

## Arranging Multi-National Liability Covers

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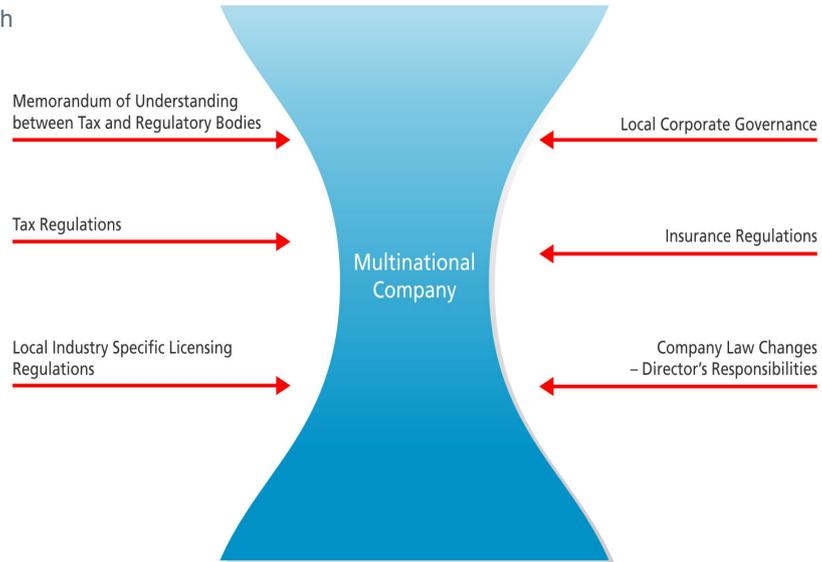
Liability Insurance: Sure Uncertainty and Great Expectation  
10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> September 2012  
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### Overview

- Traditional structure of global programmes
  - What is the problem?
  - Local policies
  - Non-admitted cover
  - Local regulations and tax
  - Financial Interest cover
  - A compliant global programme?
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### Regulatory Crunch for Multinational Companies



### Multinational Companies Wish List

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- **Global insurance policies to be compliant – from regulatory and tax perspective**
  - **Credible and rated insurers**
  - **Cost of risk as low as possible**
  - **Consistency in policy wordings**
  - **Contract certainty particularly around claims settlement**
  - **Pragmatic and practical approach and solutions**

## Global Master Programme – Issues for Multinational Companies

- How can a risk, located in a country where non-admitted is not permitted, be covered?
  - How can a loss, arising in a country where non-admitted is not permitted, be adjusted and paid by the insurer?
    - Will the global insurer pay the loss directly to the entity which suffered the loss?
    - Will the global insurer pay the loss to the parent company?
    - Is this clear from the wording of the Master Policy?
    - If Financial Interest Cover endorsement included in the Master Policy, what are the implications for the Multinational Company?
  - If local policies required, what local limits should be purchased?
    - How can the insurer/broker assist in the determination of the local limits?
    - Can premiums be paid centrally or will they have to be paid locally?
    - What about DIC/DIL cover, premiums and related taxes?
  - Premium allocation and internal recharge of global programme premiums
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## Insurer Issues

- Licensing obligations
    - Freedom of Services/Establishment
    - Lloyd's licence 66 countries including EU/EEA
      - US surplus lines licence
  - Direct cover on a non-admitted basis
    - Non-admitted not permitted
  - Premium allocation
  - Loss adjustment services
  - Claims management and settlement
  - Premium related tax collection and settlement
    - Relevant documentation in support
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## Local regulations

- Range of regimes
    - relaxed – e.g. UK
    - medium – e.g. USA
    - strict – e.g. Argentina, Mexico
  - Will breaches be detected?
    - regulators talking
    - tax bodies
    - exchange control
  - Penalties
    - e.g. Argentina
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## Examples of Regulatory Issues

- In the European Union, inconsistent regulations
    - Certain member states require local risks to be covered by EU insurer
    - Non-admitted permitted in a few member states such as UK
  - US risks could be covered on a direct procurement basis
    - But confusing and impractical regulations, which vary from state to state
  - Brazil, Russia, India, China, (“BRIC”) strictly prohibit non-admitted insurance
    - In certain countries exemptions could be sought from the local regulator
  - In Australia – Regulation of Direct Offshore Foreign Insurers
  - In Canada, Insurance Companies Act amended from 1 January 2010
  - Warning issued by Mexican Regulator about potential penalties for non-compliance
  - Argentinean authorities imposed fine of 23 times the premium for non-compliance
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## Local Policies

- Pros
    - comply with local regulations
    - conformed to needs of local entity
    - local service
  - Cons
    - strength of local insurer?
    - extent of cover?
    - coordination with rest of programme?
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## Non-admitted Cover

- Pros
    - strength of carrier
    - consistency of service and terms
    - cost-effective
  - Cons
    - remote?
    - non-compliant?
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Taxation Issues for Multinational Companies

- Premium allocation methodology
  - “Just and reasonable” basis
  - Documentation
- What premium related taxes has to be paid to the insurer?
- What premium related taxes has to be paid directly to the tax authorities?
- What about premium related taxes on premiums relating to risks located in countries where non-admitted insurance is not permitted?
- Evidence of premium related taxes paid via the insurer
- Potential income tax implications on premiums and claims
- Tax warranty/indemnity clause in the Master Policy

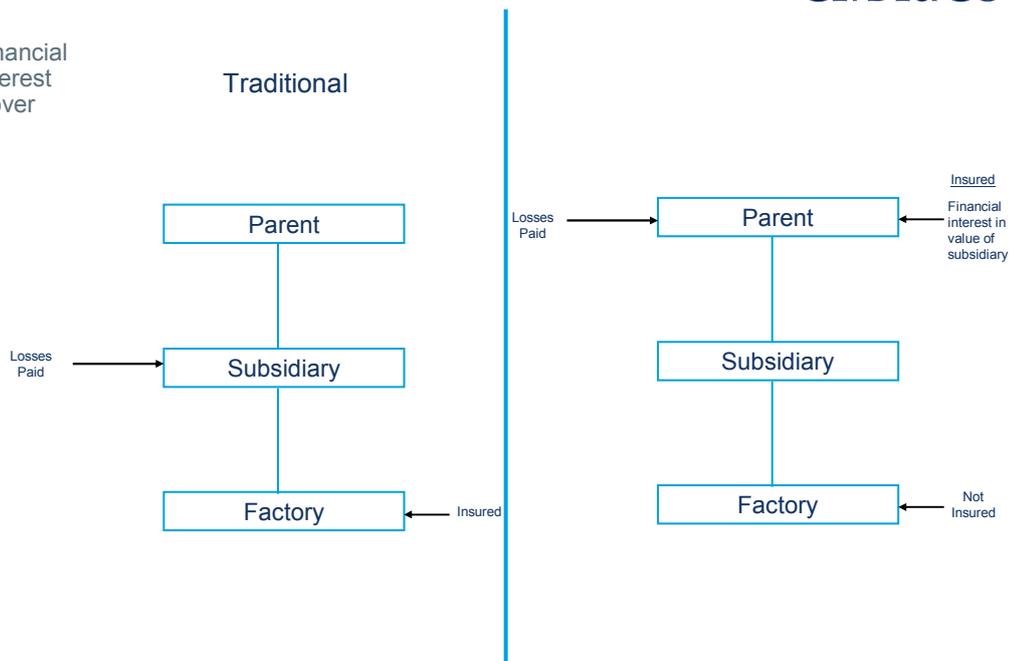
Potential Tax Paradox on Global Insurance Policies – An example

	P&L Overseas Subsidiary (Non-admitted not permitted)	P&L Ultimate EU Parent
Premium expense paid to insurer centrally – premium taxes may not be paid correctly		(1,000,000)
Premium recharged – may not be tax deductible at subsidiary level	(500,000)	500,000
Insurance Premium Tax – average rate of 11%	55,000	
Loss suffered by the overseas subsidiary	(10,000,000)	
Claims received from non-admitted insurer – may be treated as “Taxable Income” by the local tax authorities		10,000,000
Tax may be suffered by Ultimate Parent on Claims – avg. income tax rate 25%		(2,500,000)

### Financial Interest Cover

- A different approach to DIC/DIL Structures
  - insures the value of a subsidiary, not the value of the asset
  - calculation of loss
  - payments will be made to lead office, not locally
- Enables local compliance but does not replicate traditional global – policy coverage

### Financial Interest Cover



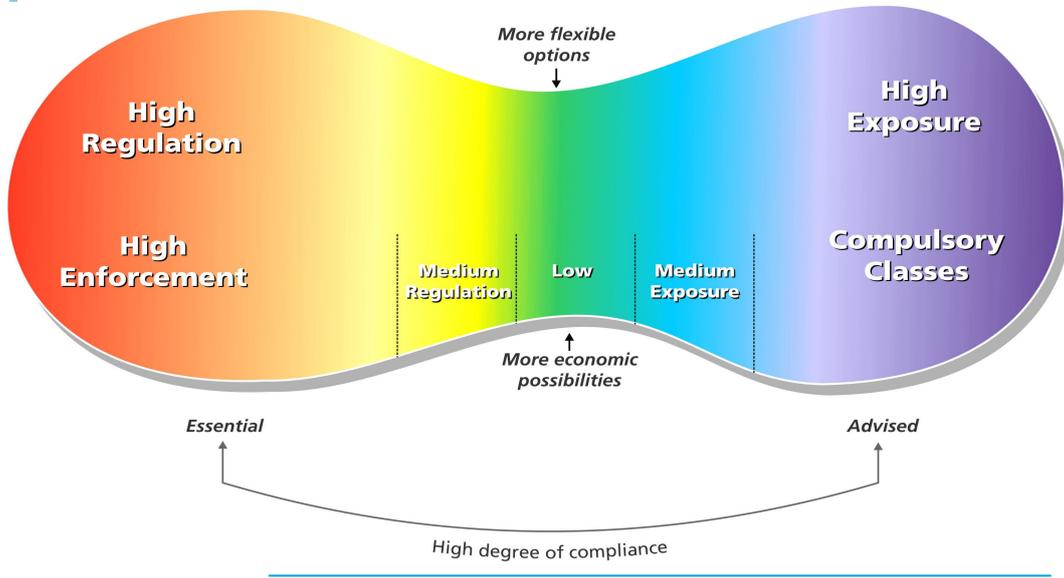
## Financial Interest Cover

- A solution to all global policy issuers?
    - Legal analysis
    - Mismatch in loss and recovery
    - Regulatory views
    - Implementation through wordings
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## A Compliant Global Programme?

- Local policies where required/appropriate
  - Master policy where allowed
    - alone or
    - local policy plus DIC/DIL
  - Financial interest cover
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“The Compliance Continuum”



Questions

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