

Commissioner of Insurance ANNUAL REPORT 2007

For the year ended 31 December 2007

The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
126 Barrack Street
Kingston, Georgetown
Guyana

Telephone +592 2250318 Facsimile +592 2266426
Website: www.insurance.gov.gy

This report is made in pursuance of section 16 of the Insurance Act 1998 and submitted by the Commissioner of Insurance for consideration by the Minister of Finance.

Note: Throughout this report the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, comprising the Commissioner of Insurance and staff, is referred to as "the OCI". The Commissioner of Insurance is referred to as "the Commissioner".

The OCI is the regulatory body for the insurance and pensions sectors in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana. It is headed by the Commissioner of Insurance (“the Commissioner”), Mrs Maria van Beek, who is charged with the general administration of the Insurance Act 1998 (“the Act”). As at 31st December 2007 the Commissioner had five members of staff and three vacancies.

The purpose of the Act is to provide for the regulation of insurance in Guyana, the promotion of competition in the insurance industry, the protection of consumers and for purposes related thereto or connected therewith.

Further information about the OCI may be obtained from its website: www.insurance.gov.gy Alternatively the OCI may be contacted directly.

This is the fifth Annual Report of the Commissioner in pursuance of section 16 of the Act. It reports on the activities of the Commissioner and the administration of the Act for the year ended 31 December 2007.

The data used in this report are provided primarily by insurance companies and the Bank of Guyana. In 2007 all domestic companies were able to provide information as at 31st December 2006 (companies are granted six months from the reporting deadline to submit filings). The financial data and trends in this report therefore relate to 2006. There is a small mismatch for some companies compared to previous year figures in areas where previous year figures could not be restated due to the difference in reporting periods. However this is not significant.

One change in the report has been the reporting of assets for foreign companies. Previous reports included all assets of foreign companies. This has been changed in this report so foreign insurers’ assets reported comprises only assets invested locally or otherwise that are used to operate Guyana business only.

The OCI wishes to extend sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Finance, the Attorney General’s Chambers, CARTAC, OSFI, the management and staff of insurance companies, NICIL, the Bank of Guyana and all other organisations and individuals that have provided assistance for their support.

Key

CAIR	Caribbean Association of Insurance Regulators
CARTAC	Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSME	Caribbean Single Market and Economy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIBA	Guyana Insurance Brokers Association
IAB	Insurance Arbitration Board
IAG	Insurance Association of Guyana
IAIS	International Association of Insurance Supervisors
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IBR	Insurance Board of Review
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
NBFI	Non-bank Financial Institution
NICIL	National Industrial and Commercial Investments Ltd.
OCI	Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
OSFI	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions
VAT	Value Added Tax

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Commissioner's Overview

Activities of the Regulator

A summary of the OCI's activities are provided in this section. The remaining sections of this report deal with industry trends and analyses.

1. On-site inspections for insurance companies

Inspections on two insurance companies were conducted in 2007. It is anticipated that all fourteen insurance companies will have had a full inspection within the following six years. During this period follow-up inspections of prioritised areas will take place.

2. Insurance regulations

Two critical regulations under the Act were passed by the Honourable Minister of Finance in 2007. These were the Insurance (Company Registration) Regulations 2007 and the Insurance (Company Accounts, Forms and Documents) Regulations 2007.

The drafting of three additional regulations and several prioritised amendments to the Act were partially completed during 2007. It is anticipated that these will be available for consideration during 2008.

4. Compliance and Enforcement

The OCI received an application for registration from a local insurer following the resolution of a related court matter. This and the remaining four outstanding applications for registration were reviewed during 2007. It is anticipated that these will be resolved during 2008. One pension plan was also registered during 2007.

A cease and desist order was issued to one unregistered and unapproved overseas entity operating in Guyana.

Over half of the required statutory funds were established during 2007. The remaining companies are expected to comply during 2008.

5. Prudential monitoring

With the co-operation of the industry the automation of the financial analyses of annual reports has made significant progress in 2007. The reporting regulations recently passed coincided with the submission of data electronically which will assist in the automation of several off-site prudential monitoring tools. During 2008 further work will be done to complete this project which commenced in 2005.

6. Private sector

The OCI has continued to work closely with several private sector entities as well as other government agencies in matters relating to insurance with the objective of assisting in the development of the industry and the establishment of acceptable procedures.

The Industry

Overview

This section highlights events that are likely to have an impact on the industry. Numerical analyses are limited to 2006 data due to the existing reporting timeframe permitted for insurance companies. Specific areas of interest are dealt with in later sections of this report.

The industry's significant growth during 2003 to 2005 slowed during 2006. As indicated in previous reports this was not unexpected. The industry will continue to be subject to fluctuations until it has grown to a more stable and sizeable part of the economy. The general insurance market has been comparatively more stable with most companies recording premium growth.

In 2007 indications are that general performance continues to be positive. Growth in capital and therefore capacity particularly in the general insurance market is also continuing. The savings market however does not appear to be showing the same level of growth demonstrated by growth in bank deposits.

The economy during 2007 was projected to perform well. GDP recorded real growth of 5.4% during the year. Domestic inflation increased to 14% during 2007 from 4.2% during 2006.

Insurance companies recorded mixed results in 2006. The overall value of total domestic assets fell by 3% in 2006 to \$31 billion. This includes pension plan assets which are managed by insurance companies. Total premiums and contributions fell by \$3.7 billion or 22% to \$13 billion in 2006. This is 7% of nominal GDP which measured \$183 billion in 2006. This compares with an increase in bank deposits of 13.6% during 2006 and notional GDP growth of 16.5%.

VAT was implemented effective 1st January 2007 at a rate of 16%. Insurance premiums charged by registered insurers are exempt under this system but commissions collected by insurance brokers are to be subject to standard VAT.

Global economic outlook for 2008 continues to be positive and projections for Guyana indicate positive real growth in 2007, 2008 and beyond.

General insurance sector

During 2006 general insurance net premiums recorded an increase of 14% although gross premiums fell by 9%. The areas of growth were Class 1 (Accident & Liability) and Class 2 (Auto).

The majority of companies recorded positive net income during 2006 as well as a reduction in overall loss (net claims) ratios to 36% in 2006. Local companies also recorded an increase in capital availability. The overall asset to liability ratio for the sector remains healthy at 173%.

Premiums collected by the sector fell to a total of \$3.7 billion but net premiums increased to \$2.7 billion from \$2.4 billion in 2005. Two lines of business (Accident & Liability and Auto) showed premium growth while Marine and Fire business recorded a reduction in premiums collected.

The retention levels increased to 71% compared to 55% in the previous year. Whether this is a result of increased cost of reinsurance or greater local capacity and confidence is an area that is being monitored.

Expenses grew slowly compared to 2005, with companies recording an overall increase of 4% over previous year expenses. This amounts to 46% of net premiums and combined with commissions, total expenses are 62% of net premiums compared to 36% net loss (claims) ratio. This represents an improvement over the previous year as the combined ratio is now less than 100%. In previous years the market depended heavily on investment returns to record profits.

The best performing line of business was Class 2 (auto) as in the previous year. Similarly the worst performing line of business is Class 4 (fire). Appendix 6 provides further details. Two lines of business (auto and marine & aviation) recorded underwriting profits. Overall an underwriting profit and positive net income was recorded despite continuing losses in the fire insurance sector.

Long term insurance sector

The sector continues to show an overall improvement with the solvency ratio moving from 109% to 116% in 2006. However assets under management decreased by 10%. This contraction is due to fluctuations in renewals of short term investment type products.

Operating expenses fell overall as companies continue to manage expenses. However investment returns on assets under management also fell.

Growth in bank deposits continues to exceed growth in insurance saving vehicles. During 2006 total premiums and contributions in this sector decreased by 27% to \$9 billion and total assets were valued at \$21.7 billion. Further reductions are expected in the sector should a significant number of pension plans wind-up.

The sector appears to be short in admissible assets to meet its statutory fund requirements. This should be corrected upon the establishment of all statutory funds.

Pensions sector

All non-compliant pension plans were contacted and reminded of their obligations under the Act. Several have taken corrective action and are expected to be registered during 2008. One plan was registered in 2007.

Of the 106 applications received, 11 have been registered, 14 indicated an intention to wind-up and the remainder are working with the OCI to identify a way forward. In all of these remaining cases the creation of or amendments to a trust deed are essential.

1.0 Insurance

1.1 Insurance Companies

Decisions on five applications for registration are pending. Decisions on all are expected during 2008 with three applications near completion. Appendix 1 shows a list of all insurance companies that have been registered those applications that are pending.

The companies that have been registered may be classified as follows:

	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Long term Insurers	4	0	4
General Insurers	4	1	5
Composites	1	0	1
Total	9	1	10

Anecdotal evidence exists that a large proportion of the potential market remains uninsured or have not utilised the services of registered companies.

While the industry continues to build local capacity, concerns continue to be expressed with regard to placement of large or unusual risks. The long term solution is for registered companies to build expertise and capacity in order to avoid placement with entities not regulated or approved by the OCI.

1.2 Insurance Intermediaries

1.2.1 Brokers

Six insurance brokers applied for registration during 2007. Appendix 2 shows the names of these and those that have been registered.

Brokers must apply for registration annually.

In 2006 brokers accounted for about 22% or \$836 million of domestic general insurance premiums, about two thirds of which are fire insurance premiums. Around 35% of commissions paid are through this line of business. It is estimated that through brokers approximately \$316 million in general insurance premiums were placed overseas compared to \$211 million in 2005.

Brokers are significantly more active in placing general insurance than long term insurance business. General insurance commissions account for about 94% of all commissions collected by brokers.

Brokers are required to comply with the provisions of the Code of Conduct. The Code is publicly available on www.insurance.gov.gy

1.2.2 Insurance Sales Agents

One hundred and ninety three (193) active individual agents were registered as at 31/12/2007 compared to 207 as at 31/12/2006. Their movements are summarised below:

Agent movement summary	
Total Agents to be renewed during 2007	207
New agents entering during 2007	38
Agents leaving during 2007	(52)
Total Agents active 31/12/2007	193

Mutual companies employ 62% of individual agents. Agents are required to renew their registration annually.

A list of all active agents that were registered to conduct business during 2007 and who are currently registered and the classes of business for which they have been registered to sell to the public, as well as the companies they represent, their date of registration and their registration number is available from the OCI or its website.

1.3 Statutory Deposits

Fourteen insurance companies have on deposit the total sum of \$630.1 million (audited) at the end of 2007. An additional \$54.6 million is expected to be deposited. Audited 2006 statements report moneys deposited totalled \$684.7 million on 31st December 2006. All deposits currently made are interest bearing cash deposits within the domestic banking sector.

Appendix 7 provides a detailed breakdown by company.

1.4 Statutory Funds

Significant progress has been made in establishing statutory funds. As at 31st December 2007 eight companies have complied with the requirements. The remaining six have committed to compliance with this requirement during 2008.

The expected value of the statutory funds and deposits, which approximate to the value of Guyanese insurance liabilities are:

	2006 (million G\$)	2005 (million G\$)
Estimated long term	12,523.3	13,324.4
Estimated general insurance	2,870.9	2,631.9
Total Guyana policyholder liabilities	15,394.2	15,956.3
Less deposits made	630.1	684.7
Less deductible assets	1,678.2	997.0
Estimated Statutory Funds requirement	13,085.9	14,274.6

Based on 2006 data the entire insurance sector invests approximately \$19 billion in Guyana assets, with approximately \$11 billion from the long term insurers.

Companies have also reported on their admissible assets (listed in Schedule 3 of the Act) which total about \$12.2 billion compared to a requirement of \$13.6 billion. Some companies show a shortfall in admissible assets and steps will need to be taken to improve this position in order to comply with the requirements of the Act. This situation is expected to be corrected once all companies comply with the statutory fund requirement.

Appendix 3 shows a breakdown of total assets by asset class and sector.

1.5 Insurance companies financials

1.5.1 Financial strength

Solvency and Capital adequacy

Some companies increased their capital while others recorded a decrease in capital. The overall solvency position of the general insurance sector remains acceptable at 153% in 2006. This means the industry is holding 53% more in asset value than required by the Act to be deemed solvent. Long term insurers were stronger overall with increased excess capital compared to the previous year.

Appendix 4 shows a consolidated balance sheet.

1.5.2 Investments

Asset classes

Appendix 3 shows the sector's asset allocation. There has been an apparent shift from cash to fixed interest investments for long term insurers compared to the previous year. Some fixed interest investments such as Treasury bills however are short term. There was also a small overall increase in equities held. General insurers allocate comparatively larger proportions to longer term investments such as property.

Overseas and domestic markets

Overseas investment accounts for about 40% of the assets held by the insurance sector (ignoring assets held by foreign insurers for overseas business).

1.5.3 Premium rates & performance indicators

Performance

The general insurance sector has shown improvements in underwriting income compared to previous years. This however was partially offset by a decline in investment income attributed to general insurance lines.

In the long term sector claims, surrenders and maturities accounted for a reduction in net income before transfers and changes in the value of long-term liabilities. Corresponding reductions in liabilities are expected. Estimated investment return in 2006 on average assets by long term insurers is about 6%.

Appendix 5 shows a consolidated revenue account and appendix 6 shows underwriting performance by line of general insurance business.

Premiums and Sales

Results were mixed in both sectors. Overall premiums and contributions in the long term sector declined but net premiums in the general insurance sector increased.

Long term sales continue to decline compared to previous years.

Gross premiums in the general insurance sector fell by \$3.8 billion. This indicates a reduction in renewals with locally registered companies. This has been accompanied by an increase of 46% in business placed overseas by brokers or an increase of about \$10 million in premiums. Net premiums increased as well as retention ratios which indicate a greater retention of risk by insurers compared to the previous year.

Claims & expenses

The combined ratio (claims and expenses) for the industry has shown improvement overall but continues to be high for some companies. Individual combined ratios range from 71% to over 200% of net premiums in the general insurance sector compared to an overall ratio of 98%. About half of the companies report a combined ratio less than 100%.

Long term insurers saw claims and expenses as a proportion to premiums increase compared to the previous year. This was due to a reduction in premiums rather than large increases in claims and expenses. About half the companies managed to reduce expenses compared to the previous year.

2.0 Pension Plans

Occupational pension plans operating in Guyana may be summarised as follows:

Manager	Defined Benefit	Defined Contribution	Hybrid	Unclear	Total
Insurance companies	29	54	1	0	84
Trust companies	9	2	0	2	13
Other	8	1	0	0	9
Total	46	57	1	2	106

A list of all pension plans that have applied for registration, their managers and those registered are available from the OCI or from the OCI's website www.insurance.gov.gy

Registration continues to be a slow process with the majority of unregistered plans having no or inadequate trust deeds. Managers and sponsors either do not understand

or refuse to accept the need for the funds to be established under trust in accordance with the provisions of schedule 5 of the Act.

Insurance companies managed approximately \$3.8 billion worth of funds for pension plans in 2006. Other managers reported assets under management of approximately \$10.5 billion but this does not represent all of the plans. Bank of Guyana figures recorded pension assets of \$15.3 billion at the end of 2006.

3.0 Insurance Arbitration Board & Complaints

The IAB comprises the Commissioner or her representative, Mr H. Barrow and Mr H. Cox. Complaints involving policyholders are referred to this Board. Based on information at time of writing, decisions take on average 6 months. Seven new complaints were referred to the IAB during 2007, compared to five in 2006. Three matters are outstanding at the end of 2007. One decision made by the IAB was appealed and the matter is at the High Court.

Appendix 8 provides details of the disputes referred to the IAB in 2007.

The rules of procedure of the IAB are available on the website www.insurance.gov.gy or from the OCI.

4.0 The Insurance Board of Review

The IBR comprises Mr Pat Dial, Mr Lennox French and Mr Desmond Mohammed.. There were no submissions made to the board. A copy of its rules of procedure is available on the OCI website www.insurance.gov.gy or from the OCI.

5.0 Other activities

The OCI is committed to improving awareness of the requirements of the Act as well as involving stakeholders in the regulatory process. Since inception at least one seminar has been held each year for target groups.

In 2007, a seminar and workshops were held for insurance company board members, management and other personnel. The objective of the exercise was to improve attendees understanding of their obligations as well as to provide updates on changes introduced by the OCI and the legislative framework.

Appendix 1: Insurance Companies

Mnemonic	Name of Insurance Company	Registration	Long-term Insurance Classes	General Insurance Classes
CGIC	Caricom General Insurance Company Inc. (formerly Guyana Fire, Life & General Insurance Company Inc.)	Outstanding	N/a	1, 2, 3, 4
CLIC	Clico Life & General Insurance Company (SA) Ltd	10/06/2005	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 4
DEMF	The Demerara Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd	Outstanding	N/a	1, 2, 4
DEML	The Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd	30/12/2005	1, 3	N/a
DIAM	Diamond Fire & General Insurance Inc	06/01/2005	N/a	1, 3, 4
FRAN	Frandec & Co, Inc	Outstanding	N/a	1
GCIS	GCIS Inc.	Outstanding	N/a	1, 2, 4
GTMF	Guyana & Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Company Ltd	23/11/2005	N/a	1, 2, 4
GTML	Guyana & Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Company Ltd	28/04/2005	1, 2, 3	N/a
HERT	Island Heritage Insurance Company Ltd	Outstanding	N/a	1, 4
HIHF	Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Ltd	23/12/2005	N/a	1, 2, 3, 4
HIHL	Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Ltd	10/11/2004	1, 2, 3	N/a
NAFI	North American Fire & General Insurance Company Ltd.	09/12/2005	N/a	1, 2, 4
NALI	North American Life Insurance Company Ltd.	08/06/2005	1, 2, 3	N/a
UNTD	United Insurance (represented by John Fernandes Insurance Services Ltd)	12/05/2005	N/a	1, 2, 3, 4

Classes of insurance business are defined in schedules 1 and 2 of the Act as follows:

Class	Long Term Insurance	General Insurance
1	General Life	Accident and Liability
2	Health	Auto
3	Annuities and Pensions	Marine and Aviation
4	N/a	Fire

Appendix 2: Insurance Brokers

This list represents all insurance brokers that applied for registration during 2007

Broker	Effective Date of Registration
Abdool & Abdool Inc. Insurance Brokers and Financial Consultation	29/12/2007
Apex Insurance Brokers Inc.	27/02/2007
Insurance Brokers - Guyana Ltd	30/09/2007
M.P. Insurance Brokers & Consultants Ltd	01/12/2007
P&P Insurance Brokers & Consultants Ltd	30/12/2007
Raj Singh Insurance Brokers & Risk Management Consultants	01/07/2007

Appendix 3: Asset Classification (All Companies)

Asset values are fair values (in millions) as at company year end dates. These assets represent assets held by domestic insurers and locally by foreign insurers. They do not include assets held by foreign insurers for non-Guyana business.

Asset classes	Long-term insurers		General insurers		Total 2006	Total 2005*
	G\$ million	%	G\$ million	%	%	%
Fixed interest (Guyana)	876.0	4%	549.6	6%	5%	1%
Overseas fixed interest	7,704.4	36%	605.4	7%	27%	8%
Total fixed interest	8,580.4	40%	1,155.0	13%	32%	9%
Equities (domestic)	2,614.0	12%	1,398.2	15%	13%	11%
Equities (overseas)	465.9	2%	407.5	4%	3%	2%
Total Equities	3,079.9	14%	1,805.7	20%	16%	13%
Immovable property	2,514.4	12%	1,935.5	21%	14%	14%
Cash (Guyana)	1,111.6	5%	872.0	10%	6%	7%
Cash (overseas)	2,141.0	10%	619.6	7%	9%	37%
Total cash	3,252.6	15%	1,491.6	16%	15%	44%
Policy loans	1,396.7	6%	0	0%	5%	4%
Mortgages	231.9	1%	178.2	2%	1%	2%
Other	2,631.6	12%	2,500.6	28%	17%	15%
Totals	21,687.5	100%	9,066.6	100%	100%	100%

* 2005 figures have been restated to include only assets invested by foreign companies for local operations (previous reports reported on total assets of foreign companies).

Assets of composites are notionally split between long term and general insurance business. In 2006 the total assets of composites were valued at \$16,877 million compared to \$18,665 million in 2005.

Exchange rate used throughout this report: BDS\$1 = G\$92.1

Appendix 4: Balance Sheet (Insurance Companies)

Long term liabilities are in many cases estimated, due to infrequent actuarial reviews. Companies may only transfer money out of funds provided there is an excess following an assessment of its liabilities. Assets represent assets held by domestic insurers and locally by foreign insurers. They do not include assets held by foreign insurers for non-Guyana business.

(G\$ millions)

Long-term business	All 2006	All 2005	% Change
	All companies	All companies	
Assets	21,687	24,202	-10%
Guyana policyholder liabilities	12,523	13,324	-6%
Other estimated liabilities*	6,127	8,841	-31%
Total estimated liabilities	18,650	22,165	-16%
Other capital/equity	3,037	2,037	49%
Assets/liabilities	116%	109%	

*This includes insurance liabilities of overseas based policyholders

(G\$ millions)

General insurance business	All 2006	All 2005**	% Change
	Total	Total	
Assets	9,067	7,501	21%
Guyana policyholder liabilities	2,871	2,474	16%
Other liabilities	2,356	2,241	5%
Total liabilities	5,227	4,715	11%
Other capital/equity	3,840	2,786	38%
Required Solvency Asset value	5,908	5,274	12%
Assets/liabilities	173%	159%	
Solvency ratio	153%	142%	

** 2005 figures have been restated to include only assets invested by foreign companies for local operations (previous reports reported on total assets of foreign companies).

Appendix 5: Consolidated Revenue Account (Insurance Companies)

This account shows all premiums written by all domestic companies and only domestic business written by overseas companies.

Companies may only transfer money out of funds provided there is an excess following an assessment of its liabilities.

(G\$ millions)

Long-term insurance	All 2006	All 2005	% change
	All companies	All companies	
Net premiums	8,963	12,285	-27%
Investment & other income	1,328	2,274	-42%
Total income	10,291	14,559	-29%
Net claims, surrenders & maturities	10,151	10,028	1%
Expenses	1,147	1,637	-30%
Net Commission	385	275	40%
Total Expenditure excl tax	11,683	11,940	-2%
Tax paid & provided	50	273	-82%
Net income prior to transfers and changes in reserves	-1,442	2,346	

(G\$ millions)

General Insurance	All 2006	All 2005	% change
	All companies	All companies	
Net earned premiums	2,686	2,401	12%
Less:			
Net Incurred Claims	964	1,141	-16%
Expenses	1,241	1,209	3%
Net Commission	463	382	21%
Total Expenditure excl tax	2,668	2,732	-2%
Underwriting income/(loss)	18	(331)	
Investment & other income	328	695	-52%
Net income before tax	347	364	-5%
Tax paid & provided	74	62	19%
Net revenue	272	302	-10%
Net Loss Ratio	36%	48%	

Appendix 6: General Insurance Underwriting Results by Line of Business

(G\$ millions)

All Companies 2005	Total (All Companies)	Class 1 (Accident & Liability)	Class 2 (Auto)	Class 3 (Marine & Aviation)	Class 4 (Fire)
Gross premiums	3,817	534	1,321	94	1,868
Less Reinsurance	1,089	118	76	16	879
Net written premiums	2,727	416	1,245	78	989
(Increase)/ decrease in UPR	(41)	(52)	(97)	(0)	108
Net earned premiums	2,686	364	1,147	78	1,097
Paid claims (net)	845	125	404	0	316
Increase/ (decrease) in o/s claims	119	72	25	(0)	22
Net Incurred Claims	964	197	429	0	338
Expenses	1,241	187	424	54	577
Commission paid	498	72	131	14	280
Less Commission received	34	9	0	1	24
Total Expenditure excl tax	2,669	447	984	67	1,171
Underwriting income/(loss) before tax	18	(82)	163	11	(74)
Retention ratio	71%	78%	94%	83%	53%
Loss ratio	36%	54%	37%	0%	31%
Combined ratio	99%	123%	86%	86%	107%
U/W Profit (% of gross premium)	0%	-15%	12%	11%	-4%

Appendix 7: Statutory Deposits

These figures represent the amounts deposited by companies for the purposes of meeting the statutory deposit requirement.

Company	Long term insurance	General insurance	Total 2007 (audited)	Total 2006 (audited)
	G\$	G\$	G\$	G\$
CGIC	18,750,000	46,434,119	65,184,119	62,794,336
CLIC	18,750,000	27,720,927	46,470,927	44,544,091
DIAM	n/a	18,611,205	18,611,205	15,810,705
FRAN	n/a	7,644,017	7,644,017	7,125,606
GCIS	6,250,000	39,974,082	46,224,082	46,224,082
GTMF	n/a	130,067,378	130,067,378	103,349,488
GTML	21,235,545	n/a	21,235,545	19,956,575
HIHF	n/a	123,683,506	123,683,506	96,130,645
HIHL	18,750,000	n/a	18,750,000	18,750,000
HERT	n/a	-	-	-
NAFI	n/a	60,894,978	60,894,978	58,439,687
NALI	20,511,465	n/a	20,511,465	143,022,696
DEMF	n/a	16,841,643	16,841,643	18,611,204
DEML	13,554,599	n/a	13,554,599	13,261,253
UNTD	n/a	40,437,847	40,437,847	36,685,658
Total	117,801,609	512,309,702	630,111,311	684,706,026

Appendix 8: Insurance Arbitration Board 2007 Rulings

The following is a summary of cases heard by the IAB during 2007. Detailed rulings can be obtained from the OCI.

Average turnover on cases completed during 2007: 7 months

Average turnover on all cases completed to date: 6 months

1. **NEIL DHANRAJ AND MP INSURANCE BROKERS (Wages and Cash in Transit Policy) OCI Ref. 04/06/GI4/304**

Date submitted: 8 July 2006

Date closed: 29 October 2007

Summary of decision: The Board ruled in favour of Mr. Dhanraj. The matter is under appeal at the High Court.

2. **CHUNILALL BABOOLALL AND HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. (Machinery All Risk Policy) OCI Ref. 03/06/GI4/110**

Date submitted: 14 September 2006

Date closed: 27 April 2007

Summary of decision: Matter concluded as the result of a settlement between the parties.

3. **CHANDRA NARINE AND HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. (Subsidence and Landslip Claim) OCI Ref. 01/07/GI4/110**

Date submitted: 5 January 2007

Date closed: Pending

Summary of decision: Matter was put down sine die pending engineer's report on further damage.

4. **CARIBBEAN CONTAINERS ET AL AND CLICO S.A. (Group Health Policy) OCI Ref. 02/07/GI1/101**

Date submitted: 7 May 2007

Date closed: 12 November 2007

Summary of decision: The Board ruled in favour of the policyholder.

5. **TREVOR GIBBS AND DEMERARA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (Mainstream Plus Policy Claim) OCI Ref. 04/05/LI2/102**

Date submitted: 18 June 2007

Date closed: 12 November 2007

Summary of decision: The Board rule in favour of the insurance company.

6. **ARTHUR CHANDRA AND DIAMOND FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Fire Insurance Policy) OCI Ref. 05/07/GI4/104**

Date submitted: 17 July 2007

Date closed: 21 November 2007

Summary of decision: The Board ruled that the parties jointly appoint an independent assessor to provide a determination on the extent of the loss or that the figure proposed by the Complainant be used as a basis for renegotiation between the two parties.

7. **CHATTERPAUL SEEPERSAUD AND DIAMOND FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY & DEMERARA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Fire Insurance Policy) OCI Ref. 06/07/GI4/104/103**

Date submitted: 13 August 2007

Date closed: 30 November 2007

Summary of decision: The Board ruled in favour of the policyholder.

8. **ANSA McAL AND CLICO (Cash in Transit Policy) OCI Ref. 07/07/GI4/101**

Date submitted: 12 November 2007

Date closed: Pending

9. **RAMESH NEKRAM AND GUYANA & TRINIDAD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. (Motor Policy) OCI Ref. 08/07/GI2/108**

Date submitted: 13 December 2007

Date closed: Pending