Hong Kong regulatory updates

RBC framework GN15 GN16

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Estella Chiu

Partner, Actuarial Services KPMG Hong Kong

Tel: +852 2847 5035 estella.chiu@kpmg.com

01 Hong Kong risk-based capital development

GN15 Guidance note on underwriting Investment-Linked Assurance Schemes ("ILAS") business

GN16 Guidance note on underwriting long term insurance business



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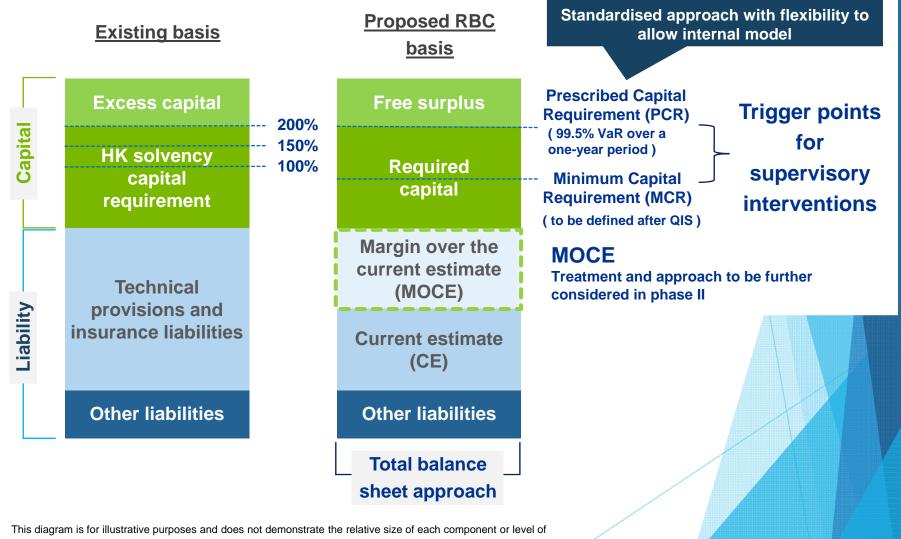
HK proposed risk-based capital - framework overview

ICPs relevant to HK RBC framework

- ICP 7 Corporate
 Governance
- ICP 8 Risk Management
 and Internal Controls
- ICP 14 Valuation
- ICP 15 Investment
- ICP 16 Enterprise Risk Management for Solvency Purposes
- ICP 17 Capital Adequacy
- ICP 20 Public Disclosure
- ICP 23 Group-wide
 Supervision

Hong Kong Risk-based capital framework				
PILLAR 1 Quantitative requirements		PILLAR 2 Qualitative requirements		PILLAR 3 Disclosure and transparency
 Capital adequacy Valuation of assets and liabilities 		Corporate governanceERMORSA		 Public disclosures
Group-wide supervision requirements across all 3 pillars (3 tier approach)				

Framework overview - Pillar 1



capital requirement between the existing framework and the proposed RBC framework

Overview on Pillar 1 aspects

Valuation of assets and liabilities

Overall approach

- > Total Balance Sheet approach (ICP 14 Valuation)
- > An internally consistent basis for valuation of assets and liabilities
- > Principle-based asset allocation requirements

For insurance liabilities

- Allowance of time value of money
- > Allowance for embedded options and guarantees
- > Contract boundaries: align with general purpose financial statements under HKFRS or IFRS

Capital requirement (ICP 17 Capital Adequacy)

- Two solvency control levels (PCR and MCR)
- Going-concern basis for PCR
- > PCR set at 99.5% VaR over a one-year period
- > MCR approach will be simpler than PCR
- A standardised approach with flexibility in future to use internal models
- Four risk categories: market risk, credit risk, underwriting risk and operational risk
- Legal risk, strategic risk and reputational risk to be addressed through risk management processes
- > Liquidity risk will be addressed via supervisory oversight of ALM

Risk category

Long-term business

- Market risk: Stress-test approach
- Underwriting risk: Stress-test approach

General insurance business

- Market risk: Stress-test approach
- Underwriting: Risk-factor approach (To be assessed further in QIS)

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Overview of GN15 and GN16 requirements

Background

IAIS and global insurance industry have placed increasing emphasis on fair treatment of customers

Fair treatment of customers encompasses (ICP 19.2.4):

- Developing and marketing products in a way that pays due regard to the interests of customers
- Providing customers with clear information before, during and after the point of sale
- Reducing the risk of sales which are not appropriate to customers' needs
- Ensuring that any advice given is of a high quality
- Managing the reasonable expectations of customers

GN15 and GN16 aim to set out the proper standards of conduct and business practices for insurers

- Product Design should be sustainable and reflect customers' needs
- Clear communication on key product features and risks, fee and charges, surrender penalties to customers
- Assessment of suitability of product for customers
- Appropriate remuneration structure
- Proper selling processes
- Post-sale monitoring and control

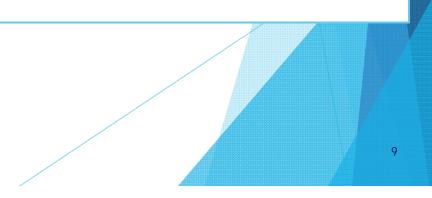
Overview of GN15 and GN16 requirements (Cont'd)

For investment-linked assurance scheme – GN15

- Insurers and intermediaries should properly manage conflict of interest
- Investment instructions of policyholders must be followed

For participating products and universal life products – GN16

- Policyholder's reasonable expectation (PRE) means policyholders expect to receive a fair proportion of non-guaranteed benefits
- Corporate policy that describes management of non-guaranteed benefits
- Disclosure requirements for non-guaranteed benefits in illustration at point-ofsales and during policy life



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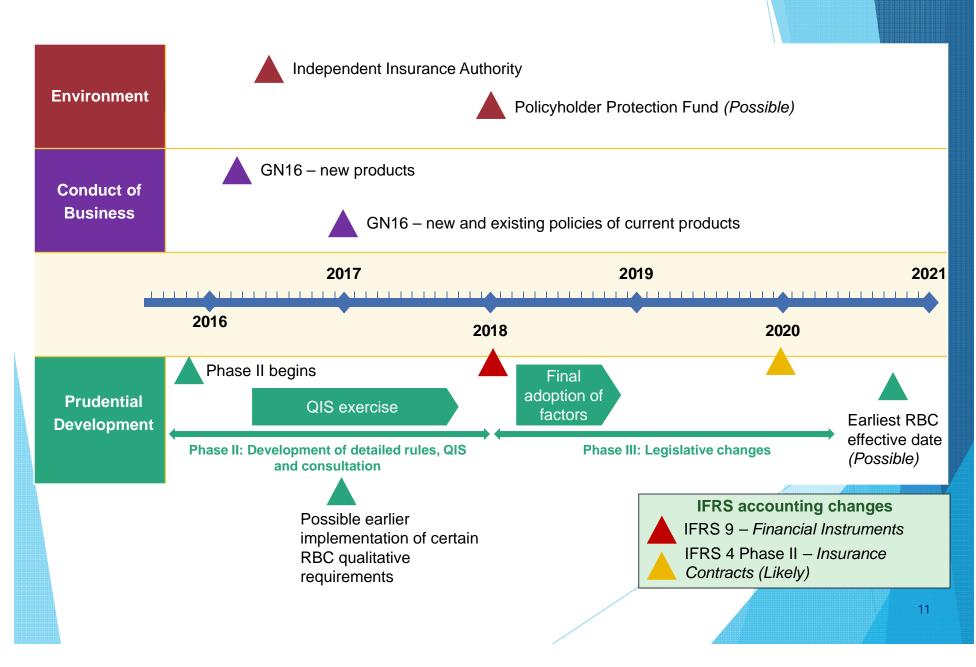


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Thank you!