Insurance Market Development Program

This note highlights the progress the Long-term Finance team at FCI WBG achieved in the implementation of the Insurance Market Development Program, which is part of the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program funded by the Department for International Development (DFID), the UK government. It shows how the project has been expanding from deep-dives country studies to new data- and theme-driven analysis. The program has provided recommendations on sound regulation and supervision of the insurance industry, reacting to challenging contexts, including the global COVID-19 pandemic. It illustrates how lessons learned led to action, and ultimately impact. Finally, it offers a summary of the team’s sharing new knowledge learnt with regulators and other partners.

Overview

Insurance, in its role as risk manager, risk carrier and institutional investor, is at the center of a sustainable financial system. Insurance is becoming more required globally given international milestones on disaster risk reduction, finance for development, the Paris Agreement on climate change and meeting UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Insurers, with USD33 trillion assets under management, as risk solution providers and investors have a unique opportunity to support the sustainable development agenda on both sides of their balance sheets.

Yet, insurance market development had stalled at low level in many emerging markets. Insurance penetration in Sub-Saharan Africa, MENA, South Asia regions are less than 2% of GDP in comparison with North America (9.3% of GDP), or worldwide average (3.9% of GDP). In less developed markets, the role of insurance is often overlooked. For example, in East African countries, less than 10 in 100 people are estimated to have any formal insurance.

The coronavirus pandemic has renewed attention on health insurance coverage. Nearly 40 percent of the world’s population has no health insurance (ILO, 2020) – which can force those affected and their families deep into poverty. It is estimated that nearly 90 million people were pushed into extreme poverty by out-of-pocket health payments in 2015, and personal out-of-pocket expenses are higher in countries with low insurance penetration.

Financial and human losses from natural disasters have increased significantly in recent years. Natural disasters affect almost every part of the world – direct economic losses of USD 23.6 billion were reported by 63 countries in 2018 (UN, 2020). Countries with developed insurance markets suffer less from disasters in terms of GDP decline, while countries with smaller insurance markets contract more.

Clearly, a developed insurance sector has multidimensional benefits to the economy. This not only about scaling up the capacity of these markets to support a faster recovery for households from natural disasters or pandemics. Equally important is how these markets and the insurance products respond to the long-term capital needs.

The World Bank’s Insurance Market Development Program was designed to explore the key drivers of development in the insurance sector (see Figure 1). The program aimed to partner with developing countries to support their insurance markets to meet local consumer needs and protect against vulnerability and poverty. The project started with an in-depth study, exploring how previous the World Bank’s engagement and interventions were beneficial to the insurance sector in recipient countries. Based on this analysis, the project dived into a couple of specific WB country engagements where interventions were found to have spurred market development (in Vietnam and Albania) to find lessons learned. Recognizing the role that insurance can play in supporting sustainable development and growth, the World Bank, partnered with Cenfri to conduct a series of deep dives that explore how these roles manifest in four countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Rwanda). A new diagnostic framework designed for these deep dives was then applied in Uganda (with a more specific focus on compulsory motor insurance) and Jordan (focusing on capital regulation).

To complement these diagnostics, the WB team undertook a number of data-driven analyses to answer the questions: (i) what enabling conditions are needed before insurance market growth can take hold? (ii) do fiscal incentives help long term life insurance development? (iii) do fragmentation and reliance on compulsion hinder innovation, growth and development? In addition, the team undertook several theme-driven studies looking at: (i) how does insurance contribute to SDGs? (ii) what initiatives are needed to increase institutional investor role in emerging markets? (iii) what is the role of insurance companies in catalyzing infrastructure investments? (iv) what insurance implications and response on COVID-19? To improve the regulation and supervision of insurance markets, the WB explored: (i) whether risk-based capital reforms works better than nominal capital increase? (ii) whether regulation of deposit administration products can help grow savings in emerging markets? (iii) how are FHSI indicators used by supervisors?

Outcomes from this analytical work have been broadly transformed in capacity building to further validate the discussion and sharing of new knowledge with partners, supervisors, regulators, and the insurance industry.

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1 This note documents activities from 2018 until March 2021.
2 Based on Statista, Willis Towers Watson, Prequin, BGC.
3 According to the WB calculations based on AXCO data, 2018.
Key Findings
What Country Studies Tell Us?

Can Interventions Spur Development of the Insurance Sector?

Our first attempt was evaluating the previous interventions of the insurance projects that the World Bank conducted in 2008-2018. Projects funded by the Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST) were analyzed, supporting legal and regulatory frameworks while contributing to a market liberalization strategy and capacity building. This analysis reveals that:

**FIRST projects have been beneficial to insurance premium growth and penetration change in recipient countries** despite the challenge of differentiating the contribution of individual project interventions on overall impact.

**Countries adopting a comprehensive approach had the most impact.** This included mobilization of long-term finance, strengthening capital markets, building the legal foundation and capacity for regulators and supervisors, and creating safe and efficient financial infrastructure.

Albania and Vietnam were chosen for further examinations as countries that received WB interventions specifically on the development of their insurance markets, and they steadily demonstrated insurance market growth above levels which would be predicted by GDP level.

**The Albanian insurance market is an example of how World Bank-supported interventions have made a difference.** Strengthening insurance regulations and supervision coupled with economic development over the last two decades positively affected the development of the insurance market in Albania – which grew twice as fast as the nominal GDP growth.
(MTPL) insurance market cannot be underestimated, given the fact that the MTPL is the first insurance product that many people buy as mandatory in emerging countries. The analysis showed that, if regulators do not get the development of this product right, it is very difficult for the rest of the market to thrive.

*Compliance with international standards is an important element of strong insurance market oversight.* An ICP compliance assessment or other comparisons with international standards and trends show weaknesses with respect to valuation of assets and liabilities, investment, risk management, internal control and corporate governance, as well as capital requirements.

*Monopolies are detrimental to insurance market development, and it takes a long time to overcome their adverse effects.* De-monopolization usually takes longer than anticipated, because the skills required to regulate market entry do not develop in monopolistic markets. Interventions to develop insurance markets need policy support.

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**Can international competition drive insurance market growth?**

**WB interventions to Vietnam happened at the same time when the country entered the WTO and opened its insurance sector to foreign investors.** At that time, the WB undertook a gap analysis and drafted a strategic roadmap for upgrading the legal and regulatory framework in the country to IAIS and WTO standards. Since 2007, Vietnam’s insurance sector has been transformed from a state-owned monopoly to an open industry. The objective of our research was to shed light on the role that FDI played in competition within domestic market and to determine whether increasing the share of foreign insurance companies had a positive impact on the insurance market.

Foreign insurers can play an essential role in the early stage development of insurance markets. The Vietnamese case revealed lessons for other countries with nascent insurance industry, struggling to open their markets to foreign companies:

(i) **foreign penetration can drive the local insurance market and increase competition**, without negative macroeconomic impacts which can be concerned in advance (e.g. on forex flows), and without local firms rapidly losing market share.

(ii) **external triggers can force policymakers to adjust domestic insurance regulation**, open insurance markets, and demand new skills from the industry and supervisors.

(iii) **foreign insurers in the life sector could change the traditional insurance trajectory in emerging economies**, which are oriented mostly on developing compulsory third-party liability insurance.

(iv) small countries need a higher level of effort to attract foreign companies, in terms of relaxing requirements and procedures to conduct insurance activities for foreign companies unlike larger countries, where economies of scale play in favor to foreign insurance companies.

(v) foreign companies contribute to the development of local capital markets as well as broader social development goals, including through investing in local capital markets.

Deep Dives into Four Countries: Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya and Rwanda

Insurance for inclusive and sustainable growth: Imperatives for action from a four-country synthesis

With the ambition of understanding what drives insurance market development and how the sector can contribute to the sustainable and inclusive growth of the economies, the World Bank with Cenfri, an independent think tank focusing on financial sector development, conducted a series of diagnostics – on Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya and Rwanda. In addition to desk research, the diagnostics were informed by a number of interviews with stakeholders, including regulators, industry associations, individual insurers and brokers, development organizations among others – which was paramount to acknowledging the local context of the countries. The country studies were complimented parallel efforts that included: (i) quantitative analyses of a range of wider cross-country data sets, and (ii) a review of observance of the IAIS Insurance Core Principles (ICPs) against developmental metrics with a view to identifying priority ICPs for development. The findings and recommendations from the country’s diagnostic were presented to the regulator and the stakeholders in the industry. This interaction led to further engagements and follow-on projects (e.g. in-depth market survey in Kenya).

The synthesis from the deep dives identified six imperatives for developing insurance markets:

(i) Ensuring visible and proactive policy leadership to unlock change;

(ii) Supervising risks rather than instituting rules to raise standards, such as minimum capital (in other words, encouraging a risk-based mindset);

(iii) Enabling comprehensive innovation to increase resilience;

(iv) Re-engineering compulsion products to deliver societal outcomes;

(v) Unlocking risk management for enterprise development;

(vi) Investing insurance assets for development.

In addition, evidence demonstrates that splitting composite insurers into separate legal entities for non-life and life

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5 The Kenya and Rwanda studies were conducted by the World Bank team.
This allows the management of life insurers to focus on building capacities to sell life insurance products proactively. Policymakers, regulators and development partners should consider these findings in order to make future projects more effective and accelerate future development in the insurance sector.

Next Phase after the Initial Four Deep Dives: Jordan and Uganda

Applying the deep dive framework with a focus on MTPL and capital regulation in Uganda and Jordan.

The diagnostic framework developed through the initial four deep dives was applied in subsequent countries diagnostics for Uganda and Jordan – with country specific focus overlaid (compulsory motor insurance for Uganda and capital regulation for Jordan).

Motor third-party liability (MTPL) insurance is often compulsory and comprises a large part of the non-life segment in many developing countries. Despite the significant presence, MTPL is sometimes problematic where it entails a combination of lower profitability, a lack of enforcement, fake motor stickers/policies. These issues are being tackled in Uganda.

A risk-based approach to supervision develops capacity and technical skills of both insurers and supervisors, incentivize better risk management and facilitate consolidation of fragmented markets and innovation. For Jordan, the World Bank team has been enhancing a risk-based capital framework with the relevant authorities.

What Data Tell Us?

Beyond the S-curve: Insurance Penetration, Institutional Quality and Financial Market Development

Data driven analyses complemented the diagnostic studies (noting challenges around comparability of data across countries). Key findings from this analysis including:

Focus on the enabling conditions which need to be in place in countries before insurance markets can develop. There is an ample evidence of a general correlation between insurance penetration and GDP per capita, based on commonly explored the S-curve theory. A minimum GDP per capita of USD 5,000 dollars appears to be the key inflection point at which insurance take-up picks up, as this reflects the growth of an economy’s middle class. However, insurance market development depends not only from purchasing power of customers or country’s income level. Numerous WB projects confirm that certain underlying, supporting conditions need to be in place before insurance markets can develop.

Development of a country’s economic institutions and financial sector are important to insurance markets. Institutional quality and financial market development measures are more strongly correlated with life insurance penetration, compared to non-life. The strength of the relevant correlations depends on the country’s income level. In particular, WB measures of institutional quality are more strongly correlated with insurance penetration than income per capita in low income countries, which corroborates the S-curve theory.

Enabling environment is essential for insurance sector development. In WB study based on 20 years of insurance premium data from 180 countries, the research identified strong predictors of insurance market development, such as quality of institutional governance and the degree of financial market development.

Do fiscal incentives help long term life insurance development? (forthcoming)

As opposed to many people’s expectations, the regression analysis did not find a meaningful correlation between tax incentives and growth in life insurance.

The question of what could increase insurance uptake motivated us to investigate the relationship between insurance premiums’ income tax deductibility and life insurance penetration. This is of interest to policymakers, but there is little prior research on tax incentives’ effect on insurance. The impact of a premium deduction on consumers’ buying behavior for life insurance appears to be more complex and depends on the country context such as institutional quality and overall financial market capacity. The findings are a good reminder of no ‘one-size-fits-all’ interventions.

Less fragmented markets are associated with stronger rates of growth and development. Data-based evidence was used to support country engagements and technical assistance.

Too much competition and reliance on compulsory classes hampers insurance market development and innovation. This observation was supported by both country diagnostic work and data-based analysis, which used insurance-related indicators, such as penetration, premium growth, combined and loss ratios, the proportion of MTPL premium to total non-life insurance premium and Herfindahl Index.
Theme-driven Analysis
Sustainability and Insurers’ Roles

Insurance supervisors, regulators and investors recognize the need for clear links between insurance and development goals. WB team’s assessment found that the insurance sector can play a significant role in helping countries achieve SDGs in terms of economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. This impact can be achieved through the transfer mechanisms of households, businesses, and the public sector.

The Insurance Sector’s Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), forthcoming

WB estimated the role of insurance companies as underwriters facilitating risk transfer, as investors and asset managers and as corporate citizens and employers based on current 232 UN SDG indicators. The underwriting dimension is currently the most significant but all three have a role to play in supporting SDGs.

The current SDG indicators do not capture metrics relating to insurance, as insurance is only explicitly mentioned in SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). SDGs where insurance can make the strongest contribution: SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 11 (Safe Cities and Communities), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well Being) and SDG 10 (Reduce Inequality), followed by SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 8 (Economic Growth & Employment) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger and Food Security).

Insurance can contribute more through targeted interventions in countries where both conditions for insurance market development are in place and where the SDG targets will need greater support to be met. WB team introduced an approach where countries were screened for those that performed poorly on the selected SDGs and where the insurance sector was estimated to have a significant and strong impact, as well as necessary enabling conditions for market growth. Development institutions, donors and global industry associations may benefit from focusing their attention most on a set of targeted countries to ensure maximum impact to SDG achievement.

One of the biggest challenges in assessing the contribution insurance makes to achieving the SDGs is the wide gap between the data used to track the SDGs and the data produced by the insurance sector. Hence it is difficult to assess the true insurance contribution in SDG and the greater role which the sector could play in their fulfillment. Many stakeholders at the local and international levels have a role in overcoming this gap, to consider how they can contribute more to the SDGs, more consistent and disaggregated data collection is recommended.

Some initiatives to grow an institutional investment role in emerging economies (forthcoming)

On the asset side of the insurer’s balance sheet, insurance plays a key role on capital market development in addition to distributing expected investment returns to policyholders and shareholders. There are several constraints that insurers need to take into account in order to make investment decisions. These include internal and external compliance, technical and administrative capacity, supply of investable assets, etc.

Where more emphasis is placed on rules-based supervision - which is common in underdeveloped insurance markets, the insurer’s investment portfolio must comply with qualitative investment limits set by regulation. Whilst the insurer could benefit from deregulating strict investment limits, appropriate risk-based supervision, including a risk-based capital framework, should be in operation for protecting policyholders’ interests. Moreover, policymakers and supervisors need to understand what assets suit insurers’ liabilities, which depend on their business models, and create the sufficient supply of such assets accordingly.

Role of insurance companies for catalyzing infrastructure investments (forthcoming)

Infrastructure investments by the insurance sector in a number of countries were reviewed to seek what could be replicated in other markets. Over the last decade, the search for yield and duration matching are pushing insurers to the infrastructure space in developed countries. There are replicable infrastructure investment models for insurers, such as roll-over of project financing loans from banks, co-lending platforms, project bonds, direct investments into individual projects, depending on the country’s context and the insurer’s capacity.

Even though it is still wide in many countries, insurers - together with other institutional investors such as pension funds - have a potential to help close the infrastructure investment gap. Data demonstrated that there does appear to be a strong correlation between higher insurance penetration and smaller infrastructure investment gaps after accounting for GDP levels.

COVID-19 Outbreak: Insurance Implications and Response

COVID-19 is significant for the insurance sector, given its contractual coverage of health and mortality risk. Impacts are multifaceted with some effects offsetting negative aspects. A WB ‘just in time’ note explained transmission mechanisms on how Covid-19 impacts the insurance sector, covering a diversity of liability, asset and operational elements.

WB analyzed and regularly updated the global responses by insurance regulatory authorities and government bodies. Official interventions have included oversight of continuity plans at insurers, activation of plans at supervisory agencies, emphasizing the need to treat customers fairly and to avoid cancellation of cover or adverse impacts from virus-related policy exclusions, facilitating proactive innovation such as telemedicine, relaxing reporting timelines, and delaying other policy initiatives.
Toward Sound Supervision and Regulation

Supervising the insurance sector by appropriate regulation does not conflict with market development. Rather, the former is one of the preconditions for the latter. The Insurance Market Development Program produced several papers, which contribute to sound supervision and regulation.

Why risk-based capital reform works better than nominal capital increases

Risk-based approaches including risk-based capital have been identified as an imperative to enhance insurance market development. The deep-dive diagnostic showed that risk-based capital reforms work better than merely increasing absolute minimum capital requirements. Experiences in several countries, including Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya, showed that increases in the absolute minimum capital requirement often had no material effect on competitive settings such as market fragmentation. Risk-based capital approaches require insurers to hold capital in proportion with the risk composition of their underwriting and investment portfolios.

Insurance capital rules can develop along a continuum between less and more risk sensitive approaches, i.e. from an absolute minimum capital rule to a model-based approach reflecting an insurer’s particular situation (Thorburn, C. 2020). This analytical works regarding capital rules informed on-going country engagements, such as modernizing a risk-based capital framework in Jordan.

Supervision of Deposit Administration Pension Products Offered by Insurance Companies

Another example of the feedback loop in analytical work and country engagement is the policy note on regulation for deposit administration products. These are guaranteed pension products with discretionary bonuses, which are underwritten by life insurers through insurance contracts issued to occupational pension schemes of employers. Previous country engagements indicated potential issues related to the regulation of these products – including a lack of transparency, improper segregation, cross-subsidization challenges, etc. This motivated further analysis and a policy note advising on how to better supervise these products.

Use of Financial Health and Stability Indicators (FHSI) in Insurance Supervision

Insurance supervisors around the world can improve insurance supervision and bringing about a basic level of effectiveness in all jurisdictions by using standardized data in their assessments. Guidance on the calculation and interpretation of standardized FHSIs was carried out in collaboration with the IMF and WBG with the assistance of the IAIS. Analysis of quantitative indicators can play an important role in many aspects of supervision, including market analysis for policy development, macroprudential risk assessment, and market conduct supervision. Unfortunately, not all supervisors are using such analyses as fully and effectively as they might.

A survey questionnaire was developed to seek inputs on how supervisors use FHSIs, their benchmarks and suggestions for improvements to the interpretation guidance. Responses revealed that: Supervisors are using a wide variety of FHSIs. Respondents were largely satisfied with the proposed mappings of the FHSIs to risk-assessment categories. Supervisors would be very interested in a database of benchmarks or more guidance on the development of benchmarks.

WB recommended that supervisors consider taking the following actions:

(i) use FHSIs to inform their analyses across the full range of insurance activities they supervise and in the various aspects of supervision for which they are responsible;
(ii) implement robust tools to facilitate the use of FHSIs, including databases, calculation and reporting systems, and written guidance and training on the use and interpretation of FHSIs – both in general and in relation to specific FHSIs;
(iii) communicate with both insurers and the general public regarding how FHSIs are used as part of supervisory assessments;
(iv) use a sufficient number of FHSIs in each risk-assessment category to adequately inform the risk assessments;
(v) revise the FHSIs, where necessary, to take account of anticipated changes in financial reporting and regulatory requirements related to IFRS 9 and IFRS 17.

ICP4 development

The World Bank has engaged in a dialogue with the IAIS and the IMF to prioritize Insurance Core Principles (ICPs) that are more relevant for insurance market development. The assessment of a jurisdiction’s compliance with the ICPs is a very customized and resource-intensive process due to diverse market development. Local supervisors in nascent insurance markets are often ill equipped to rigorously assess ICP compliance themselves, or to pay experienced external consultants to do so. Given full ICP assessments can be an onerous exercise for emerging markets, discussions with the IAIS explored a potentially quantitative angle...
to select the most relevant ICPs which could inform more targeted assessments in an emerging market context.

Further research was conducted during the country deep dives. The initial results of this analysis highlighted the need for further research and potential pilots.

**Capacity Building**

*Capacity building is a critical portion in the advancement of insurance standards.* Collaboration with policymakers and the private sector is significant in driving the process of bridging the protection gap.

*Throughout this program, WB broadly disseminated results and distilled knowledge from deep-dives and thematic and data studies in different formats, including in-person sessions, webinars, trainings.* WB together with Cenfri presented the recommendations for inclusive and sustainable growth of insurance market based on a four-country synthesis - including to the IAIS, Microinsurance Network, policymakers, regulators and development partners. Discussions were focused on how to drive innovation to strengthen resilience, re-engineer compulsion to deliver better societal outcomes, supervising risks rather than rules to raise standards, unlock risk transfer and management for enterprise development, invest insurance assets for development.

WB partnered with Toronto Center, Access to Insurance Initiative, IAIS and provided serious of in-person trainings in 2019 and virtual training and webinars in 2020 and 2021 (see Capacity Building Programs).

**Way Forward**

Going forward, the program proposes to continue to track the implementation of its recommendations on the ground and follow up with countries where diagnostics took place. It will focus on rolling out its monitoring, evaluation, and learning through projects, and on broadly communicating results.

The team will continue to work closely with key partners including the A2ii, IAIS, and the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program.

This project also identifies new opportunities to move forward in collaboration with Insurance Development Forum, Sustainable Insurance Forum to work together on sustainability challenges, incorporating climate (and nature) stress testing into the insurance sector.

The WB team will also follow up on work started on government assets insurance as potential to spark the local market development. Further research will be carried out on household insurance, disasters and local market development.
**Capacity Building Programs**

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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Training with Toronto Center</td>
<td>Toronto programs, designed for regulators and supervisors, with focus on the developmental challenges in the insurance markets were developed – including case studies for an Inclusive Insurance Training Program for Insurance Supervisors.</td>
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<td>Program on coping with common challenges of developing markets</td>
<td>The Toronto training program focused on key challenges that commonly affect developing insurance markets and how they can be diagnosed in a particular jurisdiction – including: the impact of COVID-19 on developing insurance markets; enhancing the regulatory framework and supervisory risk assessments to encourage insurers to better manage their risks; role of insurance in economic and social development; and targeting SDGs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>March 15-25, 2021, virtual</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Advancing Financial Inclusion and Dealing with Climate Risks:</td>
<td>The two-week program focused on how to promote financial inclusion, encouraging regulators and supervisors to adopt proportional approaches that enable advances in financial innovation issues on financial inclusion. The nature of climate-related and other environmental risks, their effects on insurers, economies, and consumers, and how to enhance supervisory risk assessments and response capabilities for dealing with climate-related and other environmental risks was also covered. The importance of innovation and new technologies in the development of new insurance products and alternative distribution channels that enable the inclusion of typically marginalized segments of the population and efficient coverage of emerging risks, such as climate change. The training is based on a highly interactive teaching approach to strengthen learning, both in technical topics and in leadership skills.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>September 28 – October 8, 2020, virtual</strong></td>
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<td>Fintech and Climate change: what can insurance and pension supervisors do?</td>
<td>Through this program, supervisors learned how to deal with new insurance regulatory and supervisory challenges, assess new risks arising when an insurer aggressively innovates in the Insurtech space including new products, partnerships, and processes. Sessions explored risks and effects related to climate change, what insurance and pension entities should be doing to deal with climate-related insurance, investment, and operational risks. Participants learned from the crisis simulation how climate change, technological innovations, and economic disruptions can affect the insurance and pensions sectors and the importance of proactive supervision and inter-agency cooperation in managing crisis situations.</td>
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<td><strong>July 21-26, 2019, Toronto, Canada, in-person</strong></td>
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<td>WB together with A2ii and IAIS participated in several supervisory dialogs:</td>
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<td>Risk-based capital regimes in emerging markets, <strong>September 2020</strong> webinar</td>
<td>Over the last two decades supervisors have been refining their solvency standards and gradually moving to more risk-based regimes. Much research has been carried out on specific regimes, in particular the US Risk-Based Capital (RBC) system and the European Solvency II. However, transitioning to a risk-based capital regime is taking place at a different pace across the globe and so far, less attention has been given to understanding the spectrum of regimes elsewhere. This webinar included participation from supervisors who shared some of the challenges and lessons they have learned from implementing a risk-based capital regime in their jurisdictions.</td>
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<td>Pandemic Risk, <strong>July 2020, webinar</strong></td>
<td>While supervisory responses to the pandemic have been rapid, varied and contrasting, it remains important for supervisors to collaborate with other stakeholders and develop long-term solutions. In particular, discussions with the insurance industry will be key in ensuring that innovative solutions are developed to address pandemic and other large-scale risks.</td>
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<td>Capacity Building for Insurance Supervisors - Leveraging Actuarial Skills <strong>April 1-5, 2019 Trinidad &amp; Tobago, in-person</strong></td>
<td>The supervisory capital spectrum was a key part of the discussion. Participants discussed the relationship between Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) adoption and solvency, valuation &amp; actuarial reports, risk based capital, and reinsurance issues.</td>
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<td><strong>Microinsurance Network, CENFRI, The International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation (ICMIF): Joining forces to close the protection Gap</strong> <strong>July 8-10, 2019 Luxemburg</strong></td>
<td>The program featured a deep dive into the development of the (inclusive) insurance market ecosystems in Africa, Asia and Latin America with a view of understanding key drivers, barriers and strategies for a sustainable expansion of these markets.</td>
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<td><strong>Motor Insurance Simulation Tool (MIST)</strong></td>
<td>Based on country diagnostics, compulsory MTPL is not working properly in many countries, and it needs to be reconstructed. WB team developed motor insurance simulation tool (MIST) as the wholistic analysis that suggests projected and simulated range of outcomes, templates for the solutions in MTPL. Projections and simulations covering insurer, policyholder, road safety metric, revenue metrics. It allows to choose and adjust policy decisions based on enforcement activity metrics, premium structures and systems, product benefits, services, taxation systems.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAIS, Madagascar, Jordan, Kenya and Uganda supervisors</td>
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