INSURANCE CONFERENCE 2022

STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE IN A CHANGING ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE – THE CASE OF INSURANCE

Topic: The changing Regulatory Landscape

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Organisation: Pensions and Insurance Authority













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Background

- Insurance Act. No. 38, 2021: Marks a major shift in Insurance supervision and regulation in the past 25 years
- Insurance Act No. 27, 1997 (Amended 2005) remained unresponsive to changes in the business environment.
- Objectives of No. 38, 2021:
 - Enhanced corporate governance;
 - Management & Shareholding; Reinsurance
 - New entities: Microinsurance, Underwriting agents,
 Medical schemes... among other usual functions.





Background

- Objectives summarized: Making the regulatory environment more responsive to changes or emerging risks in the insurance value chain.
- Potential Remains High for Growth: Do we have what it takes to ride the headwinds & provide solutions
- Focus: Go beyond building internal resilience to supporting & building resilience in all segments of the economy — providing risk coping mechanisms.



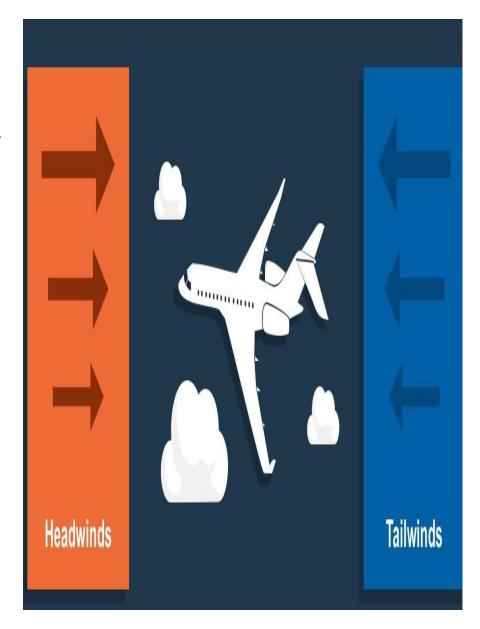


Background – GDP contributions remains extremely low

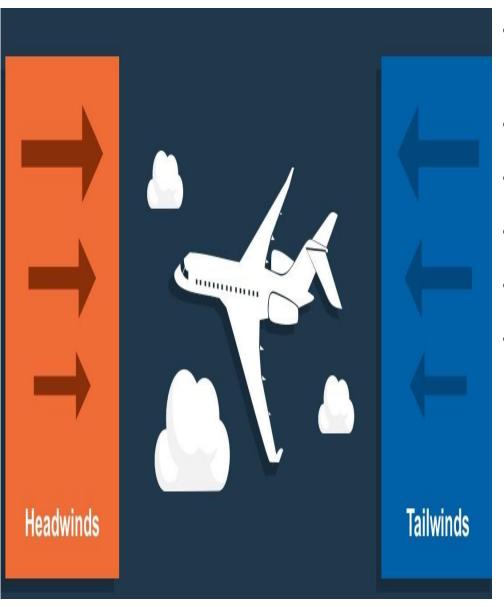
Country	Insurance Pen. Rate (GWP/GDP)	Insurance Uptake (% of adults)
Ghana	1%	22.7%
Kenya	2.3%	24.5%
Rwanda	1.6%	17%
Uganda	0.79%	14%
Zambia	1.26%	6.5%

Headwinds

- Governance risks (Strategic risks)
- Financial Soundness Big topline shallow bottom line trap, Quality of assets, capital not linked to risks assumed, Underwriting risks rate softening on all lines of business;
- Regulatory/Compliance & Legal Risks (Statute book);
- Business Conduct Risks (TCF);
- Emerging digital platforms: Global products offering;
- Ever changing needs of customers (demographic needs);
- Economic Zones/ Free Trade Areas SADC Regional Transit Guarantee;
- Climate Change, Global Inflation,



Tailwinds propelling Resilience



- Customer centricity: Products & Services professional due care;
- Innovation: to address the needs;
- Sustainable partnerships;
- Accelerated Digitization;
- Increased risk awareness;
- Ability to adapt to change;





Regulatory framework

"A responsive regulatory framework is the foundation for strengthening resilience and future growth – it can act as a tailwind to move the market forward"

- To make No. 38 more responsive to changes in the economic or business landscape: "prescribe", "prescribed" - 84 times against No. 27 which has 16 provisions relating to SI.
- No. 38 180 Sections vs. No. 27 135: Assumption market has reviewed No. 38 extensively – detailed assessments of requirements.
- Task: Share Regulations under development can be done to comply.





Regulations Under Development – Phased Approach (Phase 1).

- The Insurance (Licensing) Regulations;
- The Insurance (Fit & Proper) Regulations;
- The Insurance (Capital & Solvency) Regulations;
- The Insurance (shareholding) Regulations;
- Finalized & Combined into one The Insurance (General) Regulations 2022.
- Critical elements in the General Regulation: Capital & Solvency and Licensing.





Regulations Developed – Phased Approach (Phase 1).

SHAREHOLDING – Four year transition period.

Phase 2: Regulations Under Development

- The Insurance (Microinsurance) Regulations;
- The Insurance (Tribunal) Regulations;
- The Insurance (Marine) Regulations;
- The Insurance (Business Conduct) Regulations;
- The Insurance (AML/CFTP) Regulations;
- The Insurance (Reinsurance) Regulations;
- Other Regulations Phase 3: Medical schemes (towards end of 2023)





Regulations Developed – Phased Approach (Phase 1).

- CAPITAL & SOLVENCY Progressive Implementation & Transition plan (3 year Period)
- The Authority will issue minimum milestones that must be fulfilled each year towards the ideal CAR ratio of 150%.
 - Measures to meet Quality of Capital Test;
 - All factors will apply from year 1 except for -
 - Investment concentration limits gradual
 - Reinsurance factors gradual
- Entities to submit written undertakings/plans within 6 months of commencement order. Solvency webinars/ Training or any topics.





Regulations Developed – Phased Approach (Phase 1).

- LICENSING Perpetual licensing subject to meeting conditions laid out in the Act.
- Merits better planning and a reflection of business profiles i.e. long term business
- Constant monitoring based on a risk based approach Authority will periodically review entities
- Conditions among others:
 - Capital adequacy requirements;
 - Governance & prudential requirements;
 - Business conduct Requirements;





Other critical Provisions in the Act.

Corporate Governance Requirements:

Sec. 59: Board members - 5: 60% independent, Brokers 3

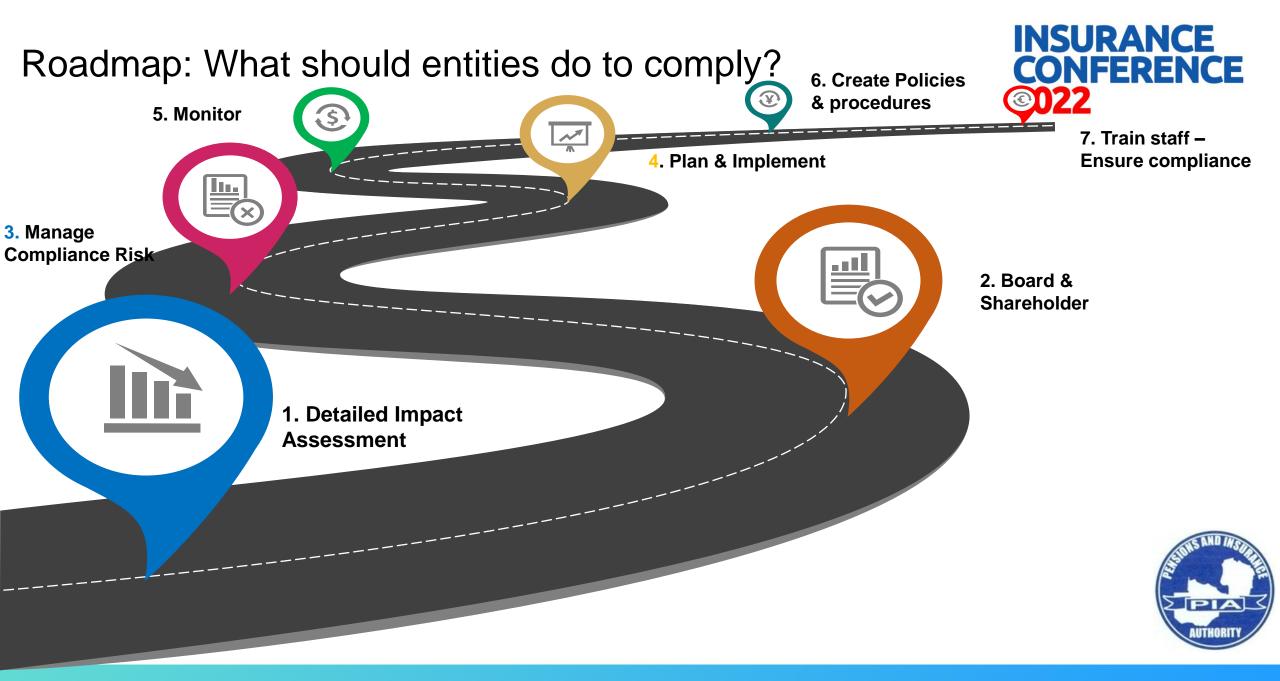
Sec. 102: Establishment of audit committee

Financial Regulations – Annual & Quarterly Statements;

Sec: 110 – Quarterly publications of quarterly and annual statements

Sec: 106 – Quarterly statements (ZMW 450 per day) insurers 30 days

Quarterly statements (ZMW 450 per day) brokers 60 days







What should entities do to comply?

- 1. Detailed impact Assessment of critical provisions
 - Provisions from the Act that may not have transition periods i.e.
 Financial Provisions returns, Board Composition, etc.
- 2. Board/shareholder involvement & Supervision due to compliance costs
- 3. Manage compliance Risks (compliance scorecards) Track and Monitor progress (Board Level);
- 4. Plan, implement and oversee compliance;
- 5. Review, create policies and procedures to ensure compliance;
- 6. Train staff





What should entities do to comply with the Act?

- 1. Coordinate compliance training for critical staff;
- 2. Be on the look out for additional standards & guidelines - Regulatory engagements and training/Authority aims to foster a common understanding.

Thank you

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