L-42- Valuation Basis (Life Insurance)

A chapter on Valuation basis covering the following minimum criteria should also be displayed on the web-site of the Insurers.

Data

The company maintains the Policy data in the policy administration system called Life Asia. The system captures all the information required for the purpose of the statutory valuation.

The data for the purpose of annual statutory valuation is obtained after the business closure for the financial year.

A series of validation checks is performed to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the data.

Valuation Method

The policy liability is calculated using the actuarial software called PROPHET.

The assumptions (valuation bases) are fed into the PROPHET system manually in the format as prescribed/appropriate for the system to perform the calculation.

The company has only individual unit-linked products in its books as on the 31 March 2010.

The actuarial liabilities of the company have been calculated in accordance with the requirements of Insurance Act, 1938, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Assets, Liabilities, and Solvency Margin of Insurers) Regulations, 2000 and other regulations, Guidance Notes issued by Institute of Actuaries of India and generally established actuarial practices.

Individual Linked Business: Reserves consist of two components, namely unit reserves and non-unit reserves. The following methods have been used to determine these reserves:

Unit Reserve:

> Under linked life insurance contracts, unit reserves are calculated in respect of the units, under various funds, allocated to the policies in force at the valuation date using unit values at the valuation date.

Non Unit Reserve:

The non-unit liabilities in respect of the linked contracts are determined using a prospective gross premium method under which future net cash flows are discounted back to the date of valuation on policy-by policy basis.

In addition to the above, a separate provision is made for the following:

i) Lapsed policies: Full unit reserves in respect of lapsed policies which, based on valuation assumptions, are likely to be reserved. The reserves kept under the lapsed policies which are not likely to be revived have been calculated in a manner to ensure that the amount of such reserve is not less than the surrender value payable in respect of such policies, if any. The total unit reserve is determined in respect of all lapsed policies within the reinstatement period and the excess of the total unit reserve over and above the mathematical reserve kept under the lapsed policies is set aside as fund for future appropriation.
ii) Unearned mortality charges: One month's mortality charges based on mortality charges deducted in the last month in respect of all in-force policies have been kept as unearned reserve.
iii) Incurred but not reported claims (IBNR): Three months' mortality charges based on mortality charges deducted in the last month in respect of all in-force policies have been kept as unearned reserve
iv) As lives subject to extra mortality and morbidity risk pay higher mortality charges, extra reserve in respect of them has been implicitly allowed for in unearned mortality charge calculation.

Valuation Assumptions

Interest Rate

The interest rate assumption is derived based on the current redemption yield and in accordance with the IRDA Regulations 2000 and Guidance Notes issued by Institute of Actuaries of India.

The interest rate used for the purpose of non-unit unit reserve calculation is 5.40% p.a

Fund Growth Rate

For the purpose of the projection an assumption is made for future fund growth for various funds. This is arrived based on the current yield on various instruments like G-sec, Money Market etc and the proportion of these instruments in each of the fund the company offer for its unit-linked policy-holder.

Fund Name	Growth Rate
Equity	8.10%
Debt	5.63%
Balanced	7.20%
Liquid	2.70%

Inflation Rate

The inflation rate used of the purpose of valuation is 5.23%. This is based on the long term yield on the government bonds. The best estimate assumptions for the inflation is 2% lower than the best estimate yield of the long term government bond. Then a margin of 10% is applied to arrive at the inflation rate.

Mortality

The mortality assumption used for the all the unit-linked product is 88% of IALM 1994 -96 Ultimate.

Expense

The renewal expense per policy for the purpose of valuation is Rs.275 for the single premium and Rs.440 for regular premium. The expense is assumed to increase at inflation rate mentioned above.

The fund management expense is 0.39% of the unit-reserve.

Tax Rate

This is not relevant of unit-linked products for the purpose of valuation.