A2ii 10-Year Anniversary Conference

2 - 3 September 2019

Panel: Impact of insurance regulation

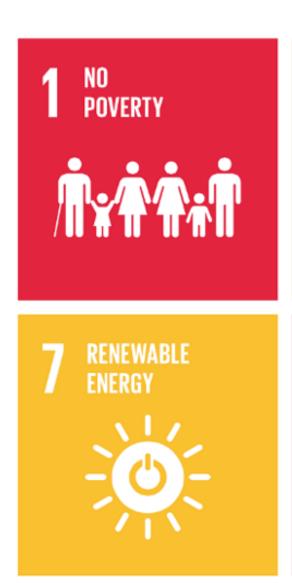
Moderator: Craig Thorburn, World Bank

Panellists: Chin Ching Lau, Bank Negara Malaysia

Craig Churchill, ILO Impact Insurance Facility

Dr Ana Gonzalez Pelaez, Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership





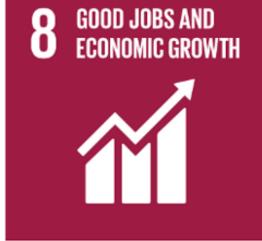
































The development of Philippine mutual microinsurance regulation

Policy:

- Philippine Development plan 2004-2010: poverty alleviation and financial inclusion.³⁰
- National Strategy on Microinsurance 31



Legislation:

Existing Insurance Law (including MBA) provisions

and

Taxation Law: Section 30 of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997 (tax exempt status for MBAs)³⁶

Microinsurance regulation:

- Insurance Memorandum Circular 9-2006: "To all insurance companies and MBAs: Microinsurance Regulation and Declaration of Policy Objectives." The Memorandum creates the regulatory cluster Microinsurance Mutual Benefit Associations (MI-MBAs), differentiated from regular MBAs, as those that provide microinsurance only.32
- Insurance Memorandum Circular 1-2010:
 Regulations for the Provision of Microinsurance Products and Services.³³
- 2011: Roadmap to Financial Literacy on Microinsurance.³⁴
- 2013: Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms Framework for Microinsurance.³⁵



Comprehensive insurance legislation including:

- Provisions on Microinsurance
- Provisions reinforcing authority of Insurance Commission over Microinsurance
- Provisions on MBAs

MBA regulation:

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- 2014: Circular letter 41: Revised standard of accounting and reporting for MBAs³⁸
- 2014: Circular letter 42: Rules and Regulations on Reinsurance Transactions (including MBAs)³⁹

Microinsurance regulation:

- 2015: Circular Letter 54: Adoption and Implementation of Enhanced Microinsurance Regulatory Framework⁴⁰
- 2016: Microinsurance Distribution Channels Regulatory Framework⁴¹

Current policy:

- National Development Plan 2017-2022 (aligned with the SDGs)⁴²
- National Disaster Risk reduction and Management Plan 2011-2028⁴³

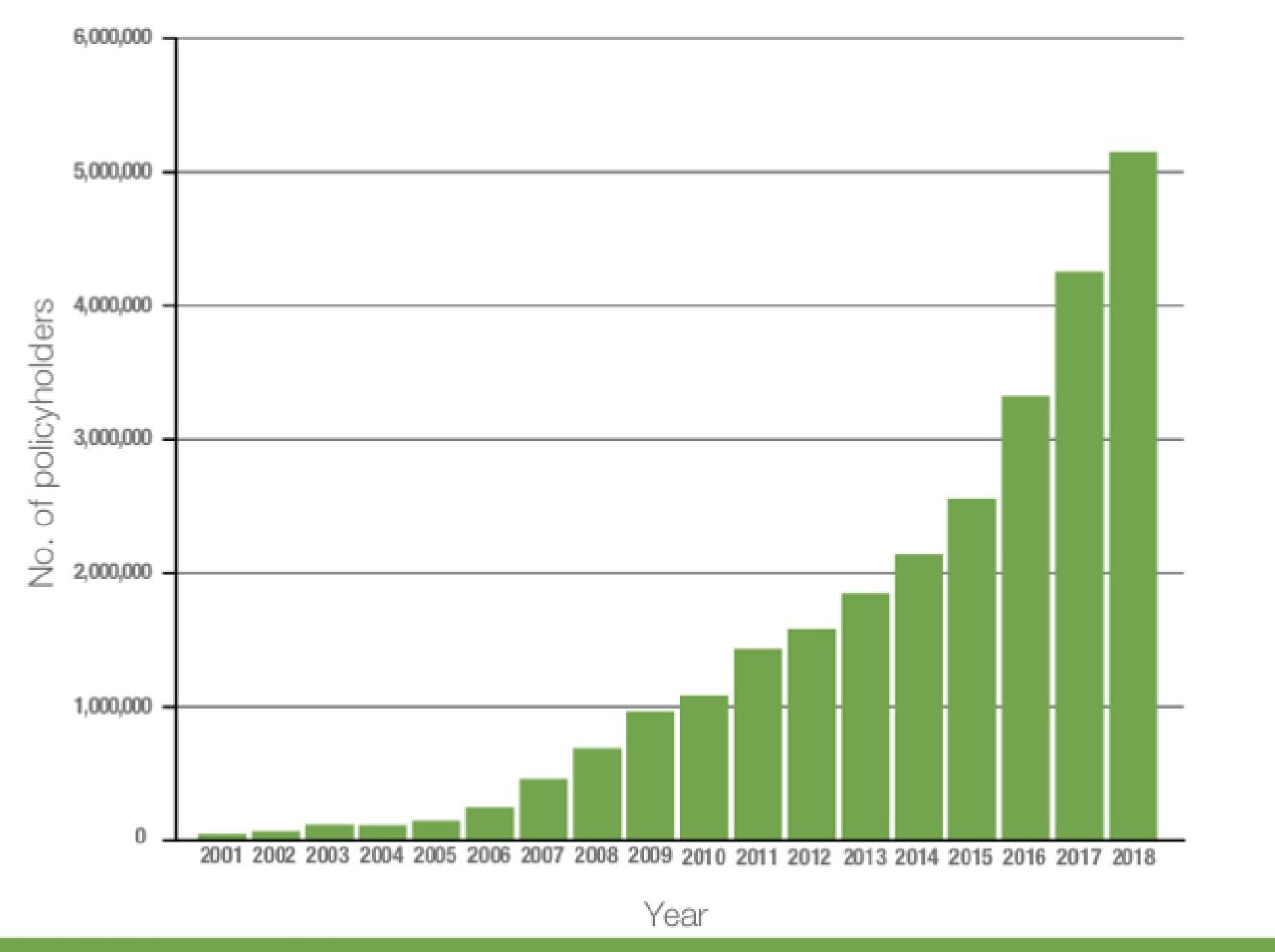
Current mutual microinsurance regulation:

- MI-MBA has minimum 5,000 members
- Life products only
- Products for members only
- Member refundable equity value: 50 per cent of contribution
- May return portion of unassigned surplus to members

axation.

MI-MBAs have tax exempt status







Impact assessment framework

A: Prospects of recovery: C	ARD MBA and Typhoon Haiyan (SDGS 1, 11, 13)				
Questionnaire sections	Topics covered				
General	Losses during Typhoon Haiyan, type of insurance product at the time, purchase power with pay-out, help available				
Claims process	Difficulty in making the claim, length of the payment, clarity in what the claim could be made for, satisfaction				
Resilience	Back in pre-Haiyan economic levels or not, role of insurance, any other help, NGO intervention, loan repayment, contribution of CARD MBA's networks, accommodation, children going back to school, recovery methods if loss but no pay-out				
Value of insurance	Interest in insurance or more insurance products since Typhoon Haiyan, other advantages of insurance if no pay-out				
B: Trust in microinsurance: CARD MBA and its members (SDGS 1,4,5,8)					
Questionnaire sections	Topics covered				
General	Length of membership, type of financial product, insurance coverage, knowledge of the insurance part before joining the MFI, present knowledge, differentiation between insurance part and loans part, trust, opportunity cost of insurance, difficulties to pay the premium				
Policy	Understanding of the document, confidence in where to get more information, exemptions, claims experience				
Risk behaviour and Resilience	Improvements since joining the organisation: house and assets, business, children's education, financial knowledge, food, sense of security, gender empowerment				
	Specific improvements in reducing risk exposure				
C: Networks and services: a	added values of a mutual microinsurance system (SDGS 11,16)				
Questionnaire sections	Topics covered				
Membership	Knowledge on who owns CARD MBA, meaning to policyholder's interests, sense of ownership, leadership, fraudulence, referring CARD MBA to friends and family				
Democracy	Participation in policymaking and decisions on products offered, elections to the board, channels to express views, importance of one's opinion, complaints mechanisms				
Created to serve a defined group ⁹	Networks of volunteers, access to new opportunities, perceptions of value				
Solidarity	Experience of being helped beyond the insurance product, community support				
Not for profit ²	Awareness on how finance works, administration of premiums				



Key findings across the four groups (results of a significant majority)							
	A1 (Households who were insured and made a claim)	A2 (Households who were insured but did not make a claim)	B1 (Households who were not insured before Haiyan but are insured now)	B2 (Households who were not insured and remain uninsured)			
Recovery:							
Housing	Yes (1-6 months)	Yes (1-6 months)	Yes (1-6 months)	Yes (1-12 months)			
Business	Yes (1-6 months)	Yes (1-3 months)	No	No			
Financial Recovery	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Means of recovery	* Aid organisations	* Aid organisations	* Aid organisations	* Aid organisations			
(in addition to work)	* Loans	* Loans	* Savings	* Government			
		* Savings	* Selling assets				
		* Family and friends					
	Observations:	Observations:	Observations:	Observations:			
	 No significant help from family and friends Hardly any withdrawal of savings. High numbers took loans Some help from the government 	 Similar high number of loans as A1 Significant help from family and friends (access to their community networks of financially empowered people) Withdrawal of savings More help from the government than A1 	 Very low borrowing from family and friends Combination of immediate coping mechanisms They joined CARD MRI to access loans for their businesses and houses Some help from the government 	 Almost all resorted to government help No loans, no savings and no borrowing from family and friends Higher numbers of houses' walls built with light materials and more open fires for cooking 			
House materials:							
Strong Roof	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Strong Walls	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Stoves	Gas	Gas	Gas	Open fire			
Children back to school	Yes (1-3 months)	Yes (1 month)	Yes (1 month)	Yes (1 month)			



SDG	INDIC	CATOR	CARD MRI-CARD MBA
	SOURCE	IMPACT INDICATOR	
1 NO POVERTY	SPIfM	% insured below the poverty line	35%
/ñ∗╈╈÷ñ		% insured above retirement age	0.3%
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	ICMIF 555	% attending customer Education Meetings	80-90% (as monitored by the CARD MRI's training Institute in charge of coordinating Credit with Education) - CARD MRI, 2019i
5 GENDER EQUALITY	SPIfM	% females insured (policyholders)	75.9%
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	FPIfM and CARD MBA's data classification	* Average expense ratio * Average claims ratio * Renewal ratio * Annual growth ratio of active members * Annual growth ratio of insured * Promptness of claims settlements * Claims rejection ratio * Risk-based capital ratio * Solvency ratio	(data in table in page 28 and Annex 1)
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	SPIfM	(Measuring mutuals' pillars of solidarity and created to serve a defined group) Social investment ratio % of volunteers contributing to the business (MBA coordinators, community centre chiefs/treasurers/ secretaries)	1.18% of CARD MRI gross income 7% of total CARD MBA membership
13 CLIMATE ACTION	N/A	Early warning texts	Cascade system (page 33)
16 PEACE. JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS		(Measuring mutuals' pillars of democracy, member ownership and not for profit) % of the organisation owned by the members	CARD MBA:100% CARD MRI: Total % of CARD MRI owned by CARD MBA (figures in page 26) Newly created Customer
	SPIfM	Complaints ratio	Newly created Custome Relations Unit and week centre meetings

To support national regulatory development and implementation, indicators have been developed by the A2ii and ILO via regulatory impact studies in the Philippines and Peru (page 19 of this report). CARD MBA's work with the Philippine Insurance Commission was also covered in the study. These indicators could be placed in SDG 10, for the measurement of effective financial regulation (Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations)

