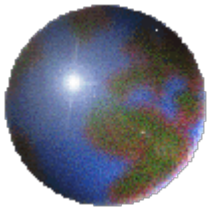


NAIC Reinsurance Collateral Update



Bryan Fuller

NAIC, Senior Reinsurance Manager



Presentation Overview

- Current Charges of the Reinsurance Task Force
- Progress of Discussions
 - Proposed Regulatory Approach
- Reactions from Comment Letters
- Anticipated Next Steps



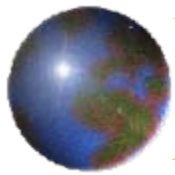
Reinsurance Evaluation Office (REO) Charge

● **REO Proposal**

- Risk-based evaluation process for purposes of collateral recalibration.
- The "REO" charge focused simply and in a limited manner on the refinement of a commercially feasible "design" and calibration of the REO concept.

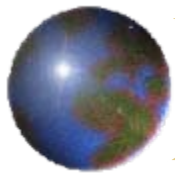
● **Comments Regarding REO Proposal**

- Collateral Only One Part of US Regulatory Regime
- Need for More Comprehensive Reforms



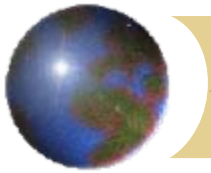
Regulatory Framework Charge

- The Financial Condition (E) Committee charges the Reinsurance Task Force to consider the design of a revised U. S. reinsurance regulatory framework.
 - The "framework charge" is much broader and more far-reaching, involves direct coordination with technical experts from other working groups, and may evolve through marked stages over time.



Regulatory Framework Charge

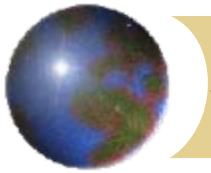
- Once the revised proposal is adopted, the Reinsurance Task Force shall coordinate input from various other NAIC groups, including at a minimum:
 - Receivership and Insolvency Task Force
 - Capital Adequacy Task Force
 - Accounting Practices and Procedures Task Force
 - Examination Oversight Task Force
 - Financial Analysis Working Group



Reinsurance Regulatory Modernization Proposal

● Proposed Regulatory Approach

- Regulatory Equivalence – Mutual Recognition
 - Reinsurance Supervision Review Department would determine which jurisdictions are “equivalent” to U.S. regulation.
- Single State U.S. Regulator – U.S. Reinsurers
 - Domestic reinsurers would submit to one jurisdiction in order to access the U.S. market (minimum criteria established to qualify for single state regulatory approach)
- Port of Entry – Offshore Reinsurers
 - Non-U.S. reinsurers from approved jurisdictions would be certified to access the U.S. market through one jurisdiction.



A Principles-Based Approach

- Develops overarching principles to govern the regulatory equivalence of non-U.S. jurisdictions
- Moves the U.S. towards international standards



Proposal Considerations

● Disparate Treatment

■ “Functionally equivalent” jurisdictions would have to:

- Go through an evaluation by the Reinsurance Supervision Review Department (RSRD), which would make a recommendation to be voted on by U.S. state insurance regulators.
- Become certified through a Port of Entry State
- Post reduced collateral for appropriately rated reinsurers but still post collateral

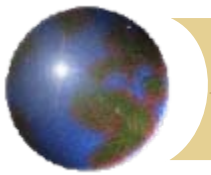


Value of a U.S. License

- Previous proposal was biased against the U.S.’ own regulatory system and would have provided little reason for U.S. reinsurers to remain domiciled in this country.

■ Study Group Resolution

- Amended proposal recalibrate collateral percentages and moved rating bands slightly according to NRSRO recommendations.
- Require audited reconciliation to U.S. GAAP or U.S. SAP
- U.S. licensed reinsurers rated Class 5 would also have to post collateral



Potential Ratings Matrix

| Potential Collateral | Bands | AM Best | S & P / Fitch | Moody's |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 60% | Class 1 | A++ | AAA, AA+ | Aaa |
| 70% | Class 2 | A+ | AA, AA- | Aa1, Aa2, Aa3 |
| 80% | Class 3 | A, A- | A+, A, A- | A1, A2, A3 |
| 100% | Class 4 | B++, B+ | BBB+, BBB, BBB- | Baa1, Baa2, Baa3 |
| 100% | Class 5* (*100% for U.S. domestic licensed reinsurers) | B, B-, C++, C+, C, C-, D, E, F | BB+, BB, BB-, B+, B, B- S&P: CCC, (CC, C), (D), R, NR Fitch: CCC+, CCC, CCC-, DD | Ba1, Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2, B3, Caa, Ca, C |



Collateral Recalibration of the Proposal

| Potential Collateral | Bands | Total Recoverables (000's) | Collateral (Reduction)/Increase (000's) |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| 60% | Class 1 | 7,135,482 | (2,854,193) |
| 70% | Class 2 | 25,582,599 | (7,674,780) |
| 80% | Class 3 | 61,152,864 | (12,230,573) |
| 100% | Class 4 | 2,110,519 | 0 |
| 100% | Class 5* (* 100% for U.S. domestic licensed reinsurers) | 67,362,668 | 67,362,668 |

Ratings from S & P, Data from NAIC FRD





Collateral Reduction

- Therefore, collateral would be recalibrated by the current proposal:
 - \$ 22.7 billion in reduced collateral for Class 1-4 non-U.S. reinsurers
 - \$ 67.3 billion in increased collateral for Class 5 U.S. reinsurers*
 - * Increase would be only \$ 14.2 billion if the proposal included only unaffiliated reinsurance assumptions. Difference includes affiliated transactions including inter-company pools.



Disparate Treatment

- It makes no sense to continue to treat non-U.S. reinsurers that are regulated by “functionally equivalent” foreign regulators that have also submitted themselves to a U.S. “port of entry” state as if they posed risks to U.S. ceding companies different from the risks posed by licensed U.S. reinsurers.”
 - The members of the study group were attempting to deal with the delegation of authority concerns within the original REO proposal.



Disparate Treatment?

- This would maintain ultimate regulatory control at the state level while giving non-U.S. reinsurers an opportunity to access the entire U.S. market without the need to become licensed in the U.S.
 - RSRD would evaluate non-U.S. regulatory regimes and deliver a recommendation to U.S. state insurance regulators who would vote to decide whether or not a jurisdiction should qualify as “functionally equivalent”.



Affiliate Transactions

- Proposal to allow for reduction in collateral for affiliated transactions.
 - Study Group Considerations
 - In a troubled company situation, this could give rise to transfer pricing issues (Is the direct insurer being overcharged, as a way of transferring profits within the group to lightly regulated jurisdictions?)
 - U.S. licensed reinsurers would still have to post collateral if they receive a Class 5 rating.



Credit Quality of the Reinsurers

Short-tail criteria versus long-tail criteria

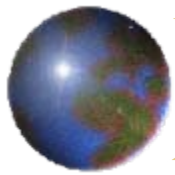
- Higher credit quality criteria are typically required for reinsurers that assume longer tail exposures. The natural pattern of the counterparty credit risk is that time is a great dissipater of credit quality. What might seem acceptable in the context of a 12-month or 18-month time frame has to be given an entirely different perspective when it comes to classes like casualty, where recoveries may be required over 10 or more years.



Credit Quality of the Reinsurers

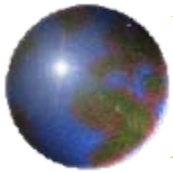
Short-tail criteria versus long-tail criteria

- While recent catastrophic events have not resulted in large numbers of troubled company situations, there is no guarantee that this will continue in the future.
- Reinsurers could face significant liquidity and capital constraints in a relatively short time frame in the event of one or more significant catastrophic events in excess of \$ 100 billion.



Diversification of Credit Risk

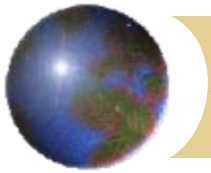
- No diversification requirement in the proposal which translates into a lack of effective credit risk management.
 - ❖ Study Group Resolution: The purpose of the proposal is to put collateral where there is perceived increased exposure to weak and/or slow paying reinsurers. The proposal does not force ceding insurers to transact business with certain reinsurers as that is a management decision and not necessarily a regulatory one.



Credit for Reinsurance Model Law

Model Law Development Criteria

- The Executive Committee of the NAIC, upon a recommendation of the Parent Committee, will determine if a proposed new Model Law (or Regulation) or amendment to an existing Model Law (or Regulation) meets a two-pronged test as follows:
 - The issue that is the subject of the Model Law necessitates a **national standard** and requires **uniformity** amongst all states; and
 - Where NAIC Members are **committed** to devoting **significant regulator and association resources** to educate, communicate and support a model that has been adopted by the membership.



Next Steps

- Complaint – Limited Comment Period
 - ▣ Extended comment period to Oct. 19, 2007 (will allow for nearly 45 day total comment period)
- Interim Meeting – Atlanta, GA (in conjunction with the NAIC Financial Summit)
 - ▣ Request for interim meeting the afternoon of Nov. 7 and Nov. 8, 2007
 - ▣ Conference calls anticipated before and after interim meeting
- Winter National Meeting – Houston, TX
 - ▣ Meeting the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 2, 2007

