

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS FROM A NEWLY-ARRIVED ACTUARY IN INDONESIA

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OCTOBER 2017



PERSATUAN AKTUARIS INDONESIA
(THE SOCIETY OF ACTUARIES OF INDONESIA)



ABOUT MYSELF

- Born in Jakarta
- Moved and settled in Sydney for 17 years
- Worked for 8+ years at Zurich Financial Services Australia
- Back in Jakarta to work at Zurich Topas Life from March this year
- Life insurance background
- Fellow member of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia
- Bahasa proficiency at primary school level...



Presentation Content

- Broad coverage of relevant topics for the profession
- Based on my personal observations of local industry, technical and commercial aspects, with Australian experience/background chipped in
 - hopefully provides unique perspective
 - Does not necessarily reflect the views of my employer
- Focused on conventional life insurance
- Look forward to insights, discussions and enlightenment!



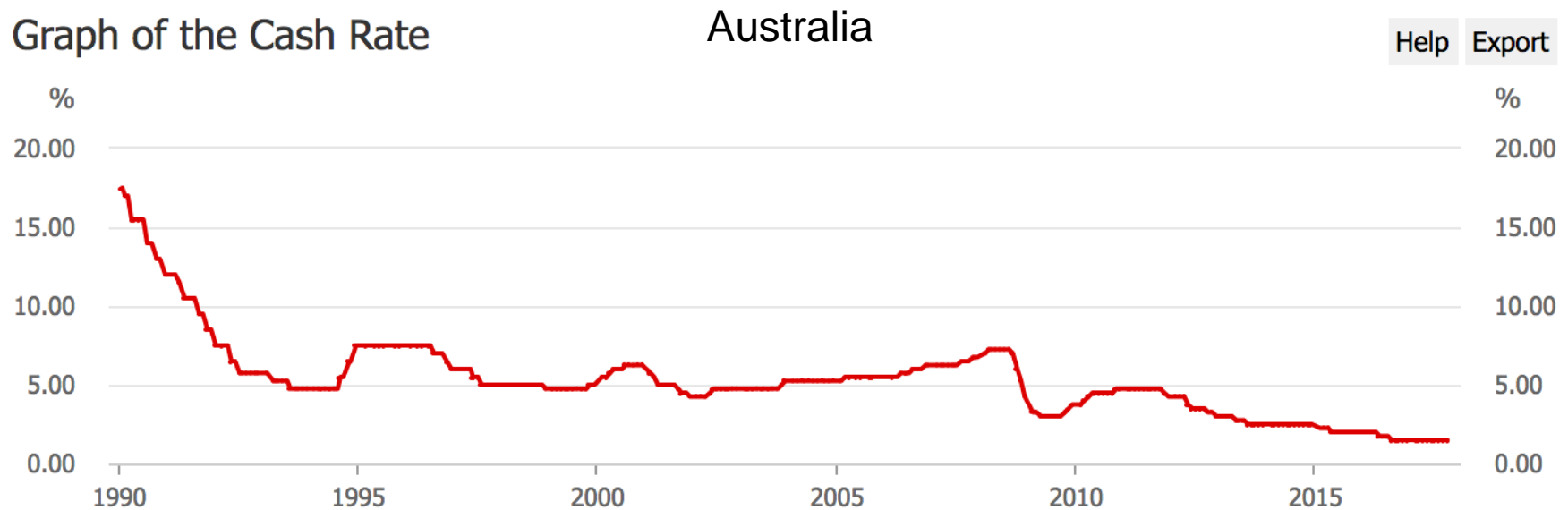
Industry landscape in Indonesia

- Obvious things first - dynamic, fluid, fast-moving!
 - Care in building complex & risky legacy portfolio, systems, etc...
- Regulator interaction - quite open!
- Certain information/data is opaque eg. industry surveys/benchmarks?
- Shortage of actuaries - sustainability of industry growth?
- Products - where are we headed? UL (front-end/back-end), traditional, YRT, annuities/retirement solutions?
- Experience: lapse rates for front-end product? Medical claims?



Industry landscape in Indonesia

- Care with making (economic) assumptions...



Source: RBA



Regulatory reserving changes 2017

Process and timing...

- Standards issued in June, implementation date from 1 July
- Through AAJI, industry unsuccessfully proposed delayed implementation
- Apart from operational considerations, impact could drive volatility of P&L and capital position, particularly for smaller insurers
- Assumptions review cycle (which would also drive reserve/capital positions) may not be in line with the implementation date
- Transitional arrangements? eg. Australia's capital framework changes:

[If insurers are unable to implement changes to their current operations or arrangements to mitigate these impacts before 1 January 2013, APRA will consider transitional arrangements on a case-by-case basis. In addition, APRA has the ability to modify particular provisions if they result in inappropriate outcomes for a particular insurer.]

- PAI may be able to coordinate socialisation and/or discussions among members / Appointed Actuaries eg. "one-pager" note, facilitate workshops



Regulatory reserving changes 2017

- **Discount rate changes**

- 3-year average to 1-year average
- Right direction, but still challenging from an Asset-Liability Management perspective
- Need robust ALM framework before moving to marked-to-market basis...?
- Increased sensitivity to interest rates - care with negative GPV (prior to flooring), limited premium contracts (so different sensitivity between PV revenue and PV outgo), assumption changes.



Regulatory reserving changes 2017

- **Increased prudence on UL with certain features** eg. Loyalty bonuses
 - GPV method, with flooring done at per-policy (ie. no cross-subsidy between policies)
 - Profit signatures would change (higher new business strain; higher expected profit later on from reserve releases)
 - ALM implications
 - To some extent, actuarial assumptions rely on broad averages, so per-policy flooring can have spurious accuracy...

Regulatory reserving changes 2017

- **DAC for back-ended UL** (subject to OJK approval)
 - Definition of “Acquisition Costs”? Direct/indirect, allocation of acquisition vs maintenance?
 - Reduces NB Strain on P&L, but continue to watch liquidity
 - Amortisation method – straight-line? Duration?
 - Recoverability test
 - Caution: Playing with DAC can be like playing with fire - P&L impacts could be significant (eg. operationally, methodology issues, recoverability test surprises).

Other Conundrums

- **GPV-based reinsurance Asset**

- If non-0, implies reinsurers are making losses (PV Reinsurance Recoveries $>$ PV Reinsurance Premium)
- Temporary asset? Reinsurers may reprice eg. Australian disability income market...
- May also be a result of differing views on assumptions between ceding company and reinsurer
- What if PV Reinsurance Recoveries $<$ PV Reinsurance Premium - no reserve required?

Other Conundrums

- **Admissible Assets for RBC**
 - DAC, reinsurance assets (GPV)...
 - In the event of severe stress, these assets have little to no value
 - eg. "DAC" in Australia inadmissible



IFRS 17 - Practical worries

- Delayed implementation date, possibly by 1-3 years.
- Australian reserving methods ("Margin on Services") and analytical infrastructures ('profit by source') are relatively close to IFRS 17 requirements, but there remains significant complexities to tackle.
- Presentation from 3 years ago (2014):

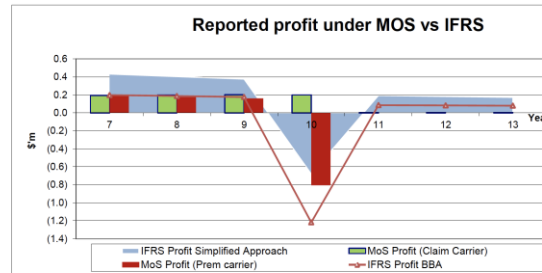
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Key IFRS changes for risk business

1. Acquisition costs now exclude overheads
2. Contract Boundary rules mean stepped premium yearly renewable insurance contracts will be short term contracts
3. To be long term, the premiums have to either:
 - cover risks beyond the next renewal; or
 - be guaranteed or semi-guaranteed, so that the portfolio can not be fully repriced upon next renewal
4. On transition:
 - Short Term => write off most of the DAC; and
 - Long term => write off part of the DAC to remove overheads and restate profit margin

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Income protection - Impact of reduction in termination rate assumption in year 10



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Summary of issues and considerations

- Lower DAC means new business strain will again be important under IFRS.
 - Simplified approach produces profit signature similar to General Insurance
 - Building Block Approach profit signature between MOS and General insurance reporting.
- Expect more profit volatility (similar to GI and USGAAP)
 - Discount rates, change of assumptions or risk margins due to past claims
 - Income protection less attractive (longer claim tail)
- Impact on transition will differ significantly between players
 - Established office less impacted
 - New entrants growing strongly likely to be more impacted

- Assuming an implementation delay of 1-3 years, in my view, 2018 for Indonesia is the year to (at least) understand methodological and operational implications **given our specific product-set.**

IFRS 17 - practical worries

- **What worries me:**
 - **Granularity** of aggregation/groupings:
 - By expected resilience to becoming onerous at initial recognition
 - By portfolio
 - By annual cohorts
 - Products easier to become onerous? So much about smooth profit...
 - Granularity of actuarial assumptions required - spurious accuracy?
 - **Significantly more information** required (to calculate and disclose):
 - 'profit by source' reporting view - requires much deeper understanding of drivers of performance, deconstructing reserves, discount rates
 - Infrastructure and resourcing to support the above complexities
 - Data integrity needs to be even stronger



IFRS 17 - practical worries

- **What worries me:**
 - **Transition** - complexity of retrospective approach; all those upfront profits we've been recognising in the past...? Potential tax impacts?
 - **Capital impacts** - at point of transition and post implementation?
 - Given new P&L recognition between different contract types, could it re-shape **product landscape**?



IFRS 17 - practical worries

- Good news: IFRS 17 will provide actuaries with job security for years to come!
- Where can we start?
 - KPMG First Impressions publication
 - Working group? Eg. Right mix of consultants, corporates, conventional, takaful, etc, life & GI separate.
 - Possible output: overview of key impacts specific to local products; PAI presentation by PAI representatives/working group next year on key findings.
 - OJK, Accounting Standards Board liaison? Eg. gauge appetite for full adoption of IFRS 17?
 - Gain learnings from overseas implementation (given delayed implementation).



Thank You



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