



**Vendor:** IBM

**Exam Code:** 00M-622

**Exam Name:** IBM Risk Analytics for Insurance and Pensions Sales Mastery Test v1 Exam

**Version:** DEMO

**QUESTION 1**

Which is the appropriate qualifying question for a prospect for the IBM Algorithmics Actuarial & Financial Modeler?

- A. Are you struggling to adapt your current actuarial models to address new business requirements?
- B. Are you building an internal model for Economic Capital or Solvency II?
- C. What are your plans for consolidating input data from various systems'?
- D. What methodology do you use to aggregate market and non-market risk?

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Algorithmics Actuarial and Financial Modeling provides a range of business benefits, including:

\*Advanced actuarial modeling to undertake the full spectrum of global actuarial calculations, and address the challenges of 'real-world', principles-based modeling.  
Supports regulatory compliance including Solvency II and other regimes. \*Scalable modeling and production infrastructure enables full transparency, audit, workflow and control over the modeling process.

\*Critical decision support enables more effective, risk-informed business strategies. \*Helps reduce actuarial costs and optimize ease of use with swift implementation and processing speeds.

Note:

\*Supports regulatory compliance

Enhances confidence with a secure modeling and production environment that supports compliance across a range of risk-based regulatory and other supervisory regimes, including Solvency II and IFRS.

**QUESTION 2**

Which type of global insurance company must comply with the regulations introduced by Solvency II?

- A. European-based Life insurer with GPW of less than 5M Euros
- B. A Tokyo-based multi-line insurer with an open market value of more than 100M Euros
- C. A London-based multi-line insurer with GPW of 10M Euros
- D. A North American based Property & Casualty Insurer with GPW of S10M

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

\*Solvency II is an EU legislative programme to be implemented in all 27 Member States, including the UK. It introduces a new, harmonised EU-wide insurance regulatory regime. The legislation replaces 13 existing EU insurance directives.

\*The Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC is an EU Directive that codifies and harmonises the EU insurance regulation. Primarily this concerns the amount of capital that EU insurance companies must hold to reduce the risk of insolvency.

**QUESTION 3**

What is the product at the core of the IBM Algorithmics Economic Capital and Solvency II: Compliance and Reporting Edition?

- A. Netteza
- B. IBM Algorithmics Actuarial & Financial Modeler
- C. Collateral Management
- D. Open Pages for Insurance Risk

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Compliance and Reporting Edition

\*Offers a pre-configured, robust and rapid implementation solution for Solvency II that focuses on a Standard Formula approach. Provides you with the capabilities of Algo Financial Modeler, a powerful actuarial and financial modeling engine, combined with a workflow, governance and reporting tool to deliver an end-to-end solution for Solvency II \*Algo Financial Modeler can either calculate liability cashflows or act as an aggregation layer to consolidate cashflows generated by existing actuarial systems. \*Offers the flexibility to scale up to the more advanced feature set of the Enterprise Edition to meet the challenges of changing business requirements and growth.

#### **QUESTION 4**

Which of these C-level executives would be a key influencer for the selection of a Solvency II Compliance Solution?

- A. Senior Vice President of Global Sales
- B. Chief Marketing Officer
- C. Vice President of European Sales
- D. Chief Investment Officer

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

\*Solvency II is an EU legislative programme to be implemented in all 27 Member States, including the UK. It introduces a new, harmonised EU-wide insurance regulatory regime. The legislation replaces 13 existing EU insurance directives.

\*The Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC is an EU Directive that codifies and harmonises the EU insurance regulation. Primarily this concerns the amount of capital that EU insurance companies must hold to reduce the risk of insolvency.