# WILLIAM FRY III

# The Life Assurance Industry in Ireland – Some Legal and Regulatory Perspectives

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# The Life Assurance Industry in Ireland – Some Legal & Regulatory Perspectives

- Overview of insurance activity in the Irish market
- Profile of the Regulatory Environment
- The Nature of an Insurance Contract

# The Life Assurance Industry in Ireland – Some Legal & Regulatory Perspectives

# Part I Overview of the Market

- Gross premium income (life, excluding reinsurance): €25.109bn
- Gross premium income (non-life, excluding reinsurance): €2.2bn
- No. of insurance and reinsurance undertakings with a head office in Ireland: 272
- In excess of 15,000 staff employed by insurance companies in Ireland (Source: PwC Report Commissioned by Insurance Ireland)
- Estimated that an additional 13,000 employed by companies directly related to the industry e.g. outsourced professionals and service centres, financial advisors, consultants (Source: PwC Report Commissioned by Insurance Ireland)

Source: Insurance Statistics 2013, Central Bank of Ireland

- Authorised insurance entities in Ireland, July 2015
  - Life insurance undertakings with HO in Ireland: 49
  - Life insurance undertakings with HO in other EU states: 11
  - Non-life insurance undertakings with HO in Ireland: 104
  - Non-life insurance undertakings with HO in other EU states:
     31
  - Reinsurance Undertakings: 77

Source: Central Bank of Ireland Registers, 7 July 2015

#### Insurance market in Ireland – Domestic focus

- Non-Life
  - AIG
  - Allianz
  - Aviva\*
  - AXA
  - FBD
  - IPB
  - Vhi
  - Zurich

- Life
  - Aviva
  - Friends First
  - Irish Life
  - New Ireland (B of I)
  - Standard Life\*; and
  - Zurich

<sup>\*</sup> Carry on business in Ireland through a branch

#### Insurance market in Ireland - International

- Non-Life
  - ACE
  - Allied World
  - AXIS Specialty
  - Markel International\*
  - QBE\*; and
  - XL\*

- Life
  - Allianz Global Life
  - AXA Life Europe
  - Canada Life International
  - Liberty Life\*
  - Mediolanum
  - MetLife
  - The Lawrence Life; and
  - UBS International

<sup>\*</sup> Carry on business in Ireland as a branch

# Insurance market in Ireland – International Reinsurance

- Atradius Re
- Berkshire Hathaway Re
- Catalina Re
- Greenlight Re
- Hannover Re
- Partner Re
- RGA
- SCOR
- Unipol Re

## Advantages of Ireland (1)

- EU membership insurance and reinsurance activities are passportable across the EEA under EU Directives
- Central Bank has a reputation as a responsible yet reasonable regulator
- Attractive corporate tax rates.
- Network of double taxation treaties 72 signed, 68 in force
- Good supply of service providers (eg insurance managers and third party administrators) and professional services firms

# Advantages of Ireland (2)

- No Irish premium taxes where the risks are located abroad
- No VAT on supply of insurance services
- Life companies enjoy "gross roll-up" on policyholder funds- no tax payable in Ireland
- Reasonably quick speed to market
- Political stability and good infrastructure

# Competitive challenges

- Increased competition from other European member states.
- International image
- Central Bank's skill, expertise & resources keeping pace with changes/growth of industry
- Insurance sector being tarred with the same brush as banking sector

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Part II

Profile of the Regulatory Environment

- 4 main sources of insurance law:
  - EU law (eg Solvency II Directive and implementing Regulations)
  - Domestic Irish legislation (eg Central Bank Acts)
  - Court Decisions (i.e. common law)
  - Legacy English influences (eg Marine Insurance Act 1906, Assurance Companies Act 1909)

# Methods of regulating insurance companies

Prohibition on providing insurance unless authorised	<b>√</b>
	<b>√</b>
Review of managers and directors	<b>√</b>
Prohibition on placing insurance with non-authorised reinsurers	X
Solvency requirements	$\checkmark$
Control of investments	$\checkmark$
Control of premium rates	X
Control of policy conditions	X
Regulation of marketing practices	✓
	Regulation of ownership Review of managers and directors  Prohibition on placing insurance with non-authorised reinsurers  Solvency requirements  Control of investments  Control of premium rates

- Central Bank of Ireland single regulatory authority for all financial services providers
- Responsible for prudential supervision in respect of both domestic and international activities
- Conduct of business rules the responsibility of the regulatory authority where the policyholder is based
- Benefits of a European Passport
  - Freedom of establishment (branch)
  - Freedom of services
  - Hybrid activities

- Probability Risk and Impact System ("PRISM") is the riskbased supervision framework of the Central Bank
- Implemented in respect of insurers and banks on 25 November 2011. Other firms from early June 2012
- Supervisory resources and activities are focussed on the regulated firms that pose the greatest risk to financial stability and consumers
- 4 levels of risk category
  - high-impact
  - medium-high impact
  - medium-low impact; and
  - low-impact
- PRISM does not seek to prevent all firms from failing.

#### **EIOPA - Function**

- EIOPA is the European Insurance and Occupational Pension Authority
- Regulation establishing EIOPA entered into force on 1 January 2011
- EIOPA is part of the European system of financial supervision
- Reflects attempt to coordinate and harmonise national supervisory structures for insurances across the EU

# EIOPA – Scope and Tasks

- EIOPA acts within the scope of existing European insurance legislation.
- EIOPA has the following tasks, to:
  - Develop legally binding technical standards;
  - Ensure a "consistent application" of European rules by national supervisory authorities;
  - Settle disagreements between national supervisory authorities; and
  - Safeguard stability of financial markers in emergency situations based on special powers for specific actions

#### Solvency I

- Three pillar structure
  - A risk-based approach
  - Unified legislative basis for prudential regulation of insurers & reinsurers

Solvency II

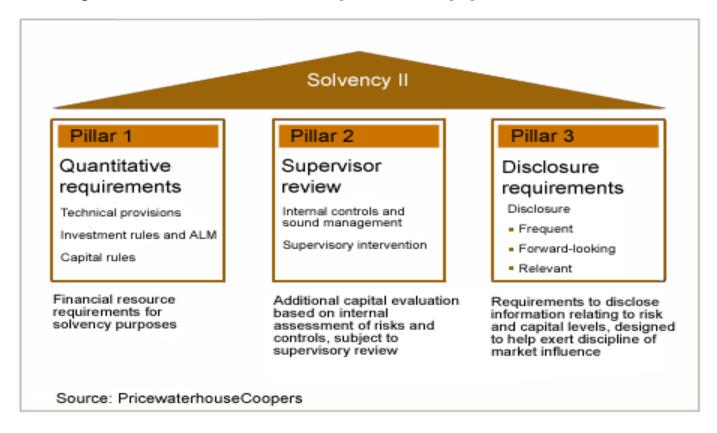
- Employs Lamfalussy arrangements
- Non-zero failure regime (explicit ruin probability)
- Two capital requirements
- Market consistent valuation
- Importance of risk management
- Streamlined group supervision

- Framework dates from the 1970s
- 14 Directives
- 'Prudent' valuation of liabilities reflect local accounting practices, non-harmonised valuation of TP
- Simple 'volume-based' capital requirements
- Asset risk managed by quantitative restrictions
- Diverging supervisory practices





# Solvency II Directive: 3 pillar approach



# Future developments – Europe

- Harmonised policyholder protection schemes
- Harmonised approach to product transparency and distribution requirements for "substitute" retail investment products

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Part III

The Nature of an Insurance Contract

## The Nature of an Insurance Contract

- Normal principles of contract law apply to the interpretation of insurance contracts as modified by the doctrine of "utmost good faith" and by consumer protection rules
- The requirement for policyholder to have an insurable interest in the lives assured still exist
- Law Reform Commission has recommended its abolition (July 2015)

## The Nature of an Insurance Contract

- Policyholders do not have any interest in the underlying investments, instead have a contractual right against the life company
- On insolvency insurance claims are given priority over the technical reserves (may be an exception for liquidators fees)
- There has never been an insolvency of an Irish life assurance company (touch wood!)



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