19. (4 points)

Given the following Risk-Based Capital (RBC) charges and Annual Statement information for an insurance company:

|  | Total RBC Charge (\$000) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Investment income due and accrued | 1,000 |
| Federal income tax recoverable | 1,500 |
| Recoverable from parent, subsidiaries, or affiliates | 3,000 |
| Reinsurance recoverable | 4,000 |
| Reserve | 22,000 |
| Written premium | 17,000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4,500 |
| Unaffiliated bond | 11,000 |
| Unaffiliated stocks | 8,500 |
| Real estate | 2,000 |
| Asset concentration | 5,500 |
| Other non-insurance subsidiaries | 8,000 |
| Investments in insurance affiliates | 500 |


|  | Annual Statement Data <br> $(\$ 000)$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Non-tabular discount | 4,500 |
| Tabular discount in reserves | 2,500 |
| Unrealized capital gains | 6,000 |
| Realized capital gains | 12,500 |

a. (2.25 points)

Calculate the total RBC.
b. (1.25 points)

Calculate the range of surplus corresponding to the Regulatory Action Level.
c. (0.5 point)

At the Regulatory Action Level, briefly describe the actions of the:
i. Insurance company
ii. Regulator

## QUESTION 19

## TOTAL POINT VALUE: 4 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: C2

SAMPLE ANSWERS

## NOTE FROM THE SYLLABUS AND EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

The question as written was not specific enough to identify the allocation of Asset Concentration or Other non-insurance subsidiaries. As a result, multiple answers were accepted.
Part a: 2.25 points
Sample answers include:
All answers must have these components:

- The Reinsurance Recoverable $(\$ 4,000)$ is split between R3 and R4
- $\mathrm{R} 3=\$ 1000+\$ 1500+\$ 3000+1 / 2(\$ 4000)=\$ 7,500$
- $R 4=\$ 22,000+1 / 2(\$ 4000)=\$ 24,000$
- R5 = \$17,000
- The primary equation for this part is: $R B C=R 0+V\left(R 1^{2}+R 2^{2}+R 3^{2}+R 4^{2}+R 5^{2}\right)$

The Asset Concentration could be allocated in any proportion to R1 or R2. The Other noninsurance subsidiaries could be allocated to RO, R1, or R2. Partial allocations were also given credit when it was clear where the RBC charges were being applied.

Sample 1: $\mathrm{RBC}=8,500+V\left(21,000^{2}+10,500^{2}+7,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+17,000^{2}\right)=\$ 46,873$
Sample 2: $\mathrm{RBC}=8,500+\mathrm{V}\left(15,500^{2}+16,000^{2}+7,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+17,000^{2}\right)=\$ 46,150$
Sample 3: $\mathrm{RBC}=8,500+\mathrm{V}\left(18,250^{2}+13,250^{2}+7,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+17,000^{2}\right)=\$ 46,314$
Sample 4: $\mathrm{RBC}=500+\mathrm{V}\left(29,000^{2}+10,500^{2}+7,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+17,000^{2}\right)=\$ 43,772$
Sample 5: $R B C=500+V\left(15,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+7,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+17,000^{2}\right)=\$ 42,183$
Sample 6: RBC $=500+\mathrm{V}\left(21,000^{2}+18,500^{2}+7,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+17,000^{2}\right)=\$ 41,876$
Sample 7: RBC $=500+V\left(23,500^{2}+16,000^{2}+7,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+17,000^{2}\right)=\$ 42,087$
Sample 8: $R B C=500+V\left(22,250^{2}+17,250^{2}+7,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+17,000^{2}\right)=\$ 41,899$
Sample 9: RBC $=500+V\left(26,250^{2}+13,250^{2}+7,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+17,000^{2}\right)=\$ 42,760$
Sample 10: $\mathrm{RBC}=500+\mathrm{V}\left(18,250^{2}+21,250^{2}+7,500^{2}+24,000^{2}+17,000^{2}\right)=\$ 41,802$

## Part b: 1.25 points

Adjusted Control Level (ACL) $=0.5 \times$ RBC
Regulatory Action Level = RBC ratio from $100 \%$ to $150 \%$
RBC Ratio = Adj Capital / ACL
Adj Capital = RBC Ratio / ACL
Adj Capital = PHS - Non-Tab discount - Tab discount PHS = Adj Capital + Non-Tab discount + Tab discount
==========
PH Surplus range =
$1.0<$ RBC ratio < 1.5
1.0 < Adj Capital / ACL < 1.5
$1.0 \times \mathrm{RBC} / 2$ < Adj Capital < $1.5 \times \mathrm{RBC} / 2$
$1.0 \times$ RBC/2 < PHS - Non-Tab discount (\$4500) - Tab discount ( $\$ 2500$ ) < $1.5 \times \mathrm{RBC} / 2$

```
    1.0\times RBC/2 + $7000 < PHS < 1.5 x RBC/2 + $7000
    ==========
Sample 1: 30,437 < PHS < 42,155
Sample 2: 30,075 < PHS < 41,612
Sample 3: 30,157< PHS < 41,735
Sample 4: 28,886 < PHS < 39,829
Sample 5: 28,092 < PHS < 38,637
Sample 6: 27,893 < PHS < 38,339
Sample 7: 28,044 < PHS < 38,565
Sample 8: 27,949 < PHS < 38,424
Sample 9: 28,380< PHS < 39,070
Sample 10: 27,901 < PHS < 38,352
Part c: 0.5 point
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline Action Level & Regulator Action & Company Action \\
\hline Regulatory Action Level & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Right to take corrective \\
action; discretionary
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Submit plan of action \\
to obtain needed capital
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```


## EXAMINER'S REPORT

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Candidates were expected to have knowledge of the RBC calculation and the components of the formula. Candidates were expected to calculate RBC from a series of financial values including applying common adjustments. Finally, candidates were expected to interpret the RBC ratio and know the associated outcomes.
As noted, the wording of the question created some ambiguity which was addressed in the grading process by accepting multiple answers as illustrated above. Additional answers were accepted when candidates stated their assumptions for allocating Asset Concentration and/or Other Non-Insurance Subsidiaries between R1 and R2.
```


## Part a

```
Candidates were expected to calculate each component of RBC (RO - R5) and utilize these in the RBC formula.
Common errors include:
- Not completing the reinsurance recoverable adjustment between R3 and R4
- Incorrectly classifying and calculating the RBC components
```


## Part b

Candidates were expected to set up the formula and calculate the range of surplus to achieve the Regulatory Action Level. Candidates needed to state the range of the Regulatory Action Level and algebraically calculate the upper and lower bounds including applying the surplus adjustments for tabular and non-tabular discounts.

Common errors include:

- Not including the tabular discount in the Adjusted Capital calculation
- Incorrectly stating the range of the Regulatory Action Level

|  |
| :--- |
| Part c |
| Candidates were expected to interpret an RBC ratio and indicate the impacts to Company and |
| Regulator. |
| A common error was not stipulating that regulator actions were discretionary. |

