

**15<sup>th</sup> CILA Seminar**  
**Hotel Sea Princess, Mumbai**  
**19/12/2019**

**Participating Products–**  
**Context Setting**

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# Agenda



- Product Regulation 2013 & 2019
- With Profit Governance Malaysia
- PRE
- Treatment of FFA
- Expense Management

# Product Regulations 2013



- Introduced With Profit Committee (WPC) and Independent Actuary (IA)
- WPC shall be constituted with Independent Director, CEO, AA and Independent Actuary
- WPC shall approve asset share calculation, expense allocation, investment return
- With Profit Report to be submitted along with Annual Report
- Appointed Actuary (AA) has to demonstrate appropriateness of re-insurance arrangement



# Product Regulations 2019



- CFO added to WPC
- Criteria for Independent Actuary modified
- Asset share working, expenses, the investment return etc shall be determined by the AA
- **WPC Report to include**
  - Methodology and justification for any change
  - Bonus Earning Capacity
  - Sensitivity of Bonus Rates and basis
  - Note on Policyholders' Reasonable Expectation (PRE)
  - Any change in Special Surrender Value
  - Treatment of Future Fund Appropriation (FFA)
  - Appropriateness of expenses
- WPC Report to share with Board before finalization
- Final responsibility lies with Appointed Actuary.

# With Profit Governance Malaysia



- Board must
  - Review and approval of policy for managing participating life business (MPB)
  - Require independent review (at least once in 3 years) and appropriate recommendation
  - Ensure fair treatment of policyholders
  - Review and approve Bonus
- Senior management has to ensure effective implementation of policy
- Appointed Actuary provides critical support for the effective oversight and implementation of policy

*(source Management of participating Life Business – Bank Negara Malaysia)*

# Policyholders' Reasonable Expectation (PRE)



- As per AA Regulation 2017, duty of AA includes ensuring consideration of PRE in valuation and distribution of surplus
- What is PRE?

Depends of

- Historic bonus declared by the company and
- Past Illustrations made by the company at the time of sale

Also PRE takes account of return from alternative instrument after paying mortality cost

# PRE Measure



- Fulfilment Ratio (HK) =  
Actual aggregate non-guaranteed (RB, TB) benefits  
/ Aggregated such benefits at BI

HK has developed “Fulfilment Ratio Index”

- PPFM (like UK), defining target asset share distribution at maturity and surrender. Currently there is mandatory PPFM in India.
- UK Companies generally targets 90-100% asset share distribution at maturity.
- HK, Malaysia aims for 100% distribution of asset share on surrender and maturity

# Treatment of FFA



- Malaysian practice:

“Must not use Estate in a manner that creates unfair competitive advantage and / or leads to adverse effects on the interests of existing participating life owners, including:

- To support aggressive pricing that are inconsistent with technical pricing
- To support a greater level of risk than would be the case had there been no estate
- To pay compensation costs arising from mis-selling and consumer redress etc”



# Treatment of FFA



- UK practice:

“The Company should identify Distributable Estate. The objective is that the estate of the with-profits fund other than the Distributable Estate will be large enough to support existing PRE by providing:

- For any excess of guaranteed benefits over asset shares
- For the temporary cost of smoothing payouts
- Security through protection against adverse experience
- Support for financing New Business
- For shareholders’ tax in respect of transfers from Fund
- To provide investment freedom for the fund permitting exposure to volatile asset
- Support required for Solvency Margins”

# Expense Management



- Prod Reg. 2013: AA has to demonstrate appropriateness and prudence in debiting of expense to Par and other funds, reducing cross subsidy among groups of Par policyholders
- Prod Reg. 2019: WPC Report to include appropriateness of expense debited
- How to ensure parity between par and non-par?
- How does EOM Regulation impacts the expense allocation to Par fund?



**THANK YOU**

# Movement of FFA



	2019	2018	2017	2016
Company				
A	901	436	321	207
B	1103	959	867	705
C	282	193	0	0
D	2249	1857	1548	1456
E	0	0	0	0

FFA Growth	2019	2018	2017
A	107%	36%	55%
B	15%	11%	23%
C	46%	0%	0%
D	21%	20%	6%

# PH Distribution As % of Pre-tax Surplus



Company	% of Surplus(pre-tax) distributed to PHs
A	72%
B	71%
C	70%
D	61%
E	73%