

17TH EAST ASIAN ACTUARIAL CONFERENCE

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Actuarial Models for Takaful

Ching Ing Chian Seow Fan Chong





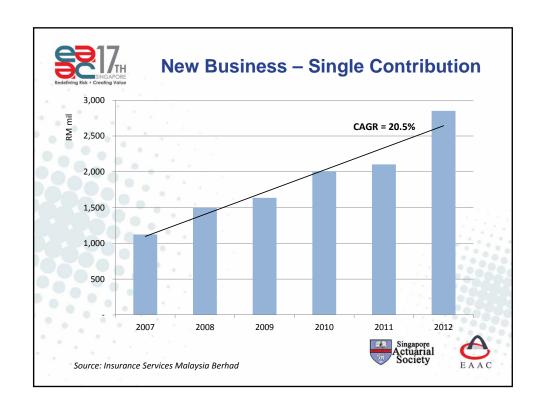


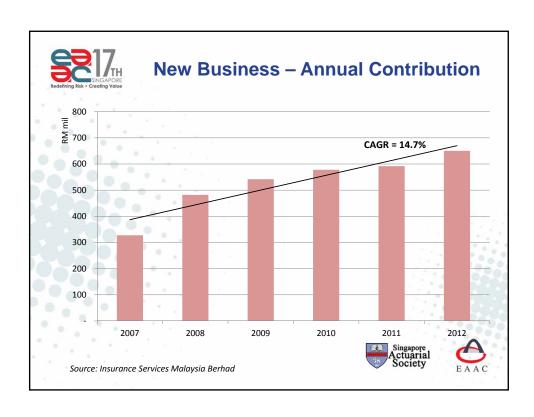
Agenda

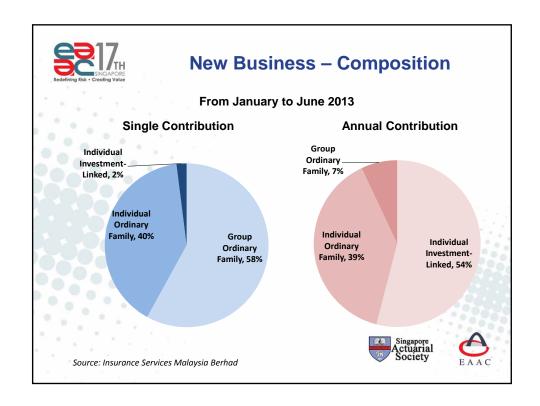
- Market Landscape
- Takaful Operational Model
- Takaful Funds
- Actuarial Valuation Approach for Takaful

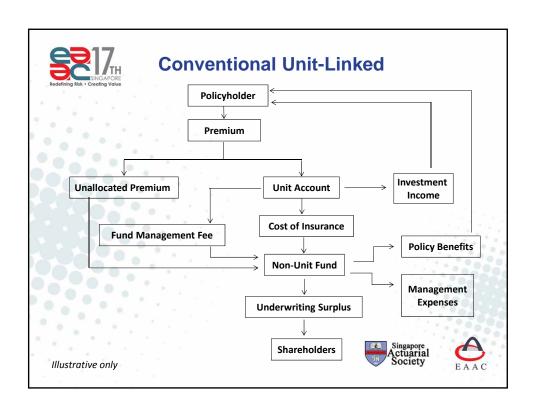


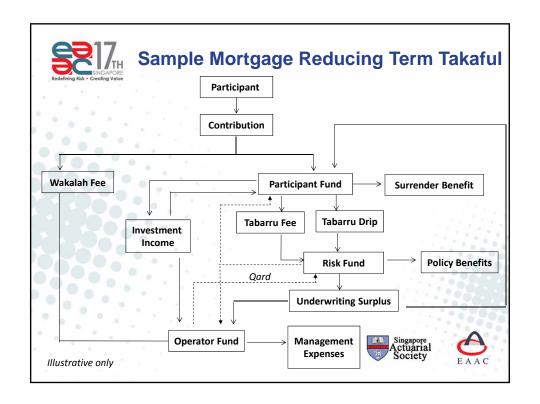














Takaful Operational Model

- Who pay for the expenses incurred?
- Who is liable for the losses?
- How are the profit shared? Investment profit?
 Underwriting profit?







Takaful Funds

- Three Funds
 - Participants' risk fund
 - Participants' investment fund / Participants' account
 - Operator fund
- All three funds are related and the interaction of the funds should be modeled







Participants' Risk Fund

- Fund to pool tabarru to meet claims on risk covered
- Ownership of the funds belongs to the pool of participants
- Usually short in duration and invest in liquid assets







Participants' Investment Fund

- PIF / PA are long in duration
- Important for the takaful operator to ensure that the investment return on PIF / PA meets the pricing assumption
- Depending on the operating model, the surrender value is usually the PIF / PA







Operator Fund

- Funds to run the business of managing the risk fund
- Qard, if any is paid from operator fund
- Sources of income
 - Wakalah fees
 - Remuneration from PRF
 - Remuneration from PIF / PA
 - Remuneration via Fee on Tabarru







Example: Mortgage Reducing Term Takaful

- Non-linked takaful plan
- Implicit guarantees in the plan
- Sample policy

Age: 25 years

Term: 30 years







Valuation Approach – Risk Fund

- Acceptable to use GPV valuation approach for non-linked plans
- PV of Benefits less PV of Tabarru Drips
- For the MRTT plan, in the event that Participant Accounts' is in deficit, the risk coverage is still inforce







Valuation Approach – Operator Fund

- Valuation approach for the Operator Fund has to be consistent with the Participants' Risk Fund, hence GPV for expense liabilities
- Surplus sharing from the risk fund can be recognized as an income to the risk fund only when the Appointed Actuary is "reasonably" certain about surplus distributable from the risk fund and meeting capital requirements in the risk fund
- Provision for expense overrun, if the Operator has yet to achieve critical mass





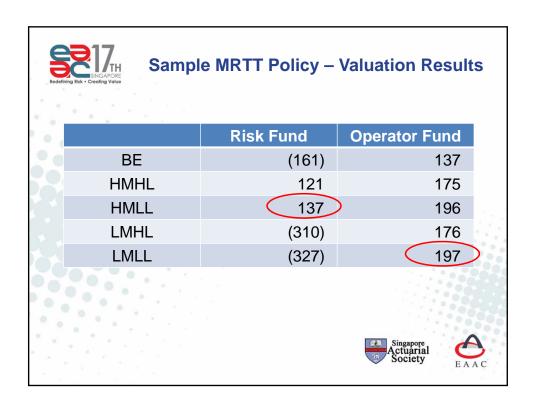


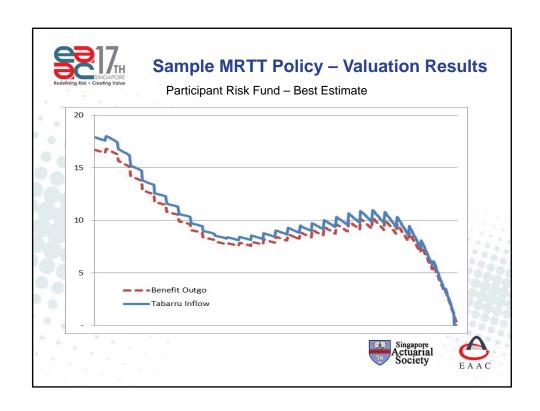
Valuation Approach – PRAD

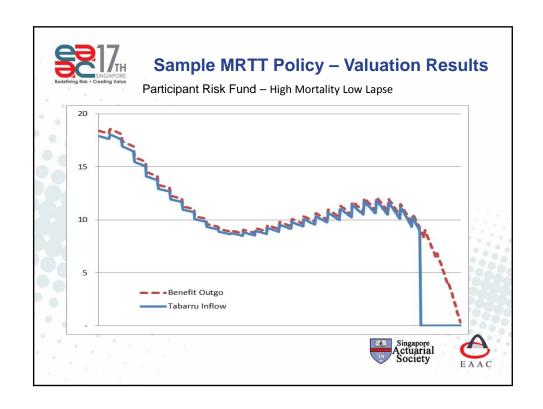
- The scenarios that result in the highest provision for the PRF and OF individually as the value of the liabilities
- Four scenarios were calculated
 - · High mortality / High lapse
 - High mortality / Low lapse
 - Low mortality / High lapse
 - Low mortality / Low lapse

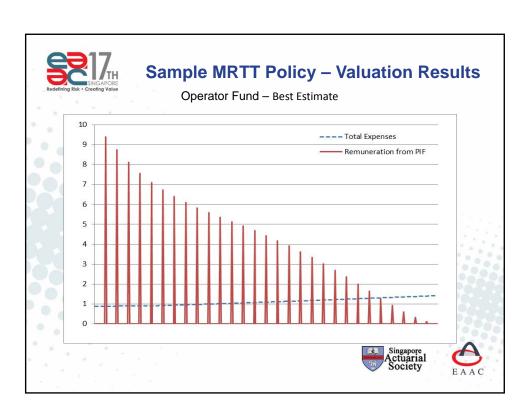


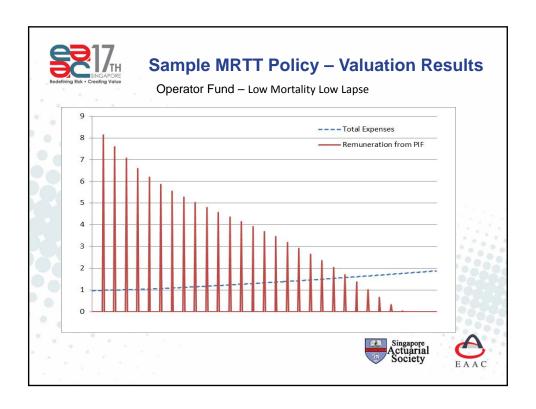


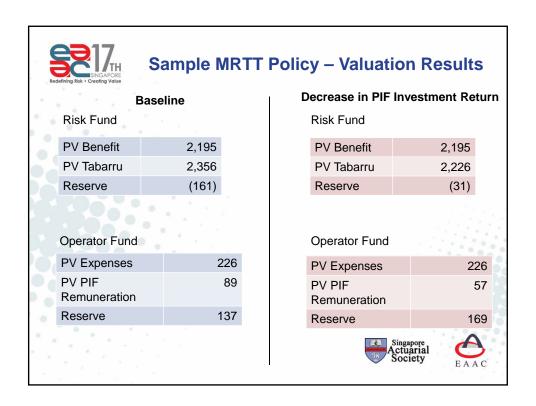


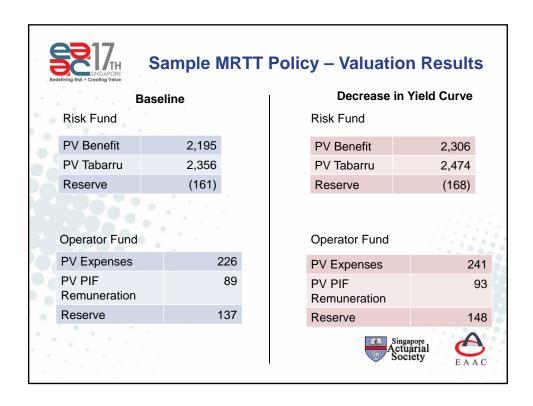


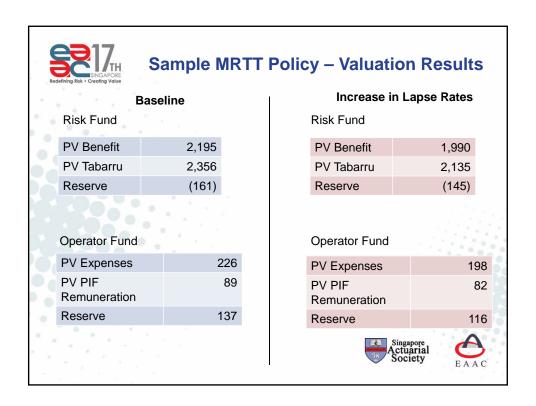


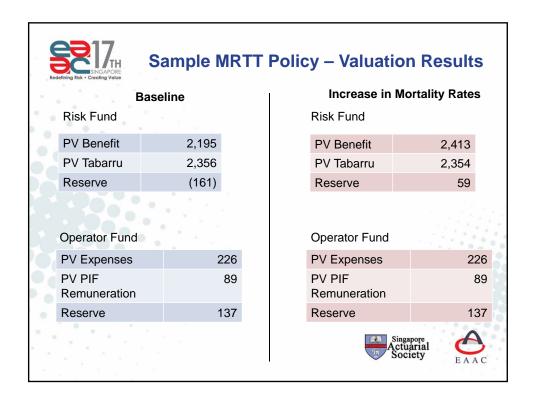














Conclusion

 Challenging but exciting time for the takaful industry with up-coming regulatory changes in reserving, accounting, and solvency issues.





