



CENTRAL BANK OF SAMOA



INSURANCE

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 2020 - JUNE 2021
OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

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1. The World Economy¹

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s July 2021 World Economic Outlook (WEO) projects the global economy to recover at a faster than expected pace when compared to its April 2021 WEO, expanding 1.4 percent in FY2020/2021 before advancing to 5.45 percent in FY2021/2022. This compared to a 1.35 percent and 5.2 percent growth in FY2020/2021 and FY2021/2022 respectively in the April 2021 WEO. This new improved outlook is supported by substantial stimulus packages (particularly in the advanced economies) to address the Covid-19 adverse impacts on economic activities and the rollout of vaccines in the second half of FY2020/2021.

The easing of domestic lockdowns and international border restrictions in some of the major economies also provided some support for economic activities. The vaccines rollout in many of the advanced economies has been driving the improvement, as has the massive fiscal stimulus by most major economies. The strength of these recoveries, however, will vary and may largely be dependent on the extent of government support to vulnerable workers and businesses, a country's dependency on particular sectors such as tourism (which has been se-

verely impacted by the health pandemic and would require rebuilding for the future), as well as by public health and vaccination policies.

Inflationary pressures picked up in FY2020/2021 with a reported figure of 3.40 percent global inflation rate from 3.07 percent in FY2019/2020. This mainly reflected increasing international commodity prices over the year, particularly fuel, as well as increased domestic demand in countries such as the US in view of the gradual reopening from Covid-19 lockdowns. Of Samoa's major trading partners, their inflation rates recorded increasing inflation trends particularly in the last six months of the year, with the inflation rates in the USA, NZ and Australia accelerating well above their target levels.

Labour market conditions were subdued in the beginning of 2020/2021 before the re-opening measures adopted by several countries from the impact of Covid-19 helped reduce unemployment rates across the globe, particularly in the US and Australia.

Overall, monetary policies in most economies were largely accommodative in 2020/2021, as showed by the Reserve Bank of Australia decision to cut its official cash rate by 15 basis point from 2.50

percent to 0.10 percent in November 2020.

2. Domestic Economy²

The Samoan economy was expected to drop further by 10.0 percent in 2020/2021 from -2.7 percent in 2019/2020. The downturn was expected given the slow-down in economic activities in most sectors as a result of the adverse impact of the pandemic. Local business activity, employment and domestic demand was expected to drop, resulting in significant reductions in the 'commerce', 'accommodation and restaurant', 'transport', 'constructions' and 'electricity and water' sectors to name a few.

On prices, the headline inflation was projected to drop to around 1.8 percent at end June 2021. The headline consumer price index (CPI) annual inflation rate decelerated to -3.0 percent at end June 2021 from 1.5 percent at end June 2020. This was due to a significant drop in both its imported component from 1.0 percent in June 2020 to -4.3 percent in June 2021 as well as its local component from

2.0 percent to -1.7 percent over the year. The sharp drop in imported inflation reflected the lower prices of food and fuel commodities while lower prices of agricultural products as well as reduced prices of basic goods and government services being part of the COVID19 stimulus package saw local inflation decline over the year.

On foreign reserves, the balance of payments was expected to decline substantially to a deficit of \$107.0 million in the FY2020/21 from a surplus of \$103.6 million last year. This was mainly in light of the expected decrease in export proceeds and downturn in remittances as well as no visitor arrivals and earnings for the whole year given the closure of international borders. Consequently, total official foreign reserves increased considerably to \$732.7 million (a record high), a level that was sufficient to cover 10.7 months of imports of goods, which was much higher than its forecast of 8.3 months of import cover.

Commercial banks' liquidity expanded significantly by 28.5 percent to \$370.7 million at end June 2021 due to mainly to large inflows of government funds

¹Source: Financial Markets Department, Central Bank of Samoa

²Source: Economics Department, Central Bank of Samoa

that boosted the level of excess reserves and vault cash for the commercial banks while the Central Bank securities remained on hold since April 2020. Given the lower cost of borrowings, the commercial banks total credit to the private sector and public institutions increased marginally by 0.4 percent to \$1,175.3 million in June 2021, down from 3.9 percent at end June 2020. As a result, the annual growth rate of commercial banks' credit to the private sector and public institutions combined fell to 0.8 percent in FY2020/21 from 4.7 percent last year, but just above its forecast of 0.5 percent.

3. Domestic Insurance Outlook

There is broad acceptance internationally that insurance supervision should be exercised over insurance companies to protect policyholders' interests and foster a competitive and innovative market place. More specifically, the aim is to ensure that insurance companies meet contractual commitments made to the insured and are at all times in a sound financial position by maintaining sound solvency standards.

At the end of FY2020/2021, the insurance industry performed well and remained resilient, achieving good results as follow:

- Total assets of \$119.5 million;

- Solvency surplus of SAT\$22.1 million;
- Unaudited net profit after tax of SAT\$5.7 million;
- Underwriting surplus of SAT\$7.7 million;
- Liquid assets aggregated at SAT\$31.7 million;
- Combined gross premiums income of SAT\$24.1 million; and
- Gross claims paid and policy payments totalled SAT\$9.5 million.

The outlook for the domestic insurance industry is optimistic as better returns are anticipated given the forecasted higher economic growth due mainly to several ongoing government projects.

On strengthening our regulatory framework for the insurance industry, the Central Bank conducted a full scope onsite examination to one of the life insurers. Moreover, work is pending to enhance the Insurance Act 2007 to take into account recent developments in the insurance sector both domestically and the international arena.

I would like to acknowledge the ongoing assistance of our donor partners; the PFTAC, IMF, just to name a few in up skilling and developing staff capacity. I also take this opportunity to thank the domestic insurance industry for its con-

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Maiava Atalina Ainuu-Enari
GOVERNOR AND COMMISSIONER
OF INSURANCE

1. Administration of the Insurance Act 2007

The Governor of the Central Bank of Samoa (the “Bank”) is the Insurance Commissioner (the “Commissioner”) appointed under section 4 of the Insurance Act 2007 (the “Act”), to carry out the functions and powers as stipulated under sections 5 and 6 of the Act.

The Bank has responsibilities under the Financial Institutions Act 1996 and the Insurance Act 2007 to supervise insurance companies in conjunction with the Bank’s broader responsibilities aimed at promoting the health and stability of the financial system in general.

2. Licensing and Insurance Market Structure

Section 9 of the Act requires all insurers and intermediaries conducting insurance business in Samoa to be licensed by the Commissioner. The Commissioner continued to receive and assess applications for renewal of licenses by insurers, insurance agents and insurance brokers. Licenses are renewed upon the payment of their license renewal fees by the end of December of each year. (See **Table 1**)

a. Licensed Insurance Companies

As of June 2021, a total of seven (7) insurers were licensed under the Act as follows:

- i. Five (5) insurers conducted general insurance business; and
- ii. Two (2) insurers conducted life insurance business of which one insurer only provides insurance cover for employees of a certain church denomination.

During the period, the Insurance Commissioner granted a general insurance license to a new general insurance company to operate in Samoa after satisfying the prescribed requirements as stipulated under the Insurance Act 2007.

b. Licensed Insurance Brokers

In January 2021, only two (2) insurance brokers’ licenses were renewed upon the satisfaction of specific requirements given under section 12 and deposit requirements under section 20, of the Act.

One insurance broker license has not been renewed in 2021 due to the temporary closure of the business. The Bank had issued a public notice in May 2021 regarding such matter.

c. Licensed Insurance Agents

Insurance agents are required to be licensed under section 9 of the Act, upon nomination by a licensed insurer. At end FY2020/2021, only 16 insurance agent licenses were issued by the Commissioner, 6 for general insurance and 10 for life insurance (***See Table 1***).

Table 1: Licensed Insurance Companies and Intermediaries as of June 2021

	General Insurers
1.	Apia Insurance Company Limited
2.	Federal Pacific Insurance Limited
3.	National Pacific Insurance Limited
4.	Progressive Insurance Company Limited
5.	Samoa Surety Insurance Limited
	Life Insurers
1.	Deseret Mutual Benefits
2.	Samoa Life Assurance Corporation
	Insurance Brokers
1.	Marsh Limited
2.	Willis New Zealand (NZ) Limited
	Insurance Agents – Corporate
1.	ANZ Bank (Samoa) Limited
2.	National Bank of Samoa Limited
3.	Pacific Insurance Underwriters
4.	Samoa National Provident Fund
	Insurance Agents – Individual
1.	Letuna Insurance Agency
2.	Avaia Fruean
3.	Eseta Kavesi
4.	Faamanu Fonoti
5.	Kalepo Fanueli
6.	Mary Faafouina Taeu
7.	Marieta Ifopo
8.	Reupena Iakopo
9.	Saolotoga Junior Bentin
10.	Sirovai Sila Sa
11.	Salaiulufa Tafa Junior Maiava
12.	Livigitone Galuvaa
13.	Uatifoti Fatu

Source: Central Bank of Samoa

3. Key Statutory Requirements

a. Deposit Requirement

Every licensed insurance broker and agent is required under section 20 of the Act to make and maintain a deposit or provide a guarantee in the amount of \$50,000. In the case of a broker, the equivalent to the deductible or excess amount applicable to the professional indemnity and fidelity guarantee insurance policies are required to be held by the broker, whichever is the greater.

Similarly, section 21 of the Act requires every licensed insurer to make and maintain a deposit in an amount of \$100,000 or not less than the surplus of assets over liabilities required under the prescribed solvency requirements, whichever is the greater.

The deposits are to be in the prescribed nature or form acceptable to the Commissioner. As of June 2021, all licensed insurance companies and brokers complied with the statutory deposit requirement.

b. Minimum Capital

An insurer licensed under the Act is required under section 24 to maintain at all times paid up capital of \$1,000,000. All insurers complied with this requirement.

c. Additional Solvency Requirements

In addition to the capital requirement, every licensed insurer is also required under section 25 to comply with any solvency requirements imposed by the Commissioner. The licensed insurance companies continued to comply with the solvency requirements from time to time.

d. Policy and Claims Registers

An insurer licensed under the Act is required under section 36 to keep a register of policies issued by the insurer and a register of claims, showing for every claims made. If a licensed insurer carries on any insurance business outside of Samoa, the insurer is required to keep separate registers for its Samoan business and its non-Samoan business.

In relation thereto, intermediaries are also required under section 41 to have a register of policies placed or procured by or through the intermediaries.

4. Supervision

The Bank has an integrated, risk-based system of supervision that uses both off-site monitoring and on-site inspections, to examine the business of each insurer, evaluate its condition, quality, effectiveness and compliance with legislation

and supervisory requirements.

a. Onsite Inspection

In May 2021, the Bank conducted a full scope onsite inspection to one of the life insurers. An onsite report was prepared and disseminated to the insurer within a month after the inspection. The insurer was given twelve months to work on and address the issues given in the report.

b. Offsite Monitoring

To ensure that licensed insurers comply with the Act, offsite monitoring is conducted which includes the assessment of periodic prudential returns submitted to the Commissioner.

c. Prudential Returns and Audited Accounts

Sections 32 and 35 of the Act require that licensed insurers and brokers submit annual audited accounts, and prescribed periodical statements to the Commissioner. Prudential returns must be submitted within the last working day of the following month after the end of each quarter.

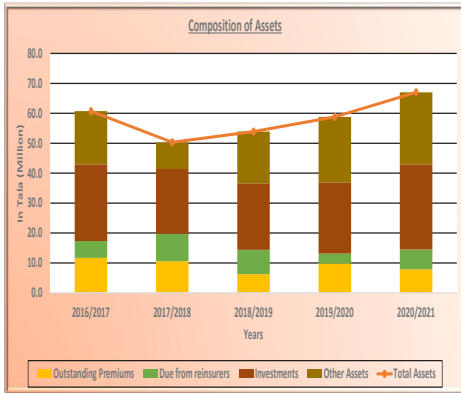
Annual audited accounts for both insurers and brokers are to be submitted within three months after each financial year.

5. Overview of the Domestic Insurance Industry Performance

a. Assets

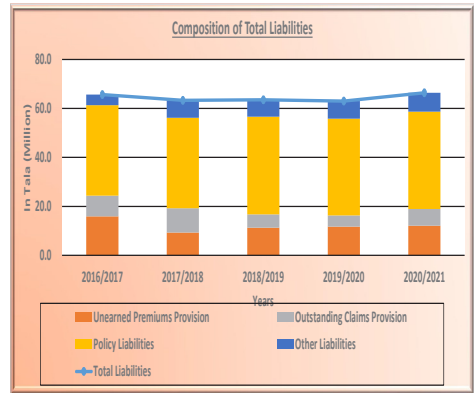
As of June 2021, the consolidated total assets of the insurance sector (life and general) grew by 9.6 percent (\$10.5 million) to \$119.5 million as compared to June 2020 figure of \$109.0 million. The growth was due to increases in investments, other assets and due from reinsurers by 10.5 percent (\$4.4 million) to \$45.8 million (accounted for 38.3 percent of assets), 53.7 percent (\$5.6 million) to \$16.1 million (10.2 percent) and \$3.3 million to \$6.6 million (5.5 percent) respectively. Other assets like outstanding premiums of \$9.1 million (7.6 percent), loans and advances (net) totalled \$35.8 million (30.0 percent) and fixed assets (net) of \$6.1 million (5.1 percent) were decreased by 18.4 percent (\$2.0 million), 1.8 percent (\$0.7 million) and 1.7 percent (\$0.1 million) in that order. Of total, the general insurance sector represented 56.0 percent (\$67.0 million) whilst the life sector accounted for the remaining 44.0 percent (\$52.5 million) in that order (**Graph 1**).

Graph 1 – Distribution of Assets for General & Life Insurance Companies



Source: General and Life Insurance Companies

Graph 2 – Distribution of Liabilities for General & Life Insurance Companies



Source: General and Life Insurance Companies

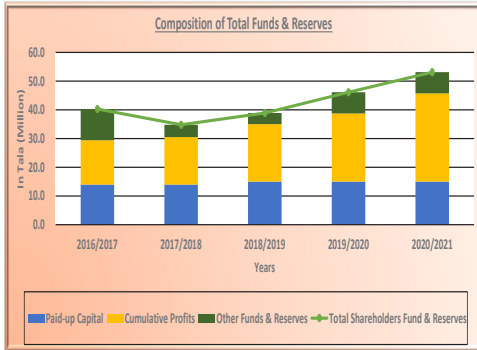
b. Liabilities

Similarly, total liabilities rose by 5.6 percent (\$3.5 million) to \$66.4 million over the past twelve months, as a result of the increase in outstanding claims provision by 49.7 percent (\$2.3 million) to \$6.8 million, accounted for 10.2 percent of liabilities. The major components included policy liabilities of \$39.8 million (59.8 percent) and unearned premiums provision of \$12.2 million (18.3 percent) in that order. The life insurance accounted for 62.2 percent (\$41.3 million) whilst general insurers represent 37.8 percent (\$25.1 million) respectively (**Graph 2**).

c. Shareholders’ Funds and Reserves

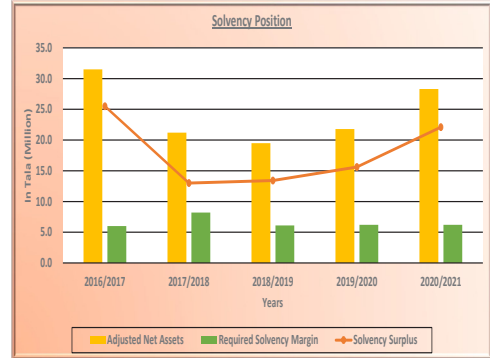
The combined shareholders’ fund for the domestic insurance industry stood at \$53.1 million, up by 15.2 percent (\$7.0 million) as compared to the last financial period. Such growth reflected the increase in cumulative profits by 27.8 percent (\$6.6 million) to \$30.3 million and equivalent to 57.1 percent of total funds and reserves. Paid-up capital aggregated at \$15.0 million and other funds totalled \$7.8 million formed up the remaining 42.9 percent. The general insurers dominated the total funds by 78.8 percent (\$41.8 million) while life insurance represented 21.2 percent (\$11.2 million) correspondingly (**Graph 3**).

Graph 3 – Distribution of Shareholders’ Funds & Reserves for General & Life Insurance Companies



Source: General and Life Insurance Companies

Graph 4 – Combined Solvency Position of the Insurance Industry



Source: General and Life Insurance Companies

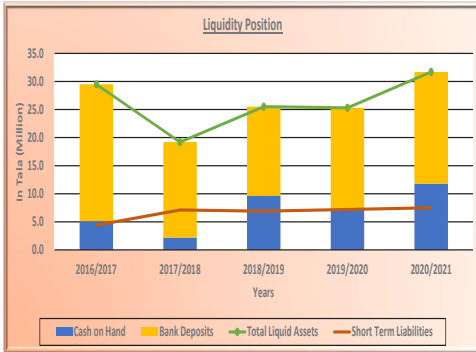
d. Solvency Position

For FY2020/2021, the insurance industry achieved a combined solvency surplus of \$22.1 million compared to a \$15.6 million recorded in the same period last year, revealing an increase of 41.9 percent (\$6.5 million). The stronger growth in assets as compared to liabilities was the main reason behind the increase. The surplus was derived from adjusted net assets of \$28.3 million less solvency margin of \$6.2 million respectively. The general insurers dominated 59.3 percent (\$13.1 million) of surplus (**Graph 4**).

e. Liquidity Position

The combined liquid assets of the domestic insurance industry grew to \$31.8 million from \$25.3 million by 25.5 percent (\$6.4 million) over the last twelve months. The composition of liquid assets includes bank deposits totalled \$19.9 million and cash balances of \$11.8 million in that order. Total liquid assets provided adequate coverage for short term liabilities of \$7.5 million. The general insurance sector represented 59.4 percent (\$18.9 million) whilst the life sector covered the remaining 40.6 percent (\$12.9 million) respectively (**Graph 5**).

Graph 5 – Liquidity Position of the Domestic Insurance Industry



Source: General and Life Insurance Companies

f. Gross Premiums

The combined gross premiums of the life and general insurance sectors increased by only 1.6 percent (\$0.4 million) to \$24.2 million over June 2020. Of total, 66.3 percent (\$16.0 million) represented the general insurance sector while 33.7 percent (\$8.1 million) was the life insurance sector (**Graph 6**).

g. Reinsurance Outwards

For the review period, the insurance industry ceded 19.3 percent (\$4.7 million) of total gross premiums to offshore reinsurers for treaty and facultative reinsurance protection. As compared to the FY2019/2020, it dropped by 16.2 percent (\$0.9 million). The general insurance sector represented 99.9 percent

(\$4.6 million) of the total (**Graph 6**).

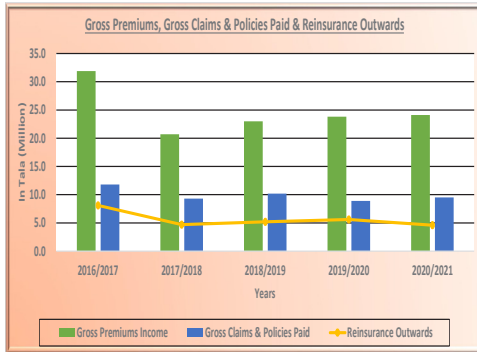
h. Net Premium Income

The combined net premium income of the insurance industry grew by 7.1 percent (\$1.3 million) to \$19.5 million as compared to June 2020 balance of \$18.2 million. Of total, 58.3 percent (\$11.4 million) is related to the general insurers whilst life insurance sector covered 41.7 percent (\$8.1 million). Net premium income is the portion of gross premiums retain by the local insurers and is derived from gross premiums less reinsurance outwards.

i. Claims

In terms of gross claims and policy payments, the domestic insurance sector reported an aggregate total of \$9.5 million, which was 7.4 percent (\$0.7 million) higher than the previous year's balance of \$8.9 million in that order. The life insurance has the highest value of payments made in June 2021 (i.e. \$7.1 million or 74.3 percent of total) (**Graph 6**).

Graph 6 – Consolidated Gross Premiums, Gross Claims Paid and Policy Payments & Reinsurance Outwards



Source: General and Life Insurance Companies

j. Underwriting Result

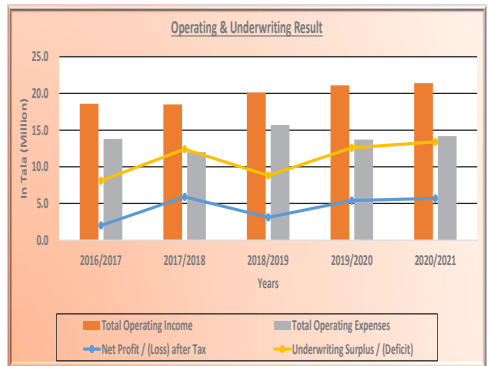
At the end of FY2020/2021, the life and general insurance sectors achieved a combined underwriting surplus of \$7.7 million, up by 7.6 percent (\$0.5 million) as compared to the past twelve months balance of \$7.2 million correspondingly. Bulk of this amount (i.e. 98.2 percent of \$7.6 million) was dominated by the general insurers (**Graph 7**).

k. Profitability Position

For FY2020/2021, the insurance industry registered an unaudited combined profit of \$5.7 million as compared to a profit of \$5.4 million achieved in June 2020, recording a growth by 5.7 percent (\$0.3 million) respectively. At this level, total

operating income stood at \$21.4 million compared to total operating expenses of \$14.2 million respectively. The general insurance sector accounted for 76.8 percent (\$4.4 million) of total profit (**Graph 7**).

Graph 7 – Consolidated Operating and Underwriting Results



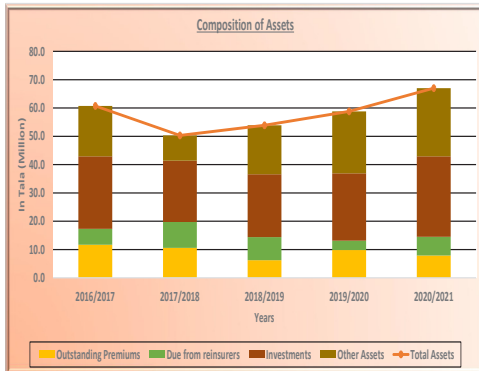
Source: General and Life Insurance Companies

6. General Insurance Industry Performance

a. Assets

Total assets of the general insurers in June 2021 stood at \$67.0 million, up by 14.0 percent (\$8.2 million) as compared to June 2020 figure of \$58.2 million. During the period, investments and due from reinsurers both grew by 10.7 percent (\$2.5 million) to \$26.3 million (equivalent to 39.3 percent of assets) and \$3.3 million to \$6.6 million (9.8

percent) in that order. Other major assets components included loans and advances (net) totalled \$11.7 million (17.5 percent), outstanding premiums of \$7.9 million (11.8 percent) and other assets of \$12.3 million (18.3 percent) respectively (**Graph 8**).



Source: General Insurance Companies

b. Liabilities

The consolidated total liabilities of \$25.1 million edged up by 14.0 percent (\$3.1 million) over the past twelve months, driven entirely by the increase in outstanding claims provision by 48.9 percent (\$2.1 million) to \$6.3 million, accounted for 25.0 percent of liabilities. Other components included unearned premiums provision aggregated at \$11.4 million (45.2 percent), other liabilities of

\$5.0 million (20.0 percent) and amounts due totalled \$2.4 million (9.7 percent) in that order (**Graph 9**).

Graph 9 - Breakdown of General Insurers' Total Liabilities

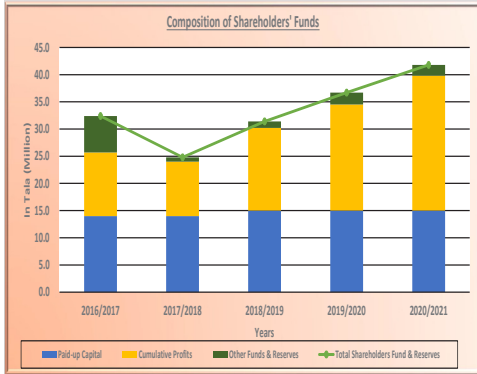


Source: General Insurance Companies

c. Shareholders' Funds

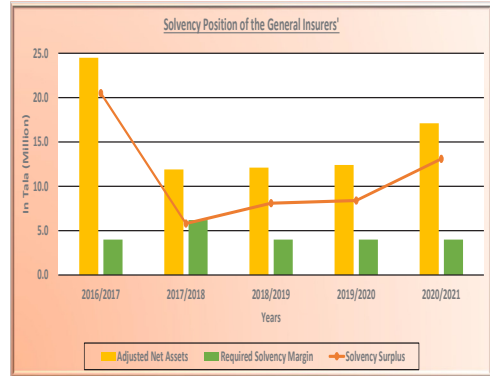
Total shareholders' funds of \$41.8 million grew by 14.0 percent (\$5.1 million) over the preceding year. The movement was mainly caused by the increase in cumulative profits by 25.2 percent (\$4.9 million) to \$24.4 million, representing 58.4 percent of total funds. Other components include paid-up capital totaled \$15.0 million (35.9 percent) and other funds of \$2.4 million (5.7 percent) in that order (**Graph 10**).

Graph 10 – Breakdown of General Insurers’ Total Shareholders’ Funds and Reserves



Source: General Insurance Companies

Graph 11 – Solvency Position of the General Insurers’



Source: General Insurance Companies

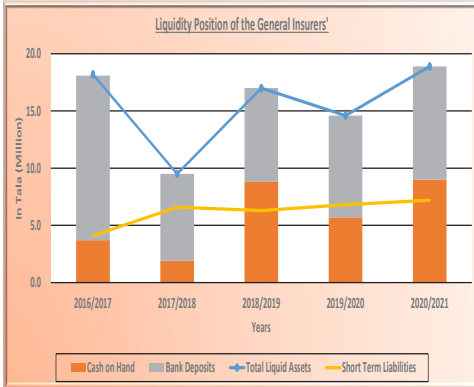
d. Solvency Position

For FY2020/2021, the general insurance sector registered a consolidated solvency surplus of \$13.1 million. As compared to the same time last year, it rose by 55.6 percent (\$4.7 million), due mainly to the stronger growth in assets as compared to liabilities. The surplus is the difference between adjusted net assets totaled \$17.1 million (\$12.4 million in June 2020) less the required solvency margin aggregated at \$4.0 million (same as last year) respectively (**Graph 11**).

e. Liquidity Position

The liquidity position of the general insurance sector strengthened by 29.2 percent (\$4.3 million) to \$18.9 million as compared to June 2020. Such growth was due to the increase in bank deposits by 11.5 percent (\$1.0m) to \$9.9 million (represents 52.5 percent) as well as cash balances by 57.0 percent (\$3.3 million) to \$9.0 million (47.5 percent) in that order. Total liquid assets is equivalent to 75.1 percent of total liabilities and provided adequate coverage for short term liabilities aggregated at \$7.2 million (**Graph 12**).

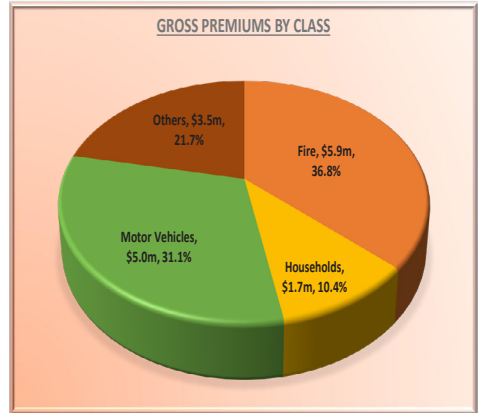
Graph 12 – Total Liquid Assets v Short Term Liabilities



Source: General Insurance Companies

f. Gross Premiums

Total gross premium income of the general insurance sector stood at \$16.0 million, up by 3.9 percent (\$0.6 million) over last year’s balance of \$15.4 million. The distribution of gross premiums by class revealed that fire class dominated the gross premium pool, accounting for 36.8 percent (\$5.9 million) (**Graph 13**)

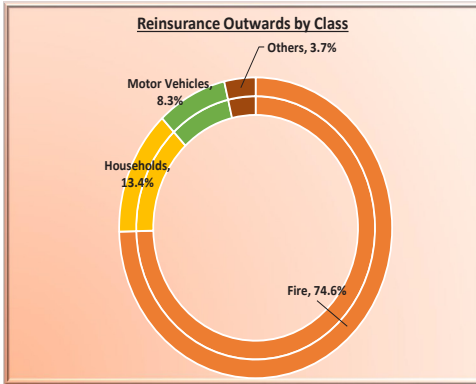


Source: General Insurance Companies

g. Reinsurance Cessions/Outwards

For FY2020/2021, the general insurers reinsured \$4.6 million of total premiums to offshore reinsurance companies and reflected a drop by 12.9 percent (\$0.7 million) as compared to June 2020 figure of \$5.3 million. Fire continued to be the most heavily reinsured due to the nature of the risk it covered, accounting for 74.6 percent (\$3.5 million) of the total reinsurance costs. Treaty reinsurance continued to be the preferred arrangements for local insurers representing 98.6 percent (\$4.6 million) of total reinsurance (**Graph 14**).

Graph 14 – Reinsurance Outwards

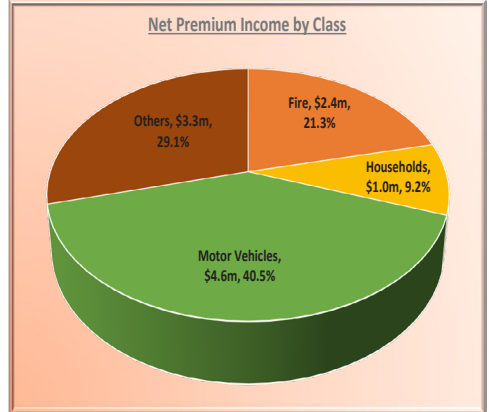


Source: General Insurance Companies

h. Net Premiums Income

The general insurance sector reported a combined net premiums income of \$11.4 million, which was 12.8 percent (\$1.3 million) higher than last year's figure of \$10.1 million. Net premiums income represents the portion of premiums retained by the local insurers after deducting reinsurance outwards. The motor vehicles class dominates the net premium pool at 40.4 percent (\$4.6 million) (**Graph 15**).

Graph 15 – Composition of Net Premium Income

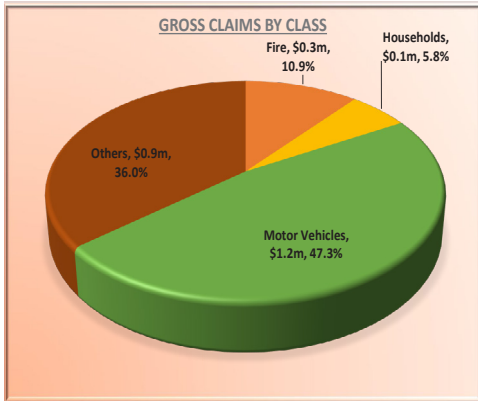


Source: General Insurance Companies

i. Claims

Gross claims paid for FY2020/2021 stood \$2.4 million, slightly grew by 2.9 percent (\$0.1 million) as compared to June 2020. By class, motor vehicles dominated 47.3 percent (\$1.2 million) of claims paid (**Graph 16**).

Graph 16 – Gross Claims by Class

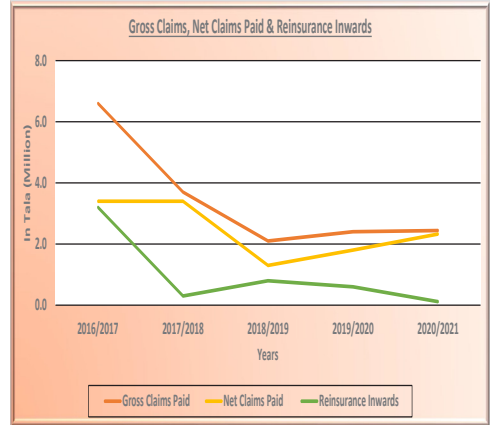


Source: General Insurance Companies

j. Reinsurance Recoveries/Inwards

For the period under review, the general insurers recovered only \$0.1 million from offshore reinsurers to assist with claims paid. As compared to the same time last year, it reveals a drop of 79.9 percent (\$0.4 million). The fire class dominated 54.8 percent (\$0.1 million) of the reinsurance recoveries (**Graph 17**).

Graph 17 – General Insurers’ Gross Claims, Net Claims Paid and Reinsurance Inwards

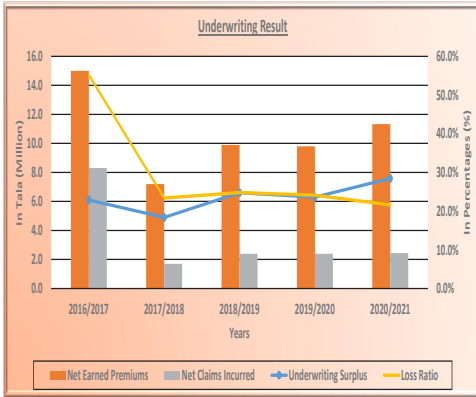


Source: General Insurance Companies

k. Underwriting Result

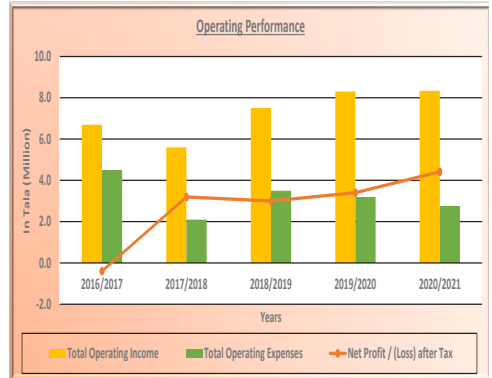
At end of FY2020/2021, the general insurance sector recorded an underwriting surplus of \$7.6 million compared to \$6.3 million reported in FY2019/2020 and registered a growth of 20.1 percent (\$1.3 million) (**Graph 18**).

Graph 18 – Underwriting Result



Source: General Insurance Companies

Graph 19 – Operating Result



Source: General Insurance Companies

I. Operating Result

The general insurers’ unaudited net profit after tax grew by 30.1 percent (\$1.0 million) over the past twelve months. During the period, the sector reported total operating income of \$8.3 million (\$8.2 million in June 2020) against total operating expenses of \$2.8 million (\$3.2 million in FY 2019/2020) in that order (**Graph 19**).

7. Appendices - Statistical Tables

a. Consolidated Table (Life and General)

Table 2: Domestic Insurance Industry - Financial Highlights

In Tala Thousands					
	Jun-17	Jun-18	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
ASSETS					
1. Total Assets	106,054	98,030	102,357	108,997	119,502
2. Outstanding Premiums	12,912	11,931	7,626	11,110	9,068
3. Due from reinsurers ¹	5,597	9,139	8,196	3,279	6,593
4. Loans & Advances (net)	23,760	27,662	30,249	36,461	35,798
5. Investments	42,212	39,118	36,253	41,445	47,859
6. Fixed Assets (net)	6,220	4,828	6,652	6,196	5,402
7. Other Assets	15,353	5,352	13,381	10,506	14,782
LIABILITIES					
1. Total Liabilities	65,730	63,291	63,514	62,935	66,436
2. Unearned Premiums Provision ¹	15,912	9,272	11,307	11,684	12,154
3. Outstanding Claims Provision	8,458	9,943	5,436	4,553	6,815
4. Policy Liabilities ²	36,949	37,015	39,898	39,508	39,766
5. Other Liabilities	4,411	7,061	6,873	7,190	7,701
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS & RESERVES					
1. Total Shareholders Fund & Reserves	40,324	34,739	38,843	46,062	53,066
2. Paid-up Capital ¹	14,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
3. Cumulative Profits	15,422	16,458	19,968	23,699	30,649
4. Other Funds & Reserves	10,902	4,281	3,875	7,363	7,417
SOLVENCY					
1. Solvency Surplus / (Deficit)	25,534	13,027	13,350	15,577	22,108
2. Required Solvency Margin	6,013	8,176	6,111	6,214	6,246
3. Adjusted Net Assets	31,547	21,203	19,461	21,791	28,354
LIQUIDITY					
1. Total Liquid Assets	29,538	19,169	25,494	25,311	31,759
a. Cash on hand	5,146	2,185	9,592	7,066	11,812
b. Bank deposits	24,392	16,984	15,902	18,245	19,947
UNDERWRITING RESULT					
1. Underwriting Surplus / (Deficit)	7,705	6,512	5,731	7,180	7,724
2. Gross Premiums Income	31,892	20,685	23,016	23,771	24,157
3. Net Premium Income/Insurance Premiums	23,761	16,030	17,823	18,215	19,500
4. Gross Claims Paid	11,796	9,279	10,223	8,860	9,518
5. Net Claims Paid & Policy Payments	8,618	9,014	9,379	8,289	9,403
6. Reinsurance Inwards ¹	3,178	265	844	571	115
7. Reinsurance Outwards	8,131	4,655	5,193	5,556	4,657
8. Net Earned Premiums ¹	15,038	7,201	9,872	17,895	19,458
9. Net Claims Incurred ¹	8,304	1,686	2,447	8,841	9,521
PROFITABILITY					
1. Net Profit / (Loss) after tax ³	2,009	5,903	3,146	5,438	5,749
a. Total Operating Income	18,572	18,466	20,123	21,111	21,428
b. Total Operating Expenses	13,760	11,975	15,666	13,726	14,245

Notes

1. Figures relate to general insurers' only
2. Figure relates to life insurer only
3. Insurers have different financial periods (i.e. March, June, September & December)
4. June 2018 figures were revised to reflect only the 'inside' Samoa operations.

b. General Insurers' Table

Table 3: Domestic Insurance Industry - Financial Highlights

In Tala Thousands

	Jun-17	Jun-18	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
ASSETS		2			
1. Total Assets	60,639	50,274	53,886	58,759	66,965
2. Outstanding Premiums	11,679	10,589	6,224	9,804	7,882
3. Due from reinsurers	5,597	9,139	8,196	3,279	6,593
4. Loans & Advances (net)	3,200	4,913	5,568	11,572	11,732
5. Investments	25,602	21,662	20,320	23,772	28,364
6. Fixed Assets (net)	1,740	74	2,167	2,044	1,468
7. Other Assets	12,821	3,897	11,411	8,288	10,926
LIABILITIES					
1. Total Liabilities	28,230	25,439	22,527	22,053	25,131
2. Unearned Premiums Provision	15,912	9,272	11,216	11,018	11,368
3. Outstanding Claims Provision	8,225	9,603	4,987	4,227	6,295
4. Other Liabilities	4,093	6,564	6,324	6,808	7,468
SHAREHOLDERS' FUND & RESERVES					
1. Total Shareholders Fund & Reserves	32,409	24,835	31,359	36,706	41,834
2. Paid-up Capital	14,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
3. Cumulative Profits	11,662	10,019	15,202	19,515	24,806
4. Other Funds & Reserves	6,747	816	1,157	2,191	2,028
SOLVENCY					
1. Solvency Surplus / (Deficit)	20,473	5,752	8,128	8,435	13,122
2. Required Solvency Margin	4,000	6,187	4,000	4,000	4,000
3. Adjusted Net Assets	24,473	11,939	12,128	12,435	17,122
LIQUIDITY					
1. Total Liquid Assets	18,190	9,461	16,989	14,597	18,866
a. Cash on hand	3,745	1,904	8,763	5,705	8,955
b. Bank deposits	14,445	7,557	8,226	8,892	9,911
UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT					
1. Underwriting Surplus / (Deficit)	6,062	4,850	6,645	6,318	7,586
2. Gross Premiums Income	24,220	12,504	14,976	15,419	16,022
3. Net Premium Income/Insurance Premiums	16,100	8,071	9,928	10,079	11,369
4. Gross Claims Paid	6,590	3,683	2,104	2,373	2,443
5. Net Claims Paid & Policy Payments	3,412	3,418	1,260	1,802	2,328
6. Reinsurance Inwards	3,178	265	844	571	115
7. Reinsurance Outwards	8,120	4,433	5,048	5,340	4,653
8. Net Earned Premiums	15,038	7,201	9,872	9,759	11,327
9. Net Claims Incurred	8,304	1,686	2,447	2,354	2,446
PROFITABILITY					
1. Net Profit / (Loss) after tax ¹	(364)	3,224	2,994	3,396	4,417
a. Total Operating Income	6,673	5,640	7,476	8,250	8,340
b. Total Operating Expenses	4,489	2,092	3,462	3,206	2,763

Note

- General insurers' have different financial periods (i.e. March, June, September & December)
- June 2018 figures were revised to reflect only the 'Inside' Samoa operations.