

## Structuring the Transfer : The Company's Objectives

Mike Kipling

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## Why Transfer?

### Really only three reasons for a transfer

- Disposal/acquisition of part of a business
  - between two independent organisations
- Improving efficiency of group structures
  - within the same group
- As a mechanism to achieve a change
  - e.g. demutualisation

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## 2006 Transfers

### 35 transfers in 2006 (by date of petition)

- 15 life/health, 19 non-life, 1 both
- 17 business transfers, 17 restructures, 1 demutualisation
- One restructure involved 17 parties (all part of the Royal & SunAlliance Group)
- Several involved the transfer offshore of UK business or the transfer of business in other countries
- 3 were annuity book transfers.

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## Nothing new under the sun

- Currently a busy period for business transfers
- .....but so , for example, were the 1900s

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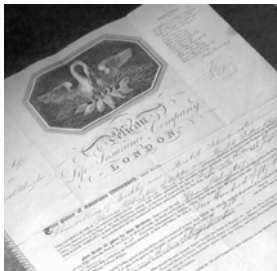
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## Merger of Pelican and Phoenix (1903)



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## Insurance Company Acquisitions 1900-1914

Acquiring Office	Number Acquired
Royal	11
Commercial Union	10
Alliance	9
Yorkshire	9
London & Lancashire	8
General Accident	6
Phoenix	5
Northern	5
Royal Exchange	4

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It was 40 years ago today...



- Alliance, London and Beacon life businesses formed Sun Alliance & London Assurance in 1967

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## Business Transfers – Why?

### De-risking

- Annuity transfers : Resolution (x2), Royal London, Equitable (x2).
- Transfers often from closed with-profits funds
  - recognising need to derisk to reduce uncertainty in w/p book in run-off
- May also arbitrage different views of future mortality improvements
  - or reflect more sophisticated socio-economic analysis of longevity
  - or allow for investment skills/risk appetite.

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## Annuity Transfers

### Often preceded by a reinsurance transaction

- Cements deal without long PartVII process
- But leaves governance responsibility and reinsurer default risk with original writer
  - Typically fully collateralised
- Would typically continue indefinitely if PartVII fails
- Allows time for administration transfer and fuller due diligence
  - So often adjustment premium payable later

### FSA have required IE to consider reinsurance

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## Business Transfers – Why?

### Exit from Business Lines

- general insurance book acquired as part of a life acquisition
  - e.g. Phoenix Assurance (composite) creditor business to Groupama – after Phoenix acquired by Resolution from RSA
- to ensure continued service to customers if business unit sold
  - 'tail' shed by seller, renewal 'rights' to buyer
  - e.g. management buyout of RSA's 'First Assist' led to PartVII from RSA to Standard Life Healthcare.

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## Business Transfers – Why?

### Exit from Business Lines – other examples

- General business of Bradford Insurance to RSA
  - Bradford also composite
  - Acquired by Resolution from RSA
  - Life business transferred out
  - FSA refused deauthorise for non-life even though RSA had contracted to meet all claims
  - PartVII removes possibility of legal challenge if RSA defaults on any future claims.
- Life business of Lloyd's syndicate 982 to Sterling Life

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## Restructure – Why?

### Combining Life Insurers

- Usually following a merger/acquisition
  - or to simplify a redundant structure
- Simplification of financial reporting
- Removal of internal reinsurances
- More efficient use of capital
- Tax benefits
  - Must not be main purpose
  - Utilisation of excess-E
  - Better ongoing balance of I and E, profits taxation or BLAGAB ratio.

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## Capital Benefits

- **Main benefit usually pillar 2**
  - Unless any pillar 1 reinsurance constraints are alleviated
  - Or minimum requirements for small companies
- **Increased diversification is likely**
  - Making ICA capital less than sum of parts.
- **Removes fungibility constraints**
  - And simplifies corporate structure

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## With-profits funds

- Historic practice was to combine into one long-term fund
  - e.g. Alliance and London
  - And pay a one-off reversionary bonus to offset any imbalance
- But little advantage gained in practice as separate asset shares had to be monitored
- Now practice is to use separate sub-funds (unless very small)
  - Reduces risk of policyholder opposition

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## Restructures – recent examples

- Aviva “10 into 4” (2004)
- Zurich “5 into 1” (2004)
- Resolution “4 into 1” (2005)
- Pearl “4 into 1” (2006)
- Resolution “6 into 1” (2006)

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## Non-life restructures

- Transfer out of certain 'difficult' policies before a solvent scheme arrangement
- Transfer of coinsurance pool shares into one fund before solvent scheme
- Separating closed and ongoing business before a sale of closed business (e.g. Aioi/Enstar)
- Transfer of business in various territories to one pan-European operation (e.g. ACE Europe)
- Finality for Lloyd's names (e.g. Equitas/Berkshire Hathaway)
- Simplification (e.g. Zurich "5 into 1" (2006))

*Of particular importance is the ability of the UK Court to transfer outwards reinsurance*

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## Other Reasons

- **Orphan Estate attributions**
  - Axa (2001)
  - Norwich Union (2008?)
- **Demutualisations**
  - Standard Life (2006)
  - Scottish Mutual (1992)
- Often practice is to transfer into a newly-created life insurer.

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## Other Reasons

- Why use a PartVII?
  - Formal legal approval of change
  - Formal process for policyholder objections to be heard
  - Formal approval of Independent Expert and 'non-objection' of FSA
  - Often combined with a business restructure
    - AXA allowed policyholders to reject attribution cash payout and go into 'Old w/p fund' with share of estate

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## Supplementary Objectives of Life Part VIIs

- Combining unit-linked funds
- Moving non-profit business out of a with-profits fund
- Future ability to move n/p business
  - E.g. so that annuities arise from a vesting w/p fund do not accumulate in that fund as it runs off.
- Long-term run-off of w/p funds
  - Conversion to n/p when below a certain size.
- Restoring shareholders' profits to 90:10
- Enshrining support practices between w/p funds
- Desegregation of Industrial Business

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## Other 'Objectives' of Part VII

- Treating Customers Fairly
- Avoidance of adverse publicity
- Avoidance of legal delay, especially p/h appearances
- Avoidance of criticism of regulator
- Control Costs

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## It was 40 years ago today...

- Alliance, London and Beacon life businesses formed Sun Alliance & London Assurance in 1967
- How long was the expert's report?
- Answer : *come to the presentation to find out!*



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