

CFE-101 Sample Flashcards

You have downloaded a sample of our CFE-101 flashcards. The flashcards are designed to help you memorize key material for the SOA's CFE-101 exam.

The flashcards are in a "Q&A" format that is well-suited for reviewing the material at a high level after you complete section of the online seminar. The cards are sequenced in exactly the same order as the rest of the online seminar. Practicing your ability to recall the material in the form of an answer to a question is a great way to get ready for the actual exam.

Flashcard Formats Available

The same cards are in each format below. Only the format of the cards differs, as explained below.

- 1. "Singles". This version contains alternating front/back sides of each card in sequence. This format is well suited for PDF viewers on your computer, tablet, or phone. Simply flip through the pages.
- 2. "FrontBack". This version has 3 cards per page. If you print this PDF double-sided on U.S. Letter (8.5" x 11") paper, the front and back of each card will be aligned. This format also works well on Avery 5388 3x5" index cards, which can be <u>purchased on Amazon</u>. Printing instructions are included with the full flashcard set available in the online seminar.
- 3. **Mobile version.** TIA's free Flashcards app for <u>iPhone</u>, <u>Android</u>, and the web (see Flashcards tab in online seminar) lets you study, filter, and shuffle your flashcards wherever you are. All cards are fully integrated with the online seminar, and your progress syncs across all apps. No printing or manual effort on your part to load the cards. Simply sign in, and get started.

Samples of the PDF formats are included in this PDF. You can see samples of the mobile flashcards by simply downloading the app for free.

If you have any questions, email me anytime.

J. Eddie Smith, IV, FSA eddie@theinfiniteactuary.com

List the key features of ERM.

- 1. Overall Governance Structure
- 2. Risk Management Policy
- 3. Risk Tolerance Statement
- 4. Feedback Loop

CFE-101 – Sample 1 / 16

Describe the board vs. management role in risk management.

- Board's role: oversee and monitor risk management and reporting
- Management's role: day-to-day risk management
 - CEO = critical link between the Board and management
 - CEO should have ERM responsibilities and promote risk management as a core competency

CFE-101 – Sample 2 / 16

Describe the risk committee - keys to effectiveness and responsibilities.

- Risk committee established by the board
 - Includes risk, audit, financial reporting, and compliance staff
 - More effective if:
 - Diverse, inquisitive, experienced individuals
 - Members allowed to challenge risk assessment processes
 - Board and management buy-in
 - Reporting is effective
- Typical risk committee charter responsibilities
 - Framework effectiveness
 - Compliance with supervisory requirements
 - Establish independent risk function to execute committee's mandate

CFE-101 – Sample 3 / 16

List the good characteristics of a CRO (appointed by CEO).

- Has Board's support
- Works with CFO to integrate earnings and risk management
- Highly visible and accountable
- · Facilities risk debate and coordinates risk activities

CFE-101 – Sample 4 / 16

List the questions the CRO should ask about.

- Board's understanding of risk tolerance (very important to establish)
- Management's incentives
- · Flow of risk information
- Insurer's performance on a risk-adjusted basis

CFE-101 – Sample 5 / 16

Explain the importance of a common risk language in the insurer.

Competing risk language is bad

- Inhibits management buy-in
- Confuses people; prevents ERM culture
- Reinforces silos
- Form over function: May fail to identify "real" risks
- Creates inefficiencies and duplication
- Leads to inconsistent risk measurement

Best practices for a common risk management language

- Universally understood top-down risk rating system
- Standard templates and risk categories
- Thresholds for reporting and escalation

CFE-101 – Sample 6 / 16

List the steps to proactively embed risk management behaviors.

- Include proactive principles in risk management strategy and policies
- Set corporate risk goals for senior managers
- Define behaviors in roles and succession/talent development
- Training programs

CFE-101 – Sample 7 / 16

List the 3 aspects of developing a risk behavior model.

- 1. Focus on **choosing/managing risk**, <u>not</u> eliminating it
- 2. Encourage people to speak up
- 3. **Empower** people and give them **skills** needed for desired behaviors

CFE-101 – Sample 8 / 16

State the steps to develop a culture implementation plan.

- Develop a risk management behavioral model
 - Focus on tangible behaviors
- Get support of senior management and develop their risk awareness
 - Leverage existing programs to promote "business as usual"
- Embed/reinforce behaviors in frameworks and processes
 - Benchmark and measure behaviors at least annually
- Time frame should be realistic

CFE-101 – Sample 9 / 16

List the key considerations in performance management and reward systems.

- ERM implementation will fail if the managers don't have incentives
- Key considerations:
 - Size of incentive should motivate the targeted individual
 - Include senior management at a minimum
 - ► Use clear, activity-based measurements (milestones, financial stats, VaR, etc.)

CFE-101 – Sample 10 / 16

State the ways that the insurer's risk function can become involved in new activities.

- Utilize actuarial skills to identify/assess risks
- Strategy team should assess risks
- Prepare risk assessments before launch
- Engage relevant supervisors

CFE-101 – Sample 11 / 16

List the aspects to address in the risk management policy.

- Clear risk management philosophy
- Relationship between risk management and mission/values/objectives
- How risk management is embedded in activities (pricing, reserving, etc.)
- Governance and oversight (responsibilities of board, management, other areas)
- Behavioral expectations
- Scope of activities covered
- Supervisory requirements
- NB acquisition
- Risk categories and definitions

CFE-101 – Sample 12 / 16

List the strategic choices in risk tolerance statement.

- Use the same **time horizon** as corporate strategy (3–5 years)
- Set boundaries for how much risk the insurer is prepared to accept
- Make a clear link between risk tolerances and limits
- Base risk tolerance on insurer-specific circumstances
- Focus on which risks to take, not on how much risk to take

CFE-101 – Sample 13 / 16

Describe risk tolerances vs risk limits.

Tolerance = broader risk exposure that the board accepts

- Set to achieve business strategy
- Must be translatable into risk limits
- Parameters used to describe risk tolerance:
 - ▶ LOBs the insurer will or won't accept
 - Earnings volatility
 - Desired capital for supervisory requirements, desired rating, and/or EC
 - Maximum aggregate risk exposure

Limit = specific threshold that can be monitored (e.g. KRIs)

- Counterparty credit limits for investments and reinsurers
- Target credit quality for reinsurers/assets
- Concentration limits
- Underwriting/pricing limits
- · Reserve adequacy
- Liquidity benchmarks

CFE-101 – Sample 14 / 16

List the steps of the typical roadmap to establish risk tolerance.

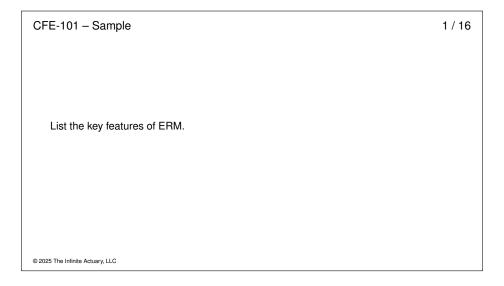
- 1. Measure qualitative and quantitative risk separately
- 2. Merge qualitative and quantitative measurements into current risk appetite
- 3. **Define** and assess ongoing risk appetitive
- 4. **Develop** metrics to monitor
- 5. Monitor activities relative to defined appetite

CFE-101 – Sample 15 / 16

State the common characteristics of emerging risks.

- 1. High uncertainty: little information ⇒ frequency/severity difficult to assess
- 2. Difficult to quantify
- 3. No industry position: no single insurer wants to make the first move
- 4. Difficult to communicate: danger of reacting to phantom risks
- 5. Supervisory involvement often necessary

CFE-101 – Sample 16 / 16



CFE-101 – Sample	3 / 16
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- 1. Overall Governance Structure
- 2. Risk Management Policy
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CFE-101 – Sample

Source: CFE101-101: ERM for Capital and Solvency Purposes

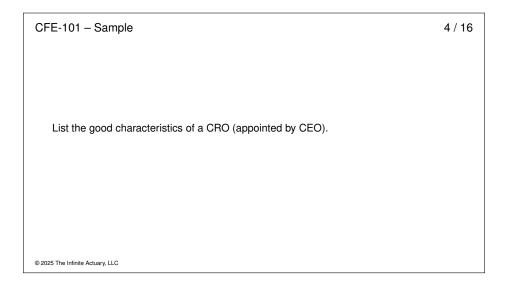
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CFE-101 – Sample 2 / 16

Source: CFE101-101: ERM for Capital and Solvency Purposes

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 - ► More effective if:
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CFE-101 – Sample 3 / 16



CFE-101 - Sample	6 / 16
Explain the importance of a common risk language in the insurer.	
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- Has Board's support
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CFE-101 - Sample

4 / 16

Source: CFE101-101: ERM for Capital and Solvency Purposes

- Board's understanding of risk tolerance (very important to establish)
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CFE-101 - Sample

5 / 16

Source: CFE101-101: ERM for Capital and Solvency Purposes

- Competing risk language is bad
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• Best practices for a common risk management language

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CFE-101 - Sample

6 / 16

CFE-101 - Sample	7 / 16
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CFE-101 – Sample 9 / 16

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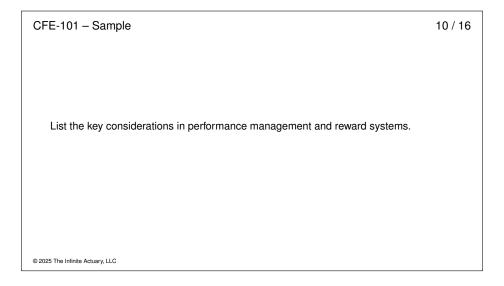
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CFE-101 – Sample 8 / 16

Source: CFE101-101: ERM for Capital and Solvency Purposes

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 - ► Benchmark and measure behaviors at least annually
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FE-101 – Sample 9 / 16





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CFE-101 - Sample

10 / 16

Source: CFE101-101: ERM for Capital and Solvency Purposes

- Utilize actuarial skills to identify/assess risks
- · Strategy team should assess risks
- Prepare risk assessments before launch
- Engage relevant supervisors

CFE-101 - Sample

11 / 16

Source: CFE101-101: ERM for Capital and Solvency Purposes

- · Clear risk management philosophy
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FE-101 - Sample

CFE-101 – Sample	3 / 16
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CFE-101 - Sample

13 / 16

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CFE-101 - Sample

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CFE-101 – Sample 15 / 16

CFE-101 – Sample	16 / 16
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CFE-101 – Sample 16 / 16