

The Future of Financial Regulation

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Overview

Introduction Basics of Exam & Analysis:

- Missouri's System & Team
- Analysis & Examination Processes

Recent and Future changes:

- Focus on Critical Risk Factors
- ERM & Form F
- ORSA
- Corporate Governance
- International Considerations
- Other Future Changes





Basics of Exam & Analysis

- Missouri examines about 100 commercial life, P&C, health companies & 125 other special insurance entities
- Examiners perform on-site exams every 3-5 years and risk focused exams
- Financial Analysts quarterly and ongoing analysis of all companies





Exam and Analysis Team

- Chief financial examiner
- Chief financial analyst
- Audit managers, EICs, field examiners
- Examiner/analysts
- Info. system examiners & reinsurance examiners
- Life, P&C actuaries & other support





Missouri's Joint Approach

- Combines work of analysis and examination teams
- Continuous cycle of supervision tailored to risk identified and does not end between on-site exams (continuous process)
- On-site examiner verifies and enhances understanding of the company
- Analyst utilizes exam information to enhance their review
- Ensures proper supervisory plan, enhances resolution of exam findings & recommendations





Financial Analysis Process

- Continuous review process that begins & ends with analysis
- Continual monitoring before, during, after exam
- Reviews financial reports and related documents:
 - Quarterly & annual financial reports, actuarial report & audited financials, management discussion & analysis, holding company financial statements
- Review all required filings
- Review of news reports and regulatory ratings
- Early identification of risks, negative trends
- Analysis reports and & supervisory plan & exam follow up
- Reviews changes in company operations between exams





Recent Shift in Solvency Monitoring

More emphasis on qualitative considerations:

- Corporate governance
- Suitability of persons (fit and proper)
- Risk Management and Internal Controls
- Qualitative risks (Strategic; legal; emerging; reputational, etc.)
- Prospective solvency risks
- Holding company system risks including contagion risk





Recent Shift in Solvency Monitoring

- More contact and interaction with examiners
- More utilization of analysts in risk-focused examinations
- More contact with other regulators/supervisors
- More contact with companies/groups
- New training for analysts in order to have qualifications/skillsets for changing environment of oversight expectations





Recent Revisions to Objectives

Assess and monitor current and prospective solvency

Emphasize review of business processes and controls

Identify and evaluate critical risks

Assess risk management and corporate governance

Update priority status

Compile information for regulatory action

Detect potential financial trouble

Identify noncompliance with statutes/regulations

Identify financial misstatements





Critical Risk

- Shift the focus of examinations to areas which represent critical solvency risks
- Reduce unnecessary financial statement verification
- Free up exam resources to identify & address high inherent risks
- Allows for greater reliance on existing work (CPA, IA, etc.)
- Enhanced flexibility based on the assessment of risks
- More frequent contact with company & ability to go on-site more frequently





Critical Risk

Development of Critical Risk Categories:

- Shift the focus of examinations to areas which represent critical solvency risks and reduce unnecessary financial statement verification
- Free up exam resources to identify and address high inherent risks
- Developed 10 categories designed to assist the exam team in focusing on the most critical financial solvency risks facing an insurer
- Categories developed were considered the most common for the large majority of companies
- Replaced requirement to address all line items > TE





10 Critical Risk Categories

- Valuation/Impairment of complex or Subjectively Valued Invested Assets
- Liquidity Considerations
- Appropriateness of Investment Portfolio and Strategy
- Appropriateness/ Adequacy of Reinsurance Program
- Reinsurance Reporting and Collectability
- Underwriting and Pricing Strategy/Quality
- Reserve Data
- Reserve Adequacy
- Related Party/ Holding Company Considerations
- Capital Management





Model Holding Company Act

- New Form F- Enterprise Risk Report
 - > Address group supervision considerations
 - Filed with lead state
- Source for risk identification at holding company level
- Significant confidentiality provisions
- Corporate governance & internal control procedures
- Participation in supervisory colleges





Future Impact of HCA & Form F

- Better understanding of insurer's holding company system
- Identify significant events that may affect financial condition
- Risk identification and identification of contagion risks
- Lead States will perform group analysis of US entities
- Group-wide supervisor takes the lead internationally with respect to conducting and coordinating supervisory colleges





Future Impact of HCA & Form F

- States place significant reliance on Lead State
- Develop relationships and trust between involved supervisors
- Current Status
 - All insurers subject to HCA
 - Revised Insurer Holding Company Model Act is available for states to adopt as law
 - Legislation proposed for upcoming session
 - > 38 states have passed legislation to-date
 - Accreditation requirement effective January 1, 2016





Risk Management and ORSA Model Act

- ORSA Guidance Manual Adopted by NAIC in March 2012
- Guidance Manual provides the following:
 - Summary Report, at a minimum, should discuss:
 - Section 1 Description of Insurer's Risk Management Framework
 - Section 2 Insurer's Assessment of Risk Exposure
 - Section 3 Group Risk Capital and Prospective Solvency Assessment





Risk Management and ORSA Model Act, Cont'd

- ORSA Summary Report may be provided in any combination as long as all insurance legal entities within the group are represented
- Regulators will use the ORSA Summary Report to gain a high-level understanding of the group's process for assessing risk





Future Impact of ORSA

- Provide guidance to analyst and examiners
- Insurers must maintain risk management function
- Lead state prepares summary
- Non-lead rely on lead

Current Status

- ORSA Model Law available for adoption
 - ▶ 18 states have passed to date
- Currently being considered for Accreditation





Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance Model Act and Regulation:

- At the recent Louisville Annual meeting a new Corporate Governance Annual Disclosure Model Act and Regulation were adopted by the NAIC.
- States can start legislating now for possible effective date of 2016.
- It is anticipated that this model act and regulation will be considered as an NAIC accreditation requirement.
- The provisions of this model act and regulation are similar to the requirements of ICP 7 on corporate governance of the IAIS.





New Tools to be Available

- Exhibit M Understanding the Corporate Governance Structure
 - Recently included in the Financial Examiner's Handbook
 - Should be customized to the insurer being examined and utilized by the examination team to document an understanding and assessment of the corporate governance structure
 - Enhancements made to include consideration of certain governance principles highlighted in the International Association of Insurance Supervisors Insurance Core Principles





New Tools to be Available

Included in new Model Law & Regulation (requires legislation)

- Corporate Governance Annual Reporting
 - ▶ Discussion of significant changes from prior year
 - General description of the organization's corporate governance framework
- Governance Framework
 - Description of Board of Directors and committee policies and practices
 - ▶ Description of management policies and practices
 - ► Management and oversight of critical risk areas
 - ► Internal Audit Reports (insurers writing greater than \$500M)





International Considerations

Future IAIS work streams could impact state based systems:

- IAIS Common Framework for the Supervision of Internationally Active Ins. Groups
- IAIS and FSB assessment and designation G-SIIs
- G-SIIs are one class of global systemically important financial institutions that are defined by the FSB and endorsed by G20 as:

"institutions of such size, market importance, and global interconnectedness that their distress or failure would cause significant dislocation in the global financial system"





International Considerations

- Group capital considerations
- Development of Basic Capital Requirements (BCR) and Higher Loss Absorbency (HLA) requirements for G-SIIs
- Development of Insurance Capital Standard (ICS) for large internationally active insurance groups
- Routine enhancement of ICPs, standards and guidance





Other Future Changes

- Principle-Based Reserving
 - New risk and related test procedures to consider the insurer's preparedness for implementation of PBR
- Coordination with other Regulators
 - Oversight of designated SIFI's by Federal Reserve
 - International regulators and supervisory colleges





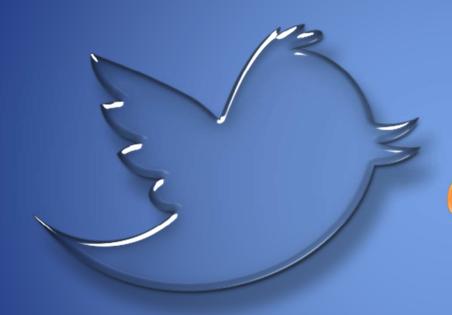


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