, the use of CTE will provide a more revealing measure than use of a single percentile requirement.

For certain products (e.g., variable annuities with Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefits only), a company can use an Alternative Methodology in place of the modeling approach outlined above to determine the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount.

The projection methodology used to calculate the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, as well as the approach used to develop the Alternative Methodology, is based on the following set of principles. These principles should be followed when applying the methodology in the Guideline and analyzing the resulting reserves.<sup>1</sup>

**Principle 1.** The objective of the approach used to determine the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is to quantify the amount of statutory reserves needed by the company to be able to meet contractual obligations in light of the risks to which the company is exposed.

**Principle 2.** The calculation of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is based on the results derived from an analysis of asset and liability cash flows produced by the application of a stochastic cash flow model to equity return and interest rate scenarios. For each scenario the greatest present value of accumulated surplus deficiency is calculated. The analysis reflects Prudent Estimate (see the definition of Prudent Estimate in Section III) assumptions for deterministic variables and is performed in aggregate (subject to limitations related to contractual provisions)<sup>2</sup> to allow the natural offset of risks within a given scenario. The methodology utilizes a projected total statutory balance sheet approach by including all projected income, benefit and expense items related to the business in the model and sets the Conditional Tail Expectation

<sup>1</sup> Note the following when considering these principles:

- a. The principles should be considered in their entirety.
- b. The Guideline requires companies to meet these principles with respect to only those contracts that fall within the scope of the Guideline and are in force as of the valuation date to which the requirements are applied.

<sup>2</sup> Examples where full aggregation between contracts may not be possible include experience rated group contracts and the operation of reinsurance treaties.

Amount at a degree of confidence using the conditional tail expectation measure applied to the set of scenario specific greatest present values of accumulated statutory deficiencies that is deemed to be reasonably conservative over the span of economic cycles.

**Principle 3.** The implementation of a model involves decisions about the experience assumptions and the modeling techniques to be used in measuring the risks to which the company is exposed. Generally, assumptions are to be based on the conservative end of the actuary's confidence interval. The choice of a conservative estimate for each assumption may result in a distorted measure of the total risk. Conceptually,<sup>3</sup> the choice of assumptions and the modeling decisions should be made so that the final result approximates what would be obtained for the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount at the required CTE level if it were possible to calculate results over the joint distribution of all future outcomes. In applying this concept to the actual calculation of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, the actuary should be guided by evolving practice and expanding knowledge base in the measurement and management of risk.

**Principle 4.** While a stochastic cash flow model attempts to include all real world risks relevant to the objective of the stochastic cash flow model and relationships among the risks, it will still contain limitations because it is only a model. The calculation of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is based on the results derived from the application of the stochastic cash flow model to scenarios while the actual statutory reserve needs of the company arise from the risks to which the company is (or will be) exposed in reality. Any disconnect between the model and reality should be reflected in setting Prudent Estimate assumptions to the extent not addressed by other means.

**Principle 5.** Neither a cash flow scenario model, nor a method based on factors calibrated to the results of a cash flow scenario model, can completely quantify a company's exposure to risk. A model attempts to represent reality, but will always remain an approximation thereto and hence uncertainty in future experience is an important consideration when determining the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount. Therefore, the use of assumptions, methods, models, risk management strategies (e.g., hedging), derivative instruments, structured investments or any other risk transfer arrangements (such as reinsurance) that serve solely to reduce the calculated Conditional Tail Expectation Amount without also reducing risk on scenarios similar to those used in the actual cash flow modeling are inconsistent with these principles. The use of assumptions and risk management strategies should be appropriate to the business and not merely constructed to exploit 'foreknowledge' of the components of the required methodology.

The methodology prescribed in the Guideline is applied to a company's entire portfolio of variable annuities (whether or not they contain guaranteed benefits), as well as other affected products that contain guaranteed benefits. Current guaranteed benefits include Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefits, Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefits, Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefits, Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits, Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefits, and Guaranteed Payout Annuity Floors. It is also expected that the methodology in the Guideline will be applied to future variations on these designs and to new guarantee designs.

Since statutory reporting requires companies to report reserves prior to reinsurance, the Guideline clarifies standards for adjusting the various components of the reserve so that the reserve may be reported both prior to and net of reinsurance.

The Guideline also requires an allocation of the total reported reserve between the General and Separate Accounts and prescribes a method for doing this allocation.

---

<sup>3</sup> The intent of Principle 3 is to describe the conceptual framework for setting assumptions. Appendix 9 provides the requirements and guidance for setting contractholder behavior and includes alternatives to this framework if the actuary is unable to fully apply this principle.

Actuarial certification of the work done to calculate reserves is required by the Guideline. A qualified actuary (referred to throughout the Guideline as “the actuary”) shall certify that the work has been done in a way that meets all applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice.

For more details on the development of these requirements, including the development of the calibration criteria, see the American Academy of Actuaries recommendation on C-3 Phase II risk-based capital.

This Guideline and its Appendices require the actuary to make various determinations, verifications and certifications. The company shall provide the actuary with the necessary information sufficient to permit the actuary to fulfill the responsibilities set forth in this Guideline and its Appendices and responsibilities arising from applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice, including ASOP No. 23, *Data Quality*.

The risks reflected in the calculation of reserves under this Guideline arise from actual or potential events or activities which are both:

- a) Directly related to the contracts falling under the scope of this Guideline or their supporting assets; and
- b) Capable of materially affecting the reserve.

Categories and examples of risks reflected in the reserve calculations include but are not necessarily limited to:

- a) Asset Risks
  - (i) Separate Account fund performance;
  - (ii) Credit risks (e.g., default or rating downgrades);
  - (iii) Commercial mortgage loan rollover rates (roll-over of bullet loans);
  - (iv) Uncertainty in the timing or duration of asset cash flows (e.g., shortening (prepayment risk) and lengthening (extension risk));
  - (v) Performance of equities, real estate, and Schedule BA assets;
  - (vi) Call risk on callable assets;
  - (vii) Risk associated with hedge instrument (includes basis, gap, price, parameter estimation risks, and variation in assumptions); and
  - (viii) Currency risk.
- b) Liability Risks
  - (i) Reinsurer default, impairment or rating downgrade known to have occurred before or on the valuation date;
  - (ii) Mortality/longevity, persistency/lapse, partial withdrawal and premium payment risks;
  - (iii) Utilization risk associated with guaranteed living benefits;
  - (iv) Anticipated mortality trends based on observed patterns of mortality improvement or deterioration, where permitted;
  - (v) Annuitization risks; and
  - (vi) Additional premium dump-ins (high interest rate guarantees in low interest rate environments);
- c) Combination Risks
  - (i) Risks modeled in the company’s risk assessment processes that are related to the contracts, as described above;
  - (ii) Disintermediation risk (including such risk related to payment of surrender or partial withdrawal benefits); and
  - (iii) Risks associated with Revenue Sharing Income.

The risks not necessarily reflected in the calculation of reserves under this Guideline are:

- a) Those not reflected in the determination of Risk-Based Capital; and
- b) Those reflected in the determination of Risk-Based Capital but arising from obligations of the company not directly related to the contracts falling under the scope of this Guideline, or their supporting assets, as described above.

Categories and examples of risks not reflected in the reserve calculations include but are not necessarily limited to:

- a) Asset Risks
  - Liquidity risks associated with a “run on the bank.”
- b) Liability Risks
  - (i) Reinsurer default, impairment or rating downgrade occurring after the valuation date;
  - (ii) Catastrophic events (e.g., epidemics or terrorist events);
  - (iii) Major breakthroughs in life extension technology that have not yet fundamentally altered recently observed mortality experience; and
  - (iv) Significant future reserve increases as an unfavorable scenario is realized.
- c) General Business Risks
  - (i) Deterioration of reputation;
  - (ii) Future changes in anticipated experience (reparameterization in the case of stochastic processes) which would be triggered if and when adverse modeled outcomes were to actually occur;
  - (iii) Poor management performance;
  - (iv) The expense risks associated with fluctuating amounts of new business;
  - (v) Risks associated with future economic viability of the company;
  - (vi) Moral hazards; and
  - (vii) Fraud and theft.

## Section II) Scope

- A) The Guideline applies to contracts, whether directly written or assumed through reinsurance, falling into any of the following categories:
  - 1) Variable deferred annuity contracts subject to the Commissioner’s Annuity Reserve Valuation Method (CARVM), whether or not such contracts contain Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefits (GMDBs), or Variable Annuity Guaranteed Living Benefits (VAGLBs);
  - 2) Variable immediate annuity contracts, whether or not such contracts contain GMDBs or VAGLBs;
  - 3) Group annuity contracts that are not subject to CARVM, but contain guarantees similar in nature<sup>4</sup> to GMDBs, VAGLBs, or any combination thereof; and
  - 4) All other products that contain guarantees similar in nature to GMDBs or VAGLBs, even if the insurer does not offer the mutual funds or variable funds to which these guarantees relate, where there is no other explicit reserve requirement.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> The term “similar in nature,” as used in sections II(A)3) and II(A)4) is intended to capture both current products and benefits as well as product and benefit designs that may emerge in the future. Examples of the currently known designs are listed in footnote #5 below. Any product or benefit design that does not clearly fit the Scope should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration factors that include, but are not limited to, the nature of the guarantees, the definitions of GMDB and VAGLB in sections III(A)1) and III(A)2) and whether the contractual amounts paid in the absence of the guarantee are based on the investment performance of a market-value fund or market-value index (whether or not part of the company’s separate account).

If such a benefit is offered as part of a contract that has an explicit reserve requirement and that benefit does not currently have an explicit reserve requirement:

- a) The Guideline shall be applied to the benefit on a standalone basis (i.e., for purposes of the reserve calculation, the benefit shall be treated as a separate contract);
  - b) The reserve for the underlying contract is determined according to the explicit reserve requirement; and
  - c) The reserve held for the contract shall be the sum of a) and b).
- B) The Guideline does not apply to contracts falling under the scope of the NAIC Model Modified Guaranteed Annuity Regulation (MGAs); however, it does apply to contracts listed above that include one or more subaccounts containing features similar in nature to those contained in MGAs (e.g., market value adjustments).
- C) Separate account products that guarantee an index and do not offer GMDBs or VAGLBs are excluded from the scope of the Guideline.

### Section III) Definitions

#### A) Definitions of Benefit Guarantees

- 1) Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit (GMDB). A GMDB is a guaranteed benefit providing, or resulting in the provision that, an amount payable on the death of a contractholder, annuitant, participant, or insured will be increased and/or will be at least a minimum amount. Only such guarantees having the potential to produce a contractual total amount payable on death that exceeds the account value, or in the case of an annuity providing income payments, an amount payable on death other than continuation of any guaranteed income payments, are included in this definition. GMDBs that are based on a portion of the excess of the account value over the net of premiums paid less partial withdrawals made (e.g., an Earnings Enhanced Death Benefit) are also included in this definition.
- 2) Variable Annuity Guaranteed Living Benefit (VAGLB). A VAGLB is a guaranteed benefit providing, or resulting in the provision that, one or more guaranteed benefit amounts payable or accruing to a living contractholder or living annuitant, under contractually specified conditions (e.g., at the end of a specified waiting period, upon annuitization, or upon withdrawal of premium over a period of time), will increase contractual benefits should the contract value referenced by the guarantee (e.g., account value) fall below a given level or fail to achieve certain performance levels. Only such guarantees having the potential to provide benefits with a present value as of the benefit commencement date that exceeds the contract value referenced by the guarantee are included in this definition. Payout annuities without minimum payout or performance guarantees are neither considered to contain nor to be VAGLBs.
- 3) Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit (GMAB). A GMAB is a guaranteed benefit providing, or resulting in the provision, that an amount payable on the contractually determined maturity date of the benefit will be increased and/or will be at least a minimum amount. Only such guarantees having the potential to produce a contractual

<sup>5</sup> For example, a group life contract that wraps a GMDB around a mutual fund would generally fall under the scope of the Guideline since there is not an explicit reserve requirement for this type of group life contract. However, for an individual variable life contract with a GMDB and a benefit similar in nature to a VAGLB, the Guideline would generally apply only to the VAGLB-type benefit, since there is an explicit reserve requirement that applies to the variable life contract and the GMDB.

total amount payable on benefit maturity that exceeds the account value, or in the case of an annuity providing income payments, an amount payable on benefit maturity other than continuation of any guaranteed income payments, are included in this definition.

- 34) Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit (GMIB). A GMIB is a VAGLB design for which the benefit is contingent on annuitization of a variable deferred annuity or similar contract. The benefit is typically expressed as a contractholder option, on one or more option dates, to have a minimum amount applied to provide periodic income using a specified purchase basis.
- 45) Guaranteed Payout Annuity Floor (GPAF). A GPAF is a VAGLB design guaranteeing that one or more of the periodic payments under a variable immediate annuity will not be less than a minimum amount.
- 6) Hybrid GMIB. A hybrid GMIB is a GMIB design that (i) provides guaranteed growth in the benefit basis (i.e., benefit growth that does not depend on the performance of the Account Value), and (ii) adjusts the benefit for partial withdrawals by the same dollar amount as the partial withdrawal amount.
- 7) Traditional GMIB. A traditional GMIB is a GMIB design that is not a hybrid GMIB.
- 8) Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit (GMWB). A GMWB is a VAGLB design providing, or resulting in the provision, that the amount withdrawable by the contractholder each year will at least be a minimum amount until the benefit amount depletes or until a contractually specified event occurs, provided that the contractholder does not exceed a maximum withdrawal amount in preceding years.
- 9) Lifetime GMWB. A lifetime GMWB is a GMWB design providing, or resulting in the provision, that the amount withdrawable by the contractholder each year will at least be a minimum amount until the contractholder's death provided that the contractholder does not exceed a maximum withdrawal amount in preceding years.
- 10) Non-lifetime GMWB. A non-lifetime GMWB is a GMWB design providing, or resulting in the provision, that the amount withdrawable by the contractholder each year will at least be a minimum amount until and only until the benefit amount depletes, even if such depletion occurs before the contractholder's death, provided that the contractholder does not exceed a maximum withdrawal amount in preceding years.

B) Definitions of Reserve Methodology Terminology

- 1) Scenario. A scenario consists of a set of asset growth rates and investment returns from which assets and liabilities supporting a set of contracts may be determined for each year of a projection.
- 2) Cash Surrender Value. For purposes of the Guideline, the Cash Surrender Value for a contract is the amount available to the contractholder upon surrender of the contract. Generally, it is equal to the account value less any applicable surrender charges, where the surrender charge reflects the availability of any free partial surrender options. For contracts where all or a portion of the amount available to the contractholder upon surrender is subject to a market value adjustment, however, the Cash Surrender Value shall reflect the market value adjustment consistent with the required treatment of the underlying assets. That is, the Cash Surrender Value shall reflect any market value

adjustments where the underlying assets are reported at market value, but shall not reflect any market value adjustments where the underlying assets are reported at book value.

- 3) Scenario Greatest Present Value. For a given scenario, the Scenario Greatest Present Value is the sum of:
- a) The greatest of the present values, as of the projection start date, of the projected Accumulated Deficiencies for the scenario; and
  - b) The Starting Asset Amount, as defined below.

The Scenario Greatest Present Value for any given scenario shall not be less than the Cash Surrender Value in aggregate on the valuation date for the group of contracts modeled in the projection.

- 4) Conditional Tail Expectation Amount. The Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is equal to the numerical average of the 30 percent largest values of the Scenario Greatest Present Values.

~~5) Working Reserve. The Working Reserve is the assumed reserve used in the projections of Accumulated Deficiencies supporting the calculation of the Scenario Greatest Present Values. At any point in the projections, including at the start of the projection, the Working Reserve shall equal the projected Cash Surrender Value.~~

~~For a variable payout annuity without a Cash Surrender Value, the Working Reserve shall equal the present value, at the valuation interest rate and the valuation mortality table specified for such a product by the Standard Valuation Law of future income payments projected using a return based on the valuation interest rate less appropriate asset based charges. For annuitizations that occur during the projection, the valuation interest rate as of the current valuation date may be used in determining the Working Reserve. Alternatively, if an integrated model of equity returns and interest rates is used, a future estimate of valuation interest rates may be incorporated into the Working Reserve.~~

~~For contracts not covered above, the actuary shall determine the Working Reserve in a manner that is consistent with the above requirements.~~

- 65) Accumulated Deficiency. Accumulated Deficiency is an amount measured as of the end of a projection year and equals the projected Working Reserve less the amount negative of the projected statement value of projected assets of general account and separate account assets, both as of the end of the projection year. Accumulated Deficiencies may be positive or negative.<sup>6</sup>
- 76) Starting Asset Amount. The Starting Asset Amount equals the value of the assets at the start of the projection, as defined in section A1.4)A) of Appendix 1.
- 87) Prudent Estimate. The deterministic assumptions to be used for projections are to be the actuary's Prudent Estimate. This means that they are to be set at the conservative end of the actuary's confidence interval as to the true underlying probabilities for the parameter(s) in question, based on the availability of relevant experience and its degree of credibility.

A Prudent Estimate assumption is developed by applying a margin for uncertainty to the "Anticipated Experience" assumption. The margin for uncertainty shall provide for estimation error and margins for adverse deviation. The resulting Prudent Estimate

<sup>6</sup> Note that a positive Accumulated Deficiency means that there is a cumulative loss-asset shortfall and a negative Accumulated Deficiency means that there is a cumulative gain-asset surplus.

assumption shall be reasonably conservative over the span of economic cycles and over a plausible range of expected experience, in recognition of the Principles described in Section I. “Anticipated Experience” would typically be the actuary’s reasonable estimate of future experience for a risk factor given all available, relevant information pertaining to the contingencies being valued. Recognizing that assumptions are simply assertions of future unknown experience, the margin should be directly related to uncertainty in the underlying risk factor. The greater the uncertainty, the larger the margin. Each margin should serve to increase the Aggregate Reserve that would otherwise be held in its absence (i.e., using only the Anticipated Experience assumption).

For example, assumptions for circumstances that have never been observed require more margins for error than those for which abundant and relevant experience data are available.

This means that valuation assumptions not stochastically modeled are to be consistent with the stated Principles in Section I, be based on any relevant and credible experience that is available, and should be set to produce, in concert with other Prudent Estimate assumptions, a Conditional Tail Expectation Amount that is consistent with the stated CTE level.

The actuary shall follow the principles discussed in Appendices 9 and 10 in determining Prudent Estimate assumptions.

| ~~98~~) Gross Wealth Ratio. The Gross Wealth Ratio is the cumulative return for the indicated time period and percentile (e.g., 1.0 indicates that the index is at its original level).

| ~~109~~) Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy. The designation of Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy applies to strategies undertaken by a company to manage risks through the future purchase or sale of hedging instruments and the opening and closing of hedging positions. In order to qualify as a Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy, the strategy must meet the principles outlined in the Background section of the Guideline (particularly Principle 5) and shall, at a minimum, identify:

- a) The specific risks being hedged (e.g., delta, rho, vega, etc.),
- b) The hedge objectives,
- c) The risks not being hedged (e.g., variation from expected mortality, withdrawal, and other utilization or decrement rates assumed in the hedging strategy, etc.),
- d) The financial instruments that will be used to hedge the risks,
- e) The hedge trading rules including the permitted tolerances from hedging objectives,
- f) The metric(s) for measuring hedging effectiveness,
- g) The criteria that will be used to measure effectiveness,
- h) The frequency of measuring hedging effectiveness,
- i) The conditions under which hedging will not take place, and
- j) The person or persons responsible for implementing the hedging strategy.

The hedge strategy may be dynamic, static, or a combination thereof.

It is important to note that strategies involving the offsetting of the risks associated with variable annuity guarantees with other products outside of the scope of the Guideline (e.g., equity-indexed annuities) do not currently qualify as a Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy under the Guideline.

- ~~410~~) Revenue Sharing. Revenue Sharing, for purposes of the Guideline, means any arrangement or understanding by which an entity responsible for providing investment or other types of services makes payments to the company (or to one of its affiliates). Such payments are typically in exchange for administrative services provided by the company (or its affiliate), such as marketing, distribution and recordkeeping. Only payments that are attributable to charges or fees taken from the underlying variable funds or mutual funds supporting the contracts that fall under the scope of the Guideline shall be included in the definition of Revenue Sharing.
- ~~421~~) Domiciliary Commissioner. For purposes of the Guideline, this term refers to the chief insurance regulatory official of the state of domicile of the company.
- ~~432~~) Aggregate Reserve. The minimum reserve requirement as of the valuation date for the contracts falling within the scope of the Guideline.
- ~~443~~) ~~1994 Variable Annuity MGDB2012 IAM Basic~~ Mortality Table. This mortality table is shown in Appendix 11.
- 13) Projection Scale G2 Improvement Table. This mortality improvement table is shown in Appendix 11.

#### Section IV) Definition of General Reserve Methodology

- A) General Description. The Aggregate Reserve for contracts falling within the scope of the Guideline shall equal the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount but not less than the Standard Scenario Amount, where the Aggregate Reserve is calculated as the Standard Scenario Amount plus the excess, if any, of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount over the Standard Scenario Amount.
- B) Impact of Reinsurance Ceded. Where reinsurance is ceded for all or a portion of the contracts, both components in the above general description (and thus the Aggregate Reserve) shall be determined net of any reinsurance treaties that meet the statutory requirements that would allow the treaty to be accounted for as reinsurance.
- An Aggregate Reserve before reinsurance shall also be calculated if needed for regulatory reporting or other purposes, using methods described in Appendix 2.
- C) The Standard Scenario Amount. The Standard Scenario Amount is the aggregate ~~of the reserves~~ determined by applying the Standard Scenario method to ~~each-of-the~~all contracts falling within the scope of the Guideline. The Standard Scenario method is outlined in Appendix 3.
- D) The Conditional Tail Expectation Amount. The Conditional Tail Expectation Amount shall be determined based on a projection of the contracts falling within the scope of the Guideline, and the assets supporting these contracts, over a broad range of stochastically generated projection scenarios and using Prudent Estimate assumptions.

The stochastically generated projection scenarios shall meet the Scenario Calibration Criteria described in Appendix 5.

The Conditional Tail Expectation Amount may be determined in aggregate for all contracts falling within the scope of the Guideline (i.e., a single grouping). At the option of the company, it

may be determined by applying the methodology outlined below to sub-groupings of contracts, in which case, the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount shall equal the sum of the amounts computed for each such sub-grouping.

The Conditional Tail Expectation Amount shall be determined using the following steps:

- 1) For each scenario, projected aggregate Accumulated Deficiencies are determined at the start of the projection (i.e., “time 0”) and at the end of each projection year as the sum of the Accumulated Deficiencies for each contract grouping.
- 2) The Scenario Greatest Present Value is determined for each scenario based on the sum of the aggregate Accumulated Deficiencies<sup>7</sup> and aggregate Starting Asset Amounts for the contracts for which the Aggregate Reserve is being computed.
- 3) The Scenario Greatest Present Values for all scenarios are then ranked from smallest to largest and the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is the average of the largest 30 percent of these ranked values.

The projections shall be performed in accordance with Appendix 1. The actuary shall document the assumptions and procedures used for the projections and summarize the results obtained as described in Appendix 2 and Appendix 8.

- E) Alternative Methodology. For variable deferred annuity contracts that contain either no guaranteed benefits or only GMDBs (i.e., no VAGLBs), the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount may be determined using the Alternative Methodology described in Appendix 4 rather than using the approach described in subsection D) above. However, in the event the approach described in subsection D) has been used in prior valuations the Alternative Methodology may not be used without approval from the Domiciliary Commissioner.

The Conditional Tail Expectation Amount for the group of contracts to which the Alternative Methodology is applied shall not be less than the aggregate Cash Surrender Value of those contracts.

The actuary shall document the assumptions and procedures used for the Alternative Methodology and summarize the results obtained as described in Appendix 2 and Appendix 8.

- F) Allocation of Results to Contracts. The Aggregate Reserve shall be allocated to the contracts falling within the scope of the Guideline using the method outlined in Appendix 6.

- G) Reserve as of [Date]-January 1, 2009. ~~The reserve as of January 1, 2009 shall be the sum of the reserves from the asset adequacy analysis requirements in Actuarial Guideline XXXIV and Actuarial Guideline XXXIX.~~ [Note to draft: To be decided based on the effective date of any framework revisions]

## Section V) Effective Date

The Guideline affects all contracts issued on or after January 1, 1981, effective [December 31, 20092018]. Where the application of the Guideline produces higher reserves than the company had otherwise established by their previously used interpretation, such company may request a grade-in

<sup>7</sup> The Scenario Greatest Present Value is therefore based on the greatest projected Accumulated Deficiency, in aggregate, for all contracts for which the Aggregate Reserve is computed hereunder, rather than based on the sum of the greatest projected Accumulated Deficiency for each grouping of contracts.

period, not to exceed three (~~3~~) years, from the Domiciliary Commissioner upon satisfactory demonstration of the previous interpretation and that such delay of implementation will not cause a hazardous financial condition or potential harm to its ~~policyholder~~~~contractholder~~s. The grading shall be done only on the reserves on the contracts in-force as of [December 31, ~~2009~~~~2018~~]. The reserves under the old basis and new basis shall be compared each year - 2/3 of the difference shall be subtracted from the reserve under the new basis in ~~2009~~~~[2018]~~ and 1/3 of the difference shall be subtracted from the reserve under the new basis in [~~2010~~~~2019~~].

**APPENDIX 1 - Determination of Conditional Tail Expectation Amount Based on Projections****A1.1) Projection of Accumulated Deficiencies**

- A) General Description of Projection. The projection of Accumulated Deficiencies shall be made ignoring Federal Income Tax and reflect the dynamics of the expected cash flows for the entire group of contracts, reflecting all product features, including the guarantees provided under the contracts. Insurance company expenses (including overhead and investment expense), fund expenses, contractual fees and charges, revenue sharing income received by the company (net of applicable expenses) and cash flows associated with any reinsurance or hedging instruments are to be reflected on a basis consistent with the requirements herein. Cash flows from any fixed account options shall also be included. Any market value adjustment assessed on projected withdrawals or surrenders shall also be included (whether or not the Cash Surrender Value reflects market value adjustments). Throughout the projection, where estimates are used, such estimates shall be on a Prudent Estimate basis.

Federal Income Tax shall not be included in the projection of Accumulated Deficiencies.

- B) Grouping of Variable Funds and Subaccounts. The portion of the Starting Asset Amount held in the Separate Account represented by the variable funds and the corresponding account values may be grouped for modeling using an approach that recognizes the investment guidelines and objectives of the funds. In assigning each variable fund and the variable subaccounts to a grouping for projection purposes, the fundamental characteristics of the fund shall be reflected and the parameters shall have the appropriate relationship to the required calibration points of the S&P 500. The grouping shall reflect characteristics of the efficient frontier (i.e., returns generally cannot be increased without assuming additional risk).

An appropriate proxy for each variable subaccount shall be designed in order to develop the investment return paths. The development of the scenarios for the proxy funds is a fundamental step in the modeling and can have a significant impact on results. As such, the actuary must map each variable account to an appropriately crafted proxy fund normally expressed as a linear combination of recognized market indices (or sub-indices).

- C) Grouping of Contracts. Projections may be performed for each contract in force on the date of valuation or by grouping contracts into representative cells of model plans using all characteristics and criteria having a material impact on the size of the reserve. Grouping shall be the responsibility of the actuary but may not be done in a manner that intentionally understates the resulting reserve.
- D) Modeling of Hedges. The appropriate costs and benefits of hedging instruments that are currently held by the company in support of the contracts falling under the scope of the Guideline shall be included in the projections. If the company is following a Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy and the hedging strategy meets the requirements of Appendix 7, the projections shall take into account the appropriate costs and benefits of hedge positions expected to be held in the future through the execution of that strategy.

To the degree either the currently held hedge positions or the hedge positions expected to be held in the future introduce basis, gap, price, or assumption risk, a suitable reduction for effectiveness of hedges shall be made. The actuary is responsible for verifying compliance with a Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy and the requirements in Appendix 7 for all hedge instruments included in the projections.

While hedging strategies may change over time, any change in hedging strategy shall be documented and include an effective date of the change in strategy.

The use of products not falling under the scope of the Guideline (e.g., equity-indexed annuities) as a hedge shall not be recognized in the determination of Accumulated Deficiencies.

These requirements do not supersede any statutes, laws, or regulations of any state or jurisdiction related to the use of derivative instruments for hedging purposes and should not be used in determining whether a company is permitted to use such instruments in any state or jurisdiction.

Upon request of the company's domiciliary commissioner and for information purposes to show the effect of including future hedge positions in the projections, the company shall show the results of performing an additional set of projections reflecting only the hedges currently held by the company in support of the contracts falling under the scope of the Guideline. Because this additional set of projections excludes some or all of the derivative instruments, the investment strategy used may not be the same as that used in the determination of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount.

E) Revenue Sharing.

- 1) Projections of Accumulated Deficiencies may include income from projected future Revenue Sharing, as defined in Section III) net of applicable projected expenses ("Net Revenue Sharing Income") if the following requirements are met:
  - a) The Net Revenue Sharing Income is received<sup>8</sup> by the company,<sup>9</sup>
  - b) Signed contractual agreement or agreements are in place as of the valuation date and support the current payment of the Net Revenue Sharing Income; and
  - c) The Net Revenue Sharing Income is not already accounted for directly or indirectly as a company asset.
  
- 2) The amount of Net Revenue Sharing Income to be used shall reflect the actuary's assessment of factors that include but are not limited to the following (not all of these factors will necessarily be present in all situations):
  - a) The terms and limitations of the agreement(s), including anticipated revenue, associated expenses and any contingent payments incurred or made by either the company or the entity providing the Net Revenue Sharing as part of the agreement(s);
  - b) The relationship between the company and the entity providing the Net Revenue Sharing Income that might affect the likelihood of payment and the level of expenses;
  - c) The benefits and risks to both the company and the entity paying the Net Revenue Sharing Income of continuing the arrangement.

---

<sup>8</sup> For purposes of this section, Net Revenue Sharing Income is considered to be received by the company if it is paid directly to the company through a contractual agreement with either the entity providing the Net Revenue Sharing Income or an affiliated company that receives the Net Revenue Sharing Income. Net Revenue Sharing Income would also be considered to be received, if it is paid to a subsidiary that is owned by the company and if 100% of the statutory income from that subsidiary is reported as statutory income of the company. In this case the actuary needs to assess the likelihood that future Net Revenue Sharing Income is reduced due to the reported statutory income of the subsidiary being less than future Net Revenue Sharing Income received.

<sup>9</sup> As in other sections of the Guideline, the term "the company" is used exclusively as a reference to the insurance company writing the business falling under the scope of the Guideline. The term "entity providing the Net Revenue Sharing Income" is self-explanatory and is used consistently in this subsection.

- d) The likelihood that the company will collect the Net Revenue Sharing Income during the term(s) of the agreement(s) and the likelihood of continuing to receive future revenue after the agreement(s) has ended;
  - e) The ability of the company to replace the services provided to it by the entity providing the Net Revenue Sharing Income or to provide the services itself, along with the likelihood that the replaced or provided services will cost more to provide; and
  - f) The ability of the entity providing the Net Revenue Sharing Income to replace the services provided to it by the company or to provide the services itself, along with the likelihood that the replaced or provided services will cost more to provide.
- 3) The amount of projected Net Revenue Sharing Income shall also reflect a margin (which decreases the assumed Net Revenue Sharing Income) directly related to the uncertainty of the revenue. The greater the uncertainty, the larger the margin. Such uncertainty is driven by many factors including the potential for changes in the securities laws and regulations, mutual fund board responsibilities and actions, and industry trends. Since it is prudent to assume that uncertainty increases over time, a larger margin shall be applied as time that has elapsed in the projection increases.
- 4) All expenses required or assumed to be incurred by the company in conjunction with the arrangement providing the Net Revenue Sharing Income, as well as any expenses assumed to be incurred by the company in conjunction with the assumed replacement of the services provided to it (as discussed in subsection 2)e) above) shall be included in the projections as a company expense under the requirements of section A1.1)A). In addition, expenses incurred by either the entity providing the Net Revenue Sharing Income or an affiliate of the company shall be included in the applicable expenses discussed in section A1.1)A) and A1.1)E)1) that reduce the Net Revenue Sharing Income.
- 5) The actuary is responsible for reviewing the revenue sharing agreements, verifying compliance with these requirements, and documenting the rationale for any source of Net Revenue Sharing Income used in the projections.
- 6) The amount of Net Revenue Sharing Income assumed in a given scenario shall not exceed the sum of a) and b), where:
- a) Is the contractually guaranteed Net Revenue Sharing Income projected under the scenario, and
  - b) Is the actuary's estimate of non-contractually guaranteed Net Revenue Sharing Income before reflecting any margins for uncertainty multiplied by the following factors:
    - (i) 1.0 in the first projection year;
    - (ii) 0.9 in the second projection year;
    - (iii) 0.8 in the third projection year;
    - (iv) 0.7 in the fourth projection year;
    - (v) 0.6 in the fifth projection year;
    - (vi) 0.5 in the sixth and all subsequent projection years. The resulting amount of non-contractually guaranteed Net Revenue Sharing Income after application of this factor shall not exceed 0.25% per year on separate account assets in the sixth and all subsequent projection years.

- F) Length of Projections. Projections of Accumulated Deficiencies shall be run for as many future years as needed so that no materially greater reserve value would result from longer projection periods.
- G) AVR/IMR. The AVR and the IMR shall be handled consistently with the treatment in the company's cash flow testing.

#### A1.2) Determination of Scenario Greatest Present Values

- A) Scenario Greatest Present Values. For a given scenario, the Scenario Greatest Present Value is the sum of:
- ~~1) 1)~~—The greatest present value, as of the projection start date, of the projected Accumulated Deficiencies defined in Section III)B)65); and
  - ~~2) 2)~~—The Starting Asset Amount.
- B) Discount Rates. In determining the Scenario Greatest Present Values, Accumulated Deficiencies shall be discounted using the same interest rates at which positive cash flows are invested, as determined in section A1.4)D). Such interest rates shall be reduced to reflect expected credit losses as prescribed in Appendix 12 and anticipated investment expenses. Note that the interest rates used do not include a reduction for Federal Income Taxes.

#### A1.3) Projection Scenarios

- A) Minimum Required Scenarios. The number of scenarios for which projected greatest present values of Accumulated Deficiencies shall be computed shall be the responsibility of the actuary and shall be considered to be sufficient if any resulting understatement in total reserves, as compared with that resulting from running additional scenarios, is not material.
- B) Scenario Calibration Criteria. Returns for the groupings of variable funds shall be determined on a stochastic basis such that the resulting distribution of the Gross Wealth Ratios of the scenarios meets the Scenario Calibration Criteria specified in Appendix 5.
- ~~C) Interest Rate Generator. U.S. Treasury interest rate curves shall be determined on a stochastic basis using the prescribed interest rate scenario generator with prescribed parameters, as described in Appendix 5, unless the actuary elects, and is approved by the company's Domiciliary Commissioner, to use a proprietary interest rate generator.~~

#### A1.4) Projection Assets

- A) Starting Asset Amount. For the projections of Accumulated Deficiencies, the value of assets at the start of the projection shall be set equal to the approximate value of statutory reserves at the start of the projection. Assets shall be valued consistently with their annual statement values. The amount of such asset values shall equal the sum of the following items, all as of the start of the projection:
- 1) All of the Separate Account assets supporting the contracts;
  - 2) An amount of assets held in the General Account equal to the approximate value of statutory reserves as of the start of the projections less the amount in 1), above.

In many instances the initial General Account assets may be negative, resulting in a projected

interest expense. General Account assets chosen for use as described above shall be selected on a consistent basis from one reserve valuation hereunder to the next.

Within General Account assets under item 2) above and in the projections, the actuary should reflect one of the following:

- 1) Any hedge assets meeting the requirements described in section A1.1)D);
- 2) Cash in an amount equal to the aggregate market value of the hedge assets meeting the requirements described in section A1.1)D).

The actuary may switch from 1) to 2) from one valuation date to the next, but may not switch from 2) to 1) without approval from the Domiciliary Commissioner.

~~shall be reflected in the projections and included with other General Account assets under item 2) above.~~ To the extent the sum of the value of such hedge assets, or cash in an amount equal to the aggregate market value of such hedge assets, and the value of ~~assets in item 1) above~~ Separate Account assets supporting the contracts is greater than the approximate value of statutory reserves as of the start of the projections, then ~~item 2) above may~~ the actuary shall include enough negative General Account assets or cash such that the ~~sum of items 1) and 2) above~~ Starting Asset Amount equals the approximate value of statutory reserves as of the start of the projections.<sup>10</sup>

For an asset portfolio that supports both policies that are subject and not subject to these requirements, the actuary shall determine an equitable method to apportion the total amount of starting assets between the subject and non-subject policies. The actuary shall document which assets were used as of the start of the projection, the approach used to determine which assets were chosen and shall verify that the value of the assets equals the approximate value of statutory reserves at the start of the projection.

The actuary shall provide documentation in the Required Memorandum that provides reasonable assurance that the Aggregate Reserve is not materially understated as a result of the Starting Asset Amount, if the excess of the Starting Asset Amount over the aggregate Cash Surrender Value of all contracts included in the projection satisfies both of the following properties:

- 1) Is less than [98%] or greater than [102%] of the excess of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount over the aggregate Cash Surrender Value of the same contracts;
- 2) Is greater than [0.5%] of the aggregate Cash Surrender Value of the same contracts.

- B) Valuation of Projected Assets. For purposes of determining the projected Accumulated Deficiencies, the value of projected assets shall be determined in a manner consistent with their value at the start of the projection. However, for derivative instruments that are used in hedging and that are not assumed to be sold during a particular projection interval, the actuary may account for them at amortized cost in a manner deemed appropriate by the actuary, provided that the actuary documents such accounting treatment in the Required Memorandum.

-For assets assumed to be purchased during a projection, the value shall be determined in a manner consistent with the value of assets at the start of the projection that have similar investment characteristics.

<sup>10</sup> Further elaboration on potential practices with regard to this issue may be included in a practice note.

- C) Separate Account Assets. For purposes of determining the Starting Asset Amounts in subsection A) and the valuation of projected assets in subsection B), assets held in a Separate Account shall be summarized into asset categories determined by the actuary as discussed in section A1.1)B).
- D) General Account Assets. General Account assets shall be projected, net of projected defaults, using assumed investment returns consistent with their book value and expected to be realized in future periods as of the date of valuation. Initial assets that mature during the projection and positive cash flows projected for future periods shall be invested at in a manner that is representative of and consistent with the company's investment policy, subject to the following requirements:
- 1) The Required Memorandum shall include documentation supporting the appropriateness of the representation relative to actual policy;
  - 2) The final maturities and cash flow structures of assets purchased in the model, such as the patterns of gross investment income and principal repayments or a fixed or floating rate interest basis, shall be determined by the actuary as part of the model representation;
  - 3) The combination of price and structure for fixed income investments and derivative instruments associated with fixed income investments shall appropriately reflect the projected U.S. Treasury curve along the relevant scenario and the requirements for gross asset spread assumptions stated below;
  - 4) For purchases of public non-callable corporate bonds, use the gross asset spreads over U.S. Treasuries prescribed in Appendix 12. The prescribed spreads reflect current market conditions as of the model start date and grade to long-term conditions based on historical data at the start of projection year four;
  - 5) For transactions of derivative instruments associated with fixed income investments, reflect the prescribed assumptions in Appendix 12 for interest rate swap spreads;
  - 6) For purchases of other fixed income investments, if included in the model investment strategy, set assumed gross asset spreads over U.S. Treasuries in a manner that is consistent with, and results in reasonable relationships to, the prescribed spreads for public non-callable corporate bonds and interest rate swaps;
  - 7) Notwithstanding the above requirements, the model investment strategy and any non-prescribed asset spreads shall be adjusted as necessary so that the Aggregate Reserve is not less than that which would be obtained by substituting an alternative investment strategy in which all fixed income reinvestment assets are public non-callable corporate bonds with gross asset spreads, asset default costs, and investment expenses by projection year that are consistent with a credit quality blend of 50% PBR credit rating 6 (A2/A) and 50% PBR credit rating 3 (Aa2/AA).

Any disinvestment shall be modeled in a manner that is consistent with the company's investment policy and that reflects the company's cost of borrowing where applicable. Gross asset spreads used in computing market values of assets sold in the model shall be consistent with, but not necessarily the same as, the gross asset spreads in items 4) and 6) above, recognizing that initial assets that mature during the projection may have different characteristics than modeled reinvestment assets.

interest rates, which, at the option of the actuary, are one of the following:

- ~~1) The forward interest rates implied by the swap curve<sup>11</sup> in effect as of the valuation date,~~
- ~~2) The 200 interest rate scenarios available as prescribed for Phase I, C-3 Risk Based Capital calculation, coupled with the Separate Account return scenarios by mating them up with the first 200 such scenarios and repeating this process until all Separate Account return scenarios have been mated with a Phase I scenario, or~~
- ~~3) Interest rates developed for this purpose from a stochastic model that integrates the development of interest rates and the Separate Account returns.~~
- ~~E) Cash Flows from Invested Assets. Cash flows from general account fixed income assets, including starting and reinvestment assets, shall be reflected in the projection as follows:~~
- ~~1) Model gross investment income and principal repayments in accordance with the contractual provisions of each asset and in a manner consistent with each scenario.~~
- ~~2) Reflect asset default costs as prescribed in Appendix 12 and anticipated investment expenses through deductions to the gross investment income.~~
- ~~3) Model the proceeds arising from modeled asset sales and determine the portion representing any realized capital gains and losses.~~
- ~~4) Reflect any uncertainty in the timing and amounts of asset cash flows related to the paths of interest rates, equity returns, or other economic values directly in the projection of asset cash flows. Asset defaults are not subject to this requirement, since asset default assumptions must be determined by the prescribed method in Appendix 12.~~

Cash flows from general account equity assets (i.e., non-fixed income assets having substantial volatility of returns such as common stocks and real estate), including starting and reinvestment assets, shall be reflected in the projection as follows:

- 1) Determine the grouping for asset categories and the allocation of specific assets to each category in a manner that is consistent with that used for Separate Account Assets, as discussed in section A1.1)B).
- 2) Project the gross investment return including realized and unrealized capital gains in a manner that is consistent with the stochastically generated scenarios.
- 3) Model the timing of an asset sale in a manner that is consistent with the investment policy of the company for that type of asset. Reflect expenses through a deduction to the gross investment return using prudent estimate assumptions.

~~When the option described in 1) above (the forward interest rates implied by the swap curve) is used, an amount shall be subtracted from the interest rates to reflect the current market expectations about future interest rates using the process described in section A1.5)A).~~

~~The actuary may switch from 1) to 2), from 1) to 3) or from 2) to 3) from one valuation date to the next, but may not switch in the other direction without approval from the Domiciliary Commissioner.~~

### **A1.5) Projection of Annuitization Benefits (including GMIBs)**

<sup>11</sup> The swap curve is based on the Federal Reserve H.15 interest swap rates. The rates are for a Fixed Rate Payer in return for receiving three month LIBOR. One place where these rates can be found is <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/default.htm>.

- A) Assumed Annuitization Purchase Rates at Election. For purposes of projecting annuitization benefits (including annuitizations stemming from the election of a GMIB), the projected annuitization purchase rates shall be determined assuming that market interest rates available at the time of election are the interest rates used to project General Account Assets, as determined in A1.4)D). ~~However, where the interest rates used to project General Account Assets are based upon the forward interest rates implied by the swap curve in effect as of the valuation date (i.e., the option described in section A1.4)D)1) is used, herein referred to as a point estimate), the margin between the cost to purchase an annuity using the guaranteed purchase basis and the cost using the interest rates prevailing at the time of annuitization shall be adjusted as discussed below.~~

~~If a point estimate is being used, it is important that the margin assumed reflects the current market expectations about future interest rates at the time of annuitization, as described more fully below, and a downward adjustment to the interest rate assumed in the purchase rate basis. The latter adjustment is necessary since a greater proportion of contractholders will select an annuitization benefit when it is worth more than the cash surrender value than when it is not. As a practical matter, this effect can be approximated by using an interest rate assumption in the purchase rate basis that is 0.30 percent below that implied by the forward swap curve, as described below.~~

~~To calculate market expectations of future interest rates, the par or current coupon swap curve is used (documented daily in Federal Reserve H.15 with some interpolation needed). Deriving the expected rate curve from this swap curve at a future date involves the following steps:~~

- ~~1) Calculate the implied zero coupon rates. This is a well documented “bootstrap” process. For this process we use the equation  $100 - C^n * (v + v^2 + \dots + v^n) + 100v^n$  where the “ $v^t$ ” terms are used to stand for the discount factors applicable to cash flows 1,2,...n years hence and  $C^n$  is the n-year swap rate. Each of these discount factors are based on the forward curve and therefore are based on different rates, however (i.e. “ $v^2$ ” does not equal  $v$  times  $v$ ). Given the one year swap rate, one can solve for  $v$ . Given  $v$  and the two year swap rate one can then back into  $v^2$ , and so on.~~
- ~~2) Convert the zero coupon rates to one year forward rates by calculating the discount factor needed to get from  $v^{t+1}$  to  $v^t$ .~~
- ~~3) Develop the expected rate curve.~~

~~This recognizes that, for example, the five year forward one year rate is not the rate the market expects on one year instruments five years from now. The reason is that as the bond gets shorter the “risk premium” in the rate diminishes. This is sometimes characterized as “rolling down” the yield curve. Table A shows the historic average risk premium at various durations. From this table, one can see that to get the rate the market expects a 1 year swap to have five years from now; one must subtract the risk premium associated with six year rates (.95%) and add back that associated with 1 year rates (.50%). This results in a net reduction of .45%.~~

Table A: Risk Premium by Duration

Duration	Risk Premium	Duration	Risk Premium
1	0.500%	6	0.950%
2	0.750%	7	1.000%
3	0.750%	8	1.100%
4	0.850%	9+	1.150%
5	0.900%		

The Exhibit below combines the three steps. Columns A through D convert the swap curve to the implied forward rate for each future payment date. Columns E through H remove the current risk premium, add the risk premium t years in the future (the Exhibit shows the rate curve five years in the future), and uses that to get the discount factors to apply to the 1 year, 2 year, ... 5 year cash flows 5 years from now.

Exhibit: Derivation of discount rates expected in the future

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1							Expected	
2	Projection	Swap	PV of	Forward	Risk	Risk	Forward	PV of Zero
3	Years	Curve	Zero	1-Year	Premium	Premium	Rate-	Coupon
		Rate	Coupon	Rate		5-Years	In Five	In 5
					Out	Out	Years	Years
4	1	2.57%	0.97494	2.5700%	0.50000%			
5	2	3.07%	0.94118	3.5879%	0.75000%			
6	3	3.44%	0.90302	4.2251%	0.75000%			
7	4	3.74%	0.86231	4.7208%	0.85000%			
8	5	3.97%	0.82124	5.0010%	0.90000%			
9	6	4.17%	0.77972	5.3249%	0.95000%	0.50000%	4.8749%	0.95352
10	7	4.34%	0.73868	5.5557%	1.00000%	0.75000%	5.3057%	0.90547
11	8	4.48%	0.69894	5.6860%	1.10000%	0.75000%	5.3360%	0.85961
12	9	4.60%	0.66050	5.8209%	1.15000%	0.85000%	5.5209%	0.81463
13	10	4.71%	0.62303	6.0131%	1.15000%	0.90000%	5.7631%	0.77024
14	Cell formulas for		=(1-B13* SUM(\$C \$4:C12)) /(1+B13)	=C12/C13 -1		=E8	=D13- E13+F13	=H12/(1+G 13)

Where interest rates are projected stochastically using an integrated model, although one would “expect” the interest rate n years hence to be that implied for an appropriate duration asset by the forward swap curve as described above, there is a steadily widening confidence interval about that point estimate with increasing time until the annuitization date. The “expected margin” in the

~~purchase rate is less than that produced by the point estimate based on the expected rate, since a greater proportion of contractholders will have an annuitization benefit whose worth is in excess of cash surrender value when margins are low than when margins are high. As a practical matter, this effect can be approximated by using a purchase rate margin based on an earnings rate .30 percent below that implied by the forward swap curve. If a stochastic model of interest rates is used instead of a point estimate then no such adjustment is needed.~~

- B) Projected Election of Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit and other Annuitization Options. For contracts projected to elect annuitization options (including annuitizations stemming from the election of a GMIB), the projections may assume one of the following at the actuary's option:
- 1) The contract is treated as if surrendered at an amount equal to the statutory reserve that would be required at such time for the payout annuity benefits, or
  - 2) The contract is assumed to stay in force and, the projected periodic payments are paid, ~~and the Working Reserve is equal to one of the following:~~
    - a) ~~The statutory reserve required for the payout annuity, if it is a fixed payout annuity, or~~
    - b) ~~If it is a variable payout annuity, the Working Reserve for a variable payout annuity as defined in Section III)B)5).~~

If the projected payout annuity is a variable payout annuity containing a floor guarantee (such as a GPAF) under a specified contractual option, only option 2) above shall be used.

Where mortality improvement is used to project future annuitization purchase rates, as discussed in A) above, mortality improvement shall also be reflected on a consistent basis in either the determination of the reserve in 1) above or the projection of the periodic payments in 2) above.

#### **A1.6) Relationship to Risk Based Capital Requirements**

- A) The Guideline anticipates that the projections described herein ~~may be~~ used for the determination of Risk Based Capital (the "RBC requirements") for ~~some or~~ all of the contracts falling within the scope of the Guideline.

~~There are several differences between~~ The requirements of the Guideline and the RBC requirements, for the topics covered within sections A1.1) to A1.5) of this Appendix, are identical, and among them are two major differences. First, the Conditional Tail Expectation level is different (CTE (70) for the Guideline and CTE (90) for the RBC requirements). Second, However, while the projections described in the Guideline are performed on a basis that ignores Federal Income Tax<sup>12</sup>. ~~That is, under the Guideline, the Accumulated Deficiencies do not include projected Federal Income Tax and the interest rates used to discount the Scenario Greatest Present Value (i.e., the interest rates determined in section A1.4)D)) contain no reduction for Federal Income Tax. Under a company may, with the approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner, elect to the RBC requirements, conduct~~ the projections for calculating the RBC requirements do include by including projected Federal Income Tax and the reducing the discount interest rates used in the RBC requirement do contain a reduction for the effect of Federal Income Tax as described in the RBC requirements.

- ~~B) To further aid the understanding of the Guideline and any instructions relating to the RBC requirement, it is important to note the equivalence in meaning between the following terms, subject to the differences noted above:~~

<sup>12</sup> That is, under the Guideline, the Accumulated Deficiencies do not include projected Federal Income Tax and the interest rates used to discount the Scenario Greatest Present Value (i.e., the interest rates determined in section A1.4)D)) contain no reduction for Federal Income Tax.

- ~~1) The amount that is added to the Starting Asset Amount in Section III)B)6) of the Guideline is similar to the Additional Asset Requirement referenced in the RBC requirement between~~
- ~~2) The Conditional Tail Expectation Amount referenced in the Guideline is similar to and the Total Asset Requirement referenced in the RBC requirement.~~

~~€B) As referenced in the RBC requirements, if a company elects to calculate the Total Asset Requirement on a basis that ignores Federal Income Tax, the Total Asset Requirement shall be determined by adding to the Aggregate Reserve an amount determined by the following formula, where CTE ([98]) is calculated in an identical fashion as the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount described in Section IV)D), with the sole exception that CTE ([98]) is the average of the largest [2] percent (instead of 30 percent) of Scenario Greatest Present Values:~~

$$\text{[25\%]} \times ((\text{CTE} ([98]) - \text{Statutory Reserve}) \times 65\% - (\text{Statutory Reserve} - \text{Tax Reserve}) \times 35\%)$$

~~Note that the second term – i.e., 35% of the difference between statutory reserves and tax reserves – may not exceed the portion of the company's non-admitted deferred tax assets attributable to the same portfolio of contracts to which the Guideline is applied in calculating statutory reserves.~~

~~€C) As referenced in the RBC requirements, if a company elects to calculate the Total Asset Requirement on a basis that accounts for Federal Income Tax, the Total Asset Requirement shall be determined via the following formula, where CTE ([98]) is calculated as the average of the largest [2] percent of the greatest of the present values, as of the projection start date, of the projected Accumulated Deficiencies – reflecting Federal Income Tax – for all scenarios:~~

$$\text{[25\%]} \times (\text{CTE} ([98]) - \text{Statutory Reserve})$$

#### **A1.7) Compliance with Actuarial Standards of Practice (ASOPs)**

When determining the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount using projections, the analysis shall conform to the Actuarial Standards of Practice as promulgated from time to time by the Actuarial Standards Board.

#### **A1.8) Compliance with Principles**

When determining the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount using projections, any interpretation and application of the requirements of the Guideline shall follow the principles discussed in the Section I) Background.

## APPENDIX 2 - Reinsurance and Statutory Reporting Issues

### A2.1) Treatment of Reinsurance Ceded in the Aggregate Reserve

- A) Aggregate Reserve Net of and Prior to Reinsurance Ceded. As noted in Section IV)B), the Aggregate Reserve is determined net of reinsurance ceded. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the components needed to determine the Aggregate Reserve (i.e., the Standard Scenario Amount, and either the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount determined using projections or the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount determined using the Alternative Methodology) on a net of reinsurance basis. In addition, as noted in Section IV)B), it may be necessary to determine the Aggregate Reserve determined on a “direct” basis, or prior to reflection of reinsurance ceded. Where this is needed, each of these components shall be determined prior to reinsurance. Sections B) through D) below discuss methods necessary to determine these components on both a “net of reinsurance” and a “prior to reinsurance” basis. Note that due allowance for reasonable approximations may be used where appropriate.
- B) Conditional Tail Expectation Amount Determined using Projections. In order to determine the Aggregate Reserve net of reinsurance ceded, Accumulated Deficiencies, Scenario Greatest Present Values, and the resulting Conditional Tail Expectation Amount shall be determined reflecting the effects of reinsurance treaties that meet the statutory requirements that would allow the treaty to be accounted for as reinsurance within the projections. This involves including, where appropriate, all anticipated reinsurance premiums or other costs and all reinsurance recoveries, where both premiums and recoveries are determined by recognizing any limitations in the reinsurance treaties, such as caps on recoveries or floors on premiums.

In order to determine the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount prior to reinsurance ceded, Accumulated Deficiencies, Scenario Greatest Present Values, and the resulting Conditional Tail Expectation Amount shall be determined ignoring the effects of reinsurance within the projections. One acceptable approach involves a projection based on the same Starting Asset Amount as for the Aggregate Reserve net of reinsurance and by ignoring, where appropriate, all anticipated reinsurance premiums or other costs and all reinsurance recoveries in the projections.

- C) Conditional Tail Expectation Amount Determined using the Alternative Methodology. If a company chooses to use the Alternative Methodology, as allowed in Section IV)E), it is important to note that the methodology produces reserves on a prior to reinsurance ceded basis. Therefore, where reinsurance is ceded, the Alternative Methodology must be modified to reflect the reinsurance costs and reinsurance recoveries under the reinsurance treaties in the determination of the Aggregate Reserve net of reinsurance. In addition, the Alternative Methodology, unadjusted for reinsurance, shall be applied to the contracts falling under the scope of the Guideline to determine the Aggregate Reserve prior to reinsurance.
- D) Standard Scenario Amount. Where reinsurance is ceded, the Standard Scenario Amount shall be calculated as described in Appendix 3 to reflect the reinsurance costs and reinsurance recoveries under the reinsurance treaties. If it is necessary, the Standard Scenario Amount shall be calculated prior to reinsurance ceded using the methods described in Appendix 3, but ignoring the effects of the reinsurance ceded.

### A.2.2) Aggregate Reserve to be held in the General Account

The amount of the reserve held in the General Account shall not be less than the excess of the Aggregate Reserve over the ~~sum of the aggregate Basic Reserve, as defined in section A3.2)~~ Cash Surrender Value, attributable to the variable portion of all such contracts.

**A.2.3) Actuarial Certification and Memorandum**

- A) Actuarial Certification. Actuarial Certification of the work done to determine the Aggregate Reserve shall be required. The actuary shall certify that the work performed has been done in a way that substantially complies with all applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice. The scope of this certification does not include an opinion on the adequacy of the Aggregate Reserve,<sup>13</sup> the company's surplus or the company's future financial condition. The actuary shall also note any material change in the model or assumptions from that used previously and the estimated impact of such changes.

Appendix 8 contains more information on the contents of the required Actuarial Certification.

- B) Required Memorandum. An actuarial memorandum shall be constructed documenting the methodology and assumptions upon which the Aggregate Reserve is determined. The memorandum shall also include sensitivity tests that the actuary feels appropriate, given the composition of the company's block of business (i.e., identifying the key assumptions that, if changed, produce the largest changes in the Aggregate Reserve). This memorandum shall have the same confidential status as the actuarial memorandum supporting the actuarial opinion<sup>14</sup> and shall be available to regulators upon request.

Appendix 8 contains more information on the contents of the required memorandum.

- C) Conditional Tail Expectation Amount Determined using the Alternative Methodology. Where the Alternative Methodology is used, there is no need to discuss the underlying assumptions and model in the required memorandum. Certification that expense, revenue, fund mapping, and product parameters have been properly reflected, however, shall be required.

Appendix 8 contains more information on the contents of the required Actuarial Certification and memorandum.

- D) Material Changes. If there is a material change in results due to a change in assumptions from the previous year, the memorandum shall include a discussion of such change in assumptions and an estimate of the impact it has on the results.

---

<sup>13</sup> The adequacy of total company reserves, which includes the Aggregate Reserve, is addressed in the company's Actuarial Opinion as required by the NAIC Model Actuarial Opinion and Memorandum Regulation.

<sup>14</sup> This is consistent with Section 3D(8) of the Standard Valuation Law, which states: "Except as provided in Paragraphs (12), (13) and (14), documents, materials or other information in the possession or control of the Department of Insurance that are a memorandum in support of the opinion, and any other material provided by the company to the commissioner in connection with the memorandum, shall be confidential by law and privileged, shall not be subject to [insert open records, freedom of information, sunshine or other appropriate phrase], shall not be subject to subpoena, and shall not be subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in any private civil action. However, the commissioner is authorized to use the documents, materials or other information in the furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as a part of the commissioner's official duties."

## APPENDIX 3 - Standard Scenario Requirements

## A3.1) Overview

- A) Application to Determine Reserves. ~~A—The Standard Scenario Reserve—Amount shall be determined for each of in aggregate for all the contracts falling under the scope of the Guideline by applying the Standard Scenario Method outlined in section A3.32). This includes those contracts to which the Alternative Methodology is applied.~~

~~The Standard Scenario Reserve—Amount shall be calculated based on the greatest of the Scenario Greatest Present Values, as defined in Section III)B)3) and discussed further in section A1.2), for three prescribed capital markets scenarios with certain prescribed assumptions. As is the case in the projection of a scenario in the calculation of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, the Scenario Greatest Present Values used to calculate the Standard Scenario Amount are based on an analysis of asset and liability cash flows produced along a certain equity and interest rate scenario path for a contract with guaranteed living benefits or guaranteed death benefits is based on a projection of the account value based on specified returns for supporting assets equal to the account value. An initial drop is applied to the supporting assets and account value on the valuation date. Subsequently, account values are projected at specified rates earned by the supporting assets less contract and fund charges. The assumptions for the projection of account values and margins are prescribed in section A3.3)C). For any contract with guarantees the Standard Scenario Reserve includes the greatest present value of the benefit payments in excess of account values applied over the present value of revenue produced by the margins.~~

~~B) — The Standard Scenario Amount~~

- ~~1) — The Standard Scenario Amount is defined in Section IV)C) of this Guideline as the aggregate of the reserves determined by applying the Standard Scenario Method to each of the contracts falling under the scope of the Guideline. Except as provided in subsection A3.3)B)1), the Standard Scenario Amount equals the sum over all contracts of the Standard Scenario Reserve determined for each contract as of the statement date as described in A3.1)B)2).~~
- ~~2) — The Standard Scenario Method requires the Standard Scenario Amount to not be less than the sum over all contracts of the Standard Scenario Reserve determined for the contract as of the statement date as described in section A3.3), where the Discount Rate is equal to DR, which is defined as the valuation interest rate specified by the Standard Valuation Law for annuities valued on an issue year basis, using Plan Type A and a Guarantee Duration greater than 10 years but not more than 20 years. The presence of guarantees of interest on future premiums and/or cash settlement options is to be determined using the terms of the contracts.~~

~~C) — Illustrative Application of the Standard Scenario to a Projection or Model Office~~

- ~~B) Inforce Used in the Standard Scenario. If the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is determined based on a projection of an inforce prior to the statement date and/or by the use of a model office, which is a grouping of contracts into representative cells, the model office shall be replaced with a seriatim inforce prior to conducting the projection needed to calculate the Standard Scenario Amount. then additional determinations of A3.1)B)2) shall be performed on the prior inforce and/or model office. The calculations are for illustrative purposes to assist in validating the reasonableness of the projection and/or the model office.~~

The following table identifies the illustrative additional determinations required by this section using the Discount Rate, *DR*, as defined in A3.1)B)2). The additional determinations required are based on how the Conditional Tail Expectation projection or Alternative Methodology is applied. For completeness, the table also includes the determinations required by section A3.1)B)2).

- 1) ~~Run A in the table is required for all companies by section A3.1)B)2). No additional determinations are required if a company’s stochastic or alternative methodology result is calculated on individual contracts as of the statement date.~~
- 2) ~~A company that uses a model office as of the statement date to determine its stochastic or alternative methodology result must provide an additional determination for the model office based on the Discount Rate *DR*, run B.~~
- 3) ~~A company that uses a contract by contract listing of a prior inforce to determine its stochastic or alternative methodology with result PS and then projects requirements to the statement date with result S must provide an additional determination for the prior inforce based on the Discount Rate *DR*, run C.~~
- 4) ~~A company that uses a model office of a prior inforce to determine its stochastic or alternative methodology requirements with result PM and then projects requirements to the statement date with result S must provide an additional determination for the prior model office based on the Discount Rate *DR*, run D.~~

Standard Scenario Run	Guideline Variations	Validation Measures	
		Model Office Projection	Projection of Prior Inforce
<del>A. Valuation on the statement date on inforce contracts with discount rate <i>DR</i></del>	<del>None</del>	<del>None</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>B. Valuation on the statement date on the model office with discount rate <i>DR</i></del>	<del>If not material to model office validation</del>	<del>A/B compare to 1.00</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>C. Valuation on a prior inforce date on prior inforce contracts with discount rate <i>DR</i></del>	<del>If not material to projection validation</del>	<del>None</del>	<del>A/C – S/PS compare to 0</del>
<del>D. Valuation on a prior inforce date on a model office with discount rate <i>DR</i></del>	<del>If not material to model office or projection validation.</del>	<del>(A/D – S/PM) compare to 0</del>	

~~Modification of the requirements in section A3.3) when applied to a prior inforce or a model office is permitted if such modification facilitates validating the projection of inforce or the model office. All such modifications should be documented.~~

~~**A3.2) Basic and Basic Adjusted Reserve – Application of Actuarial Guideline XXXIII**~~

- ~~A) The Basic Reserve for a given contract shall be determined by applying statutory statement valuation requirements applicable immediately prior to adoption of the Guideline to the contract ignoring any guaranteed death benefits in excess of account values or guaranteed living benefits applying proceeds in excess of account values.~~
- ~~B) The calculation of the Basic Reserve shall assume a return on separate account assets based on the year of issue statutory valuation rate less appropriate asset based charges, including charges~~

~~for any guaranteed death benefits or guaranteed living benefits. It shall also assume a return for any fixed separate account and general account options equal to the rates guaranteed under the contract.~~

- ~~C) The Basic Reserve shall be no less than the Cash Surrender Value on the valuation date, as defined in Section III(B) of the Guideline.~~
- ~~D) The Basic Adjusted Reserve shall be that determined based on A3.2)A) and A3.2)B) except in A3.2)A) free partial withdrawal provisions shall be disregarded when determining surrender charges in applying the statutory statement valuation requirement prior to adoption of the Guideline. Section A3.2)C) shall not apply to the Basic Adjusted Reserve.~~

### **A3.32) Standard Scenario Reserve Amount - Application of the Standard Scenario Method**

- A) General. Where not inconsistent with the guidance given here, the process and methods used to determine the Standard Scenario Reserve Amount under the Standard Scenario Method shall be the same as required in the calculation of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount as described in Section IV) of the Guideline. Any additional assumptions needed to determine the Standard Scenario Reserve Amount shall be explicitly documented.
- B) Results for the Standard Scenario Method. ~~For each contract, t~~The Standard Scenario Reserve Amount ~~is~~ shall be determined via the following three steps:
- 1) Calculate the Scenario Greatest Present Values, as defined in Section III)B)3) and discussed further in section A1.2), for each of the three prescribed scenarios outlined in section A3.2)E) and with the assumptions prescribed by section A3.2)F);
  - 2) For each scenario, adjust the Scenario Greatest Present Value by applying the Diversification Benefit Adjustment described in section A3.2)H);
  - 3) Select the greatest of the three adjusted Scenario Greatest Present Values. The Standard Scenario Amount shall be the result of this selection.
- C) Modeled Reinsurance. Cash flows associated with reinsurance shall be projected in the same manner as that used in the calculation of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount as described in Section IV) of the Guideline.

~~the reserve based on 1) or 2) where:~~

- ~~1) For contracts without any guaranteed benefits, as defined in Section III)A) of the Guideline and where not subsequently disapproved by the Domiciliary Commissioner, the Standard Scenario Reserve is the Basic Reserve described in section A3.2)A), A3.2)B) and A3.2)C);~~
- ~~2) For all other contracts the Standard Scenario Reserve is equal to the greater of Cash Surrender Value on the valuation date, as defined in Section III)B) of the Guideline, and the quantity a) + b) - c), where:
 
  - ~~a) Is the Basic Adjusted Reserve calculated for the contract, as described in section A3.2)D);~~
  - ~~b) Is the greater of zero and the greatest present value at the Discount Rate measured as of the end of each projection year of the negative of the Accumulated Net Revenue described below using the assumptions described in A3.3)C). The Accumulated Net Revenue at the end of a projection year is equal to (i) + (ii) - (iii), where:~~~~

- (i) ~~Is the Accumulated Net Revenue at the end of the prior projection year accumulated at the Discount Rate to the end of the current projection year; the Accumulated Net Revenue at the beginning of the projection (i.e., time 0) is zero;~~
- (ii) ~~Are the margins generated during the projection year on account values accumulated at the Discount Rate to the end of the projection year (the factors and assumptions to be used in calculating the margins and account values are in A3.3)C)); and~~
- (iii) ~~Are the contract benefits in excess of account values applied, Individual reinsurance premiums and Individual reinsurance benefits payable or receivable during the projection year accumulated at the Discount Rate to the end of the projection year. Individual reinsurance is defined in A3.3)C)2).~~
- e) ~~Is the contract's allocation of the value of hedges and Aggregate reinsurance as described in section A3.3)D). Aggregate reinsurance is defined in section A3.3)C)2).~~

However, No reinsurance shall be considered in the Standard Scenario Amount if such reinsurance does not meet the statutory requirements that would allow the treaty to be accounted for as reinsurance. The actuary shall determine the projected reinsurance premiums and benefits reflecting all treaty limitations and assuming any options in the treaty to the other party are exercised to decrease the value of reinsurance to the reporting company (e.g., options to increase premiums or terminate coverage). The positive value of any reinsurance treaty that is not guaranteed to the insurer or its successor shall be excluded from the ~~value of reinsurance~~projection.

-The Domiciliary eCommissioner may require the exclusion of a reinsurance treaty or any portion of a reinsurance treaty if the terms of the reinsurance ~~treaty~~ or the portion required to be excluded serves solely to reduce the calculated Standard Scenario Reserve Amount without also reducing risk on scenarios similar to those used to determine the Conditional Tail Expectation Reserve Amount. Any reinsurance reflected in the Standard Scenario Reserve Amount shall be appropriate to the business and not merely constructed to exploit 'foreknowledge' of the components of the Standard Scenario Method.

D) Modeled Hedges. In the first projection year, cash flows associated with hedging shall be projected in the same manner as that used in the calculation of the CTE Amount (best efforts) as discussed in section A7.3) and shall follow the general guidelines set forth in section A1.1)D). If the company is not following a Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy, or if the hedging strategy does not meet the requirements of Appendix 7, the projections shall not take into account the hedge positions expected to be held in the future through the execution of that strategy. In this case, the costs and benefits of hedging shall be projected in the same manner as that used in the calculation of the CTE Amount (adjusted) as discussed in section A7.3).

At the end of the first projection year, all projected hedge positions shall be assumed to be liquidated. Where applicable, the liquidation value of hedges shall be consistent with the assumed returns in the Standard Scenario from the start of the projection to the date of liquidation, market-consistent valuation of the hedge assets, and other market conditions as of the date of liquidation as defined in section A3.2)D).

After the first projection year, the projection shall not take into account any hedge positions.

Upon request of the company's Domiciliary Commissioner and for information purposes to show the effect of including future hedge positions in the projections, the company shall show the results of performing an additional set of projections reflecting either only the hedges currently held by the company in support of the contracts falling under the scope of the Guideline, or cash assets in an amount equal to the market value of such hedges on the valuation date. Because this additional set of projections excludes some or all of the derivative instruments, the investment

strategy used may not be the same as that used in the determination of the Standard Scenario Amount.

CE) Assumptions for use in paragraph A3.3)B)2)b) for Accumulated Net Revenue and Account Values Scenarios. The Standard Scenario Amount shall be calculated as the greatest of the Scenario Greatest Present Values calculated for each of the three prescribed scenarios. The prescribed scenarios require the actuary to calculate the forward rates implied by the swap curve in effect as of the valuation date,<sup>15</sup> which shall be conducted using the Smith-Wilson method with an alpha parameter of 0.1 and an ultimate forward rate equal to the mean reversion point for the 20-year U.S. Treasury bond rate in the prescribed interest rate generator for determining the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, as discussed in section A5.2).

1) 1) ~~Account Value Return Assumptions~~ Standard Scenario S1. The first scenario is characterized by an initial drop to equity assets and follows the market path tabulated below:

<u>Returns &amp; indicators</u>	<u>First projection year</u>	<u>After first projection year</u>
<u>Swap rates</u>	<u>Follow the forward interest rates implied by the swap curve in effect as of the valuation date</u>	
<u>U.S. Treasury rates</u>	<u>Follow swap rates and assume that the swap-to-Treasury spread term structure in effect as of the valuation date persists throughout the scenario</u>	
<u>Equity fund returns</u>	<u>Total gross return of [-13.5%], projected to occur linearly over the full year</u>	<u>Follow forward interest rates implied by the swap curve as of the valuation date</u>
<u>Bond fund returns</u>	<u>Total gross return of [-2.7%], projected to occur linearly over the full year</u>	<u>Follow forward interest rates implied by the swap curve as of the valuation date</u>
<u>Money market fund returns</u>	<u>Follow the forward interest rates implied by the swap curve in effect as of the valuation date.</u>	

2) Standard Scenario S2. The second scenario is characterized by an initial drop to interest rates and follows the market path tabulated below:

<u>Returns &amp; indicators</u>	<u>First projection year</u>	<u>After first projection year</u>
<u>Swap rates</u>	<u>Shift the swap curve in effect as of the valuation date in a linear fashion over the full year such that the swap curve at the end of projection year 1 is identical to the stressed swap curve, as defined in the paragraph below the table</u>	<u>Follow the forward interest rates for projection years 2 and onwards that are implied by the stressed swap curve</u>
<u>U.S. Treasury rates</u>	<u>Follow swap rates and assume that the swap-to-Treasury spread term structure in effect as of the valuation date persists throughout the scenario</u>	
<u>Equity fund returns</u>	<u>Total gross return equal to the</u>	<u>Follow the forward interest</u>

<sup>15</sup> The swap curve is based on the Federal Reserve H.15 interest swap rates. The rates are for a Fixed Rate Payer in return for receiving three month LIBOR, and can be found on the website <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/default.htm>.

	<u>1-year forward rate as of the valuation date, projected to occur linearly over the year</u>	<u>rates for projection years 2 and onwards that are implied by the stressed swap curve</u>
<u>Bond fund returns</u>	<u>Total gross return equal to the negative of the larger of (i) [3%] and (ii) [150%] of the time-zero 10-year swap rate, projected to occur linearly over the year</u>	<u>Follow the forward interest rates for projection years 2 and onwards that are implied by the stressed swap curve</u>
<u>Money market fund returns</u>	<u>Total gross return equal to the 1-year forward rate as of the valuation date, projected to occur linearly over the year</u>	<u>Follow the forward interest rates for projection years 2 and onwards that are implied by the stressed swap curve</u>

The stressed swap curve is obtained via a parallel shift of the swap curve in effect as of the valuation date by an amount equal to the larger of [50] bps and [25%] of the time-zero 10-year swap rate.

- 3) Standard Scenario S3. The third scenario is characterized by an initial drop in both equity assets and interest rates and follows the market path tabulated below:

<u>Returns &amp; indicators</u>	<u>First projection year</u>	<u>After first projection year</u>
<u>Swap rates</u>	<u>Shift the swap curve in effect as of the valuation date in a linear fashion over the full year such that the swap curve at the end of projection year 1 is identical to the stressed swap curve, as described by the paragraph below the table</u>	<u>Follow the forward interest rates for projection years 2 and onwards that are implied by the stressed swap curve</u>
<u>U.S. Treasury rates</u>	<u>Follow swap rates and assume that the swap-to-Treasury spread term structure in effect as of the valuation date persists throughout the scenario</u>	
<u>Equity fund returns</u>	<u>Total gross return of [-9.5%], projected to occur linearly over the year</u>	<u>Follow the forward interest rates for projection years 2 and onwards that are implied by the stressed swap curve</u>
<u>Bond fund returns</u>	<u>Total gross return of [-1.9%] plus the negative of the larger of (i) [3%] and (ii) [150%] of the time-zero 10-year swap rate, projected to occur linearly over the year</u>	<u>Follow the forward interest rates for projection years 2 and onwards that are implied by the stressed swap curve</u>
<u>Money market fund returns</u>	<u>Total gross return equal to the 1-year forward rate as of the valuation date, projected to occur linearly over the year</u>	<u>Follow the forward interest rates for projection years 2 and onwards that are implied by the stressed swap curve</u>

The stressed swap curve is obtained via a parallel shift of the swap curve in effect as of the valuation date by an amount equal to the larger of [50] bps and [25%] of the time-zero 10-year swap rate.

- 4) Indices and Returns That Are Not Scenario-Specific. The following market indicators and fund returns are constructed in a consistent manner across all three prescribed scenarios:

<u>Returns &amp; indicators</u>	<u>All projection years</u>
<u>Balanced fund returns</u>	<u>Reflect the equity and bond allocations as of the valuation date and any expected asset rebalancing in the projection consistent with fund operations</u>
<u>General account reinvestment rate</u>	<u>Consistent with prevailing interest rates, but with 0% net spread after default cost and anticipated investment expenses</u>
<u>Fixed account returns</u>	<u>At the option of the actuary, either (i) follow the company's documented crediting practices; or (ii) equal to the larger of the contract's minimum guaranteed crediting rate and the general account earned rate less [200] bps</u>
<u>Implied and realized volatility</u>	<u>Follow the forward volatilities implied by the implied volatility term structure in effect as of the valuation date</u>
<u>Foreign exchange rates</u>	<u>Follow the exchange rates implied by spot exchange rates as of the valuation date and the relevant interest rate term structures</u>

The actuary shall document in the Required Memorandum the data sources used to obtain the implied volatility term structure and spot exchange rates in effect as of the valuation date, as well as any extrapolation methods used.

~~The bases for return assumptions on assets supporting the Account Value are shown in Table I. The "Initial" returns shall be applied to the account value supported by each asset class on the valuation date as immediate drops, resulting in the Account Value at time 0. The "Year 1," "Years 2-5," and "Year 6+" returns for the equity, bond and balanced classes are gross annual effective rates of return and are used (along with other decrements and/or increases) to produce the Account Value as of the end of each projection interval. For purposes of this section, money market funds supporting Account Value shall be considered part of the Bond class.~~

~~The Fixed Fund rate is the greater of the minimum rate guaranteed in the contract or 4% but not greater than the current rates being credited to Fixed Funds on the valuation date.~~

~~Account Values shall be projected using the appropriate gross rates from Table I for equity, bond and balanced classes applied to the supporting assets less all fund and contract charges according to the provisions of the funds and contract and applying the Fixed funds rate from Table I as if it were the resulting net rate after deduction for fund or contract charges.~~

~~The annual margins on Account Value are defined as follows:~~

- ~~a) During the Surrender Charge Amortization Period, as determined following the step outlined in section A3.3)E) below:~~
- ~~(i) 0.20% of Account Value; plus~~
  - ~~(ii) Any Net Revenue Sharing Income, as defined in section A1.1)E), that is contractually guaranteed to the insurer and its liquidator, receiver, and statutory successor; plus~~
  - ~~(iii) For all of the guaranteed living benefits of a given contract combined,<sup>16</sup> the greater of:
 
    - ~~0.20% of Account Value; or~~~~

<sup>16</sup>~~This excludes any guaranteed living benefit that is added to the contract simply for the purpose of increasing the revenue allowed under this section.~~

~~Explicit and optional contract charges for guaranteed living benefits; plus (iv) For all guaranteed death benefits of a given contract combined,<sup>17</sup> the greater of: 0.20% of Account Value; or Explicit and optional contract charges for guaranteed death benefits. b) After the Surrender Charge Amortization Period: The amount determined in a) above; plus 50% of the excess, if any, of all contract charges (excluding Net Revenue Sharing Income) over the sum of a)(i), a)(iii) and a)(iv) above.~~

~~However, on fixed funds after the surrender charge period, a margin of up to the amount in a) above plus .4% may be used.~~

~~Table I~~

	Initial	Year 1	Years 2—5	Year 6+
Equity Class	-13.5%	0%	4.0%	5.50%
Bond Class	0%	0%	4.85%	4.85%
Balanced Class	-8.1%	0%	4.34%	5.24%
Fixed Separate Accounts and General Account (net)	0%	Fixed Fund Rate	Fixed Fund Rate	Fixed Fund Rate

F) Assumptions.

1) Assignment of Guaranteed Benefit Type. Assumptions shall be set for each contract in accordance with the contract’s guaranteed benefit type as defined in Section III)A).

Certain VAGLB products have features that can be described by multiple types of guaranteed benefits. If the VAGLB can be described by more than one of the definitions in Sections III)A)3), III)A)6), III)A)7), III)A)9, or III)A)10) – e.g., GMWBs with embedded GMABs, or GMWBs with both lifetime and non-lifetime withdrawal options, for the purpose of determining the Standard Scenario Amount, the actuary shall set assumptions for the VAGLB according to the definition that produces the greatest Standard Scenario Amount.

For instance, if a VAGLB has both lifetime GMWB and non-lifetime GMWB features, assumptions for all contracts with such a VAGLB shall be set as if the VAGLB were only a lifetime GMWB and did not contain any of the non-lifetime GMWB features if such assumptions produce a higher Standard Scenario Amount. If the reverse is true, assumptions for all contracts with such a VAGLB shall be set as if the VAGLB were only a non-lifetime GMWBs and did not contain any of the lifetime GMWB features.

2) Maintenance Expenses. Maintenance expense assumptions shall be adjusted as necessary so that the Standard Scenario Amount is not less than that which would be obtained by substituting an alternative set of maintenance expense assumptions in which:

- a) Each policy incurs an annual expense equal to \$100 plus 7 basis points of its Account Value; and
- b) Maintenance expenses increase at an inflation rate of 2.0% in each year.

<sup>17</sup>~~This excludes any guaranteed death benefit that is added to the contract simply for the purpose of increasing the revenue allowed under this section.~~

3) Guarantee Actuarial Present Value. The Guarantee Actuarial Present Value (“GAPV”) represents the actuarial present value of the lump sum or income payments associated with a guaranteed benefit rider. For the purpose of calculating the GAPV, such payments shall include the portion that is paid out of the contractholder’s Account Value.

The GAPV shall be calculated in the following manner:

- a) If a guaranteed benefit is exercisable immediately, then the GAPV shall be determined assuming immediate or continued exercise of that benefit unless otherwise specified in a subsequent sub-section of A3.2)F).
- b) If a guaranteed benefit is not exercisable immediately (e.g., because of minimum age or policy year requirements), then the GAPV shall be determined assuming exercise of the guaranteed benefit at the earliest possible time unless otherwise specified in a subsequent sub-section of A3.2)F).
- c) Determination of the GAPV of a guaranteed living benefit that is exercisable or payable at a future projection interval shall take account of any guaranteed growth in the basis for the guarantee (e.g., where the basis grows according to an index or an interest rate), as well as survival to the date of exercise using the mortality table specified in section A3.2)F)2g).
- d) Once a GMWB is exercised, the contractholder shall be assumed to withdraw in each subsequent policy year an amount equal to 100% of the GMWB’s guaranteed maximum annual withdrawal amount in that policy year.
- e) If Account Value growth is required to determine projected benefits or product features, then the Account Value growth shall be assumed to be 0% net of all fees chargeable to the Account Value.
- f) If a market index is required to determine projected benefits or product features, then the required index shall be assumed to remain constant at its value during the projection interval.
- g) The GAPV for a GMDB that terminates at a certain age or in a certain policy year shall be calculated as if the GMDB does not terminate.
- h) The mortality assumption used shall follow the 2012 IAM Basic Mortality Table, improved to the valuation date using Projection Scale G but not applying any additional mortality improvement in the projection.
- i) The discount rate used shall be the 10-year U.S. Treasury bond rate on the valuation date unless otherwise specified in a subsequent sub-section of A3.2)F).

For hybrid GMIBs, two types of GAPVs shall be calculated: the Annuitization GAPV and the Withdrawal GAPV. The Annuitization GAPV is determined as if the hybrid GMIB were a traditional GMIB such that the only benefit payments used in the GAPV calculation are from annuitization. The Withdrawal GAPV is determined as if the hybrid GMIB were a lifetime GMWB with the same guaranteed benefit growth features and, at each contractholder age, a guaranteed maximum withdrawal amount equal to the partial withdrawal amount below which partial withdrawals reduce the benefit by the same

dollar amount as the partial withdrawal amount and above which partial withdrawals reduce the benefit by the same proportion that the withdrawal reduces the Account Value.

- 4) Maximum GAPV. The full surrender assumptions and the annuitization assumptions described in sections A3.2)F)4) and A3.2)F)5) require the calculation of the Maximum GAPV for certain guaranteed benefits that have flexible exercise options.

The Maximum GAPV represents the maximum GAPV, in present value terms, that is attainable via the range of possible exercise options within a guaranteed benefit. The Maximum GAPV shall therefore be determined in the following manner:

- a) Calculate the full set of possible GAPV values that correspond to the range of possible exercise options, assuming no partial withdrawals, surrenders, exercise of other guaranteed benefits, or any other elective contractholder behaviors that may change the nature of the contract. For a GMWB or GMIB policy, each GAPV value would correspond to the actuarial present value, discounted back to the current projection interval, of future guaranteed benefit payments if the contractholder exercises during a given future projection interval.
- b) Designate the greatest of the possible GAPV values as the Maximum GAPV.

- ~~2) Reinsurance Credit. Individual reinsurance is defined as reinsurance where the total premiums for and benefits of the reinsurance can be determined by applying the terms of the reinsurance to each contract covered without reference to the premiums or benefits of any other contract covered and summing the results over all contracts covered. Reinsurance that is not Individual is Aggregate.~~

~~Individual reinsurance premiums projected to be payable on ceded risk and receivable on assumed risk shall be included in the Projected Net Revenue. Similarly, Individual reinsurance benefits projected to be receivable on ceded risk and payable on assumed risk shall be included in the Projected Net Revenue. No Aggregate reinsurance shall be included in Projected Net Revenue.~~

- ~~35) Lapses, Partial Withdrawals, and In The Moneyness. Partial withdrawals elected as guaranteed living benefits, see A3.3)C)7), or required contractually or previously elected (e.g., a contract operating under an automatic withdrawal provision, or that has voluntarily enrolled in an automatic withdrawal program, on the valuation date) are to be deducted from the Account Value in each projection interval consistent with the projection frequency used, as described in A3.23)E)6), and according to the terms of the contract. However, if a GMWB or hybrid GMIB contract's automatic withdrawals results in partial withdrawal amounts in excess of the GMWB's guaranteed maximum annual withdrawal amount or the maximum amount above which withdrawals reduce the GMIB basis by the same dollar amount as the withdrawal amount (the "dollar-for-dollar maximum withdrawal amount"), such automatic withdrawals shall be revised such that they equal the GMWB's guaranteed maximum annual withdrawal amount or the GMIB's dollar-for-dollar maximum withdrawal amount.~~

~~No other partial withdrawals, including free partial withdrawals, are to be deducted from Account Value. All lapse rates should be applied as full contract surrenders. Depending on the guaranteed benefit type, other partial withdrawals shall be projected as follows but shall not exceed the free partial withdrawal amount above which surrender charges are incurred:~~

- a) For contracts that do not have VAGLBs but that have GMDBs that offer guaranteed growth (i.e., benefit growth that does not depend on the performance of the Account Value) in the benefit basis, the partial withdrawal amount each year shall equal [1.5%] of the benefit basis.
  - b) For contracts that do not have VAGLBs but that have GMDBs that do not offer guaranteed growth in the benefit basis, the partial withdrawal amount each year shall equal [3.0%] of the benefit basis.
  - c) For contracts with (i) traditional GMIBs that do not offer guaranteed growth in the benefit basis or (ii) GMABs, the partial withdrawal amount each year shall equal to [2.0%] of the benefit basis.
  - d) For contracts with traditional GMIBs that offer guaranteed growth in the benefit basis, the partial withdrawal amount each year shall equal [1.0%] of the benefit basis.
  - e) For contracts with GMWBs and Account Values of zero, the partial withdrawal amount shall be the guaranteed maximum annual withdrawal amount.
  - f) For contracts with GMWBs or hybrid GMIBs that, in the policy year immediately preceding that during the valuation date, withdrew a non-zero amount not in excess of the GMWB's guaranteed annual withdrawal amount or the GMIB's dollar-for-dollar maximum withdrawal amount, the partial withdrawal amount shall be [90%] of the guaranteed annual withdrawal amount or the dollar-for-dollar maximum withdrawal amount each year until the contract Account Value reaches zero.
  - g) For other contracts with GMWBs or hybrid GMIBs, no partial withdrawals shall be projected until the projection interval (the "initial withdrawal period") determined using the "withdrawal delay cohort method" as described in section A(3.2)F(6). During the initial withdrawal period and thereafter, the partial withdrawal amount shall be [90%] of the guaranteed annual withdrawal amount or the dollar-for-dollar maximum withdrawal amount each year until the contract Account Value reaches zero.
- 6) Withdrawal Delay Cohort Method. To model the initial withdrawal for certain GMWBs and hybrid GMIBs as discussed in section A(3.2)F(4)g), the actuary shall adopt a modeling approach whereby a contract is split into several copies (referred to as "cohorts"), each of which is subsequently modeled as a separate contract with a different initial withdrawal period. The contract Account Value, bases for guaranteed benefits, and other applicable characteristics shall be allocated across the cohorts based on different weights that are determined using the methodology discussed below in this section.

For example, assume that the methodology discussed below results in the creation of two cohorts: the first, weighted 70%, has an initial withdrawal period of two years after the valuation date, and the second, weighted 30%, has an initial withdrawal period of ten years after the valuation date. The contract shall therefore be split into two copies; the first copy shall have Account Value and guaranteed benefit bases equal to 70% of those of the original contract and the second copy shall have Account Value and guaranteed benefit bases equal to 30% of those of the original contract. The first copy shall be projected to begin withdrawing in two years, while the second shall be projected to begin

withdrawing in ten years. The cash flows from both copies shall thereafter be aggregated to yield the final cash flows of the overall contract.

The following steps shall be used to construct the cohorts and determine the weights attributed to each cohort. These steps shall be conducted for each issue age for each GMWB and hybrid GMIB product that the company possesses in the modeled inforce.

a) Calculate the GMWB GAPV or the Withdrawal GAPV (for hybrid GMIBs) for each potential age of initiating withdrawals (“initial withdrawal age”) until the contractholder reaches age 120. In each of these GAPV calculations:

(i) The calculation shall ignore the instructions of A3.2)F)3)d) and instead assume that the contractholder takes no partial withdrawals until the initial withdrawal age;

(ii) The calculation shall ignore the instructions of A3.2)F)3)i) and instead use a discount rate assuming a 10-year U.S. Treasury bond rate of 3.0%;

(iii) The GAPV shall be expressed in present value terms assuming that the contractholder’s attained age is equal to the issue age at time zero. For instance, if the issue age is 55, then the GAPV for an initial withdrawal age of 60 shall take into account survival to age 60 using the mortality table specified in section A3.2)F)2)g) as well as the time value of money from age 55 to age 60.

b) Raise each of the GAPV to the [second] power and multiply all of the resultant GAPV<sup>2</sup> values corresponding to initial withdrawal ages below 60 by [50%].

c) For tax-qualified policies, scale each of the adjusted GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> values by a single multiplier such that the sum of the scaled GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> values equals [0.95].

d) For non-qualified policies, scale each of the adjusted GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> values by a single multiplier such that the sum of the scaled GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> values equals [0.80].

e) For contracts that offer guaranteed growth in the benefit basis or one-time bonuses to the benefit basis, add the following to the adjusted and scaled GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> values corresponding to the initial withdrawal age that occurs immediately after the termination of the guaranteed growth or the one-time bonus. If there is more than one such initial withdrawal age, the addition shall be made to the initial withdrawal age with the higher GAPV.

$$[0.5] \times \begin{cases} [0.95] - \text{GAPV}_{\text{Adjusted,Scaled}}^{[2]}, & \text{if policy is tax-qualified} \\ [0.80] - \text{GAPV}_{\text{Adjusted,Scaled}}^{[2]}, & \text{if policy is non-qualified} \end{cases}$$

f) Scale the remainder of the adjusted and scaled GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> values such that the sum of the revised GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> values equals [0.95] for tax-qualified policies and [0.80] for non-qualified policies.

g) For tax-qualified policies, add to the revised GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> corresponding to an initial withdrawal age of 71 an amount equal to [half] of the difference between [0.95] and the revised GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> at that initial withdrawal age.

- h) Scale the remainder of the revised GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> values such that the sum of the revised GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> values equals [0.95] for tax-qualified policies again.
- i) For odd-numbered issue ages, discard the initial withdrawal ages that are odd-numbered, and for even-numbered issue ages, discard initial withdrawal ages that are even-numbered. One cohort shall subsequently be constructed for each of the remaining initial withdrawal ages.
- j) The weight assigned to each of the cohorts constructed in A3.2)F)6)i) shall equal the revised GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> value of the corresponding initial withdrawal age less the revised GAPV<sup>[2]</sup> value of the initial withdrawal age in the preceding cohort (i.e., two years smaller).
- k) Construct a final cohort that is modeled not to take a partial withdrawal in the contract lifetime. This final cohort (“never withdrawal cohort”) shall be assigned a weight of [0.05] for tax-qualified policies and [0.20] for non-qualified policies.

The cohorts and their associated weights as determined in A3.2)F)6)a) through A3.2)F)6)k) are for a contract with attained age equal to its issue age. Because the discount rate used in this determination is fixed, these calculations only need to be performed once for a given set of contracts with a certain issue age, guaranteed benefit product, and tax status.

For a contract with an contractholder attained age exceeding its issue age and that must still follow the Withdrawal Delay Cohort Method, cohorts with initial withdrawal ages less than the attained age on the valuation date shall be discarded. The remaining cohorts shall be scaled such that the sum of their re-scaled weights equals 1. For example, for a sample contract with issue age 58 and attained age 64 on the valuation date, the cohorts with initial withdrawal ages less than 64 should be discarded, and the weights of all remaining cohorts shall be re-scaled by dividing by the difference between 1 and the weight of the original cohort with initial withdrawal age of 64.

- 7) Full Surrenders. The full surrender rate for all contracts shall be calculated based on the Standard Table for Full Surrenders as detailed below in Table I. The Standard Table for Full Surrender prescribes different full surrender rates depending on the contract’s policy year and the in-the-moneyness (“ITM”) of the contract’s guaranteed benefit.

The ITM of a contract’s guaranteed benefit shall be calculated based on the ratio of the guaranteed benefit’s GAPV to the contract’s Account Value. Depending on the guaranteed benefit type, the ratio shall be adjusted via the following calculations:

- a) For GMDBs, the ITM shall be calculated as [75%] of the ratio between the GMDB GAPV and the contract Account Value.
- b) For GMABs, the ITM shall be calculated as [150%] of the ratio between the GMAB GAPV and the contract Account Value.
- c) For traditional GMIBs and all GMWBs, the ITM shall be calculated as [100%] of the ratio between the Maximum GMIB or GMWB GAPV, calculated as described in section A3.2)F)4), and the contract Account Value.

d) For hybrid GMIBs, the ITM shall be calculated as [100%] of the ratio between (i) the larger of its Maximum Annuitization GAPV and its Maximum Withdrawal GAPV, calculated as described in sections A3.2)F)3) and A3.2)F)4), and (ii) the contract Account Value.

Table I. Standard Table for Full Surrender

<u>ITM</u>	<u>In surrender charge period, or in policy years 1-3 for contracts without surrender charges</u>	<u>First policy year after the surrender charge period</u>	<u>Subsequent policy years, or in policy years 4 and onwards for contracts without surrender charges</u>
<u>Under 50%</u>	<u>[2.0%]</u>	<u>[30.0%]</u>	<u>[15.0%]</u>
<u>50-75%</u>	<u>[2.0%]</u>	<u>[18.0%]</u>	<u>[9.0%]</u>
<u>75-100%</u>	<u>[2.0%]</u>	<u>[12.0%]</u>	<u>[6.0%]</u>
<u>100-125%</u>	<u>[2.0%]</u>	<u>[8.0%]</u>	<u>[4.0%]</u>
<u>125-150%</u>	<u>[2.0%]</u>	<u>[6.0%]</u>	<u>[3.0%]</u>
<u>150-175%</u>	<u>[2.0%]</u>	<u>[4.0%]</u>	<u>[2.0%]</u>
<u>175-200%</u>	<u>[2.0%]</u>	<u>[3.0%]</u>	<u>[1.5%]</u>
<u>Over 200%</u>	<u>[2.0%]</u>	<u>[2.0%]</u>	<u>[1.0%]</u>

For contracts that have both a VAGLB and a GMDB, the full surrender rate projected shall be the lower of the full surrender rate obtained from the Standard Table for Full Surrender using the GMDB’s ITM and that using the VAGLB’s ITM.

For GMAB contracts, the projected full surrender rate shall be 50% in the policy year immediately following the maturity of the guaranteed benefit. Thereafter, the full surrender rate of the remaining contract shall be modeled in accordance with that prescribed for a non-VAGLB contract.

At each projection interval, for GMWB contracts that have taken a withdrawal not in excess of the guaranteed maximum annual withdrawal amount as of the valuation date or in a prior projection interval, the full surrender rate obtained from the Standard Table for Full Surrender shall be multiplied by [75%]. The larger of this adjusted quantity and 1.0% shall then be used as the projected full surrender rate.

Notwithstanding all of the instructions above, the full surrender rate for a GMWB contract shall be 0% if the Account Value is zero.

8) Annuitizations. The annuitization rate for contracts that do not have a GMIB shall be 0% at all projection intervals. For GMIB contracts, the annuitization rate shall be synonymous with the benefit exercise rate. As such, the annuitization rate is 0% in projection intervals during which the GMIB is not exercisable.

The annual annuitization rate for a traditional GMIB contract that is immediately exercisable in the projection interval, that has a Account Value greater than zero, and that is not in the last year in which the GMIB is exercisable, shall follow the Standard Table for Annuitization as detailed below in Table II. The Standard Table for Annuitization prescribes different annuitization rates depending on whether the contract is in the first policy year in which the GMIB is exercisable or in a subsequent policy year.

Table II. Standard Table for Annuitization

<u>Annuitization GAPV</u>	<u>First year of exercisability</u>	<u>Subsequent years</u>
<u>0-100% of Account Value</u>	<u>[0.0%]</u>	<u>[0.0%]</u>
<u>100-125% of Account Value</u>	<u>[5.0%]</u>	<u>[2.5%]</u>
<u>125-150% of Account Value</u>	<u>[10.0%]</u>	<u>[5.0%]</u>
<u>150-175% of Account Value</u>	<u>[15.0%]</u>	<u>[7.5%]</u>
<u>175-200% of Account Value</u>	<u>[20.0%]</u>	<u>[10.0%]</u>
<u>200%+ of Account Value</u>	<u>[25.0%]</u>	<u>[12.5%]</u>

The annual annuitization rate for a hybrid GMIB contract that is immediately exercisable in the projection interval, that has an Account Value greater than zero, and that is not in the last year in which the GMIB is exercisable shall follow the Standard Table for Annuitization as detailed below if and only if the GMIB's Annuitization GAPV exceeds its Withdrawal GAPV. The Annuitization GAPV and Withdrawal GAPV shall follow the definition described in section A3.2)F)3).

The annual annuitization rate in the last year in which a contract is eligible to annuitize shall be [30%] if the Annuitization GAPV exceeds both the contract's Account Value and the GAPV of all other guarantees, including, for hybrid GMIBs, the Withdrawal GAPV. The annuitization rate for all GMIB contracts shall be 100% immediately after the Account Value reaches zero. As discussed in section A3.2)F)11), contractual features that terminate the GMIB upon Account Value depletion shall be voided such that the Account Value depletion event does not terminate the GMIB.

For purposes of determining the dynamic lapse assumptions shown in Table II below, a guaranteed living benefit is in the money (ITM) for any projection interval if the Account Value at the beginning of the projection interval is less than the Current Value of the guaranteed living benefit (as defined below) also at the beginning of that projection interval.

The Current Value of the guaranteed living benefit at the beginning of any projection interval is either the amount of the current lump sum payment (if exercisable) or the present value of future lump sum or income payments. More specific guidance is provided below. For the purpose of determining the present value, the discount rate shall be equal DR as defined in A3.1)B)2). If future living benefit payments are life contingent (i.e., either the right of future exercise or the right to future income benefits expires with the death of the annuitant or the owner), then the company shall determine the present value of such payments using the mortality table specified in A3.3)C)5).

If a guaranteed living benefit is exercisable (withdrawal can start or, in the case of a GMWB, has begun) at the beginning of the projection interval, then the Current Value of the guaranteed living benefit shall be determined assuming immediate or continued exercise of that benefit.

If a guaranteed living benefit is not exercisable (e.g., due to minimum age or duration requirements) at the beginning of that projection interval, then the Current Value of the guaranteed living benefit shall be determined assuming exercise of the guaranteed living benefit at the earliest possible future projection interval. If the right to exercise the guaranteed living benefit is contingent on the survival of the annuitant or the owner, then the Current Value of the guaranteed living benefit shall assume survival to the date of exercise using the mortality table specified in A3.3)C)5).

Determination of the Current Value of a guaranteed living benefit that is exercisable or payable at a future projection interval shall take account of any guaranteed growth in the

~~basis for the guarantee (e.g., where the basis grows according to an index or an interest rate).~~

~~For a GMWB, the Current Value shall be determined assuming the earliest penalty free withdrawal of guaranteed benefits after withdrawals begin and by applying the constraints of any applicable maximum or minimum withdrawal provisions. If the GMWB is currently exercisable and the right to future GMWB payments is contingent upon the survival of the annuitant or owner, then the Current Value shall assume survival using the mortality table specified in A3.3)C)5). After a GMWB that has payments that are contingent upon the survival of the annuitant or owner has commenced, then the Current Value shall assume survival using the Annuity 2000 Mortality Table.~~

~~For an unexercised GMIB, the Current Value shall be determined assuming the option with a reserve closest to the reserve for a 10 year certain and life option. The reserve values and the value of the GMIB on the assumed date of exercise shall be determined using the discount rate DR specified in A3.1)B)2) and for life contingent payments, the Annuity 2000 Mortality Table. The Current Value of an unexercised GMIB, however, shall be set equal to the Account Value if the contractholder can receive higher income payments on the assumed date of exercise by electing the same option under the normal settlement option provisions of the contract.~~

~~For the purpose of applying the lapse assumptions specified in Table II below or contractholder elections rates specified in A3.3)C)7), the contract shall be considered “out of the money” (OTM) for a projection interval if the Current Value of the guaranteed living benefit at the beginning of the projection interval is less than or equal to the Account Value at the beginning of the same projection interval. If the Current Value of the guaranteed living benefit at the beginning of the projection interval is greater than the Account Value also at the beginning of the projection interval, the contract shall be considered ‘in the money’ (ITM) and the percent ITM shall equal:~~

$$100 * ((\text{Current Value of the guaranteed living benefit} / \text{Account Value}) - 1)$$

~~If a contract has multiple living benefit guarantees then the guarantee having the largest Current Value shall be used to determine the percent in the money.~~

Table II—Lapse Assumptions

	During Surrender Charge Period	After Surrender Charge Period		
Death Benefit Only Contracts	5%	10%		
All Guaranteed Living Benefits-OTM	5%	10%		
		ITM < 10%	10% <= ITM < 20%	20% <= ITM
Any Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit ITM	2%	2%	0%	0%
Any Other Guaranteed Living Benefits ITM	3%	7%	5%	2%

49) Account Transfers and Future Deposits. ~~No transfers between funds shall be assumed in the projection used to determine the greatest present value amount required under section A3.3)B)2)b) unless required by the contract (e.g., transfers from a dollar cost~~

averaging fund or contractual rights given to the insurer to implement a contractually specified portfolio insurance management strategy or a contract operating under an automatic re-balancing option). When transfers must be modeled, to the extent not inconsistent with contract language, the allocation of transfers to funds must be in proportion to the contract's current allocation to funds.

~~Margins generated during a projection interval on funds supporting account value are transferred to the Accumulation of Net Revenue and are subsequently accumulated at the Discount Rate. Assets for each class supporting account values are to be reduced in proportion to the amount held in each asset classes at the time of transfer of margins or any portion of Account Value applied to the payment of benefits.~~

No future deposits to Account Value shall be assumed unless required by the terms of the contract to prevent contract or guaranteed benefit lapse, in which case they must be modeled. When future deposits must be modeled, to the extent not inconsistent with contract language, the allocation of the deposit to funds must be in proportion to the contract's current allocation to such funds.

- ~~10) 5) Mortality. Mortality at 70% of the 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB Mortality Tables (1994 MGDB tables) through age 85 increasing by 1% each year to 100% of the 1994 MGDB tables at age 115 shall be assumed in the projection. The mortality rate for a contractholder with age  $x$  in year  $(2012 + n)$  shall be calculated using the following formula, where  $q_x$  denotes mortality from the 2012 IAM Basic Mortality Table and  $G2_x$  denotes mortality improvement from Projection Scale G2:~~

$$q_x^{2012+n} = q_x^{2012} (1 - G2_x)^n$$

~~used to determine the greatest present value amount required under section A3.3)B)2)b).~~

- ~~6) Projection Frequency. The projection used to determine the greatest present value amount required under section A3.3)B)2)b) shall be calculated using an annual or more frequent time step, such as quarterly. For time steps more frequent than annual, assets supporting Account Values at the start of a year may be retained in such funds until year end (i.e., margin earned during the year will earn the fund rates instead of the Discount Rate until year end) or removed after each time step. However, the same approach shall be applied for all years. Similarly, projected benefits, lapses, elections and other contractholder activity can be assumed to occur annually or at the end of each time step, but the approach shall be consistent for all years.~~

- ~~7) Contractholder Election Rates. Contractholder election rates for exercisable ITM guaranteed living benefits other than GMWBs shall be 5% per annum in every projection interval where the living benefit is less than 10% ITM, 15% per annum in every projection interval where the living benefit is 10% or more ITM and less than 20% ITM, and 25% per annum in every projection interval where the living benefit is more than 20% ITM. In addition, the election rate for an exercisable ITM guaranteed living benefit shall be 100% at the last model duration to elect such benefit. This 100% election rate shall be used when a Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit is at the earliest date that the benefit is exercisable and in the money. However, the contractholder election rate for any exercisable ITM guaranteed living benefit shall be zero if exercise would cause the extinction of a guaranteed living benefit having a larger Current Value. For this purpose, GMDBs are not benefits subject to election.~~

~~For guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits, a partial withdrawal, if allowed by contract provisions, equal to the applicable percentage in Table III applied to the contract's maximum allowable partial withdrawal shall be assumed. However, if the contract's minimum allowable partial withdrawal exceeds the partial withdrawal from applying the rate in Table III to the contract's maximum allowable partial withdrawal, then the contract's minimum allowable partial withdrawal shall be assumed.~~

<del>Table III – Guaranteed Withdrawal Assumptions</del>			
	<del>Attained Age less than 50</del>	<del>Attained Age 50 to 59</del>	<del>Attained Age 60 or Greater</del>
<del>Withdrawals do not reduce other elective Guarantees that are in the money</del>	<del>50%</del>	<del>75%</del>	<del>100%</del>
<del>Withdrawals reduce elective Guarantees that are in the money</del>	<del>25%</del>	<del>50%</del>	<del>75%</del>

11) Account Value Depletions. The following assumptions shall be used when a contract's Account Value reaches zero:

- a) If the contract has a GMWB, the contract shall take partial withdrawals that equal in amount each year to the guaranteed maximum annual withdrawal amount.
- b) If the contract has a GMIB, the contract shall annuitize immediately. If the GMIB contractually terminates upon Account Value depletion, such termination provision is assumed to be voided in order to approximate the contractholder's electing to annuitize immediately before the depletion of the Account Value.
- c) If the contract has any other guaranteed benefits, including a GMDB, the contract shall remain in-force. If the guaranteed benefits contractually terminate upon Account Value depletion, such termination provisions are assumed to be voided in order to approximate the contractholder's retaining adequate Account Value to maintain the guaranteed benefits in-force. At the option of the actuary, fees associated with the contract and guaranteed benefits may continue to be charged and modeled as collected even if the Account Value has reached zero.

§12) Indices. If an interest index is required to determine projected benefits or reinsurance obligations, the index must assume interest rates have not changed since the last reported rates before the valuation date. If an equity index is required the index shall be consistent with the last reported index before the valuation date, the initial drop in equity returns and the subsequent equity returns in the standard scenario projection. The sources of information and how they are used to determine the indexes shall be documented and, to the extent possible, consistent from year to year.

G) Accumulated Product Cash Flows. Accumulated Product Cash Flows is an amount measured as of the end of a projection year and equals the sum of all Product Cash Flows that have occurred up to and including the projection year. For the purpose of this calculation:

- 1) Product Cash Flows shall comprise fees associated with the contract and guaranteed benefits, margins earned on the portion of general account assets used to back the portion of Account Value held in the fixed account, and guaranteed benefit payments.
  - 2) Maintenance expenses, net investment income on Starting Assets, and net investment income on reinvestment assets shall not be included in the Product Cash Flows.
  - 3) Cash flows associated with future deposits, partial withdrawals, full surrenders, and annuitizations, to the extent that are offset by increases or decreases in the contract Account Value, shall be excluded from the Product Cash Flows.
- H) Diversification Benefit Adjustment. The Scenario Greatest Present Values calculated as specified in section A3.2)B) shall be adjusted using the following steps:
- 1) Calculate the Present Value of Accumulated Product Cash Flows for each contract at the end of each projection year. For the purpose of this calculation, the Accumulated Product Cash Flows shall be discounted using the same interest rates at which Accumulated Deficiencies are discounted, as specified in Section A1.2)B).
  - 2) For each contract at the end of each projection year, subtract from the Present Value of Accumulated Product Cash Flows at that projection interval an amount equal to [15%] of the contract's Account Value on the valuation date. The greater of zero and this value is the Diversification Benefit Adjustment for the contract.
  - 3) At the end of each projection year, before calculating the Accumulated Deficiency as specified in Section III)B)5), subtract from the projected statement value of general account and separate account assets an amount equal to the sum of the Diversification Benefit Adjustments across all contracts in the modeled in-force.

For GMWBs and hybrid GMIBs that use the Withdrawal Delay Cohort Method as specified in A3.2)F)5), each contract's Product Cash Flows shall be determined as the aggregate across all of the constituent cohorts of the contract prior to undergoing the Diversification Benefit Adjustment steps outlined above.

- I) Projection Frequency. The projection used to determine the greatest present value amount required under section A3.3)B)2)b) shall be calculated using an annual or more frequent time step, such as quarterly. For time steps more frequent than annual, assets supporting Account Values at the start of a year may be retained in such funds until year-end (i.e., margin earned during the year will earn the fund rates instead of the Discount Rate until year end) or removed after each time step. However, the same approach shall be applied for all years. Similarly, projected benefits, lapses, elections and other contractholder activity can be assumed to occur annually or at the end of each time step, but the approach shall be consistent for all years.

### **A3.3) Enhanced Disclosure Requirements for Standard Scenario Assumptions**

The actuary shall include the following three disclosure items in the Required Memorandum:

- A) Standard Scenario Amount under Prudent Estimate Assumptions. The Standard Scenario Amount under Prudent Estimate Assumptions shall be calculated by following the Standard Scenario Method but after replacing all assumptions prescribed by section A3.2)F) with the corresponding assumption used in calculating the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount.

B) Cumulative Decrement Analysis with Prescribed Assumptions. The cumulative decrement pattern along the three Standard Scenario market paths prescribed in section A3.2)E) shall be projected while following the Standard Scenario Method. The projection shall describe, at the end of each projection year, the projected proportion (expressed as a percent of the total projected Account Value) of persisting contracts as well as the allocation of projected decrements across the following:

- 1) Death;
- 2) Full surrender.
- 3) Account Value depletion;
- 4) Elective annuitization; and
- 5) Other benefit election.

Cumulative Decrement Analysis with Prudent Estimate Assumptions. The cumulative decrement analysis described in A3.3)B) above shall be re-conducted after replacing all assumptions prescribed by section A3.2)F) with the corresponding assumption used in calculating the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount. D) Assumptions for use in Section A3.3)B)2)e):

1) The Value of Aggregate Reinsurance. The value of Aggregate reinsurance shall be calculated separately from the Accumulated Net Revenue. The value of Aggregate reinsurance is the discounted value, using the statutory valuation rate described in the following paragraph, of the excess of (a) the projected benefit payments from the reinsurance; over (b) the projected gross reinsurance premiums, where (a) and (b) are determined under the assumptions described in section A3.3)C) for all applicable contracts in aggregate.

A) \_\_\_\_\_

B) In order for the value of the Aggregate reinsurance to be consistent with the underlying Standard Scenario reserve, the discount rate shall be a weighted average of the valuation rates (DR) of the contracts that are supported by the Aggregate reinsurance treaty. The weights used to determine this discount rate shall be reasonably related to the risks that are being covered by the Aggregate reinsurance (e.g., account value or values of guaranteed benefits) and shall be applied consistently from year to year. If an appropriate method to determine this discount rate does not exist, the value of the Aggregate reinsurance shall be determined using the statutory valuation rate in effect on the valuation date for annuities valued on an issue year basis using Plan Type A and a Guarantee Duration greater than 10 years but not more than 20 years, determined assuming there are cash settlement options but no interest guarantees on future premiums.

C) \_\_\_\_\_

D) 2) The Value of Approved Hedges. The value of approved hedges shall be calculated separately from the Accumulated Net Revenue. The value of approved hedges is the difference between: a) the discounted value at the 1-year CMT<sup>18</sup> as of the valuation date of the pre-tax cash flows from the approved hedges; less b) their statement values on the valuation date.

E) \_\_\_\_\_

F) To be an approved hedge for purposes of the Standard Scenario Reserve, a derivative or other investment has to be an actual asset held by the company on the valuation date, be used as a hedge supporting the contracts falling under the scope of the Guideline, and comply with any statutes, laws, or regulations (including applicable documentation requirements) of the domiciliary state or jurisdiction related to the use of derivative instruments.

G) \_\_\_\_\_

H) The Domiciliary Commissioner may require the exclusion of any portion of the value of approved hedges upon a finding that the company's documentation, controls, measurement, execution of strategy or historical results are not adequate to support a future expectation of risk reduction commensurate with the value of approved hedges.

I) \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>18</sup> For purposes of this Appendix, the term CMT refers to the nominal yields on actively traded non-inflation indexed issues adjusted to constant maturities, as released daily by the Federal Reserve Board. As of this writing, the current and historical one-year rates may be found at [http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data/Business\\_day/H15\\_TCMNOM\\_Y1.txt](http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data/Business_day/H15_TCMNOM_Y1.txt) and the current and historical five-year rates may be found at [http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data/Business\\_day/H15\\_TCMNOM\\_Y5.txt](http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data/Business_day/H15_TCMNOM_Y5.txt).

- J) ~~The cash flow projection for approved hedges that expire in less than one year from the valuation date should be based on holding the hedges to their expiration. For hedges with an expiration of more than 1 year, the value of hedges should be based on liquidation of the hedges one year from the valuation date. Where applicable, the liquidation value of hedges shall be consistent with the assumed returns in the Standard Scenario from the start of the projection to the date of liquidation, Black-Scholes pricing, a risk free rate equal to the 5-year CMT as of the valuation date and the annual volatility implicit as of the valuation date in the statement value of the hedges when the statement value of hedges are valued with Black-Scholes pricing and a risk-free rate equal to the 5-year CMT as of the valuation date.<sup>19</sup>~~
- K) ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- L) ~~There is no credit in the Standard Scenario for dynamic hedging beyond the credit that results from hedges actually held on the valuation date.~~
- M) ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- N) ~~3) Allocation of the Value of Hedges and the Value of Aggregate Reinsurance. The value of approved hedges and Aggregate reinsurance shall be allocated to the contracts which are supported by the applicable Aggregate reinsurance agreements and approved hedges. A contract's allocation shall be the lesser of the amount in A3.3)B)2)b) for the contract or the product of a) and b) where:~~
- O) ~~a) Is the sum of the value of the applicable approved hedges plus the value of the applicable Aggregate reinsurance for all contracts supported by the same hedges and/or the Aggregate reinsurance agreement; and~~
- P) ~~b) Is the ratio of the amount in A3.3)B)2)b) for the contract to the sum of the amount in A3.3)B)2)b) for all contracts supported by the same hedges and/or the Aggregate reinsurance agreement.~~
- Q) ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- R) ~~4) Retention of components. For the seriatim Standard Scenario Reserve on the statement date under each of Sections A3.1)B)1) and A3.1)B)2), the actuary should have available to the Commissioner the following values for each contract:~~
- S) ~~a) The Standard Scenario Reserve prior to adjustment under paragraph A3.3)D)3)~~
- T) ~~b) The Standard Scenario Reserve net of the adjustment in A3.3)D)3).~~
- U) ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- V) ~~E) Determination of the Surrender Charge Amortization Period to be used in section A3.3)C)1)a) and b).~~
- W) ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- X) ~~The purpose of the Surrender Charge Amortization Period is to help determine how much of the surrender charge is amortized in the Basic Adjusted Reserve portion of the Standard Scenario Amount and how much needs to be amortized in the Accumulated Net Revenue portion. Once determined, the Surrender Charge Amortization Period determines the duration over which the lower level of margins, as described in A3.3)C)1)a), is used. After that duration, the higher level of margins, as described in A3.3)C)1)b), is used.~~
- Y) ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- Z) ~~A separate Surrender Charge Amortization Period is determined for each contract and is based on amounts determined in the calculation of the Basic Adjusted Reserve for that contract. A key component of the calculation is the amount of the surrender charge that is not amortized in the Basic Adjusted Reserve calculation for that contract. This is represented by the difference between the account value and the cash surrender value projected within the Basic Adjusted Reserve calculation for the contract.~~
- AA) ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- BB) ~~The Surrender Charge Amortization Period for a given contract is determined by following the steps:~~
- CC) ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- DD) ~~1) Measure the duration of the greatest present value used in the Basic Adjusted Reserve. The Basic Adjusted Reserve is determined for a contract by taking the greatest present value of a stream of projected benefits. The benefit stream that determines the greatest present value typically includes an "ultimate" event (e.g., 100% surrender, 100% annuitization, or maturity). The "BAR Duration" is the length of time between the valuation date and the projected "ultimate" event.~~
- EE) ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
- FF) ~~2) Determine the amount of the surrender charge not amortized in the Basic Adjusted Reserve. The surrender charge not amortized in the Basic Adjusted Reserve is the difference between the projected~~

<sup>19</sup> Conceptually, the item being hedged, the contract guarantees, and the approved hedges are accounted for at the average present value of the worst 30% of all scenarios, the tail scenarios for a CTE (70) measure. However, the statement value of approved hedges is at market. Therefore, the standard scenario value of approved hedges is a proxy of the adjustment needed to move approved hedges from a market value to a tail value.

account value and the projected cash surrender value at the BAR Duration (i.e., at the time of that projected “ultimate” event). This value for a given contract shall not be less than zero.

~~GG) —~~

~~HH) 3) — Determine the Surrender Charge Amortization Period before rounding. This equals a) time b) plus e), where:~~

~~— a) — Equals the ratio of the amount determined in step 2 to the Account Value on the valuation date;~~

~~— b) — Equals 100; and~~

~~— c) — Equals the BAR Duration determined in step 1.~~

~~II) —~~

~~JJ)C) 4) — Determine the Surrender Charge Amortization Period for the contract. This is the amount determined in step 3, rounded to the nearest number that represents a projection duration, taking into account the projection frequency described in A3.3)C)6). For example, step 3 produces a value of 2.15 and the projection frequency is quarterly, the Surrender Charge Amortization Period for the contract is 2.25.~~

## APPENDIX 4 - Alternative Methodology

## A4.1) General Methodology

- A) General Methodology Description. For variable deferred annuity contracts that either contain no guaranteed benefits or only GMDBs<sup>20</sup> (i.e., no VAGLBs), the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount may be determined by using the method outlined below rather than by using the approach described in Section IV)D) (i.e., based on projections), provided the approach described in Section IV)D) has not been used in prior valuations or else approval has been obtained from the Domiciliary Commissioner.

The Conditional Tail Expectation Amount determined using the Alternative Methodology for a group of contracts with GMDBs shall be determined as the sum of amounts obtained by applying factors to each contract in force as of a valuation date and adding this to the contract's Cash Surrender Value.<sup>21</sup> The resulting Conditional Tail Expectation Amount shall not be less than the Cash Surrender Value in aggregate for the group of contracts to which the Alternative Methodology is applied.

The Conditional Tail Expectation Amount determined using the Alternative Methodology for a group of contracts that contain no guaranteed benefits<sup>22</sup> shall be determined using an application of Actuarial Guideline XXXIII, as described below.

For purposes of performing the Alternative Methodology, materially similar contracts within the group may be combined together into subgroups to facilitate application of the factors. Specifically, all contracts comprising a "subgroup" must display substantially similar characteristics for those attributes expected to affect reserves (e.g., definition of guaranteed benefits, attained age, contract duration, years-to-maturity, market-to-guaranteed value, asset mix, etc.). Grouping shall be the responsibility of the actuary but may not be done in a manner that intentionally understates the resulting reserve.

- B) Definitions of Terms Used in this Appendix.
- 1) Annualized Account Charge Differential. This term is the charge as percentage account value (revenue for the company) minus the expense as percentage of account value.
  - 2) Asset Exposure. Asset Exposure refers to the greatest possible loss to the insurance company from the value of assets underlying general or separate account contracts falling to zero.
  - 3) Benchmark. Benchmarks have similar risk characteristics to the entity (e.g., asset class, index, or fund) to be modeled.
  - 4) Deterministic Calculations. In a Deterministic Calculation, a given event (e.g., asset returns going up by 7% then down by 5%) is assumed to occur with certainty. In a stochastic calculation, events are assigned probabilities.
  - 5) Foreign Securities. Securities issued by entities outside the United States and Canada.

<sup>20</sup> This includes "earnings enhanced death benefits," as discussed in Section III(A)1).

<sup>21</sup> The amount that is added to a contract's Cash Surrender Value may be negative, zero or positive, thus resulting in a reserve for a given contract that could be less than, equal to, or greater than, the Cash Surrender Value.

<sup>22</sup> The term "contracts that contain no guaranteed benefits" means that there are no guaranteed benefits at any time during the life of the contract (past, present or future).

- 6) Grouped Fund Holdings. Grouped Fund Holdings relate to guarantees that apply across multiple deposits or for an entire contract instead of on a deposit-by-deposit basis.
- 7) Guaranteed Value. The Guaranteed Value is the benefit base or a substitute for the account value (if greater than the account value) in the calculation of living benefits or death benefits. The methodology for setting the Guaranteed Value is defined in the variable annuity contract.
- 8) High-Yield Bonds. High-Yield Bonds are below investment grade, with NAIC designations (if assigned) of 3, 4, 5, or 6. Compared to investment grade bonds, these bonds have higher risk of loss due to credit events. Funds containing securities predominately containing securities that are not NAIC designated as 1 or 2 (or similar agency ratings) are considered to be High-Yield.
- 9) Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities. Securities with NAIC designations of 1 or 2 are Investment Grade. Funds containing securities predominately with NAIC designations of 1 or 2 or with similar agency ratings are considered to be Investment Grade.
- 10) Liquid Securities. These securities can be sold and converted into cash at a price close to its true value in a short period of time.
- 11) Margin Offset. Margin Offset is the portion of charges plus any Revenue Sharing allowed under section A1.1)E) available to fund claims and amortization of the unamortized surrender charges allowance.
- 12) Multi-Point Linear Interpolation. This methodology is documented in mathematical literature and calculates factors based on multiple attributes categorized with discrete values where the attributes' actual values may be between the discrete values.
- 13) Model Office. A Model Office converts many contracts with similar features into one contract with specific features for modeling purposes.
- 14) Pre-Packaged Scenarios. The Pre-Packaged Scenarios are the year-by-year asset returns that may be used (but are not mandated) in projections related to the alternative methodology. These scenarios are available on an American Academy of Actuaries website.
- 15) Quota-Share Reinsurance. In this type of reinsurance treaty, the same proportion is ceded on all cessions. The reinsurer assumes a set percentage of risk for the same percentage of the premium, minus an allowance for the ceding company's expenses.
- 16) Resets. A Reset benefit results in a future minimum guaranteed benefit being set equal to the contract's account value at previous set date(s) after contract inception.
- 17) Risk Mitigation Strategy. A Risk Mitigation Strategy is a device to reduce the probability and/or impact of a risk below an acceptable threshold.
- 18) Risk Profile. Risk Profile in the Guideline relates to the prescribed asset class categorized by the volatility of returns associated with that class.

- 19) Risk Transfer Arrangements. A Risk Transfer Arrangement shifts risk exposures (e.g., the responsibility to pay at least a portion of future contingent claims) away from the original insurer.
- 20) Roll-Up. A Roll-Up benefit results in the guaranteed value associated with a minimum contractual guarantee increasing at a contractually defined interest rate.
- 21) Volatility. Volatility refers to the annualized standard deviation of asset returns.
- C) Contract-by-Contract Application for Contracts that Contain No Guaranteed Living or Death Benefits. The Alternative Methodology reserve for each contract that contains no guaranteed living or death benefits shall be determined by applying Actuarial Guideline XXXIII. The application shall assume a return on separate account assets equal to the year of issue valuation interest rate less appropriate asset based charges. It shall also assume a return for any fixed separate account and general account options equal to the rates guaranteed under the contract.

The reserve for such contracts shall be no less than the Cash Surrender Value on the valuation date, as defined in Section III)B).

- D) Contract-by-Contract Application for Contracts that Contain GMDBs only. For each contract, factors are used to determine a dollar amount, equal to  $R \times (CA + FE) + GC$  (as described below), that is to be added to that contract's Cash Surrender Value as of the valuation date. The dollar amount to be added for any given contract may be negative, zero, or positive. The factors that are applied to each contract shall reflect the following attributes as of the valuation date:
- 1) The contractual features of the variable annuity product,
  - 2) The actual issue age, period since issue, attained age, years-to-maturity, and gender applicable to the contract,
  - 3) The account value and composition by type of underlying variable or fixed fund,
  - 4) Any surrender charges,
  - 5) The GMDB and the type of adjustment made to the GMDB for partial withdrawals (e.g., proportional or dollar-for-dollar adjustment), and
  - 6) Expenses to be incurred and revenues to be received by the company as estimated on a Prudent Estimate basis as described in Section III)B)87) and complying with the requirements for Revenue Sharing as described in section A1.1)E).

- E) Factor Components. Factors shall be applied to determine each of the following components.<sup>23</sup>

*CA* = Provision for amortization of the unamortized surrender charges calculated by the insurer based on each contract's surrender charge schedule, using prescribed assumptions, except that lapse rates shall be based on the insurer's Prudent Estimate, but with no provision for Federal Income Taxes or mortality;

*FE* = Provision for fixed dollar expenses less fixed dollar revenue calculated using prescribed assumptions, the contract's actual expense charges, the insurer's anticipated

<sup>23</sup> Material to assist in the calculation of the components is available on the American Academy of Actuaries' website, at <http://www.actuary.org/life/phase2.asp>.

actual expenses and lapse rates, both estimated on a Prudent Estimate basis, and with no provision for Federal Income Taxes or mortality;

*GC* = Provision for the costs of providing the GMDB less net available spread-based charges determined by the formula  $F \times GV - G \times AV \times R$ , where *GV* and *AV* are as defined in section A4.3)A);

*R* = A scaling factor that is a linear function of the ratio of the margin offset to Total Account Charges (*W*) and takes the form  $R(\beta_0, \beta_1) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times W$ . The intercept and slope factors for this linear function vary according to:

- a) Product type,
- b) Pro-rata or dollar-for-dollar reductions in guaranteed value following partial withdrawals,
- c) Fund class,
- d) Attained age,
- e) Contract duration,
- f) Asset-based charges, and
- g) 90% of the ratio of account value to guaranteed value, determined in the aggregate for all contracts sharing the same product characteristics.

Tables of factors for *F*, *G*,  $\beta_0$ , and  $\beta_1$  values, reflecting a 65% confidence level and ignoring Federal Income Tax, are available from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. In calculating  $R(\beta_0, \beta_1)$  directly from the linear function provided above, the margin ratio *W* must be constrained to values greater than or equal to 0.2 and less than or equal to 0.6.

Interpolated values of *F*, *G* and *R* (calculated using the linear function described above) for all contracts having the same product characteristics and asset class shall be derived from the pre-calculated values using multi-point linear interpolation over the following four contract-level attributes:

- 1) Attained age,
- 2) Contract duration,
- 3) Ratio of account value to GMDB, and
- 4) The total of all asset based charges, including any fund management fees or allowances based on the underlying variable annuity funds received by the insurer.

The gross asset-based charges for a product shall equal the sum of all contractual asset-based charges plus fund management fees or allowances based on the underlying variable annuity funds received by the insurer determined by complying with the requirements for Prudent Estimate described in Section III)B)87) and Revenue Sharing described in section A1.1)E). Net asset-based charges equal gross asset-based charges less any company expenses assumed to be incurred expressed as a percentage of account value. All expenses that would be assumed if the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount were being computed as described in section A1.1)A) should be reflected either in the calculation of the net asset based charges or in the expenses reflected in the calculation of the amount *FE*.

No adjustment is made for Federal Income Taxes in any of the components listed above.

For purposes of determining the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount using the Alternative Methodology, any interpretation and application of the requirements of the Guideline shall follow the principles discussed in the Section I) Background.

**A4.2) Calculation of CA and FE**

- A) General Description. Components CA and FE shall be calculated for each contract, thus reflecting the actual account value and GMDB, as of the valuation date, which is unique to each contract.

Components CA and FE are defined by deterministic “single-scenario” calculations that account for asset growth, interest and inflation at prescribed rates. Mortality is ignored for these two components. Lapse rates shall be determined on a Prudent Estimate basis as described in Section III)B)87). Lapse rates shall be adjusted by the formula shown below (the Dynamic Lapse Multiplier,  $\lambda$ ), which bases the relationship of the GMDB (denoted as GV in the formula) to the account value (denoted as AV in the formula) on the valuation date. Thus, projected lapse rates are smaller when the GMDB is greater than the account value and larger when the GMDB is less than the account value.

$$\lambda = \text{MIN} \left[ U, \text{MAX} \left[ L, 1 - M \times \left( \frac{GV}{AV} - D \right) \right] \right],$$

where  $U=1$ ,  $L=0.5$ ,  $M=1.25$ , and  $D=1.1$ .

Present values shall be computed over the period from the valuation date to contract maturity at a discount rate of 5.75%.

Projected fund performance underlying the account values is as shown in the table below. Unlike the GC component, which requires the entire account value to be mapped, using the Fund Categorization Rules set forth in section A4.4, to a single “equivalent” asset class (as described in A4.4C)), the CA and FE calculation separately projects each variable subaccount (as mapped to the 8 prescribed categories shown in section A4.4)) using the net asset returns shown in the following table. If surrender charges are based wholly on deposits or premiums as opposed to account value, use of this table may not be necessary.

Asset Class / Fund	Net Annualized Return
Fixed Account	Guaranteed Rate
Money Market	0%
Fixed Income (Bond)	0%
Balanced	-1%
Diversified Equity	-2%
Diversified International Equity	-3%
Intermediate Risk Equity	-5%
Aggressive or Exotic Equity	-8%

- B) Component CA. Component CA is computed as the present value of the projected change in surrender charges plus the present value of an implied borrowing cost of 25 basis points at the beginning of each future period applied to the surrender charge at such time.

This component can be interpreted as the “amount needed to amortize the unamortized surrender charge allowance for the *persisting* policies plus the implied borrowing cost.” By definition, the

amortization for non-persisting lives in each time period is exactly offset by the collected surrender charge revenue (ignoring timing differences and any waiver upon death). The unamortized balance must be projected to the end of the surrender charge period using the net asset returns and Dynamic Lapse Multiplier,  $\lambda$ , both as described above and the year-by-year amortization discounted also as described above. For simplicity, mortality is ignored in the calculations. Surrender charges and free partial withdrawal provisions are as specified in the contract. Lapse and withdrawal rates are determined on a Prudent Estimate basis, and may vary according to the attributes of the business being valued, including, but not limited to, attained age, contract duration, etc.

- C) Component FE. Component *FE* establishes a provision for fixed dollar expenses (e.g., allocated costs, including overhead expressed as “per contract” and those expenses defined on a “per contract” basis) less any fixed dollar revenue (e.g., annual administrative charges or contract fees) through the earlier of contract maturity or 30 years. *FE* is computed as the present value of the company’s assumed fixed expenses projected at an assumed annual rate of inflation starting in the second projection year. This rate grades uniformly from the current inflation rate (“CIR”) into an ultimate inflation rate of 3% per annum in the 8th year after the valuation date. The CIR is the greater of 3% and the inflation rate assumed for expenses in the company’s most recent asset adequacy analysis for similar business.

#### A4.3) Calculation of the GC Component

- A) GC Factors. *GC* is calculated as  $F \times GV - G \times AV \times R$ , where *GV* is the amount of GMDB and *AV* is the contract account value, both as of the valuation date. *F*, *G* and the slope and intercept for the linear function used to determine *R* (identified symbolically as  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$ ) are pre-calculated factors available from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and known herein as the “Pre-Calculated Factors.” These factors shall be interpolated as described in subsection F), below, and modified as necessary as described in sections A4.3)G) and A4.3)H).
- B) Five Steps. There are five major steps in determining the *GC* component for a given contract:
- 1) Classifying the asset exposure (as specified in subparagraph C), below);
  - 2) Determining the risk attributes (as specified in subparagraphs D) and E), below);
  - 3) Retrieving the appropriate nodal factors from the factor grid (as described in subparagraph F) below);
  - 4) Interpolating the nodal factors, where applicable (optional) also as described in subparagraph F), below); and
  - 5) Applying the factors to the contract values.
- C) Classifying Asset Exposure. For purposes of calculating *GC* (unlike what is done for components *CA* and *FE*), the entire account value for each contract must be assigned to one of the eight prescribed fund classes shown in section A4.4), using the Fund Categorization rules in section A4.4).
- D) Product Designs. Factors *F*, *G* and  $R(\beta_1, \beta_2)$  are available within the Pre-Calculated Factors for the following GMDB product designs:
- 1) Return of Premium (“ROP”),

- 2) Premiums less withdrawals accumulated at 3% per annum, capped at 2.5 times premiums less withdrawals, with no further increase beyond age 80 (“ROLL3”),
  - 3) Premiums less withdrawals accumulated at 5% per annum, capped at 2.5 times premiums less withdrawals, with no further increase beyond age 80 (“ROLL5”),
  - 4) An annual ratchet design (maximum anniversary value), for which the guaranteed benefit never decreases and is increased to equal the previous contract anniversary account value, if larger, with no further increases beyond age 80 (“MAV”),
  - 5) A design having a guaranteed benefit equal to the larger of the benefits in designs 3 and 4, above (“HIGH”),
  - 6) An enhanced death benefit (“EDB”) equal to 40% of the net earnings on the account (i.e., 40% of account value less total premiums paid plus withdrawals made) with this latter benefit capped at 40% of premiums less withdrawals (“EDB”),
- E) Other Attributes. Factors  $F$ ,  $G$  and  $R(\beta_1, \beta_2)$  are available within the Pre-Calculated Factors for the following set of attributes:
- 1) Two Partial Withdrawal Rules – one for contracts having a pro-rata reduction in the GMDB and another for contracts having a dollar-for-dollar reduction,
  - 2) The eight asset classes described in section A4.4)B),
  - 3) Eight attained ages, with a 5-year age setback for females,
  - 4) Five contract durations,
  - 5) Seven values of  $GV/AV$ , and
  - 6) Three levels of asset-based income.
- F) Interpolation of  $F$ ,  $G$  and  $R(\beta_1, \beta_2)$ .
- 1) Values of  $F$ ,  $G$  and  $R(\beta_1, \beta_2)$  apply to a contract having the product characteristics listed in section A4.5)A) and shall be determined by selecting values for the appropriate partial withdrawal rule and asset class and then using multi-point linear interpolation among published values for the last four attributes shown in section A4.3)E).
  - 2) Interpolation over all four dimensions is not required, but if not performed over one or more dimensions, the factor used must result in a conservative (higher) value of  $GC$ . However, simple linear interpolation using the  $AV \div GV$  ratio is mandatory. In this case, the company must choose nodes for the other three dimensions according to the following rules: next highest attained age, nearest duration, and nearest Annualized Account Charge Differential, as listed in A4.5)C) (i.e., capped at +100 and floored at –100 bps).
  - 3) For  $R(\beta_1, \beta_2)$ , the interpolation should be performed on the Scaling Factors  $R$  calculated using  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , using the ratio of Margin Offset to Total Asset Charges ( $W$ ), not on the factors  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  themselves.

- 4) An Excel<sup>®</sup> workbook, Excel<sup>®</sup> add-in and companion dynamic link library (.dll) program is available from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners that can be used to determine the correct values and perform the multi-point linear interpolation.
  - 5) Alternatively, published documentation can be referenced on performing multi-point linear interpolation and the required sixteen values determined using a key that is documented in the table “*Components of Key Used for GC Factor Look-Up*” located in section A4.5)C).
- G) Adjustments to GC for Product Variations & Risk Mitigation/Transfer. In some cases, it may be necessary to make adjustments to the published factors due to:
- 1) A variation in product form wherein the definition of the guaranteed benefit is materially different from those for which factors are available (see section A4.3)H)); and/or
  - 2) A risk mitigation or other management strategy, other than a hedging strategy, that cannot be accommodated through a straightforward and direct adjustment to the published values.

Adjustments may not be made to GC for hedging strategies.

Any adjustments to the published factors must be fully documented and supported through stochastic analysis. Such analysis may require stochastic simulations, but would not ordinarily be based on full inforce projections. Instead, a representative “model office” should be sufficient. Use of these adjusted factors must be supported by a periodic review of the appropriateness of the assumptions and methods used to perform the adjustments, with changes made to the adjustments when deemed necessary by such review.

Note that minor variations in product design do not necessarily require additional effort. In some cases, it may be reasonable to use the factors/formulas for a different product form (e.g., for a roll-up GMDB near or beyond the maximum reset age or amount, the ROP GMDB factors/formulas shall be used, possibly adjusting the guaranteed value to reflect further resets, if any). In other cases, the reserves may be based on two different guarantee definitions and the results interpolated to obtain an appropriate value for the given contract/cell. Likewise, it may be possible to adjust the Alternative Methodology results for certain risk transfer arrangements without significant additional work (e.g., quota-share reinsurance without caps, floors or sliding scales would normally be reflected by a simple pro-rata adjustment to the “gross” GC results).

However, if the contract design is sufficiently different from those provided and/or the risk mitigation strategy is non-linear in its impact on the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, and there is no practical or obvious way to obtain a good result from the prescribed factors/formulas, any adjustments or approximations must be supported using stochastic modeling. Notably this modeling need not be performed on the whole portfolio, but can be undertaken on an appropriate set of representative policies.

- H) Adjusting F and G for Product Design Variations. This subsection describes the typical process for adjusting F and G factors due to a variation in product design. Note that R (as determined by the slope and intercept terms in the factor table) would not be adjusted.
- 1) Select a contract design among those described in section A4.3)D) that is similar to the product being valued. Execute cash flow projections using the documented assumptions (see table of *Liability Modeling Assumptions & Product Characteristics* in section A4.5)A) and table of *Asset Based Fund Charges* in section A4.5)B)) and the pre-

packaged scenarios for a set of representative cells (combinations of attained age, contract duration, asset class, AV/GMDB ratio and asset-based charges). These cells should correspond to nodes in the table of pre-calculated factors. Rank (order) the sample distribution of results for the present value of net cost.<sup>24</sup> Determine those scenarios that comprise CTE (65).

- 2) Using the results from step 1, average the present value of cost for the CTE (65) scenarios and divide by the current guaranteed value. For the  $J^{\text{th}}$  cell, denote this value by  $F_J$ . Similarly, average the present value of margin offset revenue for the same subset of scenarios and divide by account value. For the  $J^{\text{th}}$  cell, denote this value by  $G_J$ .
- 3) Extract the corresponding pre-calculated factors. For each cell, calibrate to the published tables by defining a “model adjustment factor” (denoted by asterisk) separately for the “cost” and “margin offset” components:

$$F_J^* = \frac{f(\tilde{\theta})}{F_J} \text{ and } G_J^* = \frac{\hat{g}(\tilde{\theta})}{G_J}$$

- 4) Execute “product specific” cash flow projections using the documented assumptions and pre-packaged scenarios for the same set of representative cells. Here, the company should model the actual product design. Rank (order) the sample distribution of results for the present value of net cost. Determine those scenarios that comprise CTE (65).
  - 5) Using the results from step 4, average the present value of cost for the CTE (65) scenarios and divide by the current guaranteed value. For the  $J^{\text{th}}$  cell, denote this value by  $\bar{F}_J$ . Similarly, average the present value of margin offset revenue for the same subset of scenarios and divide by account value. For the  $J^{\text{th}}$  cell, denote this value by  $\bar{G}_J$ .
  - 6) To calculate the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount for the specific product in question, the company should implement the Alternative Methodology as documented, but use  $\bar{F}_J \times F_J^*$  in place of  $F$  and  $\bar{G}_J \times G_J^*$  instead of  $G$ . The same  $R$  factors as appropriate for the product evaluated in step 1 shall be used for this step (i.e., the product used to calibrate the cash flow model).
- I) Adjusting GC for Mortality Experience. The factors that have been developed for use in determining GC assume male mortality at 100% of the 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB ALB Mortality Table. Companies electing to use the Alternative Methodology that have not conducted an evaluation of their mortality experience shall use these factors. Other companies should use the procedure described below to adjust for the actuary’s Prudent Estimate of mortality. The development of Prudent Estimate mortality shall follow the requirements and guidance of Appendix 10. Once a company uses the modified method for a block of business, the option to use the unadjusted factors is no longer available for that part of its business. In applying the factors to actual inforce business, a 5-year age setback should be used for female annuitants.
- 1) Develop a set of mortality assumptions based on Prudent Estimate. In setting these assumptions, the actuary shall be guided by the definition of Prudent Estimate and the principles discussed in Appendices 9 and 10 of the Guideline.

<sup>24</sup> Present value of net cost = PV [guaranteed benefit claims in excess of account value] – PV [margin offset]. The discounting includes cash flows in all future years (i.e., to the earlier of contract maturity and the end of the horizon).

- 2) Calculate two sets of net single premiums (NSP) at each attained age: one valued using 100% of the 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB ALB Mortality Table (with the aforementioned 5-year age setback for females) and the other using Prudent Estimate mortality. These calculations shall assume an interest rate of 3.75% and a lapse rate of 7% per year.
- 3) The *GC* factor is multiplied by the ratio, for the specific attained age being valued, of the NSP calculated using the Prudent Estimate mortality to the NSP calculated using the 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB ALB Mortality Table (with the aforementioned 5-year age setback for females).

#### A4.4) Fund Categorization

- A) Criteria. The following criteria should be used to select the appropriate factors, parameters and formulas for the exposure represented by a specified guaranteed benefit. When available, the volatility of the long-term annualized total return for the fund(s) – or an appropriate benchmark – should conform to the limits presented. For this purpose, “long-term” is defined as twice the average projection period that would be applied to test the product in a stochastic model (generally, at least 30 years).

Where data for the fund or benchmark are too sparse or unreliable, the fund exposure should be moved to the next higher volatility class than otherwise indicated. In reviewing the asset classifications, care should be taken to reflect any additional volatility of returns added by the presence of currency risk, liquidity (bid-ask) effects, short selling and speculative positions.

- B) Asset Classes. Variable subaccounts must be categorized into one of the following eight (8) asset classes. For purposes of calculating *CA* or *FE*, each contract will have one or more of the following asset classes represented, whereas for component *GC*, all subaccounts will be mapped into a single asset class.
- 1) Fixed Account. This class is credited interest at guaranteed rates for a specified term or according to a ‘portfolio rate’ or ‘benchmark’ index. This class offers a minimum positive guaranteed rate that is periodically adjusted according to company policy and market conditions.
  - 2) Money Market/Short-Term. This class is invested in money market instruments with an average remaining term-to-maturity of less than 365 days.
  - 3) Fixed Income. This class is invested primarily in investment grade fixed income securities. Up to 25% of the funds within this class may be invested in diversified equities or high-yield bonds. The expected volatility of the returns for this class will be lower than the Balanced fund class.
  - 4) Balanced. This class is a combination of fixed income securities with a larger equity component. The fixed income component should exceed 25% of the portfolio. Additionally, any aggressive or ‘specialized’ equity component should not exceed one-third (33.3%) of the total equities held. Should the fund violate either of these constraints, it should be categorized as an equity fund. This class usually has a long-term volatility in the range of 8% – 13%.
  - 5) Diversified Equity. This class is invested in a broad-based mix of U.S. and foreign equities. The foreign equity component (maximum 25% of total holdings) must be comprised of liquid securities in well-developed markets. Funds in this class would

exhibit long-term volatility comparable to that of the S&P500. These funds should usually have a long-term volatility in the range of 13% – 18%.

- 6) Diversified International Equity. This class is similar to the Diversified Equity class, except that the majority of fund holdings are in foreign securities. This class should usually have a long-term volatility in the range of 14% – 19%.
  - 7) Intermediate Risk Equity. This class has a mix of characteristics from both the Diversified and Aggressive Equity Classes. This class has a long-term volatility in the range of 19% – 25%.
  - 8) Aggressive or Exotic Equity. This class comprises more volatile funds where risk can arise from: underdeveloped markets, uncertain markets, high volatility of returns, narrow focus (e.g., specific market sector), etc. This class (or market benchmark) either does not have sufficient history to allow for the calculation of a long-term expected volatility, or the volatility is very high. This class would be used whenever the long-term expected annualized volatility is indeterminable or exceeds 25%.
- C) **Selecting Appropriate Investment Classes.** The selection of an appropriate investment type should be done at the level for which the guarantee applies. For guarantees applying on a deposit-by-deposit basis, the fund selection is straightforward. However, where the guarantee applies across deposits or for an entire contract, the approach can be more complicated. In such instances, the approach is to identify for each contract where the “grouped holdings” fit within the categories listed and to classify the associated assets on this basis.

A seriatim process is used to identify the “grouped” fund holdings, to assess the risk profile of the current fund holdings (possibly calculating the expected long-term volatility of the funds held with reference to the indicated market proxies), and to classify the entire ‘asset exposure’ into one of the specified choices. Here, ‘asset exposure’ refers to the underlying assets (separate and/or general account investment options) on which the guarantee will be determined. For example, if the guarantee applies separately for each deposit year within the contract, then the classification process would be applied separately for the exposure of each deposit year.

In summary, mapping the benefit exposure (i.e., the asset exposure that applies to the calculation of the guaranteed minimum death benefits) to one of the prescribed asset classes is a multi-step process:

- 1) Map each separate and/or general account investment option to one of the prescribed asset classes. For some funds, this mapping will be obvious, but for others it will involve a review of the fund’s investment policy, performance benchmarks, composition and expected long-term volatility.
- 2) Combine the mapped exposure to determine the expected long-term “volatility of current fund holdings.” This will require a calculation based on the expected long-term volatility for each fund and the correlations between the prescribed asset classes as given in the table “*Correlation Matrix for Prescribed Asset Classes*,” in section A4.4)D).
- 3) Evaluate the asset composition and expected volatility (as calculated in step 2) of current holdings to determine the single asset class that best represents the exposure, with due consideration to the constraints and guidelines presented earlier in this section.

In step 1, the company should use the fund’s actual experience (i.e., historical performance, inclusive of reinvestment) only as a guide in determining the expected long-term volatility. Due

to limited data and changes in investment objectives, style and/or management (e.g., fund mergers, revised investment policy, different fund managers, etc.); the company may need to give more weight to the expected long-term volatility of the fund's benchmarks. In general, the company should exercise caution and not be overly optimistic in assuming that future returns will consistently be less volatile than the underlying markets.

In step 2, the company should calculate the "volatility of current fund holdings" (for the exposure being categorized) by the following formula

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n w_i w_j \rho_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j}$$

using the volatilities and correlations in the following table where  $w_i = \frac{AV_i}{\sum_k AV_k}$  is the relative value of fund i expressed as a proportion of total contract value,  $\rho_{ij}$  is the correlation between asset classes i and j and  $\sigma_i$  is the volatility of asset class i. An example is provided after the table.

D) Correlation Matrix for Prescribed Asset Classes.

ANNUAL VOLATILITY		FIXED ACCOUNT	MONEY MARKET	FIXED INCOME	BALANCED	DIVERSE EQUITY	INTL EQUITY	INTERM EQUITY	AGGR EQUITY
1.0%	FIXED ACCOUNT	<b>1</b>	0.50	0.15	0	0	0	0	0
1.5%	MONEY MARKET	0.50	<b>1</b>	0.20	0	0	0	0	0
5.0%	FIXED INCOME	0.15	0.20	<b>1</b>	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05
10.0%	BALANCED	0	0	0.30	<b>1</b>	0.95	0.60	0.75	0.60
15.5%	DIVERSE EQUITY	0	0	0.10	0.95	<b>1</b>	0.60	0.80	0.70
17.5%	INTL EQUITY	0	0	0.10	0.60	0.60	<b>1</b>	0.50	0.60
21.5%	INTERM EQUITY	0	0	0.10	0.75	0.80	0.50	<b>1</b>	0.70
26.0%	AGGR EQUITY	0	0	0.05	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.70	<b>1</b>

E) Fund Categorization Example. As an example, suppose three funds (Fixed Income, diversified U.S. Equity and Aggressive Equity) are offered to clients on a product with a contract level guarantee (i.e., across all funds held within the contract). The current fund holdings (in dollars) for five sample contracts are shown in the following table.

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
MV Fund X (Fixed Income):	5,000	4,000	8,000	-	5,000
MV Fund Y (Diversified Equity):	9,000	7,000	2,000	6,000	-
MV Fund Z (Aggressive Equity):	1,000	4,000	-	4,000	5,000
Total Market Value:	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Equity Market Value:	10,000	11,000	2,000	10,000	5,000
Fixed Income % (A):	33%	27%	80%	0%	50%
Fixed Income Test (A>75%):	No	No	Yes	No	No
Aggressive % of Equity (B):	10%	36%	n/a	40%	100%
Balanced Test (A>25% & B<33.3%):	Yes	No	n/a	No	No
Volatility of Current Fund Holdings:	10.9%	13.2%	5.3%	19.2%	13.4%
Fund Classification:	<b>Balanced</b>	<b>Diversified*<sup>25</sup></b>	<b>Fixed Income</b>	<b>Intermediate</b>	<b>Diversified</b>

<sup>25</sup> Although the volatility suggests “Balanced Fund,” the Balanced Fund criteria were not met. Therefore, this ‘exposure’ is moved “up” to Diversified Equity. For those funds classified as Diversified Equity, additional analysis would be required to assess whether they should be instead designated as “Diversified International Equity.”

As an example, the “Volatility of Current Fund Holdings” for contract #1 is calculated as  $\sqrt{A+B}$  where:

$$A = \left(\frac{5}{15} \times 0.05\right)^2 + \left(\frac{9}{15} \times 0.155\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{15} \times 0.26\right)^2$$

$$B = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{15} \cdot \frac{9}{15}\right)(0.1 \times 0.05 \times 0.155) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{15}\right)(0.05 \times 0.05 \times 0.26) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{15}\right)(0.7 \times 0.155 \times 0.26)$$

So the volatility for contract #1 =  $\sqrt{0.0092 + 0.0026} = 0.109$  or 10.9%.

#### A4.5) Tables

##### A) Liability Modeling Assumptions & Product Characteristics used for GC Factors.

Asset Based Charges (MER)	Vary by fund class. See section A4.5)B).
Base Margin Offset	100 basis points per annum.
GMDB Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ROP = return of premium ROP.</li> <li>2. ROLL3 = 3% roll-up, capped at <math>2.5 \times</math> premium, frozen at age 80.</li> <li>3. ROLL5 = 5% roll-up, capped at <math>2.5 \times</math> premium, frozen at age 80.</li> <li>4. MAV = annual ratchet (maximum anniversary value), frozen at age 80.</li> <li>5. HIGH = Higher of 5% roll-up and annual ratchet.</li> <li>6. EDB = 40% Enhanced Death Benefit (capped at 40% of deposit). Note that the Pre-Calculated Factors were originally calculated with a combined ROP benefit, but they have been adjusted to remove the effect of the ROP. Thus, the factors for this benefit 5 are solely for the Enhanced Death Benefit.</li> </ol>
Adjustment to GMDB Upon Partial Withdrawal	Separate factors for “Pro-Rata by Market Value” and “Dollar-for-Dollar.”
Surrender Charges	Ignored (i.e., zero). Included in the CA component.
Single Premium / Deposit	\$100,000. No future deposits; no intra-contract fund rebalancing.
Base Contract Lapse Rate (Total Surrenders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pro-rata by MV: 10% p.a. at all contract durations (before dynamics)</li> <li>• Dollar-for-dollar: 2% p.a. at all contract durations (no dynamics)</li> </ul>
Partial Withdrawals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pro-rata by MV: None (i.e., zero)</li> <li>• Dollar-for-dollar: Flat 8% p.a. at all contract durations (as a % of AV).</li> </ul> No dynamics or anti-selective behavior.
Mortality	100% of the 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB Mortality Table (MGDB 94 ALB). For reference, $1000 \times q_x$ rates at ages 65 and 70 for 100% of MGDB 94 ALB Male are 18.191 and 29.363 respectively. Note that section A4.3)I) allows modification to this assumption.
Gender /Age Distribution	100% male. Methodology accommodates different attained ages. A 5-year age setback will be used for female annuitants.
Max. Annuitization Age	All policies terminate at age 95.
Fixed Expenses	Ignored (i.e., zero). Included in the FE component.
Annual Fee and Waiver	Ignored (i.e., zero). Included in the FE component.

Discount Rate	5.75% pre-tax.
Dynamic Lapse Multiplier (Applies only to policies where GMDB is adjusted “pro-rata by MV” upon withdrawal)	$\lambda = \text{MIN} \left[ U, \text{MAX} \left[ L, 1 - M \times \left( \frac{GV}{AV} - D \right) \right] \right]$ <p><math>U=1, L=0.5, M=1.25, D=1.1</math></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applied to the ‘Base Contract Lapse Rate’</li> <li>▪ Does not apply to partial withdrawals.</li> </ul>

B) Asset-Based Fund Charges (bps per annum).

Asset Class / Fund	Account Value Charge
Fixed Account	0
Money Market	110
Fixed Income (Bond)	200
Balanced	250
Diversified Equity	250
Diversified International Equity	250
Intermediate Risk Equity	265
Aggressive or Exotic Equity	275

C) Components of Key Used for GC Factor Look-Up.

**(First Digit Always “1”)**

Contract Attribute	Key : Possible Values & Description
Product Definition, P	0 : 0      Return-of-premium. 1 : 1      Roll-up (3% per annum). 2 : 2      Roll-up (5% per annum). 3 : 3      Maximum Anniversary Value (MAV). 4 : 4      High of MAV and 5% Roll-up. 5 : 5      Enhanced Death Benefit (excludes the ROP GMDB, which would have to be added separately if the contract in question has an ROP benefit.)
GV Adjustment Upon Partial Withdrawal, A	0 : 0      Pro-rata by market value. 1 : 1      Dollar-for-dollar.
Fund Class, F	0 : 0      Fixed Account. 1 : 1      Money Market. 2 : 2      Fixed Income (Bond). 3 : 3      Balanced Asset Allocation. 4 : 4      Diversified Equity. 5 : 5      International Equity. 6 : 6      Intermediate Risk Equity. 7 : 7      Aggressive / Exotic Equity.

Attained Age (Last Birthday), X	0 : 35 1 : 45 2 : 55 3 : 60	4 : 65 5 : 70 6 : 75 7 : 80
Contract Duration (years-since-issue), D	0 : 0.5 2 : 6.5 4 : 12.5	1 : 3.5 3 : 9.5
Account Value-to-Guaranteed Value Ratio, $\phi$	0 : 0.25 1 : 0.50 2 : 0.75 3 : 1.00	4 : 1.25 5 : 1.50 6 : 2.00
Annualized Account Charge Differential from A4.5)B) Assumptions	0 : -100 bps 1 : +0 2 : +100	

## APPENDIX 5 - Scenario Calibration Criteria and Generation

### A5.1) General

This Appendix outlines the requirements for the stochastic models used to simulate interest rates and fund performance.<sup>26</sup> Specifically, it prescribes a scenario generator and the associated parameters for interest rates, sets certain standards that must be satisfied by fund returns, and offers guidance to the actuary in the development and validation of the scenario models. Background material and analysis are presented to support the recommendation. For fund returns, ~~T~~the Appendix focuses on the S&P 500 as a proxy for returns on a broadly diversified U.S. equity fund, but there is also advice on how the techniques and requirements would apply to other types of funds. General modeling considerations such as the number of scenarios and projection frequency are also discussed.

The calibration points given in this Appendix are applicable to gross returns (before the deduction of any fees or charges). To determine the net returns appropriate for the projections required by the Guideline, the actuary shall reflect applicable fees and contractholder charges in the development of projected account values. The projections shall also include the costs of managing the investments and converting the assets into cash when necessary.

As a general rule, funds with higher expected returns should have higher expected volatilities and in the absence of well-documented mitigating factors (e.g., a highly reliable and favorable correlation to other fund returns), should lead to higher reserve requirements.<sup>27</sup>

State or path dependent models are not prohibited, but must be justified by the historic data and meet the calibration criteria. To the degree that the model uses mean-reversion or path-dependent dynamics, this must be well supported by research and clearly documented in the Memorandum supporting the required actuarial certification.

The equity scenarios used to determine reserves must be available in an electronic format to facilitate any regulatory review.

### A5.2) Interest Rate Scenarios

U.S. Treasury interest rate curves shall be determined on a stochastic basis using the prescribed interest rate scenario generator with prescribed parameters.

The prescribed interest rate scenario generator can be found on the Society of Actuaries' website address, <http://soa.org/research/software-tools/research-scenario.aspx>. The prescribed parameters for the interest rate generator shall be those included in the prescribed interest rate scenario generator, with one exception: at each valuation date, the actuary should calculate the mean reversion point for the 20-year U.S. Treasury bond rate via the following formula, with the result rounded to the nearest 0.25%:

20% of the median 20-year U.S. Treasury bond rate over the last 600 months  
+ 30% of the average 20-year U.S. Treasury bond rate over the last 120 months  
+ 50% of the average 20-year U.S. Treasury bond rate over the last 36 months.

<sup>26</sup> For more details on the development of these requirements, including the development of the calibration points, see the American Academy of Actuaries recommendation on C-3 Phase II risk-based capital.

<sup>27</sup> While the model need not strictly adhere to 'mean-variance efficiency,' prudence dictates some form of consistent risk/return relationship between the proxy investment funds. In general, it would be inappropriate to assume consistently 'superior' expected returns (i.e., risk/return point above the frontier).

For this formula, the historical 20-year U.S. Treasury bond rate for each month shall be the rate reported for the last business day of the month.

At the option of the actuary and with the approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner, the interest rate scenarios may be generated using a proprietary scenario generator, provided that the actuary is able to demonstrate that the scenarios thus generated have:

- A) Similar or lower interest rates at percentiles lower than 50 percent as the interest rates generated by the prescribed scenario generator; and
- B) Similar or higher interest rates at percentiles greater than 50 percent as the interest rates generated by the prescribed scenario generator.

The quantiles selected by the actuary in performing this demonstration shall be the same quantiles as those used as calibration points for Gross Wealth Ratios below in section A5.3).

### **A5.23) Gross Wealth Ratios**

Gross Wealth Ratios derived from the stochastic return scenarios for use with a Separate Account variable fund category for diversified U.S. equities must satisfy calibration criteria consistent with that for the S&P 500 shown in the following table. Under these calibration criteria, Gross Wealth Ratios for quantiles less than 50 percent may not exceed the value from the table corresponding to the quantile, while at quantiles greater than 50 percent; Gross Wealth Ratios may not be less than the corresponding value for the quantile from the table. Gross Wealth Ratios must be tested for holding period 1, 5, 10 and 20 years throughout the projections, except as noted in section A5.3).

The “wealth factors” are defined as gross accumulated values (i.e., before the deduction of fees and charges) with complete reinvestment of income and maturities, starting with a unit investment. These can be less than 1, with “1” meaning a zero return over the holding period.

S&P 500 Total Return Gross Wealth Ratios at the Calibration Points

<b>Calibration Point</b>	<b>One Year</b>	<b>Five Year</b>	<b>Ten Year</b>	<b>Twenty Year</b>
2.5%	0.78	0.72	0.79	
5.0%	0.84	0.81	0.94	1.51
10.0%	0.90	0.94	1.16	2.10
90.0%	1.28	2.17	3.63	9.02
95.0%	1.35	2.45	4.36	11.70
97.5%	1.42	2.72	5.12	

The scenarios need not strictly satisfy all calibration points, but the actuary should be satisfied that any differences do not materially reduce the resulting reserves.<sup>28</sup> In particular, the actuary should be mindful of which tail most affects the business being valued. If reserves are less dependent on the right (left) tail for all products under consideration (e.g., a return of premium guarantee would primarily depend on the left tail, an enhanced death benefit equal to a percentage of the gain would be most sensitive to the right tail, etc.), it is not necessary to meet the right (left) calibration points.

<sup>28</sup> See the Preamble to the Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual for an explanation of materiality.

For models that require starting values for certain state variables,<sup>29</sup> long-term (‘average’ or ‘neutral’) values should be used for calibration. The same values should normally be used to initialize the models for generating the actual projection scenarios unless an alternative assumption can be clearly justified.<sup>30</sup> It should be noted that a different set of initialization parameters might produce scenarios that do not satisfy all the calibration points shown in the above table. However, the S&P 500 scenarios used to determine reserves must meet the calibration criteria.

#### **A5.34) Calibration Requirements Beyond Twenty Years**

It is possible to parameterize some path and/or state dependent models to produce higher volatility (and/or lower expected returns) in the first 20 years in order to meet the calibration criteria, but with lower volatility (and/or higher expected returns) for other periods during the forecast horizon. While this property may occur for certain scenarios (e.g., the state variables would evolve over the course of the projection and thereby affect future returns), it would be inappropriate and unacceptable for a company to alter the model parameters and/or its characteristics for periods beyond year 20 in a fashion not contemplated at the start of the projection and primarily for the purpose(s) of reducing the volatility and/or severity of ultimate returns.<sup>31</sup>

#### **A5.45) Other Funds**

Calibration of other markets (funds) is left to the judgment of the actuary, but the scenarios so generated must be consistent with the calibration points in the table in section A5.2). This does not imply a strict functional relationship between the model parameters for various markets/funds, but it would generally be inappropriate to assume that a market or fund consistently “outperforms” (lower risk, higher expected return relative to the efficient frontier) over the long term.

The actuary shall document the actual 1-, 5-, 10- and 20-year wealth factors of the scenarios at the same frequencies as in the “S&P 500 Total Return Gross Wealth Ratios at the Calibration Points” table in section A5.2). The annualized mean and standard deviation of the wealth factors for the 1-, 5-, 10- and 20-year holding periods must also be provided. For equity funds, the actuary shall explain the reasonableness of any significant differences from the S&P500 calibration points.

When parameters are fit to historic data without consideration of the economic setting in which the historic data emerged, the market price of risk may not be consistent with a reasonable long-term model of market equilibrium. One possibility for establishing ‘consistent’ parameters (or scenarios) across all funds would be to assume that the market price of risk is constant (or nearly constant) and governed by some functional (e.g., linear) relationship. That is, higher expected returns can only be garnered by assuming greater risk.<sup>32</sup>

Specifically, two return distributions  $X$  and  $Y$  would satisfy the following relationship:

$$\text{Market Price of Risk} = \left( \frac{E[R_X] - r}{\sigma_X} \right) = \left( \frac{E[R_Y] - r}{\sigma_Y} \right)$$

<sup>29</sup> For example, a stochastic log volatility (“SLV”) model requires the starting volatility. Also, the regime-switching lognormal model requires an assumption about the starting regime.

<sup>30</sup> A clear justification exists when state variables are observable or “known” to a high degree of certainty and not merely estimated or inferred based on a “balance of probabilities.”

<sup>31</sup> Such adjustments must be clearly documented and justified by the historic data.

<sup>32</sup> As an example, the standard deviation of log returns is often used as a measure of risk.

where  $E[R]$  and  $\sigma$  are respectively the (unconditional) expected returns and volatilities and  $r$  is the expected risk-free rate over a suitably long holding period commensurate with the projection horizon. One approach to establish consistent scenarios would set the model parameters to maintain a near-constant market price of risk.

A closely related method would assume some form of ‘mean-variance’ efficiency to establish consistent model parameters. Using the historic data, the mean-variance (alternatively, ‘drift-volatility’) frontier could be constructed from a plot of (mean, variance) pairs from a collection of world market indices. The frontier could be assumed to follow some functional form,<sup>33</sup> with the coefficients determined by standard curve fitting or regression techniques. Recognizing the uncertainty in the data, a ‘corridor’ could be established for the frontier. Model parameters would then be adjusted to move the proxy market (fund) inside the corridor.

Clearly, there are many other techniques that could be used to establishing consistency between the scenarios. While appealing, the above approaches do have drawbacks<sup>34</sup> and the actuary should not be overly optimistic in constructing the model parameters or the scenarios.

Funds can be grouped and projected as a single fund if such grouping is not anticipated to materially reduce reserves. However, care should be taken to avoid exaggerating the benefits of diversification. The actuary must document the development of the investment return scenarios and be able to justify the mapping of the company’s variable accounts to the proxy funds used in the modeling.

#### **A5.56) Correlation of Fund Returns**

In constructing the scenarios for the proxy funds, the company may require parameter estimates for a number of different market indices. When more than one index is projected, it is generally necessary to allow for correlations in the simulations. It is not necessary to assume that all markets are perfectly positively correlated, but an assumption of independence (zero correlation) between the equity markets would inappropriately exaggerate the benefits of diversification. An examination of the historic data suggests that correlations are not stationary and that they tend to increase during times of high volatility or negative returns. As such, the actuary should take care not to underestimate the correlations in those scenarios used for the reserve calculations.

If the projections include the simulation of interest rates (other than for discounting surplus strain) as well as equity returns, the processes may be independent provided that the actuary can demonstrate that this assumption (i.e., zero correlation) does not materially underestimate the resulting reserves.

#### **A5.67) Number of Scenarios and Efficiency in Estimation**

For straight Monte Carlo simulation (with equally probable “paths” of fund returns), the number of scenarios should typically equal or exceed 1000. The appropriate number will depend on how the scenarios will be used and the materiality of the results. The actuary should use a number of scenarios that will provide an acceptable level of precision.

Fewer than 1000 scenarios may be used provided that the actuary has determined through prior testing (perhaps on a subset of the portfolio) that the CTE values so obtained materially reproduce the results from running a larger scenario set.

Variance reduction and other sampling techniques are intended to improve the accuracy of an estimate more efficiently than simply increasing the number of simulations. Such methods can be used provided

<sup>33</sup> Quadratic polynomials and logarithmic functions tend to work well.

<sup>34</sup> For example, mean-variance measures ignore the asymmetric and fat-tailed profile of most equity market returns.

the actuary can demonstrate that they do not lead to a material understatement of results. Many of the techniques are specifically designed for estimating means, not tail measures, and could in fact reduce accuracy (and efficiency) relative to straight Monte Carlo simulation.<sup>35</sup>

The above requirements and warnings are not meant to preclude or discourage the use of valid and appropriate sampling methods, such as Quasi Random Monte Carlo (QRMC), importance sampling or other techniques designed to improve the efficiency of the simulations (relative to pseudo-random Monte Carlo methods). However, the actuary should maintain documentation that adequately describes any such techniques used in the projections. Specifically, the documentation should include the reasons why such methods can be expected not to result in systematic or material under-statement of the resulting reserves compared to using pseudo-random Monte Carlo numbers.

### **A5.78) Frequency of Projection and Time Horizon**

Use of an annual cashflow frequency (“timestep”) is generally acceptable for benefits/features that are not sensitive to projection frequency. The lack of sensitivity to projection frequency should be validated by testing wherein the actuary should determine that the use of a more frequent (i.e., shorter) time step does not materially increase reserves. A more frequent time increment should always be used when the product features are sensitive to projection period frequency.

Care must be taken in simulating fee income and expenses when using an annual time step. For example, recognizing fee income at the end of each period after market movements, but prior to persistency decrements, would normally be an inappropriate assumption. It is also important that the frequency of the investment return model be linked appropriately to the projection horizon in the liability model. In particular, the horizon should be sufficiently long so as to capture the vast majority of costs (on a present value basis) from the scenarios.<sup>36</sup>

### **A5.89) Pre-Packaged Scenarios**

The American Academy of Actuaries has provided 10,000 scenarios on its website<sup>37</sup> for the following nineteen asset classes.<sup>38</sup>

- 1) 3-month U.S. Treasury yields
- 2) 6-month U.S. Treasury yields
- 3) 1-year U.S. Treasury yields
- 4) 2-year U.S. Treasury yields
- 5) 3-year U.S. Treasury yields

<sup>35</sup> However, with careful implementation, many variance reduction techniques can work well for CTE estimators. For example, see Manistre, B.J. and Hancock, G. (2003), “Variance of the CTE Estimator,” 2003 Stochastic Modeling Symposium, Toronto, ON, September 2003.

<sup>36</sup> As a general guide, the forecast horizon should not be less than 20 years.

<sup>37</sup> The pre-packaged scenarios can be found at <http://www.actuary.org/life/phase2.asp> and are fully documented at [http://www.actuary.org/pdf/life/c3supp\\_march05.pdf](http://www.actuary.org/pdf/life/c3supp_march05.pdf).

<sup>38</sup> Because the reserves calculated using projections involve cash flow projections, the pre-packaged scenarios were developed under the “real world” probability measure (as opposed to a “risk-neutral” basis). Therefore, the pre-packaged scenarios may not be appropriate for purposes of projecting the market value of future hedge instruments within a projection (to the extent such instruments are used in the projections). For this purpose, it may be more appropriate to use risk neutral scenarios to determine the market value of hedge instruments in the cash flow projections that are based on real world scenarios.

- 6) 5-year U.S. Treasury yields
- 7) 7-year U.S. Treasury yields
- 8) 10-year U.S. Treasury yields
- 9) 20-year U.S. Treasury yields
- 10) 30-year U.S. Treasury yields
- 11) Money Market / Short-Term
- 12) U.S. Intermediate Term Government Bonds
- 13) U.S. Long Term Corporate Bonds
- 14) Diversified Fixed Income
- 15) Diversified Balanced Allocation
- 16) Diversified Large Capitalized U.S. Equity
- 17) Diversified International Equity
- 18) Intermediate Risk Equity
- 19) Aggressive or Specialized Equity

The scenarios are available as gross monthly accumulation factors (or U.S. Treasury yields) over a 30-year horizon in comma-separated value format (\*.csv). These scenarios have been appropriately correlated so that the  $K^{\text{th}}$  scenario for each asset class must be used together and considered one ‘future investment return scenario.’<sup>39</sup> Hence, the scenarios can be combined (by blending the accumulation factors<sup>40</sup>) to create additional ‘proxy’ scenarios for the company’s funds.

For example, suppose the actuary wanted to construct scenarios for a ‘balanced fund’ that targets a 60/40 allocation between bonds and U.S. equities. If we denote  $[AF^X]$  as the matrix of accumulation factors for asset class X, then the balanced scenarios would be defined by  $[AF^{BAL}] = 0.60 \times [AF^{BOND}] + 0.40 \times [AF^{S\&P500}]$ . Care should be taken to avoid exaggerating the benefits of diversification. The actuary shall document the development of the investment return scenarios and be able to justify the mapping of the company’s variable accounts to the proxy funds used in the modeling.

The U.S. Treasury yields are expressed as nominal semi-annual bond equivalent yields in decimal format. All other returns are expressed as periodic (not cumulative) market accumulation factors (i.e., monthly “gross wealth ratios”). Interest rates are assumed to change at the start of each month, hence the value in column T applies for month T-1. The market accumulation factor in column T represents the growth in month T-1.

---

<sup>39</sup> It is inappropriate to misalign the ordering of scenarios (e.g., scenario J for “Diversified U.S. Equity” cannot be combined with scenario K for “Diversified International Equity,” where  $J \neq K$ ).

<sup>40</sup> It is important to blend the accumulation factors (not the returns) in order to achieve the desired asset mix.

If all or a portion of these scenarios are used, then the actuary shall verify that the scenario calibration criteria are met.

## APPENDIX 6 - Allocation of the Aggregate Reserves to the Contract Level

Section IV states that the Aggregate Reserve shall be allocated to the contracts falling within the scope of the Guideline.

[Note to draft: These edits were not proposed during the August 23rd presentation. However, we do not view this section as critical to the overall funding requirement; rather, we anticipate this section to be needed mostly for Exhibit 5 in the Annual Statement and for allocation for the purpose of guaranty associations.]

The contract-level reserve for each contract shall be the sum of the following:

- A) The contract's Cash Surrender Value; and
- B) An allocated portion of the excess of the Aggregate Reserve over the aggregate Cash Surrender Value.

~~When the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is greater than the Standard Scenario Amount, this allocation requires that the excess be allocated to the contracts falling within the scope of the Guideline.~~

### ~~A6.1) Allocation when the Aggregate Reserve equals the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount~~

~~A) Single sub-grouping. When the Aggregate Reserve is equal to the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount and the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is determined in aggregate for all contracts falling within the scope of the Guideline (i.e., a single grouping), as described in Section IV)D), the excess of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount over the Standard Scenario Amount shall be allocated to each contract on the basis of the difference between the Standard Scenario Reserve and the Cash Surrender Value<sup>44</sup> on the valuation date for the contract. For a variable payout annuity without a Cash Surrender Value, the "cash surrender value" used in this calculation shall be substituted by the present value, at the valuation interest rate and the valuation mortality table specified for such a product by the Standard Valuation Law of future income payments projected using a return based on the valuation interest rate less appropriate asset based charges.~~

~~The excess of the Aggregate Reserve over the aggregate Cash Surrender Value shall be allocated to each contract on the basis of the larger of (i) zero and (ii) the negative of the lowest of the present values of the contract's Accumulated Product Cash Flows, as defined in section A3.2)G).~~

~~If the cash surrender value is not defined or not available, the Standard Scenario Amount will be the basis of allocation.~~

~~B) Multiple sub-groupings. When the Aggregate Reserve is equal to the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount and the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is determined using more than one sub-grouping, as described in Section IV)D), the allocation of the excess of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount over the Standard Scenario Amount shall reflect that sub-grouping of contracts used to determine the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, as described in Section IV)D).~~

~~For example, when the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is determined using sub-grouping, the excess of the aggregate (i.e., the total for all contracts within the scope of the Guideline) Conditional Tail Expectation Amount over the aggregate Standard Scenario Amount shall be allocated only to those contracts that are part of sub-groupings whose contributions to the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount exceed their contribution to the Standard Scenario Amount.~~

<sup>44</sup> Note that since the Standard Scenario Reserve for a contract is, by definition, greater than or equal to the Cash Surrender Value, it is understood that the difference between the Standard Scenario Reserve and the Cash Surrender Value for each contract will never be less than zero.

~~In the case of such sub-groupings, the excess of the aggregate Conditional Tail Expectation Amount over the aggregate Standard Scenario Amount shall be allocated to each sub-grouping in proportion to the difference between the Conditional Tail Expectation and the Standard Scenario Reserve for each sub-grouping for which that excess is positive.~~

~~Once the allocation to each sub-grouping is determined, the excess of the reserve allocated to such sub-grouping over the Standard Scenario Amount determined for that sub-grouping shall be allocated to each contract within that sub-grouping on the basis of the difference between the Standard Scenario Reserve and the Cash Surrender Value on the valuation date for the contracts. If the cash surrender value is not defined or not available, the Standard Scenario Amount will be the basis of allocation.~~

As an example, consider a company with the results of the following three ~~contracts~~sub-groupings:

<del>Sub-grouping</del> Contract	A	B	C	Total
<del>Conditional Tail Expectation Amount</del> Cash Surrender Value	28	40	52	<u>120</u> <del>120</del>
<del>Lowest Present Value of Standard Scenario Amount</del> Accumulated Product Cash Flows	<u>-20</u> <del>70</del>	<u>-30</u> <del>45</del>	<u>30</u> <del>10</del>	95
<b>Aggregate Reserve</b>				<b><u>120</u></b> <del>200</del>
<del>(1) — (2)</del> Allocation Basis for the excess of the Aggregate Reserve over the Cash Surrender Value	<u>87</u> <del>0</del>	<u>-53</u> <del>0</del>	<u>22</u> <del>0</del>	<u>25</u> <del>100</del>
Allocation of the excess of the Aggregate Reserve over the Cash Surrender Value	<u>6.67</u> <del>56</del>	<u>0</u> <del>24</del>	<u>18.33</u> <del>0</del>	<u>25</u> <del>80</del>
<b>Contract-level reserve</b>	<b><u>84</u></b>	<b><u>64</u></b>	<b><u>52</u></b>	<b><u>200</u></b>

~~In this example, the Aggregate Reserve exceeds the aggregate Cash Surrender Value by 80. The 80 is allocated proportionally across the three contracts based on the allocation basis of the larger of (i) zero and (ii) the negative of the Lowest Present Value of Accumulated Product Cash Flows. Contracts A and B therefore receive 70% and 30%, respectively, of the excess Aggregate Reserve. As Contract C maintains a positive Accumulated Product Cash Flow at all times, it does not receive an allocation of the excess Aggregate Reserve.~~

~~In this example, the excess of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount over the Standard Scenario Amount, in aggregate, equals 25 (i.e., the “Total” column of row 1 less row 2, or 120 — 95). This excess of 25 would be allocated only to those contracts that are part of sub-groupings whose contributions to the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount exceed their contributions to the Standard Scenario Amount. In this example, that would be contracts in sub-groupings A and C (since in sub-grouping B, the contribution to the Standard Scenario Amount exceeds the contribution to the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount). Therefore, the excess of 25 would be allocated to the contracts in sub-groupings A and C in proportion to the difference between the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount and the Standard Scenario Reserve for those sub-groupings (i.e. row 4). In this example, the total difference between the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount and the Standard Scenario Reserve for the contracts in sub-groupings A and C equals 8 + 22, or 30. This would result in 8/30 of the excess of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount~~

~~over the Standard Scenario Amount (or 6.67) to be allocated to the contracts in sub-groupings A and 22/30 of the excess of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount over the Standard Scenario Amount (or 18.33) to be allocated to the contracts in sub-groupings C as shown on line (5) above.~~

~~In this example, the allocation of the Aggregate Reserve to contracts within sub-grouping B would equal the Standard Scenario Reserve for those contracts (as described in section A6.2) below). For sub-groupings A and C, the difference between the allocation of the Aggregate Reserve to each of those sub-grouping and the Standard Scenario Amount determined for each of those sub-grouping would be allocated to each contract within each of those sub-groupings based on the difference between the Standard Scenario Reserve and the Cash Surrender Value for each of the contracts within the relevant sub-group. The result would be an allocated Aggregate Reserve for a given contract that would be equal to the Standard Scenario Reserve for that contract plus the amount of the difference between 1) and 2) below that is allocated to that contract, where:~~

- ~~1) — Equals the allocation of the Aggregate Reserve to that contract's sub-grouping; and~~
- ~~2) — Equals the Standard Scenario Amount determined for that contract's sub-grouping.~~

#### ~~**A6.2) Allocation when the Aggregate Reserve equals the Standard Scenario Amount**~~

~~The Standard Scenario Amount, as required by Section IV)C), is calculated on a contract-by-contract basis, as described in Appendix 3. Therefore, when the Aggregate Reserve is equal to the Standard Scenario Amount, the reserve allocated to each contract shall be the reserve calculated for each contract under the Standard Scenario method.~~

## APPENDIX 7 – Modeling of Hedges

### A7.1) Initial Considerations

The appropriate costs and benefits of hedging instruments that are currently held by the company in support of the contracts falling under the scope of the Guideline (excluding those that involve the offsetting of the risks associated with variable annuity guarantees with other products outside of the scope of the Guideline, such as equity-indexed annuities) shall be included in the calculation of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, determined in accordance with Section IV)D) and section A1.4) of the Guideline (i.e., Conditional Tail Expectation Amount using projections). At the option of the actuary, the full portfolio of these hedge instruments may be substituted by cash in an amount equal to their aggregate market value in the starting assets; however, the actuary may not conduct such substitution for individual hedge instruments.

-If the company is following a Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy (“hedging strategy”), as defined in Section III, in accordance with an investment policy adopted by the Board of Directors, or a committee of Board members, the company shall take into account the costs and benefits of hedge positions expected to be held by the company in the future along each scenario based on the execution of the hedging strategy and is eligible to reduce the amount of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount using projections otherwise calculated. The investment policy must clearly articulate the company’s hedging objectives, including the metrics that drive rebalancing/trading. This specification could include maximum tolerable values for investment losses, earnings, volatility, exposure, etc. in either absolute or relative terms over one or more investment horizons vis-à-vis the chance of occurrence. Company management is responsible for developing, documenting, executing and evaluating the investment strategy, including the hedging strategy, used to implement the investment policy.

For this purpose, the investment assets refer to all the assets including derivatives supporting covered products and guarantees. This is also referred to as the investment portfolio. The investment strategy is the set of all asset holdings at all points in time in all scenarios. The hedging portfolio, which is also referred to as the hedging assets, is a subset of the investment assets. The hedging strategy is the hedging asset holdings at all points in time in all scenarios. There is no attempt to distinguish what is the hedging portfolio and what is the investment portfolio in this Appendix. Nor is the distinction between investment strategy and hedging strategy formally made here. Where necessary to give effect to the intent of this Appendix, the requirements applicable to the hedging portfolio or the hedging strategy are to apply to the overall investment portfolio and investment strategy.

This particularly applies to restrictions on the reasonableness or acceptability of the models that make up the stochastic cash flow model used to perform the projections, since these restrictions are inherently restrictions on the joint modeling of the hedging and non-hedging portfolio. To give effect to these requirements, they must apply to the overall investment strategy and investment portfolio.

~~The cost and benefits of hedging instruments that are currently held by the company in support of the contracts falling under the scope of the Guideline shall be included in the stochastic cash flow model used to calculate the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount in accordance with Section IV)D) (the “model”). If the company is following a Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy, the model shall take into account the cost and benefits of hedge positions expected to be held by the company in the future based on the operation of the hedging strategy.~~

Before either a new or revised hedging strategy can be used to reduce the amount of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount otherwise calculated, the hedging strategy should be in place (i.e., effectively implemented by the company) for at least three months. The company may meet the time requirement by having evaluated the effective implementation of the hedging strategy for at least three months without

actually having executed the trades indicated by the hedging strategy (e.g., mock testing or by having effectively implemented the strategy with similar annuity products for at least three months).

These requirements do not supersede any statutes, laws, or regulations of any state or jurisdiction related to the use of derivative instruments for hedging purposes and should not be used in determining whether a company is permitted to use such instruments in any state or jurisdiction.

### A7.2) Background

The analysis of the impact of the hedging strategy on cash flows is typically performed using either one of two methods as described below. Although a hedging strategy would normally be expected to reduce risk provisions, the nature of the hedging strategy and the costs to implement the strategy may result in an increase in the amount of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount otherwise calculated.

The fundamental characteristic of the first method is that ~~all~~-hedging positions, ~~both the currently held positions and those expected to be held in the future~~, are included in the stochastic cash flow model used to determine the Scenario Greatest Present Value, as discussed in Section IV(D), for each scenario.

The fundamental characteristic of the second method is that the effectiveness of the current hedging strategy (including currently held hedge positions) on future cash flows is evaluated, in part or in whole, outside of the stochastic cash flow model. In this case, the reduction to the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount otherwise calculated should be commensurate with the degree of effectiveness of the hedging strategy in reducing accumulated deficiencies otherwise calculated.

Regardless of the methodology used by the company, the ultimate effect of the current hedging strategy ~~(including currently held hedge positions)~~, on the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount needs to recognize all risks, associated costs, imperfections in the hedges and hedging mismatch tolerances associated with the hedging strategy. The risks include, but are not limited to: basis, gap, price, parameter estimation, and variation in assumptions (mortality, persistency, withdrawal, annuitization, etc.). Costs include, but are not limited to: transaction, margin (opportunity costs associated with margin requirements) and administration. In addition, the reduction to the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount attributable to the hedging strategy may need to be limited due to the uncertainty associated with the company's ability to implement the hedging strategy in a timely and effective manner. The level of operational uncertainty varies indirectly with the amount of time that the new or revised strategy has been in effect or mock tested.

No hedging strategy is perfect. A given hedging strategy may eliminate or reduce some but not all risks, transforms some risks into others, introduces new risks or has other imperfections. For example, a delta-only hedging strategy does not adequately hedge the risks measured by the "Greeks" other than delta. Another example is that financial indices underlying typical hedging instruments typically do not perform exactly like the separate account funds, and hence the use of hedging instruments has the potential for introducing basis risk.

### A7.3) Calculation of CTE Amount (reported)

The company should begin by calculating "CTE Amount (best efforts)" – the results obtained when the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount (or "CTE Amount") is based on incorporating the hedging strategy (including currently held hedge positions) into the stochastic cash flow model, including all of the factors and assumptions needed to execute the hedging strategy (e.g., stochastic implied volatility).

Because most models will include at least some approximations or idealistic assumptions, CTE Amount (best efforts) may overstate the impact of the hedging strategy. To compensate for potential overstatement of the impact of the hedging strategy, the company shall recalculate the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount assuming the company has no dynamic hedging strategy – (i.e., reflect either:

A) Only hedge positions held by the company on the valuation date; or

B) No hedge positions – in which case the hedge positions held on the valuation date are replaced with cash assets in an amount equal to the aggregate market value of these hedge positions.

-The result so obtained is called “CTE Amount (adjusted).” In some situations the determination of CTE Amount (adjusted) may include both direct and indirect techniques.

Finally, the reported value for the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount is given by:

$$\text{CTE Amount (reported)} = E \times \text{CTE Amount (best efforts)} + (1 - E) \times \text{CTE Amount (adjusted)}$$

The value for E (an “effectiveness factor”) reflects the actuary’s view as to the level of sophistication of the stochastic cash flow model and its ability to properly reflect the parameters of the hedging strategy (i.e., the “Greeks” being covered by the strategy) as well as the associated costs, risks, and benefits. ~~E will be no greater than 0.70.~~ As the sophistication of the stochastic cash flow model increases, the value for E increases (i.e., the greater the ability of the CTE Amount (best efforts) model to capture all risks and uncertainties, the higher the value of E). If the model used to determine the “CTE Amount (best efforts)” effectively reflects all of the parameters used in the hedging strategy, the value of E may be up to ~~0.70~~ 1.0. If certain economic risks are not hedged, yet the model does not generate scenarios that sufficiently capture those risks, E must be in the lower end of the range. ~~If hedge cash flows are not modeled directly, E will be no greater than 0.30.~~ Simplistic hedge cash flow models will have a value of E in the low range between 0.00 and ~~0.70~~ 1.0.

~~Additionally, t~~The company shall demonstrate that, based on an analysis of at least the most recent 12 months, the model is able to replicate the hedging strategy in a way that justifies the value used for E. The company shall also conduct a formal back-test, from the inception of the current hedge program until the valuation date, the performance of the hedge program relative to its modeled performance in calculating CTE Amount (best efforts). Such a back-test shall involve replacing the stochastic scenarios used in calculating the CTE Amount (best efforts) with a single scenario that represents the market path that actually manifested between the inception of the hedge strategy and the valuation date, and comparing the projected hedging benefits and costs against those observed in reality. The results of this comparison shall subsequently be disclosed in the Required Memorandum.

~~-A company that does not have 12 months of experience to date shall set E to a value no greater than 0.30. In addition, a company may not change the value of E from one valuation date to the next without the approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner.~~

#### **A7.4) Specific Considerations and Requirements**

As part of the process of choosing a methodology and assumptions for estimating the future effectiveness of the current hedging strategy (including currently held hedge positions) for purposes of reducing the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, the actuary should review actual historical hedging effectiveness. The actuary shall evaluate the appropriateness of the assumptions on future trading, transaction costs, and other elements of the model, the strategy, the mix of business, and other items that are likely to result in materially adverse results. This includes an analysis of model assumptions that, when combined with the reliance on the hedging strategy, are likely to result in adverse results relative to those modeled. The parameters and assumptions shall be adjusted (based on testing contingent on the strategy used and other assumptions) to levels that fully reflect the risk based on historical ranges and foreseeable future ranges of the assumptions and parameters. If this is not possible by parameter adjustment, the model shall be modified to reflect them at either Anticipated Experience or adverse estimates of the parameters.

A discontinuous hedging strategy is a hedging strategy where the relationships between the sensitivities to equity markets and interest rates (commonly referred to as the Greeks) associated with the guaranteed contractholder options embedded in the variable annuities and other in-scope products and these same sensitivities associated with the hedging assets are subject to material discontinuities. This includes, but is not limited to, a hedging strategy where material hedging assets will be obtained when the variable annuity account balances reach a predetermined level in relationship to the guarantees. Any hedging strategy, including a delta hedging strategy, can be a discontinuous hedging strategy if implementation of the strategy permits material discontinuities between the sensitivities to equity markets and interest rates associated with the guaranteed contractholder options embedded in the variable annuities and other in-scope products and these same sensitivities associated with the hedging assets. There may be scenarios that are particularly costly to discontinuous hedging strategies, especially where those result in large discontinuous changes in sensitivities (Greeks) associated with the hedging assets. Where discontinuous hedging strategies contribute materially to a reduction in the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, the actuary must evaluate the interaction of future trigger definitions and the discontinuous hedging strategy, in addition to the items mentioned in the previous paragraph. This includes an analysis of model assumptions that, when combined with the reliance on the discontinuous hedging strategy, may result in adverse results relative to those modeled.

Implementing a strategy that has a strong dependence on acquiring hedging assets at specific times that depend on specific values of an index or other market indicators may not be implemented as precisely as planned.

The combination of elements of the stochastic cash flow model, including the initial actual market asset prices, prices for trading at future dates, transaction costs, and other assumptions should be analyzed by the actuary as to whether the stochastic cash flow model permits hedging strategies that make money in some scenarios without losing a reasonable amount in some other scenarios. This includes, but is not limited to:

- A) Hedging strategies with no initial investment that never lose money in any scenario and in some scenarios make money; or
- B) Hedging strategies that with a given amount of initial money never make less than accumulation at the one-period risk free rates in any scenario but make more than this in one or more scenarios.

If the stochastic cash flow model allows for such situations, the actuary should be satisfied that the results do not materially rely directly or indirectly on the use of such strategies. In addition, the actuary should disclose the situations and provide supporting documentation as to why the actuary believes the situations are not material for determining the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount. If the results do materially rely directly or indirectly on the use of such strategies, the strategies may not be used to reduce the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount otherwise calculated.

In addition to the above, the method used to determine prices of financial instruments for trading in scenarios should be compared to actual initial market prices. If there are substantial discrepancies, the actuary should disclose the substantial discrepancies and provide supporting documentation as to why the model-based prices are appropriate for determining the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount. In addition to comparisons to initial market prices, there should be testing of the pricing models that are used to determine subsequent prices when scenarios involve trading financial instruments. This testing should consider historical relationships. For example, if a method is used where recent volatility in the scenario is one of the determinants of prices for trading in that scenario, then that model should approximate actual historic prices in similar circumstances in history.

#### **A7.5) Certification and Documentation**

The actuary must provide a certification that the values for E, CTE Amount (adjusted) and CTE Amount (best efforts) were calculated using the process discussed above and the assumptions used in the calculations were reasonable for the purpose of determining the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount. The actuary shall document the method(s) and assumptions (including data) used to determine CTE Amount (adjusted) and CTE Amount (best efforts) and maintain adequate documentation as to the methods, procedures and assumptions used to determine the value of E.

The actuary must provide a certification as to whether the Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy is fully incorporated into the stochastic cash flow model and any supplementary analysis of the impact of the hedging strategy on the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount. The actuary must document the extent to which elements of the hedging strategy (e.g., time between portfolio rebalancing) are not fully incorporated into the stochastic cash flow model and any supplementary analysis to determine the impact, if any. In addition, the actuary must provide a certification and maintain documentation to support the certification that the hedging strategy designated as the Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy meets the requirements of a Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy including that the implementation of the hedging strategy in the stochastic cash flow model and any supplementary analysis does not include knowledge of events that occur after any action dictated by the hedging strategy (i.e. the model cannot use information about the future that would not be known in actual practice).

A financial officer of the company (e.g., Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer or Chief Investment Officer) or a person designated by them who has direct or indirect supervisory authority over the actual trading of assets and derivatives must certify that the hedging strategy meets the definition of a Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy and that the Clearly Defined Hedging Strategy is the hedging strategy being used by the company in its actual day to day risk mitigation efforts.

**APPENDIX 8 – Certification Requirements****A8.1) Management Certification**

Management must provide signed and dated written representations as part of the valuation documentation that the valuation appropriately reflects management's intent and ability to carry out specific courses of actions on behalf of the entity where such is relevant to the valuation. This certification will be submitted no later than March 1. Upon written request by the company, the commissioner may grant an extension of the date for submission of the certification.

**A8.2) Actuarial Certification**

- A) General Description. The certification shall be provided by a qualified actuary and consist of at least the following:
- 1) A paragraph identifying the actuary and his or her qualifications;
  - 2) A scope paragraph identifying the reserves as of the valuation date for contracts included in the certification categorized by the approaches used to determine the reserves (e.g., Alternative Methodology, Projections, Standard Scenario);
  - 3) A reliance paragraph describing those areas, if any, where the certifying actuary has relied on other experts;
    - a) A reliance statement from each of those relied on should accompany the certification.
    - b) The reliance statements should note the information being provided and a statement as to the accuracy, completeness or reasonableness, as applicable, of the information.
  - 4) A paragraph certifying that the reserve was calculated in accordance with the principles and requirements of the Guideline;
  - 5) A paragraph certifying that the assumptions used for these calculations are Prudent Estimate assumptions for the products, scenarios, and purpose being tested; and
  - 6) A paragraph stating that the qualified actuary is not opining on the adequacy of the company's surplus or its future financial condition.
  - 7) This certification will be submitted no later than March 1. Upon written request by the company, the commissioner may grant an extension of the date for submission of the certification.

**A8.3) Supporting Memorandum**

- A) General Description. A supporting memorandum shall be created to document the methodology and assumptions used to determine the Aggregate Reserve. The information shall include the comparison of the Standard Scenario Amount to the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount required by Section IV)A) in the determination of the Aggregate Reserve.
- B) Alternative Methodology using Published Factors.
- 1) If a seriatim approach was not used, disclose how contracts were grouped.

- 2) Disclosure of assumptions to include:
- a) Component CA
    - (i) Mapping to prescribed asset categories
    - (ii) Lapse and withdrawal rates
  - b) Component FE
    - (i) Determination of fixed dollar costs and revenues
    - (ii) Lapse and withdrawal rates
    - (iii) Inflation rates
  - c) Component GC
    - (i) Disclosure of contract features and how the company mapped the contract form to those forms covered by the Alternative Methodology factors
      - Product Definition - If not conservatively assigned to a published factor, company specific factors or stochastic modeling is required.
      - Partial Withdrawal Provision
      - Fund Class - Disclose the process used to determine the single asset class that best represents the exposure for a contract. If individual funds are mapped into prescribed categories, the process used to map the individual funds should be disclosed.
      - Attained Age
      - Contract Duration
      - Ratio of Account Value to Guaranteed Value
      - Annualized Account Charge Differential from Base Assumption
    - (ii) Derivation of Equivalent Account Charges
    - (iii) Derivation of margin offset
    - (iv) Disclosure of interpolation procedures and confirmation of node determination
- 3) Disclosure, if applicable, of reinsurance that exists and how it was handled in applying published factors (For some reinsurance, creation of company-specific factors or stochastic modeling may be required.).
- a) Discuss how reserves before reinsurance were determined.
- C) Alternative Factors based on Company-Specific Factors.
- 1) Disclosure of requirements consistent with Published Factors, as noted in subsection B) above.
  - 2) Stochastic analysis supporting adjustments to published factors should be fully documented. This analysis needs to be submitted when initially used and be available upon request in subsequent years. Adjustments may include:
    - a) Contract design;
    - b) Risk mitigation strategy (excluding hedging); and
    - c) Reinsurance.
- D) Stochastic Modeling.
- 1) Assets
    - a) Description including type and quality
    - b) Investment & disinvestment assumptions
    - c) Describe assets used at the start of the projection
    - d) Source of asset data

- e) Asset valuation basis
  - f) Documentation of assumptions
    - (i) Default costs
    - (ii) Prepayment functions
    - (iii) Market value determination
    - (iv) Yield on assets acquired
    - (v) Mapping and grouping of funds to modeled asset classes
  - g) Hedging Strategy
    - (i) Documentation of strategy
    - (ii) Identification of current positions
    - (iii) Description on how strategy was incorporated into modeling
      - Basis risk, gap risk, price risk, assumption risk
      - Document the methods and criterion used to estimate the a priori effectiveness of the hedging strategy
    - (iv) Back-testing results required by section A7.3), if applicable.
    - ~~(iv)~~ Documentation required for specific consideration raised in section A7.4).
    - ~~(v)~~ Documentation and certification required by section A7.5).
- 2) Liabilities
- a) Product descriptions
  - b) Source of Liabilities
  - c) Grouping of contracts
  - d) Reserve method and modeling ~~(e.g., Working Reserves were set to CSV)~~
  - e) Investment Reserves
  - f) Describe how reinsurance was handled in the models, including how reserves gross of reinsurance were modeled.
  - g) Documentation of assumptions (i.e., list assumptions, discuss the sources and the rationale for using the assumptions).
    - (i) Premiums and subsequent deposits
    - (ii) Withdrawal, Lapse and Termination Rates
      - Partial Withdrawal (including treatment of dollar-for-dollar offsets on GMDBs and VAGLBs, and Required Minimum Distributions
      - Lapses / Surrenders
    - (iii) Crediting Strategy
    - (iv) Mortality
    - (v) Annuitization rates
    - (vi) Income Purchase rates
    - (vii) GMIB and GMWB Utilization rates
    - (viii) Commissions
    - (ix) Expenses
    - (x) Persistency Bonuses
    - (xi) Investment / Fund Choice
    - (xii) Revenue Sharing
    - (xiii) Asset Allocation, Rebalancing and Transfer Assumptions
      - Dollar Cost Averaging
  - h) The section showing the assumptions used for lapse and utilization assumptions for contracts with guaranteed living benefits in the development of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, as described in section A9.7).
- 3) Scenarios
- a) Description of scenario generation for interest rates and equity returns

- (i) Disclose the number “n” of scenarios used and the methods used to determine the sampling error of the CTE (70) statistic when using “n” scenarios.
  - (ii) Time step of model (e.g., monthly, quarterly, annual)
  - (iii) Correlation of fund returns
  - b) Calibration
    - (i) Gross Wealth Ratios for equity funds
      - Disclosure of adjustments to model parameters, if any.
      - Disclosure of 1-year, 5-year and 10-year wealth factors, as well as mean and standard deviation.
    - (ii) Consistency of other funds to equity funds
    - (iii) Correlation between all funds
    - (iv) Estimate of market return volatility assumptions underlying the generated scenarios compared to actual observed volatility underlying market values.
  - c) Extent of use of pre-packaged scenarios and support for mapping variable accounts to proxy funds
- 4) Description and results of sensitivity tests performed. At the request of the domiciliary commissioner, the company shall provide a sensitivity test showing an estimate of the impact of the market return volatility assumption when market volatility is materially higher than assumed in the generated scenarios.
- 5) Documentation of all material changes in the model or assumptions from that used previously and the estimated impact of such changes. This documentation, or a summary of this documentation, shall be included in an executive summary or some other prominent place in the memorandum.
- 6) A description of the methods used to validate the model and a summary of the results of the validation testing.
- E) Standard Scenario.
- ~~1) For the amounts in 2), 3) and 4) below report the Basic Reserve in A3.3)B)2)a), the projection requirements in A3.3)B)2)b), the value of Aggregate reinsurance in A3.3)D)1), the value of hedges in A3.3)D)2), the total allocation of the value of hedges and Aggregate reinsurance in A3.3)B)2)c) and the Standard Scenario Reserve.~~
- 21) Report the Standard Scenario Amount as of the valuation date.
- 32) If applicable, report the Standard Scenario Amount on the inforce prior to the valuation date that was used to project the reserve requirements to the valuation date.
- ~~4) If applicable, report the Standard Scenario Amount on the model office used to represent the inforce.~~
- 53) Discuss modifications, if any, in the application of the standard scenario requirements to produce the amounts in 21), 3) and 4) and 2) above.
- 64) Document any assumptions, judgments or procedures not prescribed in the Standard Scenario Method or in the Guideline that are used to produce the Standard Scenario Amount.

~~7) If applicable, documentation of approval by the commissioner to use the Basic Reserve as the Standard Scenario Amount.~~

~~8) Document the company's calculation of DR.~~

~~9) Document the allocation of funds to Equity, Bond, Balanced and Fixed classes.~~

~~105)~~ A statement by the actuary that none of the reinsurance treaties included in the Standard Scenario serve solely to reduce the calculated Standard Scenario ~~Reserve Amount~~ without also reducing risk on scenarios similar to those used to determine the Conditional Tail Expectation ~~Reserve Amount~~. This should be accompanied by a description of any reinsurance treaties that have been excluded from the Standard Scenario along with an explanation of why the treaty was excluded.

~~6) Enhanced disclosures required by section A3.3).~~

F) The memorandum shall be made available for examination by the commissioner upon his or her request but shall be returned to the company after such examination and shall not be considered a record of the insurance department or subject to automatic filing with the commissioner.

## APPENDIX 9 – Contractholder Behavior

### A9.1) General

Contractholder behavior assumptions encompass actions such as lapses, withdrawals, transfers, recurring deposits, benefit utilization, option election, etc. Contractholder behavior is difficult to predict and behavior assumptions can significantly impact the results. In the absence of relevant and fully credible empirical data, the actuary should set behavior assumptions on the conservative end of the plausible spectrum (consistent with the definition of Prudent Estimate).

In setting behavior assumptions, the actuary should examine, but not be limited by, the following considerations:

- 1) Behavior can vary by product, market, distribution channel, fund performance, time/product duration, etc.
- 2) Options embedded in the product may impact behavior.
- 3) Options may be elective or non-elective in nature. Living benefits are often elective and death benefit options are generally non-elective.
- 4) Elective contractholder options may be more driven by economic conditions than non-elective options.
- 5) As the value of a product option increases, there is an increased likelihood that contractholders will behave in a manner that maximizes their financial interest (e.g., lower lapses, higher benefit utilization, etc.).
- 6) Behavior formulas may have both rational and irrational components (irrational behavior is defined as situations where some contractholders may not always act in their best financial interest). The rational component should be dynamic but the concept of rationality need not be interpreted in strict financial terms and might change over time in response to observed trends in contractholder behavior based on increased or decreased financial efficiency in exercising their contractual options.
- 7) Options that are ancillary to the primary product features may not be significant drivers of behavior. Whether an option is ancillary to the primary product features depends on many things such as:
  - a) For what purpose was the product purchased?
  - b) Is the option elective or non-elective?
  - c) Is the value of the option well known?
- 8) External influences, including emergence of viatical / life settlement companies, may impact behavior.

### A9.2) Aggregate vs. Individual Margins

As noted in Section III)B)87), Prudent Estimate assumptions are developed by applying a margin for uncertainty to the Anticipated Experience assumption. The issue of whether the level of the margin applied to the Anticipated Experience assumption is determined in aggregate or independently for each and every behavior assumption is discussed in Principle 3 in Section II) of this Guideline, which states:

The choice of a conservative estimate for each assumption may result in a distorted measure of the total risk. Conceptually, the choice of assumptions and the modeling decisions should be made so that the final result approximates what would be obtained for the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount at the required CTE level if it were possible to calculate results over the joint distribution of all future outcomes. In applying this concept to the actual calculation of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, the actuary should be guided by evolving practice and expanding knowledge base in the measurement and management of risk.

Although this Principle discusses the concept of determining the level of margins in aggregate, it notes that the application of this concept shall be guided by evolving practice and expanding knowledge. From a practical standpoint, it may not always be possible to completely apply this concept to determine the level of margins in aggregate for all behavior assumptions.

Therefore, the actuary shall determine Prudent Estimate assumptions independently for each behavior (e.g., mortality lapses, and benefit utilization), using the requirements and guidance in this Appendix and throughout the guideline, unless the actuary can demonstrate that an appropriate method was used to determine the level of margin in aggregate for two or more behaviors.

### **A9.3) Sensitivity Testing**

The impact of behavior can vary by product, time period, etc. Sensitivity testing of assumptions is required and shall be more complex than e.g., base lapse assumption minus 1% across all contracts. A more appropriate sensitivity test in this example might be to devise parameters in a dynamic lapse formula to reflect more out-of-the-money contracts lapsing and/or more holders of in-the-money contracts persisting and eventually utilizing the guarantee. The actuary should apply more caution in setting assumptions for behaviors where testing suggests that stochastic modeling results are sensitive to small changes in such assumptions. For such sensitive behaviors, the actuary shall use higher margins when the underlying experience is less than fully relevant and credible.

### **A9.4) Specific Considerations and Requirements**

Within materiality considerations, the actuary should consider all relevant forms of contractholder behavior and persistency, including but not limited to the following:

- 1) Mortality (additional guidance and requirements regarding mortality is contained in Appendix 10)
- 2) Surrenders
- 3) Partial Withdrawals (Systematic and Elective)
- 4) Fund Transfers (Switching/Exchanges)
- 5) Resets/Ratchets of the Guaranteed Amounts (Automatic and Elective)
- 6) Future Deposits

It may be acceptable to ignore certain items that might otherwise be explicitly modeled in an ideal world, particularly if the inclusion of such items reduces the calculated provisions. For example:

- 1) The impact of fund transfers (intra-contract fund “switching”) might be ignored, unless required under the terms of the contract (e.g., automatic asset re-allocation/rebalancing, dollar cost averaging accounts, etc.)
- 2) Future deposits might be excluded from the model, unless required by the terms of the contracts under consideration and then only in such cases where future premiums can reasonably be anticipated (e.g., with respect to timing and amount).

However, the actuary should exercise caution in assuming that current behavior will be indefinitely maintained. For example, it might be appropriate to test the impact of a shifting asset mix and/or consider future deposits to the extent they can reasonably be anticipated and increase the calculated amounts.

Normally, the underlying model assumptions would differ according to the attributes of the contract being valued. This would typically mean that contractholder behavior and persistency may be expected to vary according to such characteristics as (this is not an exhaustive list):

- 1) Gender
- 2) Attained age
- 3) Issue age
- 4) Contract duration
- 5) Time to maturity
- 6) Tax status
- 7) Fund value
- 8) Investment option
- 9) Guaranteed benefit amounts
- 10) Surrender charges, transaction fees or other contract charges
- 11) Distribution channel

Unless there is clear evidence to the contrary, behavior assumptions should be no less conservative than past experience. Margins for contractholder behavior assumptions shall assume, without relevant and credible experience or clear evidence to the contrary, that contractholders’ efficiency will increase over time.

In determining contractholder behavior assumptions, the company shall use actual experience data directly applicable to the business segment (i.e., direct data) if it is available. In the absence of direct data, the company should then look to use data from a segment that are similar to the business segment (i.e., other than direct experience), whether or not the segment is directly written by the company. If data from a similar business segment are used, the assumption shall be adjusted to reflect differences between the two segments. Margins shall reflect the data uncertainty associated with using data from a similar but not identical business segment. The actuary shall document any significant similarities or differences between the two business segments, the data quality of the similar business segment and the adjustments and the margins applied.

Where relevant and fully credible empirical data do not exist for a given contractholder behavior assumption, the actuary shall set the contractholder behavior assumption to reflect the increased uncertainty such that the contractholder behavior assumption is shifted towards the conservative end of the plausible range of expected experience that serves to increase the Aggregate Reserve. If there are no relevant data, the actuary shall set the contractholder behavior assumption to reflect the increased uncertainty such that the contractholder behavior assumption is at the conservative end of the range. Such adjustments shall be consistent with the definition of Prudent Estimate, with the Principles described in Section I, and with the guidance and requirements in this Appendix.

Ideally, contractholder behavior would be modeled dynamically according to the simulated economic environment and/or other conditions. It is important to note, however, that contractholder behavior should neither assume that all contractholders act with 100% efficiency in a financially rational manner nor assume that contractholders will always act irrationally.

#### **A9.5) Dynamic Assumptions**

Consistent with the concept of Prudent Estimate assumptions described earlier, the liability model should incorporate margins for uncertainty for all risk factors which are not dynamic (i.e., the non-scenario tested assumptions) and are assumed not to vary according to the financial interest of the contractholder.

The actuary should exercise care in using static assumptions when it would be more natural and reasonable to use a dynamic model or other scenario-dependent formulation for behavior. With due regard to considerations of materiality and practicality, the use of dynamic models is encouraged, but not mandatory. Risk factors which are not scenario tested, but could reasonably be expected to vary according to a stochastic process, or future states of the world (especially in response to economic drivers) may require higher margins and/or signal a need for higher margins for certain other assumptions.

Risk factors that are modeled dynamically should encompass the plausible range of behavior consistent with the economic scenarios and other variables in the model, including the non-scenario tested assumptions. The actuary shall test the sensitivity of results to understand the materiality of making alternate assumptions and follow the guidance discussed above on setting assumptions for sensitive behaviors.

#### **A9.6) Consistency with the CTE Level**

All behaviors (i.e., dynamic, formulaic and non-scenario tested) should be consistent with the scenarios used in the CTE calculations (generally, the approximately top 1/3 of the loss distribution). To maintain such consistency, it is not necessary to iterate (i.e., successive runs of the model) in order to determine exactly which scenario results are included in the CTE measure. Rather, in light of the products being valued, the actuary should be mindful of the general characteristics of those scenarios likely to represent the tail of the loss distribution and consequently use Prudent Estimate assumptions for behavior that are reasonable and appropriate in such scenarios. For variable annuities, these “valuation” scenarios would typically display one or more of the following attributes:

- 1) Declining and/or volatile separate account asset values;
- 2) Market index volatility, price gaps and/or liquidity constraints;
- 3) Rapidly changing interest rates.

The behavior assumptions should be logical and consistent both individually and in aggregate, especially in the scenarios that govern the results. In other words, the actuary should not set behavior assumptions in isolation, but give due consideration to other elements of the model. The interdependence of assumptions

(particularly those governing customer behaviors) makes this task difficult and by definition requires professional judgment, but it is important that the model risk factors and assumptions:

- 1) Remain logically and internally consistent across the scenarios tested;
- 2) Represent plausible outcomes; and
- 3) Lead to appropriate, but not excessive, asset requirements.

The actuary should remember that the continuum of “plausibility” should not be confined or constrained to the outcomes and events exhibited by historic experience.

Companies should attempt to track experience for all assumptions that materially affect their risk profiles by collecting and maintaining the data required to conduct credible and meaningful studies of contractholder behavior.

#### **A9.7) Additional Considerations and Requirements for Assumptions Applicable to Guaranteed Living Benefits**

Experience for contracts without guaranteed living benefits may be of limited use in setting a lapse assumption for contracts with in-the-money or at-the-money guaranteed living benefits. Such experience may only be used if it is appropriate (e.g., lapse experience on contracts without a living benefit may have relevance to the early durations of contracts with living benefits) and relevant to the business and is accompanied by documentation that clearly demonstrates the relevance of the experience, as discussed in the following paragraph.

The supporting memorandum required by Appendix 8 of this Guideline, shall include a separately identifiable section showing the assumptions used for lapse and utilization assumptions for contracts with guaranteed living benefits in the development of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount. This section shall be considered part of the supporting memorandum and shall show the formulas used to set the assumptions and describe the key parameters affecting the level of the assumption (e.g., age, duration, in-the-moneyness, during and after the surrender charge period). The section shall include a summary that shows the lapse and utilization rates that result from various combinations of the key parameters. The section shall show any experience data used to develop the assumptions and describe the source, relevance and credibility of that data. If relevant and credible data were not available, the section should discuss how the assumption is consistent with the requirement that the assumption is to be on the conservative end of the plausible range of expected experience. The section shall also discuss the sensitivity tests performed to support the assumption. This separately identifiable section shall be made available on a standalone basis if requested by the Domiciliary Commissioner. If it is requested, the section shall have the same confidential status as the supporting memorandum and the actuarial memorandum supporting the actuarial opinion, as discussed in section A2.3)B).

Regarding lapse assumptions for contracts with guaranteed living benefits, the section shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- 1) Actual to expected lapses on two bases, where “expected” equals one of the following:
  - a) Prudent estimate assumptions used in the development of the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount;
  - b) The assumptions used in the Standard Scenario;
- 2) The lapse assumptions used in the development of Conditional Tail Expectation Amount and corresponding actual experience separated by:

- a) Logical blocks of business (based on company's assessment);
- b) Duration (at a minimum this should show during the surrender charge period vs. after the surrender charge period);
- c) In-the-moneyness (consistent with how dynamic assumptions are determined);  
and
- d) Age (to the extent age impacts the election of benefits lapse).

This data shall be separated by experience incurred in the following periods:

- a) In the past year;
- b) In the past three years; and
- c) All years.

## APPENDIX 10 – Specific Guidance and Requirements for Setting Prudent Estimate Mortality Assumptions

### A10.1) Overview

- A) Intent. The guidance and requirements in this Appendix apply for setting Prudent Estimate mortality assumptions when determining the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount (whether using projections or the Alternative Methodology). The intent is for Prudent Estimate mortality assumptions to be based on facts, circumstances and appropriate actuarial practice (where more than one approach to appropriate actuarial practice exists, the actuary should select the practice that the actuary deems most appropriate under the circumstances) with only a limited role for unsupported actuarial judgment.
- B) Description. Prudent Estimate mortality assumptions are determined by first developing expected mortality curves based on either available experience or published tables. Where necessary, margins are applied to the experience to reflect data uncertainty. The expected mortality curves are then adjusted based on the credibility of the experience used to determine the expected mortality curve. Section A10.2) addresses guidance and requirements for determining expected mortality curves and section A10.3) addresses guidance and requirements for adjusting the expected mortality curves to determine Prudent Estimate mortality.

Finally, the credibility-adjusted tables shall be adjusted for mortality improvement (where such adjustment is permitted or required) using the guidance and requirements in section A10.4).

- C) Business Segments. For purposes of setting Prudent Estimate mortality assumptions, the products falling under the scope of the Guideline shall be grouped into business segments with different mortality assumptions. The grouping should generally follow the pricing, marketing, management and/or reinsurance programs of the company. Where less refined segments are used for setting the mortality assumption than is used in business management the documentation should address the impact, if material, of the less refined segmentation on the resulting reserves.
- D) Margin for Data Uncertainty. The expected mortality curves that are determined in section A10.2) may need to include a margin for data uncertainty. The margin could be in the form of an increase or a decrease in mortality, depending on the business segment under consideration. The margin shall be applied in a direction (i.e., increase or decrease in mortality) that results in a higher reserve. A sensitivity test may be needed to determine the appropriate direction of the provision for uncertainty to mortality. The test could be a prior year mortality sensitivity analysis of the business segment or an examination of current representative cells of the segment.

For purposes of this Appendix, if mortality must be increased (decreased) to provide for uncertainty the business segment is referred to as a plus (minus) segment.

It may be necessary, because of a change in the mortality risk profile of the segment, to reclassify a business segment from a plus (minus) segment to a minus (plus) segment to the extent compliance with this subsection requires such a reclassification.

### A10.2) Determination of Expected Mortality Curves

- A) Experience Data. In determining expected mortality curves the company shall use actual experience data directly applicable to the business segment (i.e., direct data) if it is available. In the absence of direct data, the company should then look to use data from a segment that is similar to the business segment (i.e., other than direct experience). See section B) below for

additional considerations. Finally, if there is no data, the company shall use the applicable table, as required in subsection C) below.

- B) Data Other than Direct Experience. If expected mortality curves for a segment are being determined using data from a similar business segment (whether or not directly written by the company), the actuary shall document any similarities or differences between the two business segments (e.g., type of underwriting, marketing channel, average policy size, etc.). The actuary shall also document the data quality of the mortality experience of the similar business. Adjustments shall be applied to the data to reflect differences between the business segments and margins shall be applied to the adjusted expected mortality curves to reflect the data uncertainty associated with using data from a similar but not identical business segment. The actuary shall document the adjustments and the margins applied.

To the extent the mortality of a business segment is reinsured, any mortality charges that are consistent with the company's own pricing and applicable to a substantial portion of the mortality risk may also be a reasonable starting point for the determination of the company's expected mortality curves. The actuary shall document the application of such reinsurance charges and how they were used to set the company's expected mortality curves for the segment.

- C) No Data Requirements. When little or no experience or information is available on a business segment, the company shall use expected mortality curves that would produce expected deaths no less than using 100% of the 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB mortality table for a plus segment and expected deaths no greater than 100% of the Annuity 2000 table for a minus segment. If mortality experience on the business segment is expected to be atypical (e.g., demographics of target markets are known to have higher (lower) mortality than typical), these "no data" mortality requirements may not be adequate.
- D) Additional Considerations Involving Data. The following considerations shall apply to mortality data specific to the business segment for which assumptions are being determined (i.e., direct data discussed in subsection A) above or other than direct data discussed in subsection B) above).
- 1) Underreporting of deaths. Mortality data shall be examined for possible underreporting of deaths. Adjustments shall be made to the data if there is any evidence of underreporting. Alternatively, exposure by lives or amounts on contracts for which death benefits were in the money may be used to determine expected mortality curves. Underreporting on such exposures should be minimal; however, this reduced subset of data will have less credibility.
  - 2) Experience by contract duration. Experience of a plus segment shall be examined to determine if mortality by contract duration increases materially due to selection at issue. In the absence of information, the actuary shall assume that expected mortality will increase by contract duration for an appropriate select period. As an alternative, if the actuary determines that mortality is impacted by selection, the actuary could apply margins to the expected mortality in such a way that the actual mortality modeled does not depend on contract duration.
  - 3) Modification and Relevance of data. Even for a large company the quantity of life exposures and deaths are such that a significant amount of smoothing may be required to determine expected mortality curves from mortality experience. Expected mortality curves, when applied to the recent historic exposures (e.g., 3 to 7 years), should not result in an estimate of aggregate number of deaths less (greater) than the actual number deaths during the exposure period for plus (minus) segments. If this condition is not satisfied,

the actuary must document the rationale in support of using expected mortality that differs from recent mortality experience.

In determining expected mortality curves (and the credibility of the underlying data), older data may no longer be relevant. The “age” of the experience data used to determine expected mortality curves should be documented. There should be commentary in the documentation on the relevance of the data (e.g., any actual and expected changes in markets, products and economic conditions over the historic and projected experience).

- 4) Other considerations. In determining expected mortality curves, consideration should be given to factors that include, but are not limited to, trends in mortality experience, trends in exposure, volatility in year-to-year A/E mortality ratios, mortality by lives relative to mortality by amounts, changes in the mix of business and product features that could lead to mortality selection.

E) Documentation Requirements.

- 1) All Segments. The documentation should include any material considerations necessary to understand the development of mortality assumptions for the statutory valuation even if such considerations are not explicitly mentioned in this section. The documentation should be explicit when material judgments were required and such judgments had to be made without supporting historic experience.

The documentation shall:

- a) Explain the rationale for the grouping of contracts into different segments for the determination of mortality assumptions and characterize the type and quantity of business that constitute each segment.
- b) Describe how each segment was determined to be a plus or minus segment.
- c) Summarize any mortality studies used to support mortality assumptions, quantify the exposures and corresponding deaths, describe the important characteristics of the exposures and comment on unusual data points or trends.
- d) Document the age of the experience data used to determine expected mortality curves and comment on the relevance of the data.
- e) Document the mathematics used to adjust mortality based on credibility and summarize the result of applying credibility to the mortality segments.
- f) Discuss any assumptions made on mortality improvements, the support for such assumptions and how such assumptions adjusted the modeled mortality.
- g) Describe how the expected mortality curves compare to recent historic experience and comment on any differences.
- h) Discuss how the mortality assumptions are consistent with the goal of achieving the required CTE level over the joint distribution of all future outcomes, in keeping with Principle #3 and Appendix 9.

If the study was done on a similar business segment, identify the differences in the business segment on which the data were gathered and the business segment on which the data were used to determine mortality assumptions for the statutory valuation. Describe how these differences were reflected in the mortality used in modeling.

If mortality assumptions for the statutory valuation were based in part on reinsurance rates, document how the rates were used to set expected mortality (e.g., assumptions made on loadings in the rates and/or whether the assuming company provided their expected mortality and the rationale for their assumptions).

- 2) Plus Segments. For a plus segment, the documentation shall also discuss the examination of the mortality data for the underreporting of deaths and experience by duration, and describe any adjustments that were made as a result of the examination.
- 3) Minus Segments. For a minus segment the documentation shall also discuss how the mortality deviations on minus segments compare to those on any plus segments. To the extent the overall margin is reduced, the documentation should include support for this assumption.

### **A10.3) Adjustment for Credibility to Determine Prudent Estimate Mortality**

- A) Adjustment for Credibility. The expected mortality curves determined in section A10.2) shall be adjusted based on the credibility of the experience used to determine the curves in order to arrive at Prudent Estimate mortality. The adjustment for credibility shall result in blending the expected mortality curves with a mortality table consistent with a statutory valuation mortality table. For a plus segment, the table shall be consistent with 100% of the 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB table (or a more recent mortality table adopted by the NAIC to replace this table). For a minus segment, the table shall be consistent with 100% of the 2000 Annuity table (or a more recent mortality table adopted by the NAIC to replace that table). The approach used to adjust the curves shall suitably account for credibility.<sup>42</sup>
- B) Adjustment of Statutory Valuation Mortality for Improvement. For purposes of the adjustment for credibility, the statutory valuation mortality table for a plus segment may be and the statutory valuation mortality table for a minus segment must be adjusted for mortality improvement. Such adjustment shall reflect applicable published industrywide experience from the effective date of the respective statutory valuation mortality table to the experience weighted average date underlying the data used to develop the expected mortality curves (discussed in section A10.2)).
- C) Credibility Procedure. The credibility procedure used shall:
  - 1) Produce results that are reasonable in the professional judgment of the actuary,
  - 2) Not tend to bias the results in any material way,
  - 3) Be practical to implement,
  - 4) Give consideration to the need to balance responsiveness and stability,
  - 5) Take into account not only the level of aggregate claims but the shape of the mortality curve, and
  - 6) Contain criteria for full credibility and partial credibility that have a sound statistical basis and be appropriately applied.

Documentation of the credibility procedure used shall include a description of the procedure, the statistical basis for the specific elements of the credibility procedure, and any material changes from prior credibility procedures.

- D) Further Adjustment of the Credibility-adjusted Table for Mortality Improvement. The credibility-adjusted table used for plus segments may be and the credibility adjusted date used for minus segments must be adjusted for applicable published industrywide experience from the experience

<sup>42</sup> For example, when credibility is zero, an appropriate approach should result in a mortality assumption consistent with 100% of the statutory valuation mortality table used in the blending.

weighted average date underlying the company experience used in the credibility process to the valuation date.

Any adjustment for mortality improvement beyond the valuation date is discussed in section A10.4).

#### **A10.4) Future Mortality Improvement**

The mortality assumption resulting from the requirements of section A10.3) shall be adjusted for mortality improvements beyond the valuation date if such an adjustment would serve to increase the resulting Conditional Tail Expectation Amount. If such an adjustment would reduce the Conditional Tail Expectation Amount, such assumptions are permitted, but not required. In either case, the assumption must be based on current relevant data with a margin for uncertainty (increasing assumed rates of improvement if that results in a higher reserve, reducing them otherwise).

**APPENDIX 11 – 2012 IAM Basic Mortality Table and Projection Scale G2 Improvement  
 Table APPENDIX 11 – 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB Mortality Table**

**2012 IAM Basic – FEMALE Age Last-Nearest Birthday**

AGE	1000q <sub>x</sub>	AGE	1000q <sub>x</sub>						
1+	0.4500	252	0.2770	494	1.1684	737	13.15446	9793	199.66149
	-.519	4	-.344	7	-.371	0	-.957		2.270
22	0.2870	262	0.2840	504	1.2904	747	14.41548	9894	217.94624
	-.358	5	-.346	8	-.488	1	-.597		0.032
33	0.1990	272	0.2900	514	1.4534	757	15.86920	9995	236.83422
	-.268	6	-.352	9	-.619	2	-.599		8.712
44	0.1520	282	0.3000	525	1.6224	767	17.55522	1009	256.35724
	-.218	7	-.364	0	-.772	3	-.888	6	8.306
55	0.1390	292	0.3130	535	1.7924	777	19.50025	1019	283.80226
	-.204	8	-.382	1	-.952	4	-.453	7	8.892
66	0.1300	302	0.3330	545	1.9722	787	21.75828	1029	304.71629
	-.188	9	-.403	2	-.153	5	-.372	8	0.564
77	0.1220	313	0.3570	555	2.1662	797	24.41234	1039	325.81934
	-.172	0	-.428	3	-.360	6	-.725	9	3.211
88	0.1050	323	0.3750	565	2.3932	807	27.57935	1044	346.93633
	-.158	1	-.455	4	-.589	7	-.505	00	6.569
99	0.0980	333	0.3900	575	2.6662	817	31.50139	1054	367.89836
	-.154	2	-.484	5	-.871	8	-.635	01	0.379
10+	0.0940	343	0.4050	585	3.0003	827	36.12244	1064	387.60738
0	-.159	3	-.514	6	-.244	9	-.164	02	5.051
11+	0.0960	353	0.4240	595	3.3933	838	41.47749	1074	400.00044
1	-.169	4	-.547	7	-.713	0	-.227	03	1.515
12+	0.1050	363	0.4470	605	3.8444	848	47.58954	1084	400.00043
2	-.185	5	-.585	8	-.270	1	-.980	04	9.065
13+	0.1200	373	0.4760	615	4.3524	858	54.44164	1094	400.00046
3	-.209	6	-.628	9	-.909	2	-.410	05	5.584
14+	0.1460	383	0.5140	626	4.8995	868	61.97268	1104	400.00048
4	-.239	7	-.679	0	-.636	3	-.384	06	8.958
15+	0.1740	393	0.5600	636	5.4826	878	70.15575	1114	400.00050
5	-.274	8	-.739	1	-.460	4	-.973	07	7.867
16+	0.1990	403	0.6130	646	6.1187	888	78.96384	1124	400.00052
6	-.298	9	-.805	2	-.396	5	-.432	08	2.924
17+	0.2200	414	0.6670	656	6.8298	898	88.33694	1134	400.00053
7	-.315	0	-.874	3	-.453	6	-.012	09	4.964
18+	0.2340	424	0.7230	666	7.2799	908	98.19740	1144	400.00054
8	-.326	1	-.943	4	-.614	7	4.874	10	3.622
19+	0.2450	434	0.7744	676	7.8214	918	108.3234	1154	400.00054
9	-.333	2	-.007	5	0.837	8	16.968	11	8.526
20+	0.2530	444	0.8234	686	8.4754	928	119.1884	1164	400.00055
0	-.337	3	-.064	6	2.094	9	30.164	12	0.000
21+	0.2600	454	0.8664	696	9.2344	939	131.3344	1174	400.00055
1	-.340	4	-.124	7	3.318	0	44.357	13	0.000

Appendix C

AG XLIII

<u>222</u>	<u>0.2660</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>0.9174</u>	<u>706</u>	<u>10.083</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>145.5214</u>	<u>1184</u>	<u>400.00055</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>.343</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>.186</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14.469</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>59.464</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0.000</u>
<u>232</u>	<u>0.2720</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>0.9834</u>	<u>716</u>	<u>11.011</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>162.7224</u>	<u>1194</u>	<u>400.00040</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>.344</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>.269</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15.634</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>75.424</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>00.000</u>
<u>24</u>	<u>0.275</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>1.072</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>12.030</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>182.120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>400.000</u>

**APPENDIX 11 – 2012 IAM Basic Mortality Table and Projection Scale G2 Improvement  
Table APPENDIX 11 – 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB Mortality Table**

**2012 IAM Basic – MALE Age Last Nearest Birthday**

AGE	1000q <sub>x</sub>								
1+	0.4460	252	0.6690	494	2.0322	737	16.8342	979	238.61224
	.587	4	.760	7	.366	0	9.363	3	3.533
22	0.3060	262	0.7280	504	2.2852	747	18.7333	989	258.34126
	.433	5	.803	8	.618	1	2.169	4	4.171
33	0.2540	272	0.7640	514	2.5572	757	20.9053	999	278.21928
	.350	6	.842	9	.900	2	5.268	5	5.199
44	0.1930	282	0.7890	525	2.8283	767	23.3673	100	298.45230
	.293	7	.876	0	.223	3	8.558	96	5.931
55	0.1860	292	0.8080	535	3.0883	777	26.1554	101	323.61032
	.274	8	.907	1	.598	4	2.106	97	5.849
66	0.1840	302	0.8240	545	3.3454	787	29.3064	102	344.19134
	.263	9	.935	2	.019	5	6.121	98	4.977
77	0.1770	313	0.8340	555	3.6164	797	32.8585	103	364.63336
	.248	0	.959	3	.472	6	0.813	99	3.757
88	0.1590	323	0.8380	565	3.9224	807	36.9275	104	384.78338
	.234	1	.981	4	.969	7	6.327	100	2.606
99	0.1430	333	0.8280	575	4.2725	817	41.7036	105	400.00040
	.231	2	.997	5	.543	8	2.629	101	1.942
10+	0.1260	343	0.8081	585	4.6816	827	46.9576	106	400.00042
0	.239	3	.003	6	.226	9	9.595	102	2.569
11+	0.1230	353	0.7891	595	5.1467	838	52.7137	107	400.00044
1	.256	4	.005	7	.025	0	7.114	103	5.282
12+	0.1470	363	0.7831	605	5.6627	848	59.1488	108	400.00046
2	.284	5	.013	8	.916	1	5.075	104	9.115
13+	0.1880	373	0.8001	615	6.2378	858	66.5059	109	400.00049
3	.327	6	.037	9	.907	2	3.273	105	1.923
14+	0.2360	383	0.8371	626	6.8541	868	75.0151	110	400.00051
4	.380	7	.082	0	0.029	3	01.578	106	1.560
15+	0.2820	393	0.8891	636	7.5101	878	84.8231	111	400.00052
5	.435	8	.146	1	1.312	4	10.252	107	6.441
16+	0.3250	403	0.9551	646	8.2201	888	95.9871	112	400.00053
6	.486	9	.225	2	2.781	5	19.764	108	6.732
17+	0.3640	414	1.0291	656	9.0071	898	108.482	113	400.00054
7	.526	0	.317	3	4.431	6	130.583	109	3.602
18+	0.3990	424	1.1101	666	9.4971	908	122.214	114	400.00054
8	.558	1	.424	4	6.241	7	143.012	110	7.664
19+	0.4300	434	1.1881	676	10.085	918	136.799	115	400.00054
9	.586	2	.540	5	18.191	8	156.969	111	9.540
20+	0.4590	444	1.2681	686	10.787	928	152.409	116	400.00055
0	.613	3	.662	6	20.259	9	172.199	112	0.000
21+	0.4920	454	1.3551	696	11.625	939	169.078	117	400.00055
1	.642	4	.796	7	22.398	0	188.517	113	0.000

Appendix C

AG XLIII

<del>222</del>	<del>0.5260</del>	<del>464</del>	<del>1.4644</del>	<del>706</del>	<del>12.619</del>	<del>949</del>	<del>186.882</del>	<del>118</del>	<del>400.00055</del>
<del>2</del>	<del>-.677</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>-.952</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>24.581</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>205.742</del>	<del>114</del>	<del>0.000</del>
<del>232</del>	<del>0.5690</del>	<del>474</del>	<del>1.6152</del>	<del>716</del>	<del>13.798</del>	<del>959</del>	<del>205.844</del>	<del>119</del>	<del>400.00040</del>
<del>3</del>	<del>-.717</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>-.141</del>	<del>9</del>	<del>26.869</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>223.978</del>	<del>115</del>	<del>00.000</del>
<del>24</del>	<del>0.616</del>	<del>48</del>	<del>1.808</del>	<del>72</del>	<del>15.195</del>	<del>96</del>	<del>219.247</del>	<del>120</del>	<del>400.000</del>

**APPENDIX 11 – 2012 IAM Basic Mortality Table and Projection Scale G2 Improvement  
Table APPENDIX 11 – 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB Mortality Table**

**Projection Scale G2 – FEMALE Age Nearest Birthday**

AGE	$\frac{1000q_x}{2_x}G$	AGE	$\frac{G2_x+1000}{q_x}$	AGE	$\frac{G2_x+1000}{q_x}$	AGE	$\frac{G2_x+1000q}{*}$	AGE	$\frac{G2_x+1000q_x}{*}$
1+	0.0100 -628	22	0.0100 -344	43	0.0104 -316	64	0.01346 -239	85	0.010484 -435
2	0.0100 -409	23	0.0100 -344	44	0.0104 -427	65	0.01347 -687	86	0.009201 -876
3	0.0100 -306	24	0.0100 -348	45	0.0104 -549	66	0.01349 -523	87	0.008220 -252
4	0.0100 -229	25	0.0100 -356	46	0.0104 -690	67	0.01321 -696	88	0.007239 -561
5	0.0100 -207	26	0.0100 -372	47	0.0104 -855	68	0.01324 -407	89	0.007259 -807
6	0.0100 -194	27	0.0100 -392	48	0.0102 -050	69	0.01326 -832	90	0.006281 -166
7	0.0100 -181	28	0.0100 -415	49	0.0102 -256	70	0.01329 -954	91	0.006303 -639
8	0.0100 -162	29	0.0100 -441	50	0.0102 -465	71	0.01333 -551	92	0.005326 -956
9	0.0100 -154	30	0.0100 -470	51	0.0102 -713	72	0.01337 -527	93	0.005350 -852
10	0.0100 -155	31	0.0100 -499	52	0.0113 -030	73	0.01341 -826	94	0.004375 -056
11	0.0100 -163	32	0.0100 -530	53	0.0113 -453	74	0.01346 -597	95	0.004401 -045
12	0.0100 -175	33	0.0100 -565	54	0.0113 -973	75	0.01351 -986	96	0.004428 -996
13	0.0100 -195	34	0.0100 -605	55	0.0124 -569	76	0.01358 -138	97	0.003456 -698
14	0.0100 -223	35	0.0100 -652	56	0.0125 -250	77	0.01364 -885	98	0.003481 -939
15	0.0100 -256	36	0.0100 -707	57	0.0126 -024	78	0.01372 -126	99	0.002502 -506
16	0.0100 -287	37	0.0100 -771	58	0.0126 -898	79	0.01380 -120	100	0.002518 -642
17	0.0100 -309	38	0.0100 -839	59	0.0137 -897	80	0.01389 -120	101	0.002531 -820
18	0.0100 -322	39	0.0100 -909	60	0.0139 -013	81	0.01299 -383	102	0.001541 -680
19	0.0100 -331	40	0.0100 -977	61	0.0134 -215	82	0.01244 -970	103	0.001547 -859
20	0.0100 -335	41	0.0104 -037	62	0.0134 -465	83	0.01142 -3714	104	0.000550 -000
21	0.0100	42	0.0104	63	0.0134	84	0.01043	105	0.000550

Appendix C

AG XLIII

1	.339	4	.091	7	2.731	0	7.518	13	000
22	0.342	45	1.151	68	13.913	91	152.286	114	550.000
23	0.344	46	1.222	69	15.032	92	167.926	115	1000.000

**APPENDIX 11 -- 1994 Variable Annuity MGDB Mortality Table 2012 IAM Basic Mortality Table and Projection Scale G2 Improvement Table**

**Projection Scale G2 -- MALE Age Nearest Birthday**

<u>AGE</u> <u>AGE</u>	<u>G2<sub>x</sub>+1000</u> <u>q<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>AGE</u> <u>AGE</u>	<u>G2<sub>x</sub>+1000</u> <u>q<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>AGE</u> <u>AGE</u>	<u>G2<sub>x</sub>+1000</u> <u>q<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>AGE</u> <u>AGE</u>	<u>G2<sub>x</sub>+1000q<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>AGE</u> <u>AGE</u>	<u>G2<sub>x</sub>+1000q<sub>x</sub></u>
<u>1+</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.701</u>	<u>22</u> <u>4</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.738</u>	<u>434</u> <u>7</u>	<u>0.0102</u> <u>.246</u>	<u>647</u> <u>0</u>	<u>0.01528:</u> <u>068</u>	<u>859</u> <u>3</u>	<u>0.011234</u> <u>.658</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.473</u>	<u>232</u> <u>5</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.782</u>	<u>444</u> <u>8</u>	<u>0.0102</u> <u>.486</u>	<u>657</u> <u>1</u>	<u>0.01530:</u> <u>696</u>	<u>869</u> <u>4</u>	<u>0.010255</u> <u>.130</u>
<u>33</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.393</u>	<u>242</u> <u>6</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.824</u>	<u>454</u> <u>9</u>	<u>0.0102</u> <u>.751</u>	<u>667</u> <u>2</u>	<u>0.01533:</u> <u>688</u>	<u>879</u> <u>5</u>	<u>0.009276</u> <u>.308</u>
<u>44</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.306</u>	<u>252</u> <u>7</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.860</u>	<u>465</u> <u>0</u>	<u>0.0103</u> <u>.050</u>	<u>677</u> <u>3</u>	<u>0.01536:</u> <u>904</u>	<u>889</u> <u>6</u>	<u>0.009297</u> <u>.485</u>
<u>55</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.280</u>	<u>262</u> <u>8</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.892</u>	<u>475</u> <u>1</u>	<u>0.0103</u> <u>.397</u>	<u>687</u> <u>4</u>	<u>0.01540:</u> <u>275</u>	<u>899</u> <u>7</u>	<u>0.008317</u> <u>.953</u>
<u>66</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.268</u>	<u>272</u> <u>9</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.922</u>	<u>485</u> <u>2</u>	<u>0.0103</u> <u>.800</u>	<u>697</u> <u>5</u>	<u>0.01544:</u> <u>013</u>	<u>909</u> <u>8</u>	<u>0.007337</u> <u>.425</u>
<u>77</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.257</u>	<u>283</u> <u>0</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.948</u>	<u>495</u> <u>3</u>	<u>0.0104</u> <u>.239</u>	<u>707</u> <u>6</u>	<u>0.01548:</u> <u>326</u>	<u>919</u> <u>9</u>	<u>0.007356</u> <u>.374</u>
<u>88</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.238</u>	<u>293</u> <u>1</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.971</u>	<u>505</u> <u>4</u>	<u>0.0104</u> <u>.706</u>	<u>717</u> <u>7</u>	<u>0.01553:</u> <u>427</u>	<u>921</u> <u>00</u>	<u>0.006375</u> <u>.228</u>
<u>99</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.230</u>	<u>303</u> <u>2</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.992</u>	<u>515</u> <u>5</u>	<u>0.0115</u> <u>.234</u>	<u>727</u> <u>8</u>	<u>0.01559:</u> <u>390</u>	<u>931</u> <u>01</u>	<u>0.005394</u> <u>.416</u>
<u>10+</u> <u>0</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.233</u>	<u>313</u> <u>3</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.003</u>	<u>525</u> <u>6</u>	<u>0.0115</u> <u>.854</u>	<u>737</u> <u>9</u>	<u>0.01566:</u> <u>073</u>	<u>941</u> <u>02</u>	<u>0.005414</u> <u>.369</u>
<u>11+</u> <u>1</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.245</u>	<u>323</u> <u>4</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.004</u>	<u>535</u> <u>7</u>	<u>0.0126</u> <u>.601</u>	<u>748</u> <u>0</u>	<u>0.01573:</u> <u>366</u>	<u>951</u> <u>03</u>	<u>0.004436</u> <u>.572</u>
<u>12+</u> <u>2</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.267</u>	<u>333</u> <u>5</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.006</u>	<u>545</u> <u>8</u>	<u>0.0127</u> <u>.451</u>	<u>758</u> <u>1</u>	<u>0.01581:</u> <u>158</u>	<u>961</u> <u>04</u>	<u>0.004460</u> <u>.741</u>
<u>13+</u> <u>3</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.302</u>	<u>343</u> <u>6</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.020</u>	<u>555</u> <u>9</u>	<u>0.0138</u> <u>.385</u>	<u>768</u> <u>2</u>	<u>0.01589:</u> <u>339</u>	<u>971</u> <u>05</u>	<u>0.003484</u> <u>.644</u>
<u>14+</u> <u>4</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.352</u>	<u>353</u> <u>7</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.054</u>	<u>566</u> <u>0</u>	<u>0.0139</u> <u>.434</u>	<u>778</u> <u>3</u>	<u>0.01597:</u> <u>593</u>	<u>981</u> <u>06</u>	<u>0.003506</u> <u>.047</u>
<u>15+</u> <u>5</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.408</u>	<u>363</u> <u>8</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.111</u>	<u>576</u> <u>1</u>	<u>0.014+</u> <u>0.629</u>	<u>788</u> <u>4</u>	<u>0.015+05</u> <u>.994</u>	<u>991</u> <u>07</u>	<u>0.002522</u> <u>.720</u>
<u>16+</u> <u>6</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.463</u>	<u>373</u> <u>9</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.182</u>	<u>586</u> <u>2</u>	<u>0.014+</u> <u>2.002</u>	<u>798</u> <u>5</u>	<u>0.015+15</u> <u>.015</u>	<u>100</u> <u>108</u>	<u>0.002534</u> <u>.237</u>
<u>17+</u> <u>7</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.509</u>	<u>384</u> <u>0</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.268</u>	<u>596</u> <u>3</u>	<u>0.015+</u> <u>3.569</u>	<u>808</u> <u>6</u>	<u>0.015+25</u> <u>.131</u>	<u>101</u> <u>109</u>	<u>0.002542</u> <u>.088</u>
<u>18+</u> <u>8</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.544</u>	<u>394</u> <u>1</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.367</u>	<u>606</u> <u>4</u>	<u>0.015+</u> <u>5.305</u>	<u>818</u> <u>7</u>	<u>0.014+36</u> <u>.815</u>	<u>102</u> <u>110</u>	<u>0.001546</u> <u>.908</u>
<u>19+</u> <u>9</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.573</u>	<u>404</u> <u>2</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.481</u>	<u>616</u> <u>5</u>	<u>0.015+</u> <u>7.192</u>	<u>828</u> <u>8</u>	<u>0.013+50</u> <u>.191</u>	<u>103</u> <u>111</u>	<u>0.001549</u> <u>.333</u>
<u>20+</u> <u>0</u>	<u>0.0100</u> <u>.599</u>	<u>414</u> <u>3</u>	<u>0.010+</u> <u>.599</u>	<u>626</u> <u>6</u>	<u>0.015+</u> <u>9.208</u>	<u>838</u> <u>9</u>	<u>0.013+64</u> <u>.944</u>	<u>104</u> <u>112</u>	<u>0.000550</u> <u>.000</u>
<u>212</u>	<u>0.0100</u>	<u>424</u>	<u>0.010+</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>0.0152</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>0.012+80</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>0.000550</u>

Appendix C

AG XLIII

1	-.627	4	-.725	7	1.330	0	-.886	113	-.000
22	0.658	45	1.867	68	23.489	91	197.834	114	550.000
23	0.696	46	2.037	69	25.700	92	215.601	115	1000.000

**APPENDIX 12 – General Account Asset Assumptions****A12.1) General Instructions**

A) Procedure for Setting Annual Default Cost Factors by Projection Year for Starting Fixed Income Assets with an NAIC Designation. The company shall determine a set of total annual default cost factors, by projection year, for each starting fixed income asset that has an NAIC designation, expressed as percentages of the statement value in each projection year. In making such determination for each asset, the company shall use certain inputs from company records according to A12.1)B), assign a PBR credit rating according to the procedure in A12.1)C), and use prescribed tables or other sources as indicated in this subsection and contained or referenced in A12.2) and A12.3). The total annual default cost factor in each year shall be the sum of three prescribed components (a) + (b) + (c) as follows:

1) The “baseline annual default cost factor” in all projection years shall be taken from the most current available baseline default cost table published by the NAIC using the PBR credit rating and weighted average life (WAL) of the asset on the valuation date. The methodology for creating this table can be found in A12.2). Table A of A12.3) shall be the initial NAIC table for this purpose.

2) The “spread related factor” shall grade linearly in yearly steps from the prescribed amount in year one to zero in years four and after. The prescribed amount in year one may be positive or negative and shall be calculated as follows:

a) Multiply 25% by the result of (i) minus (ii):

(i) The current market benchmark spread published by the NAIC consistent with the PBR credit rating and WAL of the asset on the valuation date;

(ii) The most current available long-term benchmark spread published by the NAIC.

b) The resulting amount shall not be less than the negative of the baseline annual default cost in year one and shall not be greater than two times the baseline annual default cost in year one.

3) The “maximum net spread adjustment factor” shall be the same amount for each starting fixed income asset within a model segment and shall grade linearly in yearly steps from the prescribed amount in year one to zero in years four and after. The prescribed amount in year one shall be calculated as follows:

a) For each asset included in the model segment and subject to this subsection A12.1)A), calculate a preliminary year one net spread equal to the option adjusted spread of the asset on the valuation date less the sum of the amounts from A12.1)A)1) and A12.1)A)2) for the asset and less the investment expense for the asset.

b) Calculate a weighted average preliminary year one net spread for the model segment using a weight applied to the amount in A12.1)A)3)a) for each asset equal to that asset’s statement value on the valuation date multiplied by the lesser of 3 years and the asset’s WAL on the valuation date.

c) Calculate the amount in A12.1)A)3)a) above for a hypothetical asset with the following assumed characteristics (the regulatory threshold asset):

(i) A PBR credit rating of 9;

(ii) A WAL equal to the average WAL on the valuation date for the assets in the model segment and subject to this subsection A12.1)A);

(iii) An option adjusted spread equal to the current market benchmark spread published by the NAIC for the assumed PBR credit rating and WAL. The methodology for determining this published spread can be found in A12.2);

(iv) Investment expense of 0.10%.

4) The prescribed amount in year one is the excess, if any, of the result in A12.1)A)3)b) over the result in A12.1)A)3)c).

For each model segment, a comparison is to be made of two spread amounts, both being net of the default costs calculated thus far and net of investment expenses. In each case, the gross option adjusted spread is based on current market prices at the valuation date.

The first result represents the weighted average net spread for all the assets in the model segment (and subject to this subparagraph), as if all the assets were purchased at their current market spreads. The second result represents the net spread for a portfolio of index Baa bonds (NAIC 2, PBR credit rating of 9) as if the index Baa portfolio were purchased at the current average market spread. If the first result is higher than the second, additional default costs must be added to each asset until the two results are equal for the first projection year. This additional amount of default cost on each asset then grades off linearly in the model until it reaches zero in year four and after. This process is repeated each actual valuation date.

A company that invests in an asset mix earning an average gross spread greater than Baa bonds initially, or an asset mix whose average market spread could widen significantly relative to market spreads for Baa bonds are examples of situations likely to trigger additional assumed default costs either initially or in the future.

B) Company-Determined Inputs for Each Asset. The company shall determine certain items for each asset that are necessary to calculate the total annual default cost factors:

1) “Investment expense” for each asset shall mean the company’s anticipated experience assumption for assets of the same type, expressed as an annual percentage of statement value.

2) “Option adjusted spread (OAS)” for each asset shall mean the average spread over zero coupon Treasury bonds that equates a bond’s market price as of the valuation date with its modeled cash flows across an arbitrage free set of stochastic interest rate scenarios. For floating rate bonds, the OAS shall be calculated as the equivalent spread over Treasuries if the bonds were swapped to a fixed rate. Market conventions and other approximations are acceptable for the purposes of this subsection.

3) “Weighted average life (WAL)” for each asset shall mean the weighted average number of years until 100% of the outstanding principal is expected to be repaid, rounded to the

nearest whole number but not less than 1. For bonds or preferred stocks that are perpetual or mature after 30 years, the WAL shall be 30. Market conventions and other approximations are acceptable for the purposes of this subsection.

OAS is a metric used for callable corporate bonds and other bonds with optionality such as residential mortgage-backed securities. Any excess of the nominal spread of an asset over its OAS represents additional return for taking on the risk of embedded options. This additional return is not considered when using OAS to make adjustments to annual default cost factors because the additional return is assumed to be related to the cost of embedded options which must be modeled directly by the company along each scenario in the cash flow model (see A12.1)H)). OAS is dependent on market prices, which may be gathered by companies in a variety of ways for financial reporting purposes. For instance, prices and OAS may be developed internally for assets with less relative liquidity such as private placements. The general sources of market prices used to determine OAS as well as the method or source for the OAS calculation should be documented in the Required Memorandum. In some cases OAS may not be available due to unavailability of market prices. When such is the case the asset may be excluded from the particular calculation.

C) Determination of PBR Credit Rating. Table K of A12.3) converts the ratings of NAIC Approved Ratings Organizations (AROs) and NAIC designations to a numeric rating system from 1-20 that is to be used in the steps below. A rating of 21 applies for any ratings of lower quality than those shown in the table.

- 1) For an asset with an NAIC designation that is derived solely by reference to underlying ARO ratings without adjustment, the company shall determine the PBR credit rating as the average of the numeric ratings corresponding to each available ARO rating, rounded to the nearest whole number.
- 2) For an asset that is not a commercial mortgage and which has an NAIC designation that is not derived solely by reference to underlying ARO ratings without adjustment, the company shall determine the PBR credit rating as the second least favorable numeric rating associated with that NAIC designation.
- 3) For a commercial or agricultural mortgage loan, the company shall determine the PBR credit rating as the Table K lookup of the numeric rating corresponding to the loan's NAIC CM category, where the latter is assigned by the company in accordance with NAIC Life RBC instructions.

The 1-21 PBR credit rating system attempts to provide a more granular assessment of credit risk than has been used for establishing NAIC designations for risk-based capital and asset valuation reserve purposes. The reason is that unlike for RBC and AVR, the AG 43 reserve cash flow models start with the gross yield of each asset and make deductions for asset default costs. The portion of the yield represented by the purchase spread over Treasuries is often commensurate with the more granular rating assigned, such as A+ or A-. Thus, use of the PBR credit rating system may provide a better match of risk and return for an overall portfolio in the calculation of AG 43 reserves. However, for assets that have an NAIC designation that does not rely directly on ARO ratings, a more granular assessment consistent with the designation approach is not currently available.

D) Special Situations. For an asset handled under A12.1)C)2) and for which the NAIC designation varies depending on the company's carrying value of the asset, the company must avoid

overstatement of the net return of the asset when projecting future payments of principal and interest together with the prescribed annual default costs.

For example, if a non-agency residential mortgage-backed security is rated NAIC 2 if held at a particular company's carrying value but NAIC 4 if held at par, and that company's cash flow model first projects the full recovery of scheduled principal and interest, it would be more appropriate to then deduct annual default costs consistent with NAIC 4 rather than NAIC 2. If the company's cash flow model has already incorporated a reduced return of principal and interest consistent with the company's carrying value, then it would be more appropriate to deduct annual default costs consistent with NAIC 2. Modeling of assets with impairments is an emerging topic, and methods for handling in vendor and company projection models vary.

- E) Annual Default Cost Factors for Starting Fixed Income Assets without an NAIC Designation. For starting assets that do not have an NAIC Designation, the default assumption shall be established such that the net yield shall be capped at 104% of the applicable corresponding historical U.S. Treasury yield rate most closely coinciding with the dates of purchase and maturity structure of supporting assets plus 25 basis points.
- F) Annual Default Cost Factors for Reinvestment Fixed Income Assets. The sets of annual default cost factors for reinvestment fixed income assets are determined following the same process as for starting fixed income assets except that subsection A12.1)A)3) does not apply to reinvestment assets.
- G) Amount of Assumed Default Costs. The assumed default costs in the cash flow model for a projection interval shall be the sum over all fixed income assets of the result of the total annual default cost factor for each asset, adjusted appropriately for the length of the projection interval, multiplied by the appropriate credit exposure for each asset.
- H) Procedure for Setting Prescribed Gross Asset Spreads by Projection Year for Certain Asset Transactions and Operations in the Cash Flow Model. Gross asset spreads over Treasuries for public non-callable corporate bonds purchased in projection year one shall be the current market benchmark spreads published by the NAIC consistent with the PBR credit rating and WAL of assets purchased.
- Gross asset spreads over Treasuries for public non-callable corporate bonds purchased in projection years four and after shall be the most current available long-term benchmark spreads published by the NAIC consistent with the PBR credit rating and WAL of assets purchased. The prescribed gross asset spreads for these asset types shall grade linearly between year one and year four in yearly steps.
- Interest rate swap spreads over Treasuries shall be prescribed by the NAIC for use throughout the cash flow model wherever appropriate for transactions and operations including but not limited to purchase, sale, settlement, and cash flows of derivative positions, and reset of floating rate investments. A current and long-term swap spread curve shall be prescribed for year one and years four and after, respectively, with yearly grading in between. The three-month and six-month points on the swap spread curves represent the corresponding LIBOR spreads over Treasuries.
- I) Basis of NAIC Long-Term Benchmark Spreads. The prescribed long-term benchmark spread table established by the NAIC shall to the extent practicable:
- 1) Reflect recent historical market data based on actual daily trading activity.

- 2) Reflect an expanding observation period that uses the most recent reported data, with a minimum observation period of seven years expanding to a maximum observation period of 15 years.
- 3) Be based on an “85% conditional mean” of the periodic market data. This measure is defined as the mean obtained after excluding from the observation period the trading days involving the 7.5% highest and 7.5% lowest observed spreads for “A” rated 7-10 year maturities or other most similar asset category available from the source data. For other asset categories, the mean shall be obtained after excluding the same trading days that were excluded for the primary asset category.
- 4) Provide a table of bond spreads by PBR credit rating and WAL and swap spreads by maturity. If needed, interpolation and/or smoothing techniques should be applied to the source data to provide sufficient granularity and logical relationships by credit quality.

Long-term prescribed spreads are targeted at the historical mean because any biased measure could either add or subtract conservatism depending on whether assets are predominantly being purchased or being sold in the cash flow model. The conditional mean concept is intended to limit the volatility of the long-term prescribed spreads from one valuation date to the next by excluding a limited number of observations in both tails within the averaging period. Empirical analysis during the 2000-2009 time period showed little change in volatility or the level of prescribed spreads from excluding more than the highest and lowest 7.5% observations.

- J) Modeling of Embedded Options in Assets. Reflect any uncertainty in the timing and amounts of asset cash flows related to the paths of interest rates, equity returns, or other economic values contained in the various Scenarios directly in the projection of asset cash flows under the various scenarios within the stochastic reserve calculation model and under the deterministic scenario within the deterministic reserve calculation model.

### **A12.2) Details for Calculating Asset Default Costs and Asset Spreads**

This section describes certain prescribed asset default cost and asset spread tables to be updated and published periodically by the NAIC via website. These tables are needed for insurers to comply with the requirements of Section A12.1) for asset default costs and asset spreads. In some cases, as specified in A12.1), tables published in this appendix will serve as the NAIC published table until a different table is published. The development of the various tables is described in subsections A)-E) of this appendix. The actual tables are shown in A12.3). Certain tables were developed based on various source material referenced herein. Other tables are simply compilations or presentations of data from such sources.

Section A12.1)C) describes the process the company must follow to assign a PBR credit rating for any fixed income asset with an NAIC designation.

- A) Baseline Annual Default Cost Factors. The general process followed to determine the baseline annual default cost factors shown in Table A (see A12.3)) was as follows:
- 1) Determine from historical corporate bond data a matrix of cumulative default rates, for maturities of 1 to 10 years and for 20 ratings classes (Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3 ... Caa2, Caa3, Ca).
  - 2) Determine also from historical corporate bond data a set of recovery rates that varies only by rating class.

- 3) Determine a matrix of baseline annual default cost factors (in basis points), where for a given rating the Baseline Annual Default Cost Factor for a bond with maturity or weighted average life of  $t = 10,000 * (1 - \text{Recovery Rate}) * (1 - [1 - \text{Cumulative Default Rate}(t)]^{1/t})$ .
- 4) Items 1 and 2 above were determined from Moody's reports that were published in February 2008. In February 2009 and February 2010, Moody's published updated versions of these reports but there is no commitment from Moody's to continue updating these reports in the future. It was not explored whether another source for one or both elements might be preferable. If the NAIC decides to use Moody's as the source going forward, then the matrix of baseline annual default cost factors could be updated after Moody's publishes any updated research.

Details of steps 1) and 2) above are contained in A12.2)B) and A12.2)C) below. Essentially, step 1 involved gathering from Moody's historical data the cumulative default rates for key maturities over many cohort years, ranking those rates, and applying a CTE (70) metric. For example, for the period 1970-2007, representing 37 years, there were 37 one-year cohorts, 33 five-year cohorts, and 28 10-year cohorts. A CTE (70) for 10-year maturities involved averaging the eight cohorts with the highest 10-year cumulative default rates. Step 2 involved gathering from Moody's historical data the annual recovery rates for various bond categories from 1982-2007, ranking those rates, and calculating sample mean and CTE (70) statistics. The final recovery rate table uses the mean for higher quality investment grade rating classes, uses the CTE (70) for lower quality below investment grade rating classes, and grades in between.

In section A12.3), Table A shows baseline default costs using Moody's data as of February 2008; and Table B shows baseline default cost margin as of February 2008 (Table A rates minus the historical mean rates).

- B) Cumulative Default Rates Used in Baseline Annual Default Cost Factors. The current process to determine cumulative default rates is as follows:
- 1) Obtain the most recent Moody's report on default rates (e.g., Moody's 2008-02-11 Special Comment – Corporate Default & Recovery Rates 1920-2007).
  - 2) Extract one-year, five-year and 10-year average cumulative default rate data by whole letter rating (e.g., Aaa, Aa,...CCC) from the report (e.g., Exhibit 27 – Average Cumulative Issuer-Weighted Global Default Rates, 1970-2007\*).
  - 3) Extract one-year, five-year and 10-year cumulative default rate cohort data by whole letter rating from the report (e.g., Exhibit 36 – Cumulative Issuer-Weighted Default Rates by Annual Cohort, 1970-2007). Calculate the mean of these one-year, five-year and 10-year cumulative default rates, which should be close to the result in item 2 for each whole letter rating.
  - 4) Sort the data in item 3 to calculate preliminary CTE (70) one-year, five-year and 10-year cumulative default rates at each whole letter rating.
  - 5) Adjust the result in item 4 to reflect any differences between 2 and 3.  $5 = 4 + (2 - 3)$ .
  - 6) Use linear interpolation to determine cumulative default rates for maturities 2 to 4 and 6 to 9.

- 7) Transform the data into a matrix that varies by rating notch (e.g., Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, A1... Caa2, Caa3, Ca) using an algorithm to ensure that in the new matrix the rows are monotonic by maturity, the columns are monotonic by rating, and to the extent possible the new matrix has a shape comparable to another Moody's cumulative default rate table that varies by notch (e.g., Moody's Idealized Cumulative Default Rates).
- 8) For maturities greater than 10 years define baseline annual default cost factors as equal to those for 10-year maturities.

In section A12.3), Table C shows empirical CTE 70 default rates from Moody's data as of February 2008; and Table D shows prescribed cumulative default rates derived from Moody's data as of February 2008.

C) Recovery Rate Used in Baseline Annual Default Cost Factors. The current process to determine the recovery rate is as follows:

- 1) Obtain the most recent Moody's report on recovery rates (e.g., Moody's 2008-02-11 Special Comment – Corporate Default & Recovery Rates 1920-2007).
- 2) Extract historical annual data on recovery rates (e.g., the All Bonds column from Exhibit 22 – Annual Average Defaulted Bond and Loan Recovery Rates, 1982-2007).
- 3) Determine the mean and CTE (70) of the annual sample observations for each of the different lien position categories as well as for the All Bonds category.

In section A12.3), Table E1 shows a sorted version of “Exhibit 22 – Annual Average Defaulted Bond and Loan Recovery Rates, 1982-2007,” and develops the CTE (70) recovery rates and the implied margin. Table E1 develops mean and CTE (70) recovery rates for all bonds as well as for senior bank loans and five bond lien position categories that make up the All Bonds statistics. Implementation will be facilitated if one recovery rate based on All Bonds is used rather than using all six lien position categories. Using the more detailed data would require either companies or the SVO to assign each asset to one of the categories. Table E1 also illustrates that bonds that are more senior in the issuer's capital structure tend to have higher recovery rates than bonds that are subordinated.

Table E2 shows the final Recovery Rates that vary by PBR credit rating. This table was determined by assuming CTE (70) applies for Ba3/BB- and below, Mean applies for Baa1/BBB+ and above, and interpolated recovery rates apply for ratings that are between Ba3/BB- and Baa1/BBB+. This approach recognizes that investment-grade bonds are more likely to be senior in the issuer's capital structure, and below-investment-grade bonds are more likely to be subordinated. Differentiating by actual seniority position of each bond was not considered practical. In addition, since recovery rates and default rates are not 100% correlated, and the cumulative default rates were set at CTE (70), use of the mean recovery rate at least for the higher quality bonds helps to avoid overly conservative prescribed default costs for those bonds.

D) Illustrative Current Market Benchmark Spreads. Current market benchmark spreads published by the NAIC are intended to represent average market spreads at the valuation date for public non-callable corporate bonds and interest rate swaps. They are used to establish the initial spread environment in the cash flow model for purposes of modeling reinvestment assets and disinvestment and for modeling prescribed default costs. Section 9.F calls for both spreads and default costs to grade from initial to long-term conditions by the start of projection year four. Ultimately, the NAIC will need to publish current market benchmark spreads on a website on a quarterly basis. The current process to determine current market benchmark spreads is as follows:

- 1) Extract valuation date Investment Grade bond index spread data by ratings category and maturity bucket (e.g., download JULI (JPMorgan US Liquid Index) Interpolated Spread over Treasury data for All Industries).
- 2) Extract valuation date Below Investment Grade bond index spread data by ratings category (e.g., download JPMorgan Domestic High Yield Index Spread to Worst data by Rating Tier), and assume that the Below Investment Grade spread curve is flat across maturities.
- 3) Transform the data into a matrix that varies by rating notch (e.g., Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, A1... Caa2, Caa3, Ca) and maturity (1, 2 ... 30) using an algorithm to ensure that in the new matrix: (a) the rows are monotonic by rating, (b) the investment grade columns are monotonic by maturity, and (c) the columns on the borderline between investment grade and below investment grade (Baa3/BBB-) is interpolated between Baa2/BBB and Ba1/BB+.

In section A12.3), Table F shows Current Market Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2009 for Investment Grade bonds; and Table G shows Current Market Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2009 for Below Investment Grade bonds.

E) Long-Term Benchmark Spreads. Long-term benchmark spreads published by the NAIC are the assumed long-term average spreads for non-callable public bonds and interest rate swaps. They are used to establish the long-term spread environment in the cash flow model for purposes of modeling reinvestment assets and disinvestment. They are also used as the normative spreads when calculating the spread related factor in the asset default cost methodology. Ultimately, the NAIC will need to publish these spreads on a website. The current process to determine mean benchmark spreads is as follows:

- 1) Extract daily Investment Grade bond index spread data for the prescribed observation period by ratings category and maturity bucket (e.g., download JULI (JPMorgan US Liquid Index) Interpolated Spread over Treasury data for All Industries).
- 2) Extract daily Below Investment Grade bond index spread data for the prescribed observation period by ratings category (e.g., download JPMorgan Domestic High Yield Index Spread to Worst data by Rating Tier), and assume that the Below Investment Grade spread curve is flat across maturities.
- 3) For the whole letter “A” rated 7-10 year maturity bucket, or nearest similar category, calculate the “85% conditional mean average” by first excluding the 7.5% highest and 7.5% lowest daily observations over the prescribed observation period and then computing the mean of the remaining daily observations.
- 4) Calculate for each other ratings category and maturity bucket the mean over the prescribed observation period after excluding the observations from the same trading days excluded in step 3. In developing Tables H and I, a 9.25 year averaging period was used, specifically 7/1/2000 through 9/30/2009.
- 5) 5. Transform the data into a matrix that varies by rating notch (e.g., Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, A1..., Caa2, Caa3, Ca) and maturity (1, 2 ... 30) using an algorithm to ensure that in the new matrix: (a) the rows are monotonic by rating, (b) the investment grade columns are monotonic by maturity, and (c) the columns on the borderline between investment

grade and below investment grade (Baa3/BBB-) are interpolated between Baa2/BBB and Ba1/BB+.

In section A12.3) below, Table H shows Long-Term Mean Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2009 for Investment Grade bonds; Table I shows Long-Term Mean Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2009 for Below Investment Grade bonds; and Table J shows Long-Term Benchmark Swap Spreads.

### A12.3) Tables for Calculating Asset Default Costs and Asset Spreads, Including Basis of Tables

**Table A. Prescribed Baseline Annual Default Costs (in bps) using Moody's Data as of February 2008**

<u>PBR credit rating</u>	<u>Moody's/WAL</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>Aaa</u>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>2</u>	<u>Aa1</u>	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
<u>3</u>	<u>Aa2</u>	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8
<u>4</u>	<u>Aa3</u>	0.2	0.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7
<u>5</u>	<u>A1</u>	0.4	1.7	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.4
<u>6</u>	<u>A2</u>	0.8	3.3	6.5	7.5	8.1	8.6	9.2	9.5	10.1	11.1
<u>7</u>	<u>A3</u>	2.8	7.0	10.6	11.8	12.6	13.5	14.4	14.9	15.6	16.7
<u>8</u>	<u>Baa1</u>	6.4	13.0	16.5	18.1	19.1	20.4	21.7	22.7	23.5	24.3
<u>9</u>	<u>Baa2</u>	16.3	26.3	32.5	36.9	39.8	40.3	42.4	44.0	44.7	45.2
<u>10</u>	<u>Baa3</u>	42.0	61.4	70.0	76.8	81.0	80.0	80.6	81.4	81.9	81.8
<u>11</u>	<u>Ba1</u>	90.5	123.4	134.7	143.1	148.8	143.9	140.4	138.4	137.2	135.7
<u>12</u>	<u>Ba2</u>	173.5	226.2	243.5	257.9	267.6	253.8	241.0	232.5	228.0	224.1
<u>13</u>	<u>Ba3</u>	262.0	295.0	311.3	328.6	349.6	334.4	321.0	313.1	308.2	305.9
<u>14</u>	<u>B1</u>	436.4	453.8	468.5	480.1	495.0	464.0	441.5	425.5	415.2	409.4
<u>15</u>	<u>B2</u>	621.8	573.8	565.2	560.8	567.4	525.7	492.9	467.1	449.6	436.4
<u>16</u>	<u>B3</u>	1,009.1	832.5	789.8	779.3	788.6	726.3	689.6	663.7	641.2	626.1
<u>17</u>	<u>Caa1</u>	1,440.9	1,095.2	1,004.3	983.8	999.3	922.7	879.6	855.0	840.7	839.5
<u>18</u>	<u>Caa2</u>	2,026.5	1,427.1	1,253.0	1,191.4	1,191.9	1,089.4	1,023.7	982.5	960.8	952.3
<u>19</u>	<u>Caa3</u>	3,974.3	2,806.9	2,385.2	2,269.9	2,316.1	2,090.5	1,942.9	1,850.2	1,809.0	1,815.6
<u>20</u>	<u>Ca</u>	7,090.1	7,090.1	7,090.1	7,090.1	7,090.1	7,090.1	7,090.1	7,090.1	7,090.1	7,090.1

**Table A. Baseline Annual Default Costs (in bps) using Moody's Data as of December 2014**

<b>PBR credit rating</b>	<b>Moody's WAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<u>1</u>	<u>Aaa</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.13</u>	<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.16</u>	<u>0.17</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Aa1</u>	<u>0.13</u>	<u>0.36</u>	<u>0.66</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>1.14</u>	<u>1.29</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>1.51</u>	<u>1.62</u>	<u>1.74</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Aa2</u>	<u>0.31</u>	<u>0.96</u>	<u>1.72</u>	<u>2.22</u>	<u>2.49</u>	<u>2.72</u>	<u>2.88</u>	<u>3.04</u>	<u>3.24</u>	<u>3.48</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Aa3</u>	<u>0.67</u>	<u>2.28</u>	<u>3.91</u>	<u>4.77</u>	<u>5.21</u>	<u>5.61</u>	<u>5.89</u>	<u>6.13</u>	<u>6.48</u>	<u>6.97</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>A1</u>	<u>1.30</u>	<u>4.44</u>	<u>7.76</u>	<u>8.94</u>	<u>9.59</u>	<u>10.14</u>	<u>10.56</u>	<u>10.86</u>	<u>11.40</u>	<u>12.25</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>A2</u>	<u>2.44</u>	<u>8.41</u>	<u>14.74</u>	<u>16.34</u>	<u>17.20</u>	<u>17.97</u>	<u>18.55</u>	<u>18.84</u>	<u>19.65</u>	<u>21.14</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>A3</u>	<u>4.89</u>	<u>11.03</u>	<u>17.12</u>	<u>19.44</u>	<u>21.11</u>	<u>21.83</u>	<u>22.94</u>	<u>23.62</u>	<u>24.65</u>	<u>26.31</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Baa1</u>	<u>11.31</u>	<u>20.61</u>	<u>26.68</u>	<u>29.95</u>	<u>31.92</u>	<u>33.03</u>	<u>34.72</u>	<u>36.06</u>	<u>37.13</u>	<u>38.36</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Baa2</u>	<u>22.25</u>	<u>36.07</u>	<u>41.27</u>	<u>45.26</u>	<u>47.99</u>	<u>49.78</u>	<u>52.61</u>	<u>54.87</u>	<u>55.82</u>	<u>58.97</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Baa3</u>	<u>57.17</u>	<u>84.10</u>	<u>89.06</u>	<u>94.40</u>	<u>97.80</u>	<u>99.06</u>	<u>100.45</u>	<u>102.01</u>	<u>102.62</u>	<u>104.71</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Ba1</u>	<u>102.06</u>	<u>138.44</u>	<u>146.15</u>	<u>153.95</u>	<u>159.48</u>	<u>156.91</u>	<u>154.86</u>	<u>154.15</u>	<u>153.50</u>	<u>154.93</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>Ba2</u>	<u>161.20</u>	<u>210.26</u>	<u>226.16</u>	<u>239.13</u>	<u>247.83</u>	<u>237.96</u>	<u>228.20</u>	<u>221.98</u>	<u>219.20</u>	<u>216.67</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>Ba3</u>	<u>226.34</u>	<u>265.80</u>	<u>284.74</u>	<u>302.71</u>	<u>323.26</u>	<u>310.19</u>	<u>298.46</u>	<u>291.66</u>	<u>287.48</u>	<u>285.62</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>B1</u>	<u>376.96</u>	<u>408.50</u>	<u>427.77</u>	<u>441.27</u>	<u>456.39</u>	<u>429.01</u>	<u>409.14</u>	<u>394.94</u>	<u>385.77</u>	<u>380.68</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>B2</u>	<u>470.72</u>	<u>468.91</u>	<u>479.56</u>	<u>485.65</u>	<u>498.49</u>	<u>466.35</u>	<u>441.29</u>	<u>421.79</u>	<u>409.08</u>	<u>399.85</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>B3</u>	<u>763.94</u>	<u>677.89</u>	<u>666.64</u>	<u>670.29</u>	<u>687.02</u>	<u>638.71</u>	<u>611.56</u>	<u>593.13</u>	<u>577.21</u>	<u>567.42</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>Caa1</u>	<u>984.17</u>	<u>810.67</u>	<u>782.19</u>	<u>788.37</u>	<u>817.60</u>	<u>766.71</u>	<u>741.56</u>	<u>730.63</u>	<u>727.58</u>	<u>735.32</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>Caa2</u>	<u>1127.78</u>	<u>864.95</u>	<u>819.53</u>	<u>813.84</u>	<u>844.70</u>	<u>801.62</u>	<u>780.85</u>	<u>776.11</u>	<u>785.17</u>	<u>806.41</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>Caa3</u>	<u>2211.76</u>	<u>1608.35</u>	<u>1441.08</u>	<u>1394.89</u>	<u>1424.35</u>	<u>1332.79</u>	<u>1283.03</u>	<u>1264.73</u>	<u>1276.08</u>	<u>1321.70</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>Ca</u>	<u>6993.14</u>									

**Table B. Default Cost Margin (in bps) included in Table A 2008**

<b>PBR credit rating</b>	<b>Moody's WAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<u>1</u>	<u>Aaa</u>	<u>0.0</u>									
<u>2</u>	<u>Aa1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Aa2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.9</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Aa3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>A1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.1</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>A2</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.4</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>A3</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>8.1</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Baa1</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>11.8</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Baa2</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>17.6</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Baa3</u>	<u>24.5</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>37.4</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>34.2</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Ba1</u>	<u>54.4</u>	<u>71.1</u>	<u>70.9</u>	<u>71.0</u>	<u>72.7</u>	<u>65.6</u>	<u>61.4</u>	<u>58.9</u>	<u>56.8</u>	<u>61.0</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>Ba2</u>	<u>108.7</u>	<u>136.0</u>	<u>137.3</u>	<u>139.8</u>	<u>144.6</u>	<u>129.0</u>	<u>118.7</u>	<u>112.2</u>	<u>108.1</u>	<u>103.7</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>Ba3</u>	<u>154.9</u>	<u>148.9</u>	<u>146.3</u>	<u>153.0</u>	<u>166.2</u>	<u>147.3</u>	<u>134.3</u>	<u>127.9</u>	<u>124.8</u>	<u>124.9</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>B1</u>	<u>258.0</u>	<u>230.2</u>	<u>222.5</u>	<u>227.1</u>	<u>240.0</u>	<u>209.2</u>	<u>189.6</u>	<u>178.9</u>	<u>173.5</u>	<u>173.0</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>B2</u>	<u>348.8</u>	<u>260.2</u>	<u>230.1</u>	<u>222.7</u>	<u>231.4</u>	<u>193.1</u>	<u>165.4</u>	<u>148.4</u>	<u>138.3</u>	<u>133.1</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>B3</u>	<u>587.1</u>	<u>409.8</u>	<u>368.9</u>	<u>371.0</u>	<u>392.0</u>	<u>344.0</u>	<u>320.9</u>	<u>307.4</u>	<u>297.3</u>	<u>294.4</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>Caa1</u>	<u>818.3</u>	<u>513.1</u>	<u>439.6</u>	<u>441.5</u>	<u>475.9</u>	<u>423.6</u>	<u>403.1</u>	<u>393.9</u>	<u>389.7</u>	<u>395.2</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>Caa2</u>	<u>1,095.1</u>	<u>595.6</u>	<u>453.7</u>	<u>416.2</u>	<u>435.6</u>	<u>361.6</u>	<u>317.1</u>	<u>282.1</u>	<u>250.6</u>	<u>224.8</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>Caa3</u>	<u>2,164.5</u>	<u>1,290.9</u>	<u>1,017.4</u>	<u>999.6</u>	<u>1,131.9</u>	<u>987.6</u>	<u>918.2</u>	<u>870.1</u>	<u>841.8</u>	<u>843.8</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>Ca</u>	<u>7,090.1</u>									

**Table B. Default Cost Margin (in bps) included in Table A as of December 2014**

<b>PBR credit rating</b>	<b>Moody's WAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Aaa</b>	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
<b>2</b>	<b>Aa1</b>	0.09	0.21	0.38	0.56	0.63	0.68	0.72	0.75	0.79	0.83
<b>3</b>	<b>Aa2</b>	0.22	0.57	0.99	1.25	1.39	1.45	1.48	1.52	1.59	1.67
<b>4</b>	<b>Aa3</b>	0.46	1.35	2.24	2.69	2.91	2.98	3.02	3.06	3.17	3.35
<b>5</b>	<b>A1</b>	0.90	2.63	4.44	5.04	5.36	5.40	5.43	5.43	5.59	5.91
<b>6</b>	<b>A2</b>	1.69	4.98	8.44	9.23	9.63	9.58	9.55	9.45	9.66	10.23
<b>7</b>	<b>A3</b>	3.12	6.01	8.95	9.97	10.72	10.39	10.38	10.26	10.35	10.75
<b>8</b>	<b>Baa1</b>	7.21	11.23	13.96	15.39	16.24	15.77	15.76	15.72	15.67	15.76
<b>9</b>	<b>Baa2</b>	14.50	20.31	22.40	24.16	25.41	24.87	25.13	25.29	24.99	24.46
<b>10</b>	<b>Baa3</b>	38.02	48.84	50.05	52.33	53.90	51.82	50.49	49.71	48.79	47.36
<b>11</b>	<b>Ba1</b>	66.78	79.32	80.92	84.26	86.95	80.86	76.35	73.39	70.96	68.43
<b>12</b>	<b>Ba2</b>	103.74	119.01	124.51	130.62	135.26	122.20	111.52	104.16	99.48	95.62
<b>13</b>	<b>Ba3</b>	125.36	138.85	146.55	155.36	166.50	151.02	138.31	129.46	122.82	118.01
<b>14</b>	<b>B1</b>	208.79	214.28	222.03	229.28	238.81	212.68	193.56	179.35	169.00	161.66
<b>15</b>	<b>B2</b>	254.35	241.40	243.63	246.21	253.83	225.67	204.06	187.21	175.08	165.61
<b>16</b>	<b>B3</b>	412.79	351.22	342.58	345.66	358.03	317.58	292.20	273.71	258.16	247.01
<b>17</b>	<b>Caa1</b>	520.13	412.97	394.37	398.52	418.19	376.72	352.30	337.44	328.17	325.76
<b>18</b>	<b>Caa2</b>	596.29	441.30	409.43	402.92	419.36	387.91	369.66	360.96	360.57	367.76
<b>19</b>	<b>Caa3</b>	1169.43	841.65	750.80	732.22	763.92	704.72	671.85	659.72	668.42	703.30
<b>20</b>	<b>Ca</b>	1199.83	1199.83	1199.83	1199.83	1199.83	1199.83	1199.83	1199.83	1199.83	1199.83

**Table C. Empirical CTE 70 Default Rates (%) from Moody's Data as of February 2008**

<b>Rating \ WAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Aaa</b>	0.0000	0.0942	0.1884	0.2825	0.3767	0.6800	0.9833	1.2866	1.5899	1.8932
<b>Aa</b>	0.0492	0.2182	0.3873	0.5563	0.7253	0.8800	1.0347	1.1895	1.3442	1.4989
<b>A</b>	0.0583	0.3600	0.6617	0.9634	1.2651	1.6266	1.9881	2.3496	2.7111	3.0726
<b>Baa</b>	0.5481	1.2977	2.0474	2.7971	3.5467	4.1928	4.8389	5.4850	6.1311	6.7771
<b>Ba</b>	2.6013	6.6703	10.7393	14.8082	18.8772	21.0961	23.3149	25.5337	27.7526	29.9714
<b>B</b>	9.9611	16.9257	23.8903	30.8549	37.8196	41.2080	44.5965	47.9850	51.3735	54.7619
<b>Caa</b>	34.5818	41.8637	49.1457	56.4277	63.7096	66.1152	68.5208	70.9263	73.3319	75.7375

**Table C. Empirical CTE 70 Default Rates (%) from Moody's Data as of December 2014**

<b>Rating \ WAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Aaa</b>	0.0000	0.0800	0.1599	0.2399	0.3198	0.5786	0.8373	1.0961	1.3548	1.6136
<b>Aa</b>	0.0929	0.3479	0.6030	0.8581	1.1131	1.2897	1.4662	1.6428	1.8194	1.9959
<b>A</b>	0.1523	0.6283	1.1043	1.5803	2.0563	2.6066	3.1569	3.7073	4.2576	4.8080
<b>Baa</b>	0.5181	1.2453	1.9725	2.6997	3.4268	4.0769	4.7269	5.3769	6.0270	6.6770
<b>Ba</b>	2.4446	6.2608	10.0770	13.8932	17.7095	20.0528	22.3961	24.7394	27.0827	29.4260
<b>B</b>	8.5472	15.3498	22.1524	28.9550	35.7576	38.9637	42.1698	45.3759	48.5820	51.7880
<b>Caa-C</b>	36.5179	44.6644	52.8108	60.9572	69.1037	72.3822	75.6607	78.9392	82.2178	85.4963

**Table D. Cumulative Default Rates at CTE 70 derived from Moody's Data as of February 2008**

Rating \ Term	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aaa	0.0001%	0.0003%	0.0011%	0.0027%	0.0043%	0.0061%	0.0080%	0.0103%	0.0129%	0.0157%
Aa1	0.0007%	0.0048%	0.0151%	0.0313%	0.0458%	0.0639%	0.0834%	0.1046%	0.1288%	0.1571%
Aa2	0.0017%	0.0128%	0.0393%	0.0701%	0.1004%	0.1354%	0.1715%	0.2107%	0.2576%	0.3142%
Aa3	0.0037%	0.0303%	0.0892%	0.1506%	0.2097%	0.2784%	0.3506%	0.4245%	0.5137%	0.6284%
A1	0.0071%	0.0590%	0.1770%	0.2818%	0.3855%	0.5020%	0.6271%	0.7492%	0.9001%	1.0997%
A2	0.0132%	0.1116%	0.3358%	0.5143%	0.6897%	0.8869%	1.0967%	1.2939%	1.5426%	1.8851%
A3	0.0473%	0.2391%	0.5445%	0.8051%	1.0781%	1.3844%	1.7146%	2.0290%	2.3877%	2.8277%
Baa1	0.1096%	0.4463%	0.8470%	1.2374%	1.6245%	2.0842%	2.5796%	3.0748%	3.5658%	4.0844%
Baa2	0.2684%	0.8635%	1.5933%	2.4024%	3.2287%	3.9116%	4.7777%	5.6428%	6.4307%	7.1958%
Baa3	0.6631%	1.9290%	3.2827%	4.7647%	6.2327%	7.3466%	8.5839%	9.8402%	11.0552%	12.1929%
Ba1	1.3735%	3.7110%	6.0086%	8.4083%	10.7897%	12.4098%	13.9960%	15.6215%	17.2477%	18.7890%
Ba2	2.5368%	6.5040%	10.3058%	14.2473%	18.0898%	20.2970%	22.2031%	24.1689%	26.2970%	28.3259%
Ba3	3.6955%	8.1474%	12.6022%	17.2882%	22.3370%	25.1659%	27.6984%	30.3257%	32.9668%	35.6626%
B1	6.1549%	12.3912%	18.5430%	24.4577%	30.3603%	33.3742%	36.2428%	39.0509%	41.9040%	44.8307%
B2	8.7700%	15.5309%	22.0600%	28.0790%	34.1026%	37.0125%	39.6120%	42.0311%	44.5486%	47.0164%
B3	14.2329%	22.1052%	29.8341%	37.2322%	44.5424%	47.7158%	51.1441%	54.4483%	57.3933%	60.3261%
Caa1	20.3231%	28.5079%	36.7603%	44.9831%	53.2154%	56.6807%	60.4333%	64.2277%	67.8897%	71.6386%
Caa2	28.5824%	36.2037%	44.2010%	52.0905%	60.1578%	63.2458%	66.4304%	69.6787%	73.0350%	76.3641%
Caa3	56.0548%	63.5055%	70.7783%	78.6366%	86.1597%	87.7061%	89.3719%	91.1008%	92.9422%	94.8089%
Ca	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%

**Table D. Cumulative Default Rates at CTE 70 derived from Moody's Data as of December 2014**

PBR Credit Rating	Moody's \ WAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Aaa	0.0004	0.0008	0.0024	0.0059	0.0092	0.0127	0.0163	0.0205	0.0251	0.0299
2	Aa1	0.0023	0.0124	0.0343	0.0684	0.0979	0.1330	0.1688	0.2079	0.2515	0.2991
3	Aa2	0.0054	0.0331	0.0892	0.1531	0.2148	0.2819	0.3470	0.4189	0.5030	0.5983
4	Aa3	0.0116	0.0787	0.2023	0.3289	0.4486	0.5796	0.7097	0.8439	1.0029	1.1966
5	A1	0.0224	0.1533	0.4012	0.6155	0.8245	1.0451	1.2694	1.4893	1.7574	2.0940
6	A2	0.0420	0.2900	0.7613	1.1235	1.4753	1.8464	2.2198	2.5722	3.0118	3.5898
7	A3	0.0844	0.3805	0.8840	1.3352	1.8085	2.2401	2.7390	3.2152	3.7647	4.4499
8	Baa1	0.1953	0.7102	1.3751	2.0523	2.7251	3.3724	4.1208	4.8723	5.6223	6.4276
9	Baa2	0.3688	1.1922	2.0381	2.9671	3.9142	4.8494	5.9467	7.0488	8.0248	8.8997
10	Baa3	0.9113	2.6634	4.1989	5.8848	7.5559	9.1079	10.6844	12.2921	13.7957	15.0801
11	Ba1	1.5669	4.2058	6.5817	9.1248	11.6575	13.6119	15.5018	17.4373	19.3168	21.0237
12	Ba2	2.3870	6.1300	9.7142	13.4291	17.0506	19.3646	21.3869	23.4624	25.6933	27.8265
13	Ba3	3.2365	7.4574	11.7245	16.2226	21.0722	23.8314	26.3111	28.8810	31.4630	34.0982
14	B1	5.3904	11.3417	17.2515	22.9503	28.6411	31.6045	34.4276	37.1904	39.9925	42.8641
15	B2	6.7312	12.9610	19.1944	25.0165	30.9095	33.9058	36.6362	39.2060	41.8711	44.4988
16	B3	10.9241	18.4475	25.9587	33.1713	40.3719	43.7108	47.3021	50.7886	53.9438	57.0959
17	Caa1	14.0734	21.8410	29.9421	38.0252	46.2950	50.1804	54.3728	58.6373	62.7962	67.0761
18	Caa2	16.1270	23.2074	31.1980	39.0367	47.4633	51.8329	56.3429	60.9803	65.7630	70.6311
19	Caa3	31.6276	40.7085	49.9568	58.9305	67.9784	71.8793	75.8006	79.7282	83.6881	87.6913
20	Ca	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000

**Table EI. Development of Prescribed Recovery Rates from Moody's Data as of February 2008**  
**Moody's 2008-02-11 Special Comment Corporate Default & Recovery Rates 1920-2007**

Sorted Version of Exhibit 22—Annual Average Defaulted Bond and Loan Recovery Rates, 1982-2007\*

Summary Statistics

		Sr.	Sr.		Jr.	
Sr. Secured	Sr. Secured	U1 Secured	Subordinated	Subordinated	Subordinated	All Bonds
Bank Loans	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	
51.40	33.81	21.45	19.82	12.31	7.79	22.21
53.40	37.98	23.81	20.75	15.94	10.70	25.18
58.80	39.23	29.69	23.21	18.19	13.50	25.50
61.13	40.00	35.79	25.64	19.09	15.50	30.18
66.16	43.00	36.66	26.06	22.60	16.85	32.31
67.59	46.54	37.01	28.01	24.42	30.58	34.33
67.74	47.58	37.13	29.61	24.51	36.50	35.53
68.32	48.14	38.04	30.88	26.36	47.00	35.57
73.43	48.37	41.63	33.41	29.99	48.50	38.98
74.67	48.39	41.87	34.30	31.86	62.00	39.65
75.25	55.40	43.81	34.57	33.77	NA	40.69
75.44	59.22	45.24	37.27	35.64	NA	41.54
75.82	62.02	47.60	41.41	35.96	NA	43.08
76.02	62.05	49.19	41.82	38.04	NA	43.28
78.75	63.46	49.41	43.50	38.23	NA	43.64
82.07	69.25	51.02	43.75	39.42	NA	43.66
87.74	71.00	52.60	44.73	40.54	NA	45.49
88.23	71.93	52.72	44.81	41.54	NA	45.57
NA	72.50	53.73	44.99	42.58	NA	45.89
NA	73.25	54.25	46.54	44.15	NA	48.38
NA	74.63	54.88	48.09	44.26	NA	49.39
NA	75.50	55.02	49.40	46.89	NA	50.48
NA	80.54	56.10	50.16	51.25	NA	53.53
NA	83.63	60.16	51.91	56.11	NA	55.02
NA	NA	62.73	54.47	94.00	NA	55.97
NA	NA	62.75	67.88	NA	NA	59.12

\* Issuer-Weighted, based on 30-day post-default market prices. Discounted debt excluded.

\*\*Loan recoveries in 2007 are based on 5 loans from 2 issuers, one of the 5 loans is 2nd lien debt

# Observations	18	24	26	26	25	10	26
1-70 CTE	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
# Obs for 70CTE	5.4	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	3.0	7.8
Low 70CTE Est	59.7%	40.1%	30.7%	23.9%	18.8%	10.7%	28.3%
High 70CTE Est	60.9%	41.2%	31.6%	24.7%	19.6%	11.9%	29.3%
70CTE	60.2%	40.3%	31.5%	24.6%	19.2%	10.7%	29.1%
Mean	71.2%	58.6%	45.9%	39.1%	36.3%	28.9%	41.7%
Margin	11.0%	18.3%	14.5%	14.5%	17.1%	18.2%	12.6%

**Table EI. Development of Prescribed Recovery Rates from Moody's Data as of December 2014**

Sorted Version of Exhibit 22—Annual Average Defaulted Bond and Loan Recovery Rates, 1982-2014\*

Summary Statistics

		Sr.	Sr.		Jr.	
Sr. Secured	Sr. Secured	U1 Secured	Subordinated	Subordinated	Subordinated	All Bonds
Bank Loans	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	
53.4%	31.7%	21.2%	19.8%	12.3%	7.0%	21.58%
53.6%	33.8%	24.2%	20.7%	15.9%	7.8%	25.14%
56.7%	36.0%	29.5%	20.8%	18.2%	10.7%	25.57%
58.4%	37.5%	33.2%	21.4%	18.9%	13.5%	29.67%
60.6%	38.6%	35.8%	22.7%	22.6%	16.9%	32.32%
61.7%	40.0%	36.7%	23.3%	23.4%	30.6%	33.83%
64.9%	46.5%	36.9%	25.5%	23.6%	36.5%	33.85%
66.4%	46.8%	37.1%	26.9%	24.4%	40.0%	33.93%
67.6%	47.6%	38.0%	29.6%	26.4%	47.0%	35.32%
67.9%	48.4%	38.2%	29.6%	26.8%	48.5%	35.51%
68.6%	50.6%	39.5%	32.8%	30.0%	62.0%	38.3%
68.8%	51.2%	41.3%	33.4%	31.9%	NA	38.8%
70.9%	54.9%	41.9%	33.7%	33.1%	NA	41.4%
70.9%	55.4%	43.0%	34.3%	33.7%	NA	41.5%
72.0%	59.2%	43.3%	35.3%	33.8%	NA	43.1%
73.4%	59.5%	43.6%	36.7%	35.4%	NA	43.3%
73.5%	59.8%	43.8%	37.5%	35.6%	NA	43.6%
75.1%	62.0%	45.2%	37.8%	37.3%	NA	44.5%
75.4%	62.1%	47.6%	41.4%	38.0%	NA	44.7%
78.4%	62.5%	49.2%	41.8%	38.0%	NA	45.5%
78.8%	63.3%	49.4%	42.3%	38.8%	NA	45.6%
83.6%	69.2%	51.1%	43.5%	39.7%	NA	45.9%
83.8%	69.3%	51.5%	43.8%	41.1%	NA	46.3%
85.5%	71.0%	52.1%	44.7%	41.4%	NA	46.8%
87.7%	71.9%	52.7%	45.0%	41.5%	NA	47.4%
NA	72.5%	53.7%	46.5%	44.1%	NA	47.8%
NA	73.3%	53.7%	46.8%	44.3%	NA	48.8%
NA	74.6%	54.9%	46.9%	45.3%	NA	51.3%
NA	75.5%	55.0%	48.1%	46.9%	NA	51.8%
NA	80.6%	56.1%	49.4%	51.3%	NA	55.0%
NA	83.6%	60.2%	51.9%	56.1%	NA	55.1%
NA	NA	62.8%	56.2%	94.0%	NA	56.5%
NA	NA	63.8%	67.9%	NA	NA	58.5%

\* Issuer-Weighted, based on 30-day post-default market prices. Discounted debt excluded.

# Observations	25	31	33	33	32	11	33
1-70 CTE	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
# Obs for 70CTE	7.5	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.6	3.3	9.9
Low 70CTE Est	57.4%	38.9%	31.8%	22.6%	19.9%	7.4%	29.5%
High 70CTE Est	58.5%	39.9%	32.5%	23.4%	20.6%	8.5%	30.1%
70CTE	57.9%	39.2%	32.4%	23.3%	20.4%	7.7%	30.1%
Mean	70.3%	57.7%	45.0%	37.5%	35.7%	29.1%	42.1%
Margin	12.4%	18.5%	12.6%	14.2%	15.4%	21.4%	12.0%

**Table E2. Prescribed Recovery Rates from Moody's Data as of February 2008**

<u>PBR Credit Rating</u>	<u>Moody's Rating</u>	<u>Recovery Rate</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>Aaa</u>	<u>41.7%</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Aa1</u>	<u>41.7%</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Aa2</u>	<u>41.7%</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Aa3</u>	<u>41.7%</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>A1</u>	<u>41.7%</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>A2</u>	<u>41.7%</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>A3</u>	<u>41.7%</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Baa1</u>	<u>41.7%</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Baa2</u>	<u>39.2%</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Baa3</u>	<u>36.7%</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Ba1</u>	<u>34.1%</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>Ba2</u>	<u>31.6%</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>Ba3</u>	<u>29.1%</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>B1</u>	<u>29.1%</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>B2</u>	<u>29.1%</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>B3</u>	<u>29.1%</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>Caa1</u>	<u>29.1%</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>Caa2</u>	<u>29.1%</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>Caa3</u>	<u>29.1%</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>Ca</u>	<u>29.1%</u>

**Table E2. Prescribed Recovery Rates from Moody's as of December 2014**

<u>PBR Credit Rating</u>	<u>Moody's Rating</u>	<u>Recovery Rate</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>Aaa</u>	<u>42.07</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Aa1</u>	<u>42.07</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Aa2</u>	<u>42.07</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Aa3</u>	<u>42.07</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>A1</u>	<u>42.07</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>A2</u>	<u>42.07</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>A3</u>	<u>42.07</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Baa1</u>	<u>42.07</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Baa2</u>	<u>39.67</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Baa3</u>	<u>37.27</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Ba1</u>	<u>34.87</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>Ba2</u>	<u>32.47</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>Ba3</u>	<u>30.07</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>B1</u>	<u>30.07</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>B2</u>	<u>30.07</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>B3</u>	<u>30.07</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>Caa1</u>	<u>30.07</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>Caa2</u>	<u>30.07</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>Caa3</u>	<u>30.07</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>Ca</u>	<u>30.07</u>

**Table F. Illustrative Current Market Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2009 for Investment Grade Bonds**

WAL (Weighted Average Life)	Investment Grade PBR credit rating and Moody's / S&P Ratings									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Aaa/AAA	Aa1/AA+	Aa2/AA	Aa3/AA-	A1/A+	A2/A	A3/A-	Baa1/BBB+	Baa2/BBB	Baa3/BBB-
1	108.9	114.6	120.3	128.6	136.9	145.2	176.6	208.1	239.5	338.7
2	116.4	122.1	127.8	136.1	144.4	152.7	182.8	212.9	243.0	340.4
3	123.9	129.6	135.3	143.6	151.9	160.2	189.0	217.7	246.5	342.2
4	131.3	137.0	142.7	151.0	159.3	167.6	195.0	222.5	249.9	343.9
5	138.8	144.5	150.2	158.5	166.8	175.1	201.2	227.2	253.3	345.6
6	146.2	151.9	157.6	165.9	174.2	182.5	207.2	232.0	256.7	347.3
7	153.7	159.4	165.1	173.4	181.7	190.0	213.4	236.8	260.2	349.0
8	156.6	162.3	168.0	176.3	184.6	192.9	215.8	238.6	261.5	349.7
9	159.5	165.2	170.9	179.2	187.5	195.8	218.2	240.5	262.9	350.4
10	162.4	168.1	173.8	182.1	190.4	198.7	220.5	242.4	264.2	351.0
11	163.3	169.0	174.7	183.0	191.3	199.6	221.3	242.9	264.6	351.2
12	164.1	169.8	175.5	183.8	192.1	200.4	221.9	243.5	265.0	351.4
13	165.0	170.7	176.4	184.7	193.0	201.3	222.7	244.0	265.4	351.6
14	165.8	171.5	177.2	185.5	193.8	202.1	223.3	244.6	265.8	351.8
15	166.7	172.4	178.1	186.4	194.7	203.0	224.1	245.1	266.2	352.0
16	167.5	173.2	178.9	187.2	195.5	203.8	224.7	245.6	266.5	352.2
17	168.4	174.1	179.8	188.1	196.4	204.7	225.4	246.2	266.9	352.4
18	169.2	174.9	180.6	188.9	197.2	205.5	226.1	246.7	267.3	352.6
19	170.1	175.8	181.5	189.8	198.1	206.4	226.8	247.3	267.7	352.8
20	170.9	176.6	182.3	190.6	198.9	207.2	227.5	247.8	268.1	353.0
21	171.8	177.5	183.2	191.5	199.8	208.1	228.2	248.4	268.5	353.2
22	172.6	178.3	184.0	192.3	200.6	208.9	228.9	248.9	268.9	353.4
23	173.5	179.2	184.9	193.2	201.5	209.8	229.6	249.5	269.3	353.6
24	174.3	180.0	185.7	194.0	202.3	210.6	230.3	250.0	269.7	353.8
25	175.2	180.9	186.6	194.9	203.2	211.5	231.0	250.6	270.1	354.0
26	176.0	181.7	187.4	195.7	204.0	212.3	231.7	251.0	270.4	354.1
27	176.9	182.6	188.3	196.6	204.9	213.2	232.4	251.6	270.8	354.3
28	177.7	183.4	189.1	197.4	205.7	214.0	233.1	252.1	271.2	354.5
29	178.6	184.3	190.0	198.3	206.6	214.9	233.8	252.7	271.6	354.7
30	179.4	185.1	190.8	199.1	207.4	215.7	234.5	253.2	272.0	354.9

**Table F. Illustrative Current Market Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2015 for Investment Grade Bonds**

WAL (Weighted Average Life)	Investment Grade PBR credit rating and Moody's / S&P Ratings									
	1 Aaa/AAA	2 Aa1/AA+	3 Aa2/AA	4 Aa3/AA-	5 A1/A+	6 A2/A	7 A3/A-	8 Baa1/BBB+	9 Baa2/BBB	10 Baa3/BBB-
1	27.11	38.26	49.41	58.12	66.84	75.55	91.10	106.65	122.20	225.83
2	34.97	47.02	59.06	67.20	75.34	83.48	101.59	119.69	137.80	233.63
3	42.84	55.77	68.71	76.28	83.84	91.41	112.07	132.74	153.40	241.43
4	50.70	64.53	78.36	85.35	92.35	99.34	122.56	145.78	169.00	249.23
5	57.92	72.35	86.79	93.96	101.13	108.30	133.99	159.68	185.38	257.42
6	65.13	80.18	95.22	102.57	109.91	117.26	145.42	173.59	201.75	265.61
7	72.36	89.78	107.19	112.83	118.46	124.10	151.88	179.67	207.45	268.46
8	79.60	99.38	119.16	123.08	127.01	130.93	158.34	185.75	213.16	271.31
9	86.83	104.37	121.90	127.19	132.48	137.77	164.80	191.83	218.86	274.16
10	89.47	107.06	124.64	129.93	135.23	140.52	167.79	195.06	222.33	275.90
11	92.11	109.75	127.38	132.68	137.97	143.27	170.78	198.29	225.80	277.63
12	94.76	112.44	130.12	135.42	140.72	146.02	173.77	201.52	229.27	279.37
13	97.40	115.13	132.86	138.16	143.46	148.76	176.75	204.74	232.73	281.10
14	100.04	117.82	135.60	140.91	146.21	151.51	179.74	207.97	236.20	282.84
15	102.68	120.51	138.34	143.65	148.96	154.26	182.73	211.20	239.67	284.57
16	105.33	123.21	141.08	146.39	151.70	157.01	185.72	214.43	243.14	286.30
17	107.97	125.90	143.83	149.14	154.45	159.76	188.71	217.66	246.61	288.04
18	110.61	128.59	146.57	151.88	157.19	162.51	191.70	220.89	250.08	289.77
19	113.25	131.28	149.31	154.62	159.94	165.26	194.69	224.12	253.55	291.51
20	115.89	133.97	152.05	157.37	162.69	168.01	197.68	227.35	257.02	293.24
21	118.54	136.66	154.79	160.11	165.43	170.75	200.66	230.57	260.48	294.98
22	121.18	139.35	157.53	162.85	168.18	173.50	203.65	233.80	263.95	296.71
23	123.82	142.04	160.27	165.60	170.92	176.25	206.64	237.03	267.42	298.44
24	126.46	144.74	163.01	168.34	173.67	179.00	209.63	240.26	270.89	300.18
25	129.11	147.43	165.75	171.08	176.42	181.75	212.62	243.49	274.36	301.91
26	131.75	150.12	168.49	173.83	179.16	184.50	215.61	246.72	277.83	303.65
27	134.39	152.81	171.23	176.57	181.91	187.25	218.60	249.95	281.30	305.38
28	137.03	155.50	173.97	179.31	184.65	189.99	221.58	253.17	284.76	307.12
29	139.67	158.19	176.71	182.06	187.40	192.74	224.57	256.40	288.23	308.85
30	142.32	160.88	179.45	184.80	190.15	195.49	227.56	259.63	291.70	310.58

**Table G. Illustrative Current Market Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2009 for Below Investment Grade Bonds**

WAL (Weighted Average Life)	Below Investment Grade PBR credit rating and Moody's / S&P Ratings									
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Ba1/BB+	Ba2/BB	Ba3/BB-	B1/B+	B2/B	B3/B-	Caa1/CCC+	Caa2/CCC	Caa3/CCC-	Ca/CC
1	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
2	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
3	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
4	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
5	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
6	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
7	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
8	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
9	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
10	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
11	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
12	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
13	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
14	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
15	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
16	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
17	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
18	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
19	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
20	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
21	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
22	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
23	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
24	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
25	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
26	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
27	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
28	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
29	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9
30	437.8	529.8	596.8	663.9	730.9	876.8	1,022.8	1,168.7	1,314.7	1,478.9

**Table G. Illustrative Current Market Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2015 for Below Investment Grade Bonds**

WAL (Weighted Average Life)	Below Investment Grade PBR credit rating and Moody's / S&P Ratings									
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Ba1/BB+	Ba2/BB	Ba3/BB-	B1/B+	B2/B	B3/B-	Caa1/CCC+	Caa2/CCC	Caa3/CCC-	Ca/CC
1	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
2	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
3	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
4	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
5	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
6	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
7	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
8	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
9	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
10	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
11	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
12	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
13	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
14	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
15	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
16	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
17	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
18	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
19	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
20	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
21	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
22	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
23	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
24	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
25	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
26	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
27	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
28	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
29	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72
30	329.47	392.96	456.45	519.95	583.44	761.50	939.55	1117.61	1295.67	1473.72

**Table H. Long-Term Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2009 for Investment Grade Bonds**

<u>WAL</u> (Weighted Average Life)	<u>Investment Grade PBR credit rating and Moody's / S&amp;P Ratings</u>									
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u>Aaa/AAA</u>	<u>Aa1/AA+</u>	<u>Aa2/AA</u>	<u>Aa3/AA-</u>	<u>A1/A+</u>	<u>A2/A</u>	<u>A3/A-</u>	<u>Baa1/BBB+</u>	<u>Baa2/BBB</u>	<u>Baa3/BBB-</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>60.3</u>	<u>68.3</u>	<u>76.3</u>	<u>83.4</u>	<u>90.5</u>	<u>97.6</u>	<u>125.0</u>	<u>152.5</u>	<u>179.9</u>	<u>242.2</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>66.0</u>	<u>74.0</u>	<u>82.0</u>	<u>89.3</u>	<u>96.6</u>	<u>103.9</u>	<u>130.3</u>	<u>156.6</u>	<u>183.0</u>	<u>243.8</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>71.7</u>	<u>79.7</u>	<u>87.7</u>	<u>95.2</u>	<u>102.7</u>	<u>110.2</u>	<u>135.5</u>	<u>160.8</u>	<u>186.1</u>	<u>245.3</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>77.4</u>	<u>85.4</u>	<u>93.4</u>	<u>101.1</u>	<u>108.7</u>	<u>116.4</u>	<u>140.7</u>	<u>164.9</u>	<u>189.2</u>	<u>246.9</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>83.1</u>	<u>91.1</u>	<u>99.1</u>	<u>107.0</u>	<u>114.8</u>	<u>122.7</u>	<u>145.9</u>	<u>169.1</u>	<u>192.3</u>	<u>248.4</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>88.8</u>	<u>96.8</u>	<u>104.8</u>	<u>112.8</u>	<u>120.9</u>	<u>128.9</u>	<u>151.0</u>	<u>173.2</u>	<u>195.3</u>	<u>249.9</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>94.5</u>	<u>102.5</u>	<u>110.5</u>	<u>118.7</u>	<u>127.0</u>	<u>135.2</u>	<u>156.3</u>	<u>177.3</u>	<u>198.4</u>	<u>251.5</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>96.7</u>	<u>104.7</u>	<u>112.7</u>	<u>121.0</u>	<u>129.4</u>	<u>137.7</u>	<u>158.3</u>	<u>179.0</u>	<u>199.6</u>	<u>252.1</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>99.0</u>	<u>107.0</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>123.4</u>	<u>131.7</u>	<u>140.1</u>	<u>160.3</u>	<u>180.6</u>	<u>200.8</u>	<u>252.7</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>101.2</u>	<u>109.2</u>	<u>117.2</u>	<u>125.7</u>	<u>134.1</u>	<u>142.6</u>	<u>162.4</u>	<u>182.2</u>	<u>202.0</u>	<u>253.3</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>101.9</u>	<u>109.9</u>	<u>117.9</u>	<u>126.4</u>	<u>134.8</u>	<u>143.3</u>	<u>163.0</u>	<u>182.7</u>	<u>202.4</u>	<u>253.5</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>102.5</u>	<u>110.5</u>	<u>118.5</u>	<u>127.0</u>	<u>135.5</u>	<u>144.0</u>	<u>163.6</u>	<u>183.1</u>	<u>202.7</u>	<u>253.6</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>103.2</u>	<u>111.2</u>	<u>119.2</u>	<u>127.7</u>	<u>136.2</u>	<u>144.7</u>	<u>164.2</u>	<u>183.6</u>	<u>203.1</u>	<u>253.8</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>103.8</u>	<u>111.8</u>	<u>119.8</u>	<u>128.4</u>	<u>136.9</u>	<u>145.5</u>	<u>164.8</u>	<u>184.1</u>	<u>203.4</u>	<u>254.0</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>104.5</u>	<u>112.5</u>	<u>120.5</u>	<u>129.1</u>	<u>137.6</u>	<u>146.2</u>	<u>165.4</u>	<u>184.6</u>	<u>203.8</u>	<u>254.2</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>105.1</u>	<u>113.1</u>	<u>121.1</u>	<u>129.7</u>	<u>138.3</u>	<u>146.9</u>	<u>166.0</u>	<u>185.0</u>	<u>204.1</u>	<u>254.3</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>105.8</u>	<u>113.8</u>	<u>121.8</u>	<u>130.4</u>	<u>139.0</u>	<u>147.6</u>	<u>166.6</u>	<u>185.5</u>	<u>204.5</u>	<u>254.5</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>106.4</u>	<u>114.4</u>	<u>122.4</u>	<u>131.0</u>	<u>139.7</u>	<u>148.3</u>	<u>167.1</u>	<u>186.0</u>	<u>204.8</u>	<u>254.7</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>107.1</u>	<u>115.1</u>	<u>123.1</u>	<u>131.7</u>	<u>140.4</u>	<u>149.0</u>	<u>167.7</u>	<u>186.5</u>	<u>205.2</u>	<u>254.9</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>107.7</u>	<u>115.7</u>	<u>123.7</u>	<u>132.4</u>	<u>141.1</u>	<u>149.8</u>	<u>168.4</u>	<u>187.0</u>	<u>205.6</u>	<u>255.1</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>108.4</u>	<u>116.4</u>	<u>124.4</u>	<u>133.1</u>	<u>141.8</u>	<u>150.5</u>	<u>169.0</u>	<u>187.4</u>	<u>205.9</u>	<u>255.2</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>109.0</u>	<u>117.0</u>	<u>125.0</u>	<u>133.7</u>	<u>142.5</u>	<u>151.2</u>	<u>169.6</u>	<u>187.9</u>	<u>206.3</u>	<u>255.4</u>
<u>23</u>	<u>109.7</u>	<u>117.7</u>	<u>125.7</u>	<u>134.4</u>	<u>143.2</u>	<u>151.9</u>	<u>170.1</u>	<u>188.4</u>	<u>206.6</u>	<u>255.6</u>
<u>24</u>	<u>110.3</u>	<u>118.3</u>	<u>126.3</u>	<u>135.1</u>	<u>143.8</u>	<u>152.6</u>	<u>170.7</u>	<u>188.9</u>	<u>207.0</u>	<u>255.8</u>
<u>25</u>	<u>111.0</u>	<u>119.0</u>	<u>127.0</u>	<u>135.8</u>	<u>144.5</u>	<u>153.3</u>	<u>171.3</u>	<u>189.3</u>	<u>207.3</u>	<u>255.9</u>
<u>26</u>	<u>111.6</u>	<u>119.6</u>	<u>127.6</u>	<u>136.4</u>	<u>145.2</u>	<u>154.0</u>	<u>171.9</u>	<u>189.8</u>	<u>207.7</u>	<u>256.1</u>
<u>27</u>	<u>112.3</u>	<u>120.3</u>	<u>128.3</u>	<u>137.1</u>	<u>146.0</u>	<u>154.8</u>	<u>172.5</u>	<u>190.3</u>	<u>208.0</u>	<u>256.3</u>
<u>28</u>	<u>112.9</u>	<u>120.9</u>	<u>128.9</u>	<u>137.8</u>	<u>146.6</u>	<u>155.5</u>	<u>173.1</u>	<u>190.8</u>	<u>208.4</u>	<u>256.5</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>113.6</u>	<u>121.6</u>	<u>129.6</u>	<u>138.5</u>	<u>147.3</u>	<u>156.2</u>	<u>173.7</u>	<u>191.2</u>	<u>208.7</u>	<u>256.6</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>114.2</u>	<u>122.2</u>	<u>130.2</u>	<u>139.1</u>	<u>148.0</u>	<u>156.9</u>	<u>174.3</u>	<u>191.7</u>	<u>209.1</u>	<u>256.8</u>

**Table H. Long-Term Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2015 for Investment Grade Bonds**

WAL (Weighted Average Life)	Investment Grade PBR credit rating and Moody's / S&P Ratings									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Aaa/AAA	Aa1/AA+	Aa2/AA	Aa3/AA-	A1/A+	A2/A	A3/A-	Baa1/BBB+	Baa2/BBB	Baa3/BBB-
1	44.26	50.93	57.61	68.24	78.86	89.49	114.53	139.58	164.63	244.90
2	51.12	59.66	68.20	78.56	88.92	99.28	123.43	147.58	171.73	248.45
3	57.99	68.39	78.79	88.89	98.98	109.08	132.33	155.58	178.84	252.00
4	64.85	77.12	89.38	99.21	109.04	118.87	141.23	163.58	185.94	255.56
5	71.07	83.73	96.40	106.71	117.02	127.34	150.04	172.75	195.45	260.31
6	77.28	90.35	103.41	114.21	125.00	135.80	158.85	181.91	204.96	265.07
7	78.99	93.05	107.11	117.13	127.15	137.17	160.06	182.94	205.83	265.50
8	80.71	95.76	110.81	120.06	129.30	138.55	161.26	183.98	206.69	265.93
9	82.42	98.47	114.51	122.98	131.45	139.92	162.47	185.01	207.56	266.36
10	83.92	99.87	115.81	124.19	132.57	140.95	163.44	185.93	208.42	266.80
11	85.42	101.27	117.12	125.41	133.70	141.99	164.42	186.85	209.29	267.23
12	86.93	102.67	118.42	126.62	134.82	143.02	165.40	187.77	210.15	267.66
13	88.43	104.08	119.72	127.84	135.95	144.06	166.38	188.70	211.02	268.09
14	89.93	105.48	121.03	129.05	137.07	145.09	167.36	189.62	211.88	268.53
15	91.43	106.88	122.33	130.26	138.20	146.13	168.33	190.54	212.75	268.96
16	92.93	108.28	123.63	131.48	139.32	147.16	169.31	191.46	213.61	269.39
17	94.43	109.69	124.94	132.69	140.44	148.20	170.29	192.38	214.48	269.82
18	95.94	111.09	126.24	133.90	141.57	149.23	171.27	193.30	215.34	270.26
19	97.44	112.49	127.54	135.12	142.69	150.27	172.25	194.23	216.21	270.69
20	98.94	113.89	128.85	136.33	143.82	151.30	173.22	195.15	217.07	271.12
21	100.44	115.30	130.15	137.55	144.94	152.34	174.20	196.07	217.94	271.55
22	101.94	116.70	131.45	138.76	146.06	153.37	175.18	196.99	218.80	271.99
23	103.44	118.10	132.76	139.97	147.19	154.41	176.16	197.91	219.67	272.42
24	104.95	119.50	134.06	141.19	148.31	155.44	177.14	198.83	220.53	272.85
25	106.45	120.91	135.36	142.40	149.44	156.47	178.11	199.75	221.40	273.28
26	107.95	122.31	136.67	143.61	150.56	157.51	179.09	200.68	222.26	273.72
27	109.45	123.71	137.97	144.83	151.69	158.54	180.07	201.60	223.13	274.15
28	110.95	125.11	139.27	146.04	152.81	159.58	181.05	202.52	223.99	274.58
29	112.46	126.52	140.58	147.26	153.93	160.61	182.03	203.44	224.86	275.01
30	113.96	127.92	141.88	148.47	155.06	161.65	183.01	204.36	225.72	275.45

**Table I. Long-Term Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2009 for Below Investment Grade Bonds**

WAL (Weighted Average Life)	Below Investment Grade PBR credit rating and Moody's / S&P Ratings									
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Ba1/BB+	Ba2/BB	Ba3/BB-	B1/B+	B2/B	B3/B-	Caa1/CCC+	Caa2/CCC	Caa3/CCC-	Ca/CC
1	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
2	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
3	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
4	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
5	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
6	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
7	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
8	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
9	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
10	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
11	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
12	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
13	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
14	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
15	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
16	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
17	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
18	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
19	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
20	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
21	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
22	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
23	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
24	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
25	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
26	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
27	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
28	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
29	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4
30	304.5	360.4	442.8	525.3	607.7	823.6	1,039.6	1,255.5	1,471.4	1,724.4

**Table I. Long-Term Benchmark Spreads as of 9/30/2015 for Below Investment Grade Bonds**

WAL (Weighted Average Life)	Below Investment Grade PBR credit rating and Moody's / S&P Ratings									
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Ba1/BB+	Ba2/BB	Ba3/BB-	B1/B+	B2/B	B3/B-	Caa1/CCC+	Caa2/CCC	Caa3/CCC-	Ca/CC
1	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
2	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
3	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
4	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
5	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
6	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
7	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
8	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
9	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
10	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
11	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
12	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
13	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
14	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
15	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
16	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
17	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
18	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
19	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
20	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
21	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
22	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
23	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
24	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
25	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
26	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
27	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
28	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
29	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1
30	325.2	386.4	447.6	508.9	570.1	769.3	968.5	1,167.7	1,366.9	1,566.1

**Table J. Long-Term Benchmark Swap Spreads**(85% Conditional Mean—July 2000 through September 2009)

<u>WAL</u>	<u>Swap Spread</u>
<u>3 M</u>	<u>29.3</u>
<u>6 M</u>	<u>29.9</u>
<u>1 Y</u>	<u>38.8</u>
<u>2 Y</u>	<u>47.5</u>
<u>3 Y</u>	<u>52.3</u>
<u>4 Y</u>	<u>53.4</u>
<u>5 Y</u>	<u>55.2</u>
<u>6 Y</u>	<u>55.4</u>
<u>7 Y</u>	<u>53.8</u>
<u>8 Y</u>	<u>50.6</u>
<u>9 Y</u>	<u>47.0</u>
<u>10 Y</u>	<u>43.6</u>
<u>11 Y</u>	<u>40.0</u>
<u>12 Y</u>	<u>37.7</u>
<u>13 Y</u>	<u>34.9</u>
<u>14 Y</u>	<u>33.3</u>
<u>15 Y</u>	<u>33.0</u>
<u>16 Y</u>	<u>31.7</u>
<u>17 Y</u>	<u>31.4</u>
<u>18 Y</u>	<u>32.0</u>
<u>19 Y</u>	<u>33.3</u>
<u>20 Y</u>	<u>35.1</u>
<u>21 Y</u>	<u>35.7</u>
<u>22 Y</u>	<u>36.4</u>
<u>23 Y</u>	<u>37.4</u>
<u>24 Y</u>	<u>38.5</u>
<u>25 Y</u>	<u>39.7</u>
<u>26 Y</u>	<u>40.7</u>
<u>27 Y</u>	<u>41.7</u>
<u>28 Y</u>	<u>42.7</u>
<u>29 Y</u>	<u>43.8</u>
<u>30 Y</u>	<u>44.2</u>

**Table J. Long-Term Benchmark Swap Spreads**(85% Conditional Mean—July 2000 through September 2015)

<u>WAL</u>	<u>Swap Spread</u>
<u>3M</u>	<u>20.42</u>
<u>6M</u>	<u>26.20</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>29.11</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>32.52</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>35.45</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>36.48</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>36.72</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>36.14</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>34.24</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>31.07</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>27.40</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>23.91</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>21.03</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>18.69</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>16.82</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>15.39</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>14.34</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>13.61</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>13.16</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>12.95</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>12.93</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>13.09</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>13.30</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>13.51</u>
<u>23</u>	<u>13.73</u>
<u>24</u>	<u>13.97</u>
<u>25</u>	<u>14.23</u>
<u>26</u>	<u>14.47</u>
<u>27</u>	<u>14.64</u>
<u>28</u>	<u>14.73</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>14.71</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>14.59</u>

**Table K. Conversion from NAIC ARO Ratings and NAIC Designations to PBR Numeric Rating**

<u>Moody's Rating</u>	<u>Aaa</u>	<u>Aa1</u>	<u>Aa2</u>	<u>Aa3</u>	<u>A1</u>	<u>A2</u>	<u>A3</u>	<u>Baa1</u>	<u>Baa2</u>	<u>Baa3</u>
<u>S&amp;P Rating</u>	<u>AAA</u>	<u>AA+</u>	<u>AA</u>	<u>AA-</u>	<u>A+</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>A-</u>	<u>BBB+</u>	<u>BBB</u>	<u>BBB-</u>
<u>Fitch Rating</u>	<u>AAA</u>	<u>AA+</u>	<u>AA</u>	<u>AA-</u>	<u>A+</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>A-</u>	<u>BBB+</u>	<u>BBB</u>	<u>BBB-</u>
<u>DBRS Rating</u>	<u>AAA</u>	<u>AA high</u>	<u>AA</u>	<u>AA low</u>	<u>A high</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>A low</u>	<u>BBB high</u>	<u>BBB</u>	<u>BBB low</u>
<u>RealPoint Rating</u>	<u>AAA</u>	<u>AA+</u>	<u>AA</u>	<u>AA-</u>	<u>A+</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>A-</u>	<u>BBB+</u>	<u>BBB</u>	<u>BBB-</u>
<u>AM Best Rating</u>	<u>aaa</u>	<u>aa+</u>	<u>aa</u>	<u>aa-</u>	<u>a+</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>a-</u>	<u>bbb+</u>	<u>bbb</u>	<u>bbb-</u>
<u>NAIC Designation</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>NAIC Commercial Mortgage Designation</u>							<u>1</u>			<u>2</u>
<u>Numeric Rating</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Moody's Rating</u>	<u>Ba1</u>	<u>Ba2</u>	<u>Ba3</u>	<u>B1</u>	<u>B2</u>	<u>B3</u>	<u>Caa1</u>	<u>Caa2</u>	<u>Caa3</u>	<u>Ca</u>
<u>S&amp;P Rating</u>	<u>BB+</u>	<u>BB</u>	<u>BB-</u>	<u>B+</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B-</u>	<u>CCC+</u>	<u>CCC</u>	<u>CCC-</u>	<u>CC</u>
<u>Fitch Rating</u>	<u>BB+</u>	<u>BB</u>	<u>BB-</u>	<u>B+</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B-</u>	<u>CCC+</u>	<u>CCC</u>	<u>CCC-</u>	<u>CC</u>
<u>DBRS Rating</u>	<u>BB high</u>	<u>BB</u>	<u>BB low</u>	<u>B high</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B low</u>	<u>CCC high</u>	<u>CCC</u>	<u>CCC low</u>	<u>CC</u>
<u>RealPoint Rating</u>	<u>BB+</u>	<u>BB</u>	<u>BB-</u>	<u>B+</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B-</u>	<u>CCC+</u>	<u>CCC</u>	<u>CCC-</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>AM Best Rating</u>	<u>bb+</u>	<u>bb</u>	<u>bb-</u>	<u>b+</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>b-</u>	<u>ccc+</u>	<u>ccc</u>	<u>ccc-</u>	<u>cc</u>
<u>NAIC Designation</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>NAIC Commercial Mortgage Designation</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>							
<u>Numeric Rating</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>