Current Issues in Life Assurance Hotel Sea Princess, Mumbai 20 December 2019

Alternate Sources of Capital for Life Insurers

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Agenda



- Sources of Capital
- Regulatory Milestones
- Subordinated Debt and Preference Shares
- Financial Reinsurance
- Comparison of sources of capital

Sources of Capital













Regulatory Milestones



Nov 2015

- IRDAI released "Other Forms of Capital Regulations, 2015" vide notification dated 13th November 2015
- It prescribes the procedure for issue of Preference share capital and Subordinated debt by Indian insurers; lists conditions for approval from the Authority

Dec 2015

- IRDAI released "Issuance of Capital by Indian Insurance Companies transacting Life Insurance Business Regulations 2015" in supersession of 2011 regulations on the subject vide notification date 17th December 2015
- These regulations are applicable to the applicant company to raise funds through divestment of equity or issue of capital or both
- The regulation outlines the procedure for the application for issuance of capital and factors related to consideration of application by IRDAI

May 2017

- IRDAI constituted a Reinsurance Expert committee (REC), to carry out a review of reinsurance regulatory framework and make suitable recommendations
- Mandated to study international regulatory framework and practices relating to Reinsurance pool, Alternate Risk Transfer (ART) and make appropriate recommendations for India

Nov 2017

- REC report recommended Financial reinsurance may be permitted on a case by case basis provided there is significant risk transfer and the type of financing is cash arrangement. REC further recommended that:
- Such financial reinsurance will be permitted only with Indian reinsurance companies including FRBs (Foreign reinsurance branch) and other registered entities
- Every transaction will need to be discussed with and prior approval obtained from the Authority

Dec 2018

- IRDAI released the IRDAI Re-insurance Regulations 2018 vide notification dated 30th November 2018, effective from 1st January 2019
- Regulations state that an Indian insurer intending to adopt financial reinsurance solutions shall submit such proposal to the IRDAI
- IRDAI, after necessary examination and on being satisfied with the type of FinRe solution may allow the proposals on a case to case basis

Subordinated Debt and Preference Shares



Item	Description		
Subordinated debt / Preference shares	 Indian Insurers can issue preference shares and/or subordinated debt subject to approval from IRDAI 		
Approval requirements	 All instruments shall be fully paid up and unsecured Compliance with term and conditions stipulated by SEBI/other regulatory authorities and FEMA regulations (where applicable) in regard to issue of such instruments IRDAI approval needed for payment of interest / dividend in case it may result in net loss or increase the net loss 		
Balance sheet classification	 Preference share under the head "Share Capital" Subordinated debt under the head "Borrowings" 		
Limit on Subordinated debt/ Preference share	 The total quantum of subordinated debt and preference shares, in total, shall not exceed: 25% of total of Paid up Equity Share Capital and Securities premium of an Insurer at any point in time 50% of the Net worth of an insurer 		
Call option (subordinated debt)	 May be exercised after the instrument has run for at least a period of five completed years Subject to prior approval from IRDAI 		
Amortization	Subject to progressive hair cut for the purpose of computation of ASM on straight line basis in the final five years prior to maturity		
Issue till date (subordinated debt)	 Only three life insurance companies have issued subordinated debt to raise capital with total issue size of INR 230 Cr and maximum issue size of INR 100 cr 		

Financial Reinsurance



Financial Reinsurance is **specifically designed** to help an insurer **manage its capital and statutory solvency**

Example: in the simplest form of cash financing against an in-force portfolio:

- Financial Reinsurance allows to upfront a part of embedded value contained in the selected insurance portfolio
- To achieve this, reinsurer pays an upfront commission to the company in exchange of a share of future profits
- The reinsurer assumes the **risk** that, having paid the upfront commission, **the expected future profits do not emerge** due to adverse claim, lapse, investment and/or expense experiences

Comparison of Sources of Capital



Category	Equity	Subordinated Debt	Reinsurance
Size	Medium - Large	Medium	Small – Large
Capital treatment	Tier 1	Tier 1-2	Tier 1 (cash)
Required capital	Neutral	Neutral	May reduce required capital
Cash provided	Yes	Yes	Optional
Duration	Permanent	Minimum ten years	Short - Long
Cost	High	Medium	Low - Medium
Issuance charges	Yes / No	Yes	No
Collateral	Last call on value of company	Unsecured	Block of business
Time to execute	Medium	Medium	Short - Medium
Commit to future capital at fixed terms	No	No	Yes (for limited time horizons)
Trigger	-	-	Can be at insurer's option
Rating	-	Rating generally required	Not necessary

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Thank you for your attention.