Finance, Management & Operations

LTC Risk Management, Auditing and Financial Controls

Jillian Cataloni, EY Lisa White, Bankers Life



Why are these topics important?



- Three key reasons
 - Find risks you are not aware of
 - Ensure smooth-running operations
 - Mitigate company exposure to financial, reputational and other risks
- Companies with strong risk cultures proactively work to identify and prevent risk
 - Where do we not have transparency today?
 - What issues are we hearing about from our customers?

Three lines of defense model



Company Lines of Defense

1st Line of Defense Front line and management level

· Purpose:

- Execute business processes and operate controls to mitigate key risks
- · Owns the risk

· Key Activities:

- Control procedures operated within business processes
- Oversight procedures operated by management
- Reporting on risks, issues, mitigation plans, incidents and operational losses to support risk functions

2nd Line of Defense Risk management function and controls

· Purpose:

- Establishes the risk management framework for the first line of defense
- Provides independent challenge and monitoring

Key Activities:

- Risk program & charter
- Process, risk and control framework
- Risk and control assessments oversight, standards & quidance
- Capital reserve calculations and scenario analysis
- Risk quantification and treatment
- Regulatory exam management

3rd Line of Defense – Internal Audit

Purpose:

 Provides assurance that the risk framework and the resulting policies and procedures are operating as intended.

Key Activities:

- Determination of audit universe
- Scheduling and coordination of audits and risk coverage
- Audit execution
- Board and executive reporting

External Audit

• Purpose:

 Independent review of first three lines of defense

Key Activities:

- Understand service requirements, determine audit scope, and establish the team
- Identify SCOTs, perform walkthroughs, design test of controls and prepare audit strategy
- Execute test of controls and perform general audit procedures
- Conclude on overall review

Supported by sound risk cultures and practices. Well-aligned tone from the middle with the tone from the top.

Three lines of defense in action!



Operations Processes

Actuarial Processes

Management Oversight

Case Study: Paid Past Policy Maximum



Is it possible to pay past the maximum allowable benefit?

Case Study: Paid Past Policy Maximum



Yes!

 Benefits are sometimes still being paid past the maximum allowable

 Actuarial may be able to help Operations if they have controls in place to scrub claim reserve extract

Case Study: Paid Past Policy Maximum



- How can we improve?
 - Develop a report applying the Actuarial logic to claim data for identifying policies that should have exhausted benefits
 - Add a control to the claims system to prevent this from occurring

Case Study: Premium-Paying Maxed Cases



Is it possible that we are charging premiums on policies that no longer carry a benefit?

Case Study: Premium-Paying Maxed Cases



Yes!

 Policyholder may alert us that we are charging premiums on a policy that no longer has benefits

 Root cause could be system fails to lapse policyholders automatically upon reaching maximum

Case Study: Premium-Paying Maxed Cases



- How can we solve this problem?
 - Develop a report that identifies cases that have no remaining benefit but still show as premium-paying
 - Determine a system solution that notifies policyholders that benefits are exhausted and policies will be terminated (non-Restoration of Benefit policies)

Case Study: Inaccurate Claim Payments



Is it possible that we could pay claims incorrectly?

Case Study: Inaccurate Claim Payments



We sure can!

 First line of defense Claims Audit department reviews 3-5% of claims processed for financial accuracy

 Claims Audit, by its very nature, cannot identify all inaccurate claim payments

Case Study: Inaccurate Claim Payments



- How can we improve?
 - Accept that there may be larger problems
 - Develop analytical models to run against entire claim payment universe to attempt to identify cases that are potentially over or underpaid
 - Provide feedback to claims management on quality results and common errors

Case Study: Waiver Of Premium



Are we properly applying waiver of premium to policyholders?

Case Study: Waiver Of Premium



Not always!

- A fresh perspective is helpful in identifying issues like this
 - Could we have the same problem?

 Waiver of premium is not always straightforward and it can be a challenging control to build into a system

Case Study: Waiver Of Premium



- How do we prevent these mistakes?
 - Create and review a report identifying the policyholders on claim but not on waiver and on waiver but not on claim.
 - Investigate system enhancements to help apply waiver of premium correctly

Case Study: Claim Denials & Appeals



Is an existing control working?

Case Study: Claim Denials & Appeals



Not sure!

 All claim denial decisions and appeal decisions are required to be reviewed by a committee before finalizing

 The honor system is used to ensure that all claim denials and appeals are reviewed

Case Study: Claim Denials & Appeals



 How can we be sure all cases are reviewed?

- Complete a niche audit to ensure protocols are being followed.
- Compare systems data to manual logs. Be aware of risks of manual logs!
- Name Chairs/Owners of the oversight committees in place

Case Study: Red Flags



Are there issues related to inappropriate claim activity?

Case Study: Red Flags



You bet!

 It is estimated that up to 10% of all insurance claims are fraudulent according to the Coalition Against Insurance Fraud

 Company SIU Departments can share examples of fraudulent claims

Case Study: Red Flags



- What can we do to identify fraud?
 - Discover common attributes among known fraudulent claims
 - Build a series of models using analytical tools that identify "red flags"
 - Key claim experts should analyze the "flagged" cases

What happens after the three lines of defense?

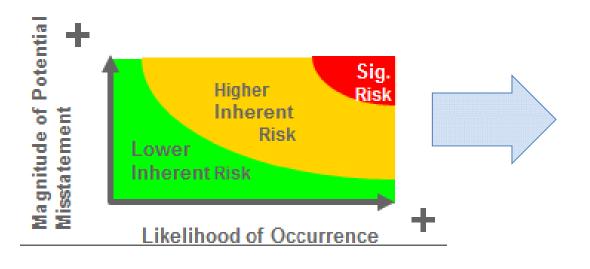


External Audit viewpoint

- Identifying areas of focus
- Building a perspective on risk and controls
- Illustrative examples

Identifying areas of focus





Significant risks are those with both

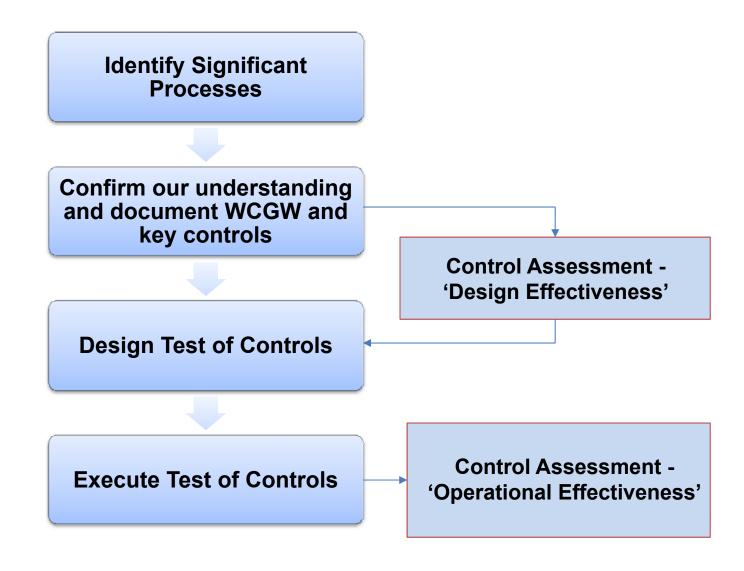
- (a) high likelihood of occurrence and
- (b) potential for a material financial impacts

Considerations in developing and testing controls

- Identify significant accounts, relevant assertions, and disclosures
- Consider risk appetite and what is important to organization
- Identify related processes and areas of risk
- Think through "what could go wrong" (WCGW) items and perform walkthroughs of processes and existing controls
- Design of controls important in addition to execution of controls
- Document, document, document

Building a perspective on risks and controls





Examples of risk and control identification



Macro Risk	Sub Risk	Mitigating Controls	Preventive or Detective	Control Frequency	Control Owner	Appropriately Mitigated?
Incorrect premium amount is billed	Stale data used in billing run	The Billing Analyst performs data validation after uploading the billing run detenciliation of source file totals to uploaded d totals are retained as evidence.	Detective	Daily	Jane Doe, Billing Analyst	Yes
		Billing Analyst receives an automated system-generated email when new billing file uploaded to the billing sys	is	As Needed	John Mack, IT Technician	
	Data files are invalidly manipulated before being uploaded to billing	Control Gap Noted Data files are stored in a shared drive that can be accessed outside the Department. Files not	_	_	_	No

system appropriately secured.

Illustrative experience studies process



1. Gather Data

- Determine time period of study
- Ensure complete and accurate set of data from chosen time period
- Scrub data appropriately to remove inconsistent or irrelevant data
- Review data and make sure it is appropriate for use
- Implement data into data warehouse to perform experience study

2. Perform Experience Study

- Calculate and determine new assumptions
- Peer review of experience study calculations
- Document recommended assumptions

3. Obtain approval from management

- Hold regular meetings informing management of recommended assumptions changes
- Obtain formal sign off of new assumptions (including meeting minutes with management involvement and signatures)

4. Implement assumptions in new model

 Perform change management controls

Illustrative annual model update process



i.e. projection models, loss recognition, claim reserve models

- 1. Update projection model with new assumptions
- Implement new assumptions into model
- Perform peer review of assumption implementation
- Formal sign-off from peer reviewer that assumptions implemented appropriately

- 2. Validate new model
- Perform reasonability checks on new model results (i.e. direction of results are in line with expectations)
- Perform independent detailed testing on sample policies
- Perform macro level testing (i.e. demonstrating that starting values in the model output look close to past actual values and there are no obvious discontinuities)

- 3. Update change management documentation
- Document procedures performed
- Formal signoffs included in documentation
- 4. Implement model into production environment
- Test production model to ensure no changes from test model

Illustrative policy modifications process



- 1. Request to make changes to existing policy
- Customer service implements changes into administration system

2. Quality check

- Quality check to the change tracking system to automate QA of policy changes.
- Change tracking system can alter sampling levels based on the type of work and role that is making the change.

3. Tracking the errors

 The changes made on the policy should be easily tracked and reported from change tracking system

Key takeaways



- 1 Effective risk management and control is often a matter of culture
- 2 Management should consider the entire process end-to-end
- 3 Risks can be mitigated in two ways prevention and detection!