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Journal

September 2012



Providing the Vital Cover
- Role of Reinsurance

बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण

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From the Publisher



The role of reinsurance essentially is providing capital and underwriting support to the insurers. As such, it is important that the agreements that reinsurers enter into with the insurers should be simple, exhaustive and non-controversial. Further, it should be the endeavour of the insurers and the reinsurers to aim at sustaining long-term relationships rather than looking for short term benefits. It would enable the insurers to plan for a stronger portfolio, while the reinsurers would be able to derive the benefits of time-tested underwriting practices and claim commitments of the insurers.

During the days of the pre-liberalized regime, planning the reinsurance portfolio of the public sector insurers used to be a much simpler exercise; with emphasis on higher retentions, optimum underwriting capacity and negotiation of better terms. Further, the factor of retaining precious foreign exchange always played a crucial role; and especially during the days of the Gulf war when the foreign exchange reserves dwindled to ridiculously low levels, this factor turned out to be a great restraining element.

However, with greater ease on the reserves as also the opening up of the insurance industry to private participation, reinsurance throws several new challenges to the players, the reinsurers themselves as well as the supervisors; and thus calls for a review of the relationships every now and then. Insurers should aim at safety of their business, above all, while designing

their reinsurance portfolio. In order to achieve this, they should maintain constant liaison with the reinsurers – getting to know about the latest trends in global developments and the effect of various catastrophes occurring at various places.

While safety of the business is always a crucial factor, insurers should actively consider the validity of targeting top-line growth and indiscriminate cessions to reinsurers. It is vital to take into consideration their very purpose of existence, apart from taking stock of the costs involved and the drain on precious foreign exchange; while designing the reinsurance programme. Regulations are in place to ensure that these over-riding factors are truly practised and it needs no emphasis that standards as regards regulatory compliance are strictly maintained.

'Role of Reinsurance' is the focus of this issue of the **Journal** once again. The most ancient and a very challenging class of insurance is Marine insurance. The focus of the next issue of the **Journal** will be on the various trends and practices of 'Marine Insurance'.

J. Hari Narayan

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The challenges associated with designing reinsurance programmes are ever increasing – what with the natural catastrophes as also the man-made disasters demonstrating a perpetual rise without let or hindrance. The challenges for the insurers are in the area of finding reasonable yet reliable reinsurers; and to develop enduring relationship with them so that they would not need to run around in times of crisis. Similarly, for the reinsurers it is a case of finding insurers with good governance and dependable underwriting standards so that their reputation does not suffer a setback. As a result, the reinsurance scenario is truly hotting up – not just in the region but globally, at large.

Historically, the financial services industry has been used to the dictum of being ‘fair weather friends’; and not without reason. While it would not make abundant sense in debating whether it can be extended to the reinsurance industry, one cannot discount the prudence of good business sense which emphasizes on the ultimate bottom-line. Profitability would, of course, rule the trends that reinsurers put in practice; and in the current phenomenon where anticipation of disasters itself is replete with a huge uncertainty, the hardening trends in the market are only to be expected. To say that this is another factor that is adding to the complexities of insurance business in India is to state the obvious.

The Indian insurance industry has always had the dubious reputation of not being endowed with rich data besides a certain aversion to share information, which is ironical. The availability of data that was ever-elusive is presently a reality, with several organizations actively associated with this very specialized domain. Insurers would do well to make the best use of the data so that reinsurers enjoy the comfort of working with an industry that is objective in its decision-making. With increasing emphasis on corporate governance and the concomitant standards to be maintained, it is hoped that the day is not very far when such symbiosis is achieved.

‘Role of Reinsurance’ is the focus of this issue of the **Journal** once again. It has been emphasized *ad nauseum* that the incidence of natural catastrophes is breaking all barriers of reasonable forecast. As a result, the impact on the insurance and the reinsurance industry is being felt. We have Mr. K. Ramachandran delving into the details, touching upon some of the recent disasters that have disturbed the equations. If the nature’s events demonstrate such a turbulent dynamism, the relationships in the industry cannot remain static, obviously. Mr. Salil R. Das takes us through the various stages associated with building relationships between insurers and reinsurers; and the need for a regular

review and revamping of the obligations every now and then.

Mr. R. Chandrasekharan gave us a glimpse of the importance of the Dynamic Financial Analysis in various managerial functions of insurers – reinsurance included – in the first part of his paper in the previous issue. He continues with the next level of erudition in his article. In the end, we have Mr. Randeep Singh Jagpal giving a vivid account of the regulatory aspects of reinsurance, the role for the various stakeholders in upholding the sanctity of these regulations; and a description of how the Indian insurance industry has been performing over the years. There have been various comments on the market trends and the performance of the various players over the last few quarters. This issue contains the details of the performance of the players during the first quarter of the current fiscal; and enables you to draw your own conclusions.

It is said that the very genesis of insurance was triggered by events on high seas; and as a result, Marine insurance is said to be the pioneer. The focus of the next issue of the **Journal** will be on ‘Marine Insurance’; and as always, we will look forward to an interesting collection.

Report Card:LIFE

First Year Premium of Life Insurers for the Period ended July, 2012

Sl No.	Insurer	Premium u/w (₹ in Crores)		No. of Policies / Schemes		No. of lives covered under Group Schemes	
		July, 12	Upto July, 12	July, 12	Upto July, 12	July, 12	Upto July, 12
1	Bajaj Allianz	25.72	69.47	107.32	2704	11997	10305
	Individual Single Premium	75.62	223.15	265.23	54820	242128	177676
	Group Single Premium	37.00	139.37	57.40	30	25	55
2	ING Vysya	34.99	227.81	113.33	18	282	107
	Individual Single Premium	27.79	37.67	7.66	153	788	1036
	Group Single Premium	31.21	108.48	14974	0	65114	48305
3	Reliance Life	0.09	0.37	0.83	0	0	0
	Individual Single Premium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	Group Single Premium	5.61	25.85	50.83	667	8460	7276
4	SBI Life	73.52	234.04	279.45	62716	292214	210675
	Individual Single Premium	9.33	17.48	15.60	27	71	75
	Group Single Premium	9.92	71.24	39.60	17	69	82
5	Tata AIA	9.63	85.74	345.91	666	27792	6094
	Individual Single Premium	134.87	373.28	352.95	63459	147376	171042
	Group Single Premium	201.52	719.11	871.57	7	52	21
6	HDFC Standard	24.25	79.91	28.97	4	27	26
	Individual Single Premium	11.54	11.54	48.54	182	4127	1000
	Group Single Premium	21.69	95.28	189.36	10882	91233	45316
7	ICICI Prudential	7.96	21.49	33.63	11	17	67
	Individual Single Premium	11.41	34.89	74.79	2283	8005	5434
	Group Single Premium	220.13	651.74	578.82	59504	145120	172342
8	Birla Sunlife	0.00	-0.01	82.56	0	3	0
	Individual Single Premium	8.43	34.60	107.93	496	7619	1950
	Group Single Premium	251.72	743.15	569.66	81332	392697	293096
9	Aviva	44.78	160.14	139.47	14	61	69
	Individual Single Premium	373.22	461.74	303.72	2	15	7
	Group Single Premium	1.04	4.36	25.09	71	555	281
10	Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual	77.37	259.25	320.68	40626	221292	169017
	Individual Single Premium	0.32	1.74	1.64	0	1	0
	Group Single Premium	23.97	155.24	81.06	35	89	156
11	Max LIFE	0.54	2.98	14.75	97	2434	355
	Individual Single Premium	29.21	92.10	111.43	11463	36752	43491
	Group Single Premium	0.12	0.21	0.33	0	0	0
12	Met Life	6.40	121.07	83.31	12	34	31
	Individual Single Premium	3.90	21.26	62.92	236	4575	1323
	Group Single Premium	30.14	88.34	95.44	11926	38830	38363
13	Met Life	13.84	46.43	36.53	2	13	9
	Individual Single Premium	13.58	43.85	66.80	74	243	264
	Group Single Premium	18.10	66.72	70.61	22	383	82
14	Met Life	103.11	365.33	434.70	37528	176524	137566
	Individual Single Premium	13.44	40.15	18.54	1	13	0
	Group Single Premium	3.17	14.02	18.54	81	395	507
15	Met Life	11.45	93.45	27.68	2025	2065	15430
	Individual Single Premium	36.51	164.12	94.11	15207	46049	59518
	Group Single Premium	0.65	1.33	2.86	0	4	0
16	Met Life	2.82	8.61	18.75	23	100	83
	Individual Single Premium	611.39	3262486	61139	88210	2780198	88210
	Group Single Premium	185	0	185	66	0	66
17	Met Life	647602	102531	647602	790782	647602	163544
	Individual Single Premium	64787	164946	64787	84659	171701	17870
	Group Single Premium	36044	190267	36044	52058	50447	14132
18	Met Life	222466	1184	222466	400324	1184	113086
	Individual Single Premium	671250	348773	671250	546876	19231	191337
	Group Single Premium	320	295651	320	353	367989	45983
19	Met Life	1306	-295263	1306	399	1306	153
	Individual Single Premium	231951	530768	231951	676572	413287	204800
	Group Single Premium	28303	1793852	28303	8088	493781	2115
20	Met Life	5237	308911	5237	9494	5237	4759
	Individual Single Premium	5237	308911	5237	9494	5237	4759
	Group Single Premium	5237	308911	5237	9494	5237	4759

13	Sahara Life Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	1.52 2.84 0.00 0.00	4.31 9.28 0.00 0.00	5.44 9.36 0.00 0.00	315 4227 0 1	906 13172 0 1	1221 12569 0 0	0 92 0 0	0 0	
14	Shriram Life Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	11.34 10.56 8.03 1.17	39.82 31.25 29.22 4.04	56.49 45.35 2.13 1.44	1314 7456 0 8	4959 28654 0 30	6790 25859 0 3	34265 77937	124895 208786	99431 125875
15	Bharti Axa Life Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	0.01 14.53 2.25 0.00	0.02 48.86 8.05 0.00	0.59 50.32 0.97 0.00	1 8654 0 0	26696 0 0 0	104 30217 1 0	1026 0	3481 0	2910 0
16	Future Generali Life Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	0.93 6.49 0.05 14.36	3.42 30.20 0.08 15.77	8.12 68.55 0.17 4.93	137 5535 0 6	501 24186 0 17	1158 38776 1 35	5691	11 18509	27 19918
17	IDBI Federal Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	3.93 18.42 0.00 2.19	10.00 46.03 0.00 5.45	35.96 36.64 0.00 4.78	849 8942 0 1	1662 21846 0 3	2122 15259 0 15	13344	0 59340	0 194605
18	Canara HSBC OBC Life Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	0.00 38.03 0.34 11.17	0.01 126.68 0.96 49.60	0.03 142.99 1.67 32.07	0 7100 0 3	0 20690 0 12	19653	131 2475	331 47022	525 44148
19	Aegon Religare Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	0.18 10.00 0.00 0.00	1.48 36.51 0.00 6.03	8.79 42.64 0.24 0.00	9 4910 0 0	97 17239 0 0	410 16176 0 0	4 0	73 0	492 0
20	DLF Pramerica Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	0.05 9.53 0.00 0.00	0.67 38.71 0.00 0.00	4.56 23.64 0.00 0.00	7 5257 0 0	100 27143 0 0	472 15550 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
21	Star Union Dai-ichi Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	22.73 28.59 4.10 2.34	54.13 57.02 15.37 3.88	79.19 47.35 19.33 3.10	1504 14689 4 1	3772 31605 2 14	5354 20687 0 8	2538 3114	7093 41981	5779 51275
22	IndiaFirst Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	4.23 9.93 6.27 2.81	13.89 45.69 61.01 6.35	95.48 29.78 7.10 3.15	433 6182 2 8	1280 28195 14 18	7581 13308 0 19	7593 36357	17504 197044	4403 100611
23	Edelweiss Tokio Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium Private Total	0.00 1.75 0.07 0.04	0.04 4.76 0.22 0.52	0 1149 2 3	0 0 0 0	1 3132 2 21	104013 2103423 351 1356	10 661	25 5216	2084157 7240538
24	LIC Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium Grand Total Individual Single Premium Individual Non-Single Premium Group Single Premium Group Non-Single Premium	893.06 2531.68 5871.46 110.84 1063.37 3767.48 6252.59 645.21	3375.55 8967.15 11062.67 452.67 3991.86 12854.50 6411.55 1749.28	4018.57 6246.85 5085.25 4056.01 5257.25 10149.93 6411.55 4975.76	106252 2319090 11 2474 120423 2857628 136 2785	509930 7387762 5120 1698 6227 573774 9196727 429 7673	666410 7349989 5120 1698 6227 770423 9453412 5471 3054	128184 2781528	259246 9166613	4438177 1118794 6522334 8359332

Note: 1. Cumulative premium / No. of policies upto the month is net of cancellations which may occur during the free look period.

2. Compiled on the basis of data submitted by the Insurance companies

FIRST YEAR PREMIUM OF LIFE INSURERS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 2012

INDIVIDUAL SINGLE PREMIUM (INCLUDING RURAL & SOCIAL)

(₹ in Crores)

SI No	Particulars	Premium		Policies		Sum Assured	
		Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012	Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012	Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012
1	Non linked* Life with profit	601.11	885.89	87573	134199	830.50	936.41
	without profit	11.58	1356.98	4773	263234	306.56	6752.29
2	General Annuity with profit	0.34	0.00	46	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	223.55	255.76	5210	7693	0.57	23.53
3	Pension with profit	6.16	0.55	599	-4	0.39	0.00
	without profit	12.49	0.95	337	37	0.13	0.08
4	Health with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.09	0.04	60	13	2.41	0.70
A.	Sub total	855.32	2500.16	98598	405172	1140.56	7713.01
1	Linked* Life with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	3009.98	421.04	504236	48165	4479.33	945.90
2	General Annuity with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
3	Pension with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	64.92	5.87	4092	0	0.30	0.05
4	Health with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.38	0.10	105	14	1.73	0.27
B.	Sub total	3075.28	427.01	508433	48179	4481.35	946.22
C.	Total (A+B)	3930.60	2927.17	607031	453351	5621.92	8659.23
1	Riders: Non linked Health##	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.10
	Accident##	0.07	0.04	1	1	11.30	8.99
3	Term	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.01
4	Others	0.97	1.22	0	0	2.86	2.36
D.	Sub total	1.04	1.26	1	1	14.16	11.46
1	Linked Health#	0.00	0.00	1	0	0.55	0.14
	Accident##	0.03	0.05	79	35	109.99	63.90
3	Term	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.05	0.05
4	Others	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.38	0.13
E.	Sub total	0.04	0.06	80	35	110.96	64.21
F.	Total (D+E)	1.08	1.31	81	36	125.12	75.67
G.	**Grand Total (C+F)	3931.68	2928.48	607031	453351	5747.04	8734.89

* Excluding rider figures.

** for policies Grand Total is C.

All riders related to critical illness benefit, hospitalisation benefit and medical treatment.

Disability related riders.

The premium is actual amount received and not annualised premium.

FIRST YEAR PREMIUM OF LIFE INSURERS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE, 2012

INDIVIDUAL NON - SINGLE PREMIUM (INCLUDING RURAL & SOCIAL)

(₹ in Crores)

SI No	Particulars	Premium		Policies		Sum Assured	
		Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012	Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012	Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012
1	Non linked* Life with profit	5035.54	7413.01	5299961	5164548	78905.53	79073.34
	without profit	309.15	661.24	772920	955661	25947.81	42358.05
2	General Annuity with profit	0.20	0.43	41	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
3	Pension with profit	42.74	18.01	6559	-8	229.59	-1.19
	without profit	47.15	26.63	6447	-32	5.58	-0.05
4	Health with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	22.54	19.25	71339	33136	410.57	636.96
A.	Sub total	5457.33	8138.58	6157267	6153305	105499.07	122067.11
1	Linked* Life with profit	0.01	0.02	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	1326.15	924.00	333135	177132	13943.92	10230.00
2	General Annuity with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
3	Pension with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	94.68	-1.86	3155	-43	-2.54	-8.82
4	Health with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	20.22	14.39	13780	8705	317.80	297.79
B.	Sub total	1441.05	936.55	350070	185794	14259.19	10518.97
C.	Total (A+B)	6898.38	9075.13	6507337	6339099	119758.27	132586.08
D.	Riders: Non linked						
	1 Health#	9.14	2.72	222	309	563.65	493.66
	2 Accident##	5.19	5.54	2417	1977	6716.77	7751.20
	3 Term	1.01	0.91	127	127	233.15	214.08
	4 Others	120.66	2.05	6	23	857.49	721.26
D.	Sub total	136.00	11.22	2773	2436	8371.06	9180.19
E.	Linked						
	1 Health#	0.38	0.19	26	9	76.52	23.15
	2 Accident##	0.25	0.27	166	90	539.03	339.89
	3 Term	0.08	0.01	4	0	58.42	17.33
	4 Others	0.04	0.20	7	17	17.97	21.26
E.	Sub total	0.76	0.67	202	116	691.94	401.63
F.	Total (D+E)	136.76	11.90	2974	2552	9063.00	9581.82
G.	**Grand Total (C+F)	7035.14	9087.02	6507337	6339099	128821.27	142167.90

* Excluding rider figures.

** for policies Grand Total is C.

All riders related to critical illness benefit, hospitalisation benefit and medical treatment.

Disability related riders.

The premium is actual amount received and not annualised premium.

FIRST YEAR PREMIUM OF LIFE INSURERS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE, 2012

GROUP SINGLE PREMIUM (INCLUDING RURAL & SOCIAL)

(₹ in Crores)

SI No	Particulars	Premium		No. of Schemes		Lives Covered		Sum Assured	
		Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012	Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012	Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012	Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012
1	Non linked* Life								
a)	Group Gratuity Schemes with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	1985.15	2473.84	498	29	411648	153721	2269.81	103.70
b)	Group Savings Linked Schemes with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	2.81	59.34	8	9	1096	2623	12.97	25.07
c)	EDLI with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.79	0.69	71	20	324362	52355	1782.72	693.79
d)	Others with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	653.94	1026.61	2326	227	2769588	1826248	33767.63	41604.81
2	General Annuity with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	535.58	1026.64	44	8	1487	2368	0.00	0.00
3	Pension with profit	0.00	0.12	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	1092.70	1674.87	199	1	234040	123333	25.69	83.64
4	Health with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
A.	Sub total	4270.97	6262.11	3146	294	3742221	2160648	37858.82	42511.02
1	Linked* Life								
a)	Group Gratuity Schemes with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.20	44.02	0	0	41	735	0.00	0.07
b)	Group Savings Linked Schemes with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	16.51	4.75	0	0	2058	256	76.58	8.45
c)	EDLI with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
d)	Others with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	1.63	0	0	17	0	0.00	0.00
2	General Annuity with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
3	Pension with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	17.86	0	0	0	424	0.00	0.00
4	Health with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
B.	Sub total	16.71	68.26	0	0	2116	1415	76.59	8.52
C.	Total (A+B)	4287.68	6330.37	3146	294	3744337	2162063	37935.41	42519.54
	Riders:								
1	Non linked Health#	0.08	0.17	7	10	1045	1755	60.48	139.22
2	Accident##	0.14	1.19	24	32	23844	210929	283.91	1995.67
3	Term	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
4	Others	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
D.	Sub total	0.22	1.35	31	42	24889	212684.00	344.39	2134.89
	Linked								
1	Health#	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
2	Accident##	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
3	Term	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
4	Others	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
E.	Sub total	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
F.	Total (D+E)	0.23	1.36	31	42	24889	212684.00	344.39	2134.89
G.	**Grand Total (C+F)	4287.91	6331.73	3146	294	3744337	2162063	38279.80	44654.43

* Excluding rider figures.

** for no. of schemes & lives covered Grand Total is C.

All riders related to critical illness benefit, hospitalisation benefit and medical treatment.

Disability related riders.

The premium is actual amount received and not annualised premium.

FIRST YEAR PREMIUM OF LIFE INSURERS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 2012

GROUP NEW BUSINESS-NON-SINGLE PREMIUM (INCLUDING RURAL & SOCIAL) (₹ in Crores)

SI No	Particulars	Premium		No. of Schemes		Lives Covered		Sum Assured	
		Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012	Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012	Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012	Jun, 2011	Jun, 2012
1	Non linked* Life								
a)	Group Gratuity Schemes with profit	45.52	4.88	3	1	50418	38	5.04	0.00
	without profit	45.23	270.52	62	526	163161	684340	2330.85	3331.65
b)	Group Savings Linked Schemes with profit	1.16	0.78	3	0	1095	584	6.65	4.26
	without profit	25.06	76.76	140	112	90131	1056366	1078.49	3495.71
c)	EDLI with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	5.93	6.20	160	246	463524	611736	7684.51	6087.17
d)	Others with profit	0.00	10.35	0	2	0	18087	0.00	1.81
	without profit	945.54	152.56	1690	3862	4769254	7961352	58749.28	96452.48
2	General Annuity with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
3	Pension with profit	53.62	64.29	5	0	640	711	0.00	0.00
	without profit	1539.42	434.81	6	19	79168	33884	0.71	18.26
4	Health with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	1.88	0.00	0	0	17783	5	342.04	0.23
A.	Sub total	2663.36	1021.15	2069	4768	5635174	10367103.00	70197.58	109391.58
1	Linked* Life								
a)	Group Gratuity Schemes with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	190.78	66.10	95	80	406484	117984	2742.71	182.47
b)	Group Savings Linked Schemes with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	8.63	3.21	26	24	52334	12099	4244.06	208.30
c)	EDLI with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
d)	Others with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	16.03	5.86	3	1	4926	241	10.31	3.89
2	General Annuity with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
3	Pension with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	147.49	5.45	2	15	8910	1721	797.32	0.00
4	Health with profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	without profit	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
B.	Sub total	362.93	80.62	126	120	472654	132045.00	7794.40	394.66
C.	Total (A+B)	3026.29	1101.77	2195	4888	6107828	10499148.00	77991.97	109786.24
	Riders:								
1	Non linked Health#	1.37	1.42	30	35	28774	164581	1615.79	14639.66
2	Accident##	0.40	0.84	13	12	8467	15400	588.47	1445.67
3	Term	0.00	0.03	0	0	398	2077	30.65	446.45
4	Others	0.05	0.01	15	3	18789	568	3666.65	359.11
D.	Sub total	1.82	2.30	58	50	56428	182626.00	5901.56	16890.88
1	Linked Health#	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
2	Accident##	0.01	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
3	Term	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
4	Others	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
E.	Sub total	0.01	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
F.	Total (D+E)	1.83	2.30	58	50	56428	182626.00	5901.56	16890.88
G.	**Grand Total (C+F)	3028.12	1104.07	2195	4888	6107828	10499148	83893.54	126677.12

* Excluding rider figures.

** for no. of schemes & lives covered Grand Total is C.

All riders related to critical illness benefit, hospitalisation benefit and medical treatment.

Disability related riders.

The premium is actual amount received and not annualised premium.

Press release

Date:09-08-2012

To all trainee surveyors

All the applicants enrolled with Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) as Trainee Surveyors upto 30th June, 2012 (Training Enrollment #8095 to 8396) who have submitted their quarterly training reports with the Authority are advised to download the Application Form for Insurance surveyors Examination and submit the same along with the requisite fee to :-

Insurance Institute of India
Universal Insurance Building
'G'Block,Plot no.C-46,

Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East),Mumbai – 400051
Ph:022-26541154/26541156
Website: www.insuranceinstituteofindia.com

Candidates are advised to appear for the examination only for the respective Departments for which they are enrolled with IRDA as Trainee Surveyors. Surveyors holding valid license enrolled with IRDA for grant of additional/swapping of department(s), who have completed their training by 30th November, 2012 are also eligible to apply for examination, provided while mentioning their enrollment number in the application form, they are

requested to add 'additional department' after writing their enrollment number (eg: If the enrollment number is 6152 then one needs to mention it as 6152-Addl Dept). Repeaters are also eligible for writing the examination in November, 2012 to appear in the subjects that they have failed.

The last date of sending application forms to Insurance Institute of India, Mumbai is 15th September, 2012. Incomplete Application Form in any respect will not be entertained by the Insurance Institute of India, Mumbai.

Examination Time-Table is as under:

Subject Code	Subject	Day	Exam Date	Exam Time
S1	Principles & Practice of Insurance & Survey & Loss Assessment (Section - I)	Saturday	10.11.2012	9.30 P.M. - 12.30 P.M.
S6	Motor Insurance	Saturday	10.11.2012	2.00 P.M. - 5.00 P.M.
S5	Engineering Insurance	Sunday	11.11.2012	9.30 A.M. - 12.30 P.M.
S7	Miscellaneous Insurance	Sunday	11.11.2012	2.00 P.M. - 5.00 P.M.
S8	Loss of Profit Insurance	Saturday	17.11.2012	9.30 A.M. - 12.30 P.M.
S4	Marine Hull Insurance	Saturday	17.11.2012	2.00 P.M. - 5.00 P.M.
S2	Fire Insurance	Sunday	18.11.2012	9.30 A.M. - 12.30 P.M.
S3	Marine Cargo Insurance	Sunday	18.11.2012	2.00 P.M. - 5.00 P.M.

Press release

Date:03-09-2012

Change in the shareholding pattern of M/s. MetLife India Insurance Company Limited.

The 73rd meeting of the Board of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) was held on August 31, 2012 at New Delhi. Amongst the various agenda items considered by the Board, the IRDA considered the proposal for change in the shareholding pattern of M/s. MetLife India Insurance Company Limited and broadening the definition of 'Indian Promoter' as defined under the IRDA (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2000 to include a Limited Liability Partnership.

The IRDA has for some time been examining the inability of some of the existing shareholders of M/s. MetLife India

Insurance Company Limited (MLIC) to subscribe to the capital calls due to certain applicable regulatory restrictions. This constraint was impacting the solvency position of the insurer and limiting its ability to grow. MLIC had submitted a proposal under section 6A of the Insurance Act, 1938, seeking the approval for the induction of Punjab National Bank as a shareholder of the insurance company with a 30 per cent stake.

The Board approved the proposal for inducting Punjab National Bank as a shareholder subject to certain conditions inter alia on appointment of Directors on the Board of the insurer by Punjab National Bank, reduction in the equity stake by some of the existing shareholder and maintaining solvency margin as per the directions suggested by IRDA. The

Board further advised IRDA that in public interest and with a view to protect policyholders' interest, IRDA may issue directions under section 34 of the Insurance Act, 1938, subject to compliance with due regulatory process.

The Board also approved an amendment to the Regulations to include a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) firm as an Indian promoter under Clause 2(g) of the IRDA (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2000. Such an LLP can, however, neither be a foreign LLP nor should any of the partners in the LLP be foreign entities.

Sd/-
(R. K. Nair)
Member (F&I)

Right for information

Ref:IRDA/GEN/08/2007

Date:03-09-2012

Right to Information Act, 2005

The Government of India has enacted the Right to Information Act, 2005 (<http://www.persmin.nic.in>) which has come into effect from October 13, 2005. The Right to Information under this Act is meant to give to the citizens of India access to information under control of public authorities to promote transparency and accountability in these organisations. The Act, under Sections 8 and 9, provides for certain categories of information to be exempt from disclosure. The Act also provides for appointment of a Chief Public Information Officer to deal with requests for information.

IRDA's Obligation under the Act

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) is a public authority as defined in the Right to Information Act, 2005. As such, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority is obliged to provide information to members of public in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Access to the Information held by IRDA

The right to information includes access to the information which is held by or under the control of any public authority and includes the right to inspect the work, document, records, taking notes, extracts or certified copies of documents / records and certified samples of the materials and obtaining information which is also stored in electronic form.

IRDA Website

The IRDA maintains an active website (URL: <http://www.irda.gov.in>). The site is updated regularly and all the information released by the IRDA is also simultaneously made available on the website. The information published in public domain include the following:

1. Acts/Regulations
2. Information relating to Insurers/Reinsurers, Agents Training Institutes, Appointed Actuaries.
3. Information relating to Surveyors, Third Party Administrators, Insurance Brokers, Corporate Agents
4. Information relating to Insurance Councils, Insurance Ombudsmen
5. Annual Report / IRDA Journal
6. Press Releases.

Complaints against Insurance Companies

IRDA has provided for a separate channel for lodging complaints against deficiency of services rendered by Insurance Companies. If you have a complaint/grievance against an insurance company for poor quality of service rendered by any of its offices/branches, please approach the Nodal Officer of the Insurance Company concerned. In case you are not satisfied with the Insurance Company's response you may also file a complaint with the Insurance Ombudsman in your State. The Insurance Ombudsman is an independent office to provide speedy and cost effective resolution of grievances to the customers. For more details on Insurance Ombudsman Scheme and their contact numbers, please visit http://www.irdaindia.org/ins_ombusman.htm.

Complaints from Policyholders

Policyholders who have complaints against insurers are required to first approach the Grievance/Customer Complaints Cell of the concerned insurer. If they do not receive a response from insurer(s) within a reasonable period of time or are dissatisfied with the response of the company, they may approach the Grievance Cell of the IRDA. For details of

contact, please visit IRDA website <http://irda.gov.in/irdaweb/grievancescell.htm>

Making an Application under the Right to Information Act, 2005

Citizens of India will have to make the request for information in writing, clearly specifying the information sought under the Right to Information Act, 2005. The application for request should give the contact details (postal address, telephone number, fax number, email address) so that the applicants can be contacted for clarifications or for further information. As per the Act, information can be furnished only to citizens of India but not to others.

How do I send my application?

As per the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2005 prescribed by the Government of India: a request for obtaining information under Section 6(1) of RIA needs to be accompanied by an application fee of Rs.10 by way of cash against proper receipt or by DD or bankers' cheque.

You could send your request by post accompanied by the application fee of Rs.10/- payable by demand draft or bankers' cheque favouring Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority. The fee can also be paid in cash along with the application. Applications can also be made over fax or email. IRDA will take up the application for consideration, as required under the Act, only after the application fee has been received.

Where do I send my request?

You can send your request addressed to any of the concerned Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) indicated below:

Name and designation of the CPIO	Department	Email Id
Mr. D N K L N K Chakravarthy, AD	Actuarial	d.chakravarthi@irda.gov.in
Mr. D V S Ramesh, DD	Life	dvsramesh@irda.gov.in
Mr. S. Dakshinamurthy, AD	Non-Life	sdhakshnamoorthy@irda.gov.in
Mr. R Pardha Saradhi, AD	Health including TPA	r.pardhasaradhi@irda.gov.in
Mr. K Srinivas, AD	Consumer Affairs	k.srinivas@irda.gov.in
Mr. B Raghavan, Sr.AD	Admn/HR/IT/Legal/Sectoral Development	raghvanb@irda.gov.in
Mr. P Himakiran, AD	Intermediaries	himakiran@irda.gov.in
Mr. Rajeshwar Gangula, AD	Agency Distribution	g.rajeshwar@irda.gov.in
Mr. Ammu Venkata Ramana, DD	F&A (Life and Non life)	ammuvokat@irda.gov.in
Mr. Biswajit Samaddar, AD	Internal Accounts	cabiswajit@irda.gov.in
Mr. Mahesh Agarwal, Sr.AD	Investments	maheshagarwal@irda.gov.in
Mr. Rakesh Bajaj, JD	Dehli office - Liaison work	rakesh@irda.gov.in

Postal Address
Insurance Regulatory
and Development Authority
3rd Floor, Parisrama Bhavan,
Basheer Bagh
HYDERABAD 500 004
Ph: (040) 23381100
Fax: (040) 6682 3334

How long will IRDA take to provide information?

IRDA will, within 30 days of receipt of the application for information along with the fee, communicate to the requestor whether it can or cannot provide the information.

Will I have to pay to get the information?

As per the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2005, the public authority shall charge:

- Rs.2/- for each page (in A-4 or A-3 size paper) created or copied;
- actual charge or cost price of a copy in larger size paper;
- actual cost or price for samples or models; and ?
- for inspection of records, no fee for the first hour; and a fee of Rs.5/- for each 15 minutes (or fraction thereof thereafter)

Further, to provide information under Section 7(5) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the public authority shall charge:

- Rs. 50/- per diskette or floppy; and
- for information provided in printed form at the price fixed for such publication or Rs. 2/- per page of photocopy for extracts from the publication.

At what stage will I have to pay this cost?

If IRDA has the information and can provide it to you it will, within 30 days of its receiving the application along with appropriate fees, communicate to you the cost of providing the information as prescribed under Section 7(1) of Right to Information Act.

When will I get the information?

You will get the information, once IRDA receives the payment towards providing the information.

Can IRDA refuse to give me information?

The Right to Information Act, 2005 under Sections 8 and 9 exempts certain categories of information from disclosures. These include:

- Information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relation with foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence.
- Information which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the

disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court;

- Information, the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature;
- Information including commercial confidence, trade secrets or intellectual property, the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party, unless the competent authority is satisfied that larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;
- Information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship, unless the competent authority is satisfied that the larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;
- Information received in confidence from foreign Government; information, the disclosure of which would endanger the life or physical safety of any person or identify the source of information or assistance given in confidence for law enforcement or security purposes;
- Information which would impede the process of investigation or apprehension or prosecution of offenders;
- Cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers;
- Information which relates to personal information the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public

activity or interest, or which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual.

Do I have a right to appeal?

Under the Right to Information Act, 2005 you have the right to appeal if you are not satisfied with the information provided by IRDA or its decision not to provide the information requested.

Who should I address my appeal to?

You can address the appeal to:

Shri.H.Ananthkrishnan
Officer on Special Duty (Legal)
Insurance Regulatory and
Development Authority
3rd Floor, Parisrama Bhavan,
Basheer Bagh HYDERABAD 500 04
Ph: (040) 23381100 (D) 23381243
Fax: (040) 6682 3334

What if I am not satisfied even with the decision of the appellate authority?

Under the Act, if you are not satisfied with the decision of the appellate authority within IRDA, you can appeal to the Central Information Commissioner appointed in terms of Chapter 3 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Order

IRDA/NL/ORD/MISC / 189/08/2012

Date: 08-08-2012

Order of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Against National Insurance Company Ltd.

IRDA Circular NO IRDA/NL/Misc/159/07/2011 dated 08th July, 2011 mandated every non-life insurer to submit information pertaining to Policies, premium, claims, agent and offices in prescribed formats (form I to X) within 21 days of the end of every quarter.

National Insurance Company Ltd failed to comply with the above circular, by not submitting the required information in time despite repeated reminders.

The company submitted the reports for II quarter on 07.12.2011 (against the last date of 21st Oct, 2011) and reports for the III quarter were submitted on 16.02.2012

(last date 21.01.2012) and for IV quarter were submitted by 18.06.2012 (against 21.04.2012)

The company was issued with show cause notice on 28th November, 2011 in this regard which was not replied and the company failed to justify the reasons for the delay.

Hence, by not submitting the information as required by the above circular, insurer has violated Section 14(2) (h) of IRDA Act, 1999.

In view of the above submission and in exercise of the power conferred upon the Authority by the provisions of Section 102(a) of the Insurance Act, 1938, the Authority imposes a penalty of ₹ 5 Lakh on National Insurance Company Ltd for the

breach of Section 14(2) (h) of IRDA Act, 1999.

Therefore, the Insurer (National Insurance Company Ltd) is directed to remit the penalty of ₹ 5 Lakh (₹ 500000) within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of this order through a Demand Draft Favoring IRDA payable at Hyderabad, which may be sent to Shri Randip Singh Jagpal, JD (Non- Life), IRDA, III Floor, Parishram Bhavan, Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad. 500004

Further National Insurance Company is advised to submit the required information in time.

Sd/-
M. Rama Prasad
Member (NL)

Order

IRDA / NL / ORD / MISC / 190/08/2012

Date: 08-08-2012

Order of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Against New India Assurance Company Ltd.

IRDA circular NO IRDA/NL/Misc/159/07/2011 dated 08th July, 2011 mandated every non-life insurer to submit information pertaining to Policies, premium, claims, agent and offices in prescribed formats (form I to X) within 21 days of the end of every quarter.

New India Assurance Company Ltd failed to comply with the above circular, by not submitting the required information in time despite repeated reminders.

The company submitted the reports for II quarter on 03.12.2011 (against the last date of 21st Oct, 2011) and reports for the III quarter were submitted on 17.02.2012 (last date 21.01.2012) and for IV quarter

were submitted by 15.06.2012 (against 21.04.2012)

The company was issued with show cause notice on 28th November, 2011 in this regard which was not replied and the company failed to justify the reasons for the delay.

Hence, by not submitting the information as required by the above circular, insurer has violated Section 14(2) (h) of IRDA Act, 1999.

In view of the above submission and in exercise of the power conferred upon the Authority by the provisions of Section 102(a) of the Insurance Act, 1938, the Authority imposes a penalty of ₹ 5 Lakh on National Insurance Company Ltd for the breach of Section 14(2) (h) of IRDA Act, 1999.

Therefore, the Insurer (New India Assurance Company Ltd) is directed to remit the penalty of ₹ 5 Lakh (₹ 500000) within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of this order through a Demand Draft Favoring IRDA payable at Hyderabad, which may be sent to Shri Randip Singh Jagpal, JD (Non-Life), IRDA, III Floor, Parishram Bhavan, Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad. 500004

Further New India Assurance Company Ltd is advised to submit the required information in time.

Sd/-
M. Rama Prasad
Member (NL)

Order

IRDA/LIFE/ORD/MISC/195/08/2012

09/13-08-2012

Final Order in the matter of M/s. TATA-AIG Life Insurance Company Ltd.

Based on its reply to Show Cause Notice dated 12th December 2011 and its submissions made during the Personal Hearing on April 10, 2012 at 3 PM at the office of the Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority, 3rd Floor, Parishram Bhavan, Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad

Chaired by Sri J Hari Narayan, Chairman, IRDA

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the Authority") carried out an onsite inspection of M/s TATA-AIG Life Insurance Company Ltd. (herein after referred to as "the insurer") between 16.8.2010 and 20.8.2010 which inter alia revealed violations of the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938 (the Act), various regulations/ guidelines/ circulars issued by the Authority.

The Authority forwarded the copy of the inspection report to the insurer under the cover of letter dated 1.10.2010 and sought the comments of the insurer to the same. Upon examining the submissions made by the insurer vide letter dated 18.10.2010, the Authority issued notice to show-cause dated 12.12.2011 which was responded to by the insurer vide reply dated 12th January 2012.

A personal hearing was given by Chairman, IRDA on 10th of April, 2012 to the insurer upon their request with regard to the show cause notice issued by the Authority. Mr. Vivek Mathur, CFO of the insurer, and his team were present in the hearing. On behalf of IRDA, Mr. Kunnel Prem, CSO(Life), Mr. Suresh Mathur, Sr. JD(Intermediaries), Mr. R. Kumar, DD (Investments), Dr. Mamta, JD (F&A), Ms. Meena Kumari, HoD (Actl) were present in the personal hearing. The submissions of the insurer in their written reply to Show

Cause Notice as also those made during the course of the personal hearing were taken into account.

The findings on the explanations offered by the Life Insurer to the issues raised in the Show Cause Notice dated 22 December, 2011 are as follows.

Issue no. 1 Insp. Q.No. 1A: Non-adherence to exposure/prudential norms at "Investee Company" and "Industry" Level in respect of ULIP funds leading to Violation of Sections 3 & 5 of IRDA (Investment) Regulations 2000

Decision: The insurer has submitted that the Industry sector classification was on lines of 'NIC classification' as provided in the IRDA (Investments) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2008. It is observed that as of March 2010, investments across any industrial sector do not exceed 25% as per the above classification. With regard to exposure at investee company level, the Insurer submitted that Investments in IRFC and REC can be classified as infrastructure investments as per the amended Investment regulations 2008 and exposure limit upto 25% is allowed. Taking into account the insurer's submission, charge is not pressed.

Issue No 2- Insp Q. No. 1.b: Exposure to Power Finance Corporation (PFC) beyond permissible limit Treated as infrastructure investments leading to Violation of 3 {1} (iii) (c) of the IRDA (Investment) Regulations 2000

Decision: Taking into account the insurer's submission that PFC is classified as Infrastructure Finance Company by RBI charge is not pressed.

Issue No 3- Insp Q.No. 3: Investment in Private Company: Investment is made in Financial Planning Corporation (India) Private Limited (FPCPL), a private Ltd company leading to Violation of Sec 27A (5) of the Insurance Act 1938

Decision: The Insurer has submitted that the investments in FPC/PL are from the shareholder funds and that the loss if any shall also be debited to shareholders. The insurer further undertaken in the personal hearing that the said investment will be divested within six months and has provided proof of initiating this process on 16th April 2012. The submissions of the insurer are accepted under condition of its review in six months time and hence, charge is not pressed.

Issue No 4- Insp. Q.No.4: Wrong categorization /classification of investment: Insurer has categorized equity shares of HDFC & LICHFL as infrastructure investments leading to Violation of Sec 3 of IRDA (Investment) Regulations 2008 and Sec 2(h) of the IRDA (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2000

Decision: The insurer has submitted it has reclassified the investments in HDFC and LICHFL in accordance with recommendations of the Authority. Taking into account the corrective action by the insurer, charge is not pressed.

Issue No 5- Insp Q.No.6: Daily ULIP NAV computation is not in the manner prescribed as the expenses taken for computation of NAV are based on past 6 months' average instead of taking actual expenses incurred, leading to Violation of 10.5 of "Guidelines on ULIP's" dated 21.12.2005.

Decision: Since the Insurer has changed its approach in conjunction with latest circular no. IRDA/F&I/CIR/INV/187/08/2011 dated August 17, 2011 wherein the NAV process and Fund approval procedure are standardized and appropriation & expropriation factors are suitably amended by the authority, the charge is not pressed.

Issue No 6- Insp g.No.7: Fund of Funds: The investments are in the nature of Fund

of Funds in product “Invest Ass ure” as per F&U documents of the Insurer. The investment in the funds needs to vary as per F&U- However, in practice the same were at a fixed percentage without review. FMC is being applied in case of some funds and excluded in some others in practice. All these are in Violation of IRDA (Investment) Regulations, 2000

Decision: The insurer explained in the personal hearing that the existing investment of the fund was yielding above the benchmark return and hence, no changes were made to the investment. The insurer has also submitted the working of the FMC apportionment to Fund of Fund which is satisfactory. Taking into account the Insurer’s submissions, the charge is not pressed.

Issue No 7- Insp Q.No.8.a: Commissions: Rs. 282.19 Crore booked as commission which includes - Referral partner payment, production bonus to agent s, loyalty bonus to Banks and other channel partners Not accounted as a separate line item in Schedule-2 to the Financial statements as prescribed leading to Violation of circular no. IRDA /CIR /F & A/ 0881Mar-05

Decision: The Insurer’s Financial Statement 2010-11 has reclassified referral fees and commission. The changes are also made to the previous year’s statement. Taking in to account the Insurer’s submissions and corrective actions, charge is not pressed.

Issue No 8- Insp Q.No.8.d Legal and Professional Charges: The payments to Business Associates for Rs 50 Cr and individuals acting as referral partners of Rs. 7.43 Cr have been booked as expenditure under this head of account leading to Violation of referral circular dated 14.2.2003 which bars referral agreements with non-banking entities.

Decision: The Insurer had submitted that the Business Associate Model has been brought to the notice of Authority. Individual referral partners were engaged under Reg. 10 of IRDA (Advertisement)

Regulations 2000, which the Insurer confirmed that they are discontinued after Sharing of Database Regulations 2010 came into effect. Taking into account the submissions of the Insurer the charge is not pressed.

Issue No 9- Insp Q.No.8.e.I: Payment of Rs. 87 .09 lakhs to M/s HSBC - Group administrator for promotion and lead generation activities is in Violation of C.4 of IRDA’s Guidelines on Group Insurance policies dated 14.7.2005

Issue No 10- Insp Q.No.8.e.IV: An amount of Rs.2. 78 Cr was paid to M/s. Citibank N.A. for mailer campaigns while it is acting in the capacity of the insurer’s master policy holder which is in Violation of C-4 of Group guidelines

Decision: The IRDA has examined the detailed account of the payments made by the insurer to M/s HSBC and M/s Citibank. With regard to M/s HSBC, the account shows that in the year 2009-10, a sum of Rs.1.17 crores was paid towards advertisements/call centre promotion including a sum of Rs.3.16 crores which is paid towards bank charges. In the year 2010-11, a sum of Rs.69.81/akhs was paid towards promotion charges and Rs.3.55 crores towards bank charges. The payment towards bank charges does not fall within the prohibition of C4 but the other charges certainly do.

With regard to M/s Citibank, the corresponding figures are Rs. 3.8 crores towards advertisement charges and Rs. 1.1 crore towards bank charges for the year 2009-10 and Rs. 1.95 crores towards advertisement charges and Rs.1.01 crores towards bank charges for the year 2010-11. There have thus been four instances where the prohibition of C4 has been violated and as has been done in earlier cases, for each of these instances, a penalty of Rs.2 lakhs is imposed amounting to Rs.8 lakhs under section 102(b) if Insurance Act, 1938.

Issue No. 11- Insp Q.No.9: Preparation of Financial Statements - Schedule-10 - Fixed

Assets: The insurer capitalized the expenses incurred on improvements made to the leased property. The classification of fixed assets into various categories viz., furniture & fittings, office equipment, and Leasehold improvements is not demarcated properly and also the Authority’s financial statement regulations do not provide for “leasehold improvements” leading to Violation of IRDA (Preparation of Financial Statement & Auditor’s Reports of Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2002.

Issue No 12- Inso Q. No.10.a: Insurer has capitalized the expenses pertaining to improvements of Leasehold property taking credit as Other Assets of Form-AA in full without any disallowance, significantly affecting the available Solvency Margin by 64.86 Crs leading to Violation of Regulation 3 of ALSM Regulations.

Decision: The insurer submitted that the furniture and fittings have been valued at zero in line with Schedule-1 of IRDA (ALSM) Regulations and that IRDA (ALSM) Regulations, 2000 do not disallow the leasehold improvements as admissible assets for solvency specifically. Taking into account the submissions of the Insurer and the fact that Insurer’s solvency doesn’t fall below the prescribed level even if leasehold improvements are disallowed as admissible assets for solvency, the charges are not pressed.

Issue No 13- Insp Q.No.18: Third party cheques from CA accepted. While the CA collects cash from policyholders in different dates and makes a single payment by Cheque leading to Violation of 64 VB {4} of IA, 1938.

Decision: The insurer submitted that small ticket size rural premiums are collected by the CA on different dates and remitted through a single pay, hence the delay in remittance of premium owing to consolidation of premiums collected by the CA as all these relate to rural policies spread over remote areas and logistical difficulties are present. During the personal hearing, a sample data was

called for one month's remittance for two consecutive years. The data submitted by the insurer is for the month of May'08 and May'09 which in spite of being a lean month for insurance business shows average remittance delay of 4 to 5 days. Although charge is not pressed considering it a rural business yet the insurer is directed to cover the risk on all policies from the moment the premiums are received by the CA.

Issue No 14- Insp Q.No.19: The insurer is covering risk even when the premium shortage is Rs 150 upto 31.12.08 and Rs.50 at present leading to Violation of Section 64VB(1) of IA,1938.

Decision: Taking into account the insurer's submission that the shortfall, which is recovered through subsequent premium, is usually due to miscalculation of service tax by the intermediaries and considering that rejection of a proposal for shortfall of a small amount would inconvenience the proposer, charge is not pressed.

Issue No 15- Insp Q.No.22: No. of instances observed in sample checks where identity/address proof/ photograph are not collected from policyholders when premium exceeds Rs.10,000 leading to Violation of AML Guidelines dated 31.3.2006

Decision: The insurer has submitted copies of documents for all the cited cases and assured of implementing robust systems to comply with KYC norms. Therefore charge is not pressed.

Issue No 16- Insp Q.No.23: No. of instances observed where premium exceeding Rs. 50000/- are split into part cash/part cheque to bring it under threshold limits leading to Violation of threshold limits of cash receipts by a combination of cash & cheque as per AML guidelines dated 31.3.2006.

Decision: Considering that the inspection team had reported a large number of cases, further information was called for at the Personal Hearing. It is observed from the information submitted by the

insurer that only 152 cases are reported to FIU out of 4465 actual cases in last six years. Although the insurer has furnished five instances where the agents are terminated for facilitating policyholders to breach the provision of AML guidelines, yet the volume of unreported cases indicates the indifference of the insurer in reporting suspicious transactions as per AML guidelines. The insurer is warned for such deviations and advised to ensure strict compliance to the AML Guidelines issued by the Authority.

Issue No 17- Insp Q.No.25: KYC documents are not being obtained by TALIC in case of assignments as envisaged in the AML policy leading to Violation of the AML Guide lines dated 31.3.2006 in respect of KYC norms

Issue No 24- Insp Q.No.39.a) Assignments: The Insurer is not carrying out AML checks in case of policy assignments to third party individuals where premium exceeds Rs one lakh in Violation of AML guidelines dated 31.3.2006.

Decision: The insurer has submitted that post issuance of Circular Ref: IRDA/F&I/CIR/AML/99/06/2010 dated June 16, 2010, whereby 'customers' were clarified to include assignees the insurer has started collecting KYC documents from the Assignees since 13/09/2010. Taking into account the insurer's submission and consequent action of completing the Assignees KYC, no charge is pressed. However, the insurer is strongly advised to strictly follow the provisions of the captioned guidelines.

Issue No 18 - Insp Q.No.28.a: The occupations of many policyholders under social sector policies do not match the definition of social sector leading to Violation of 2(d) of the IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulations, 2002

Decision: Taking into account the submission of the Insurer that as per IRDA (Micro Insurance) Regulations, 2005, all micro insurance policies may be reckoned

for the purpose of fulfillment of social obligation the charge is not pressed.

Issue No 19- Insp Q.No.28.b: The Insurer has counted multiple policies of same life as different lives under social sector. Total number of lives instead of no. of policies is to be considered. This leads to Violation of 3(b) of the IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulations, 2002

Decision: The Insurer has submitted corrected figures of lives under social sector and it is observed that even with revised figures the social obligations of the Insurer are being complied with. The charges are not pressed, however the Insurer is advised to strictly follow the provisions of IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural and Social Sectors) Regulations, 2002

Issue No 20- Insp Q.No.28.c: In a number of policies shown under Rural business of the Insurer, the addresses are Urban. This is in Violation of 2(c) of IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulations, 2002

Decision: The insurer submitted that as their system does not accept address without pin code number and in many rural cases the pin code is not available readily, the address/pincode of the district, town or mandal are provided. The insurer has submitted an analysis that out of 219421 rural policies sold, 125797 policies had address with pin code and 93624 policy holders actually resided in rural areas without a pin code. Taking into consideration the insurer's submission charge is not pressed. However, the insurer is advised to rectify the systems to accept all addresses of rural areas and also rectify the addresses/pincode of the 93624 policies.

Issue No 21- Insp Q.No.29: The insurer merged and/or closed the branches without ensuring compliance to Authority's circular/s on branch closures leading to Violation of provisions of the circular on branch closures no.ref:041/IRDA/B00/Dec-06, dated 28.12.2006 with regard to intimation to policyholders.

Decision: The insurer has accepted that in a few cases adequate notice period of 2 months to the policyholder could not be maintained owing to exigencies. However after examination of the information called for at the Personal Hearing it is observed that, in 44% cases (24 numbers) the prior notice issue date is less than 2 months from the date of closure during the period 01/06/2008 to 30/10/2009 (17 months) while same was 2.5% (2 numbers) in the period 01/04/2010 to 31/03/2011 (12 months). After considering the improvement in compliance to the above circular over the period charge is not pressed. However, the insurer is strictly advised to strictly comply with the above circular.

Issue No 22- Insp Q.No.30: TALIC is yet to conduct the mandatory first quarter meeting of the policyholder's protection committee and place the minutes before the Board leading to Violation of the provisions of Corporate Governance Guidelines dated 29.1.2010

Decision: The Insurer had admitted that due to insufficient quorum the 1st quarter meeting was deferred to September 2010 and informed that the same is regularized now. The insurer's submission is accepted and the issue is not pressed.

Issue No 23- Insp Q.No.34: The Insurer has not filed copies of some of the advertisements within 30 days of release with the authority leading to Violation of Reg. 3 (V) of Advertisement Regulations 2000 and Sec 9 of the Advertisement Guidelines dated 14.5.2007

Decision: The insurer has accepted that in a few cases there was slight delays beyond the stipulated period of filing advertisements, however, has confirmed of instituting necessary controls to avoid delays in future. The insurer's submission is accepted and charge is not pressed.

Issue No 25- Insp Q.No.41.a: The Insurer has engaged 45 corporate entities for soliciting business without license i.e. 35 as Database Sharing partners & 10 coop banks as Referral partners.

Issue no. 26 -Insp Q.No.41.b: 22,213 individuals engaged by the insurer as referral entities. Total payout is Rs. 5.77 Cr. for FY 09-10 which was not disclosed in the Yearly statement. The account heads debited for referral payments were not appropriate.

Issue no.27 -Insp Q.No.41.c : 13 New Business proposal forms pertaining to various entities were verified on sample basis. These policies are procured through unlicensed entities.

Issue no.28. -Insp Q.No.41.d: Signatures are not uniform though booked under the same unlicensed entity code.

Issues 25 to 28 - Violation of proviso II of the referral circular dated 14.2.2003 for entering into referrals with non-banking entities and utilizing unlicensed entities.

Decision (25 to 28): The insurer submitted that corporate entities were engaged under Proviso (ii) of Regulation 10 of IRDA {Insurance Advertisements} Regulations, 2000 and that since these entities were not involved in solicitation or procurement of life insurance, they were not required to be licensed. Insurer confirmed that all such arrangements are terminated after removal of above proviso. The insurer has also confirmed that the corrections are now effected to debit the appropriate heads of account. With regard to proposals verified and signatures being not uniform though procured from same entity, the Insurer submitted that names of the referral entities were entered in the space provided for Agent in the proposal form for the purpose of tracking submission and that the signatures belong to Insurer's employees who concluded the sale. This contention of the Insurer is not acceptable as the signatures are not identified and established as that of their own employees. Therefore it is concluded that soliciting of insurance business through unlicensed entities has happened in the case of above referred entities and a penalty of Rs 5 lakh is imposed as penalty under Section 102(b) of Insurance Act, 1938.

Issue No 29- Insp.Q.No.42.a: Aegis Life Enterprises is CA of both Tata-AIG Life & Reliance Life. The signature of CIE varies in different proposal forms. The address of the policyholder and CIE's place of signature differs. All these are in Violation of Regulation 9(1)(a) of IRDA (Licensing of corporate agents) Regulations, 2002, Clause 2,8,17 of guidelines issued on licensing of corporate agents vide circular dated 14th July, 2005.

Issue No 30- Insp Q.No.42.b: Emiinnence' is CA of Tata-AIG Life whereas Emiinnence Global India is CA of Reliance Life. Both have the same address proving that both constitute the same entity leading to violation of 3(2) of the Corporate Agency Regulations, 2002 and clause 5 of the Corporate Agency Guidelines dated 14.7.2005

Issue No 32- Insp Q.No.42.d Shree Beereshwar Souhard Credit Sahakari Ltd. is CA of LIC, Bajaj Allianz Life and SBI Life too along with Tata-AIG . The employees of the insurer are soliciting business on behalf of the CA in Violation of provisions of section 42 D (8) of the Insurance Act, 1938 and the same amounts to violation of Regulation 9(2)(ii)(a) of IRDA (licensing of corporate agents) Regulations, 2002 and Clause 2,8,17 of the Guidelines issued on licensing of corporate agents.

Decision: The issues 29, 30 and 32 relate to two types of violations. 30 and 32 primarily relate to enrolling certain party as a Corporate Agent even though at that time the same party was a Corporate Agent of some other insurance company or companies. The insurer is charged with not conducting its due diligence in an appropriate manner and thereby issuing a corporate agency license to an entity which is not eligible because he was by then the corporate agent of some other insurance company. However, the Authority notes that in the absence of an official site or listing of the various corporate agents, it would not be possible for the insurer to satisfy himself that the party seeking corporate agency is not a

corporate agent of some other party. For this reason, this part of the charges is not pressed.

The second part of the charges relate to conclusion/closure/ solicitation of sales by unlicensed entities. In the case of Aegis Life Enterprises, the signature of Corporate Insurance Executive (CIE) varies in different proposal forms. Also in some cases, the residential address of the policyholder is at one place whereas the CIE's place of office is at some other place. These raise a doubt whether the authorized CIE affixed his signature on the proposal form. In the case of Emiience, the proposal forms, which were accepted for purpose of issuing policies and based on which commissions have been paid to the corporate agent, seem to carry signatures which are un-relatable to the licensed entity. These indicate that the sale was concluded by an unlicensed entity for which act of omission or commission the corporate agent is directly responsible. The insurance company is also no doubt responsible for the actions of its agent as, in these cases, the insurance company should have scrutinized whether the proposal forms have been filled correctly before issuance of policies. Therefore a penalty of Rs. 2 lacs per entity, a total of Rs. 4 lacs is imposed under section 102(b) of Insurance Act, 1938.

Issue No 31- Insp Q.No.42.c: Jayapriya Life Investment Growth (P) Ltd the CA of Life Insurer has procured business over different places and logged through Salem Br. The signature of the specified person also varies in different proposal forms leading to Violation of the provisions of the Corporate Agency Regulations, 2002 and the Guidelines dated 14.7.2005

Decision: The Insurer submitted that it had sought an explanation from the CA which revealed that it is having Chit Fund customers spread across 20 locations in Tamil Nadu and that the SP visits and Canvasses/procures business from these locations and logs to the branch in bulk.

The insurer submitted that in order to monitor the activities of their intermediaries and detect wrong practices, the insurer has commenced review of market practices of their channel partners and signature verification of SP's. Taking into consideration the insurer's submission charge is not pressed.

Issue No 33- Insp Q.No.42.e: The signature of specified persons on 18 proposal forms verified are not uniform with respect to same corporate agent/specified person. In most of the cases, the proposals are signed and logged in a place other than the normal place of residence or place of business of the proposer/life assured. Violation of Section 3(2) and 9(2)(ii)(a) of Corporate Agency Regulations, 2002 and clauses 2, 8 & 17 of the Corporate Agency Guidelines dated 14.7.2005

Decision: The Insurer has admitted the discrepancy and has said that it instituted a process of verification of signature of SPs. It is clear on examination of the above proposal forms that the signature of the same specified person was different on different proposal forms. It is also observed that the proposals are signed and logged in at a place other than the normal place of residence or place of business of the life assured/proposer. All these clearly indicate that soliciting of insurance business has taken place through unlicensed persons under 6 entities referred in the inspection report and therefore a penalty of 2 lakhs each per entity, a total of Rs 12 lacs is imposed under Section 102(b) of Insurance Act, 1938.

Issue No 34- Insp Q.No.43: The insurer is paying commission to the agents on own life policies brought in by them without verifying whether they fall under the definition of 'bona fide' insurance agent as defined under Rule 16 (B) of Insurance Rules, 1939 leading to Violation of proviso to Section 41 (1) of the Insurance Act, 1938.

Decision: The Insurer has assured that their IT Systems are modified to control this aspect now and no charges are pressed.

Issue No 35- Insp Q.No.44: Business Promotion expenses of Corporate Agents were borne by TALIC apart from the regular commission payments in Violation of Clause 21 of Corp agency Guidelines.

Decision: Section 40(1) and 40(A) of the Insurance Act, 1938 limit the payments to any agent by way of remuneration or reward or otherwise to a defined sum. Regulation 8(1) of the IRDA Licensing of Corporate Agents Regulations 2002 requires a Corporate Agent to abide by Section 40 of the Act and Regulation 21 of the Guidelines cited reinforce this concept that a Corporate Agent can be paid only the approved commissions and no other fees or charges or rewards whatsoever except reasonable expenses for co-branded sales literature

At the personal hearing, the actual details of payments were again asked for in order to ensure that there is no discrepancy between the figures of the IRDA and that of the company.

The insurer's submission that these expenses are for various promotional services taken up by the CAs on behalf of the company and do not relate to garnering/procuring business, is not tenable and are in violation of the Insurance Act and Regulations cited. Even if it is assumed that the payments made are for other services, the following points are noted by the IRDA:

- (i) The insurer has not produced any agreement with the Corporate Agent specifying the service for which the payments are made;
- (ii) Heavy payments are paid towards Advertisement and business promotions in some cases
- (iii) It is noted that in some cases the payments made are several percentage points more than what is permissible

Financial Year 2009-10

Name	Maximum commission payable as per Section 40A of Insurance Act 1938	Actual amount paid	% age deviation
Belair Wealth Management Services Pvt Ltd.	41,87,812	43,32,712	3.46%
Eminence	1,01,080	1,07,996	6.84%
Indur Developers and Agencies Private Limited	53,63,085	54,03,685	0.76%
Jayapriya Life Investment Growth Pvt. Ltd	17,43,583	17,79,056	2.03%
Nulook Insurance Agency Limited	6,86,76,417	7,25,26,807	5.61%
Om Consultancy	3,60,65,199	4,02,58,453	11.63%

Financial Year 2010-11

Name	Maximum commission payable as per Section 40A of Insurance Act 1938	Actual amount paid	% age deviation
Future Financial Solution	88,59,006	1,80,56,077	103.82%
Jayapriya Life Investment Growth Pvt. Ltd	37,81,817	56,76,498	50.10%
Om Consultancy	3,55,99,238	3,67,68,300	3.28%
Shri Beereshwar Souhard Credit Sahakari Ltd	5,99,101	23,33,653	289.53%
Sri Raasi Marketing Agency	27,61,901	32,59,942	18.03%
The Orissa State Cooperative Bank Ltd	85,19,100	1,16,92,833	37.25%

(iv) The payments made to different entities have a strong correlation with the first year premium and hence cannot be deemed as being independent of business procurement. The payments are in deviation of the limits prescribed in Section 40A of Insurance Act, 1938 as captured in the following table:

This is an exceedingly serious violation. The Authority is empowered to impose a penalty of Rs.5 lakhs under Section 102 (b) of Insurance Act, 1938, for every case where such violation has been observed. However, as noticed from the table above, the violations are serious in 4 instances and consequently a penalty of Rs.5 lakhs each for the four instances of serious violations totaling Rs.20 lakhs is imposed on the insurer.

The penalty referred herein is without prejudice to the action which the Authority would take against the corporate agents who have also violated the regulatory provisions.

Issue No 36 - Insp Q.No.45: Insurer is engaging outside agency for Valuation of Gratuity/ Superannuation benefits in case of Group Insurance and meeting the cost of the valuation in Violation of F&U norms.

Decision: The Insurer has submitted that the service provided is to ensure correct provisioning and funding of customer's liability towards gratuity and superannuation and the cost born by the insurer is insignificant. Taking into account the submissions by the Insurer the charges are not pressed.

Accordingly, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me under the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938, I hereby direct the insurer to remit the penalty of Rs. 49 lacs (Rupees Forty Nine Lacs) debiting Shareholders' Account within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of this Order through a cross demand draft drawn in favour of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and payable at Hyderabad which may be sent to Mr. V Jayanth Kumar, Joint Director (Life) at the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, 3rd Floor, Pariserama Bhavan, Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad 500 004.

Sd/-
J. Hari Narayan
Chairman

Challenging, yet Charming

- Marine Insurance

'With all its complexities and special features, Marine insurance has its own charm and uniqueness that have remained untouched' writes **U. Jawaharlal**.

Insurance is broadly believed to have taken its genesis in the form of an indemnification of the losses of rich European merchants who used to send their wares across high seas. The rich merchants whose merchandise eventually made it to the destination made huge profits, and they are believed to have contributed to make good the losses of the unfortunate others whose ships were pirated; and thus the first seeds of insurance were sown. Accordingly, it is hugely believed that it is Marine insurance which is the pioneer of all forms of the modern day insurance business.

Apart from thus being the trendsetter, Marine insurance has several unique features that are its own; and thus make it a fascinating and challenging branch of insurance even to this day. Especially, in a world where cross-border relationships are an in-built component of trade, and the oceans being the most feasible and viable medium for transport of goods; Marine insurance is bound to be replete with the challenges of having to tackle problems associated with piracy,

terrorism and above all, money-laundering. There is thus no end to the issues that underwriters have to contend with while writing Marine insurance business.

For a very strange reason, it is a few specific sea-routes which have been historically notorious for the incidence of a large number of piracies. While some of these routes have overcome the problems as time elapsed, a few of these zones continue to be in limelight for crimes associated with the hijack of passenger cruises, cargo vessels and even an occasional warship – for ransom. This necessarily compels the underwriter to be an adept at knowing history; in addition to understanding the sea-routes and the geography of various zones etc. besides knowing the intricacies of the likely terms of ransom-seekers. In other words, there is need for the Marine underwriter to be 'a near versatile genius'.

Depending on the priorities of international trade, membership of the various countries in international trade

bodies and the code of ethics that need to be observed; the terms of exchange between different sets of countries etc. are updated. This is another reason for the Marine underwriter to be abreast of the various conventions and protocols, in order that they are not mulcted with avoidable penalties. Apart from these broad guidelines, Marine insurance also throws challenges as to the specifics of an adventure. If the subject under reference is cargo, the nature of the commodity and its perishability; the type and quality of packing; the route of the voyage etc. have all to be considered. Further, the previous experience of the insurers with the shippers/traders, and the importers and their bankers also have a bearing on the ultimate results of the contract. Thus, Marine insurance stands apart as a very special class of insurance.

'Marine insurance' will be the focus of the next issue of the **Journal**.

'Marine Insurance'

in the next issue...



World Catastrophe Scene

– Lessons for Learning

K.Ramachandran emphasizes that in view of the unpredictable calamities being experienced lately, it would be essential for the insurers to be ever prepared for the challenges.

Black Swan

Nassim Taleb wrote a book 'The Black Swan: The Impact of the Highly Improbable'. The book underscores occurrences that can never be truly anticipated. Likewise each of the events that happened in year 2011 was not envisaged fully or partially by modelers. The best of engineering research and skills missed in identifying the New Zealand fault that set out earthquakes very nearly month after month during 2010-11. Even now an earthquake emerges around New Zealand.

The tsunami that hit Fukushima was modeled to have a height of 5 meters. The actual strike was with a height of 15 meters. Government documents show that the operator of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant predicted in 2008 that a tsunami over 10 meters high could hit the plant, which was only designed to withstand tsunami of 5.7 meters. But it failed to report this to the government until just before the March 11th disaster.

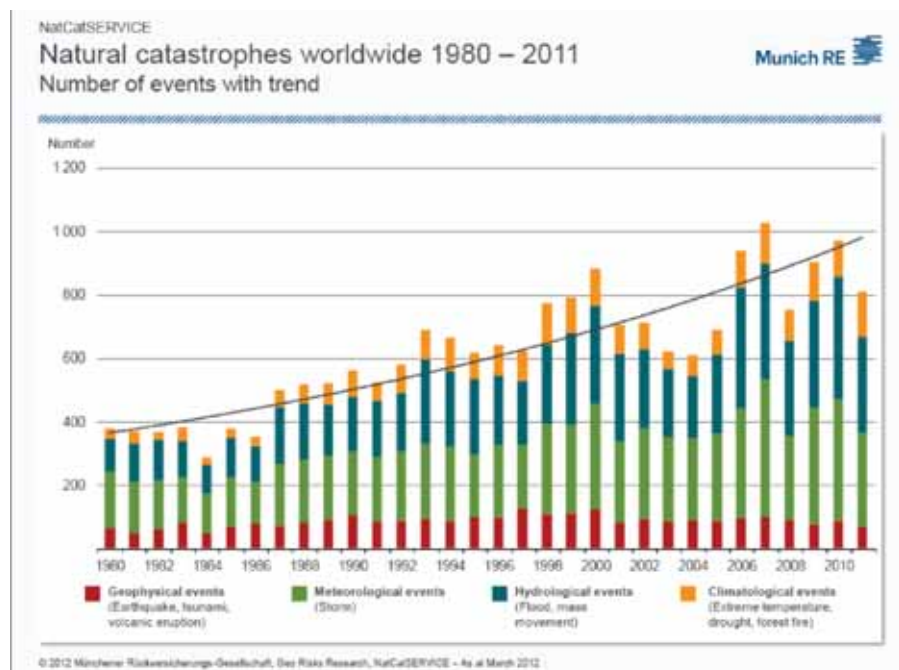
Various regions of Thailand are prone to seasonal flash floods. The monsoon was accompanied by a severe tropical storm that caused intense heavy rainfall and flooding that remained continuous between August and October causing submergence of vast tracts of cultivable land and factories and their inventory under 10 feet of water. Most of Thailand was declared as disaster prone and flooded. 13.6 million people in a total population of 66 million were affected, with estimated 813 deaths and damage valued at USD 45 billion.

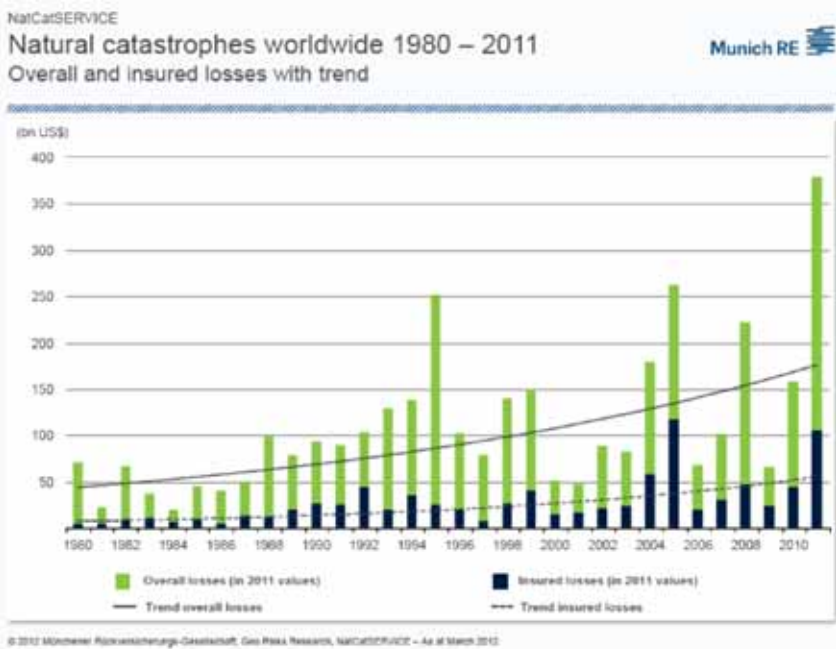
Catastrophe events in the Eastern hemisphere have increased in their emergence and severity as against events mostly reported as hurricane season in the US and hailstorm in Europe. The planet is throwing up unexpected and very severe catastrophic events.

El Nino has again affected the monsoon this year. It has displaced precipitation to China and North Eastern India where it has caused flooding and leaving the rest of India starkly deficient in rainfall creating drought like scenario for the present and potential for power and water cuts. This effect also resulted in heat waves in drought affected USA.

There are three lessons from these –

1. Need for active recognition of catastrophe as a reality that can and does affect the people of a country with consequences upon other countries. Without active recognition to potential occurrence of catastrophe no action is possible. This applies to governments, enterprises, institutions and people. In Japan, the height of a wave is a conversational talking point and the country is sensitive to temblors and their consequences. The Japanese have recognized and learnt to live with catastrophe and manage them in their lives.





An analysis of the data indicates –

1. Geophysical and climatological events produce the highest number of fatalities
2. Economic losses are higher from meteorological events followed by geophysical and hydrological events
3. Insured losses are highest from meteorological event and constitute 45% of the overall economic loss

Clearly greater attention of the insurance industry is needed to geophysical loss events of earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions and to hydrological events of floods. The other loss events continue to require the attention they deserve.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The need to minimize loss even if it cannot be prevented and anticipatory steps to mitigate the loss post the occurrence of a catastrophic event. Countries that are vulnerable must actively invest in these. 3. Insurance industry that provides financial protection in times of fortuities must address these exposures in a distinguished manner acting as partner in continuity of life and business of an affected country and its people. We in Indian insurance need to rise to this requirement as an industry. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geophysical – earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption 2. Meteorological - storm 3. Hydrological – flood, mass movement 4. Climatological – extreme events, drought, forest fire |
|---|--|

The following graphs evidence the increasing frequency of catastrophe loss events from less than 400 in 1980 to exceeding 1000 in 2006. The increase is pronounced for meteorological, hydrological and climatological loss events.

Munich Re have researched data sets for loss events during 1980-2011 and put together the following analysis.

The increasing trend in value of overall losses underscores assets that are being established in at-risk areas. This is a major exposure related challenge to government and insurance industry alike. Insurance Council of Australia observed that insurance can only help communities recover from the impact of floods. Governments are responsible for protecting at-risk communities in the first place. Urgent investments in permanent, well-designed physical mitigation measures – such as levees, barrages, flood gates and improved drainage – are still required. One third of China's farmland, two-thirds of its people, more than 60% of its cities and 80% of its GDP are threatened by floods. India must review its catastrophe exposures along these lines to assist for structured financial solutions.

Exposures

Munich Re NatCatSERVICE's research into global catastrophic events comprises of more than 30,000 data sets of loss events spread over 30 years into the past. The data is classified into four types of events:

	Events 1	Fatalities 2	Economic Loss 3	Insured Loss 4	4/3 as % 5
Geophysical	14%	39%	26%	12%	11%
Meteorological	38%	19%	39%	72%	45%
Hydrological	35%	10%	23%	9%	10%
Climatological	13%	32%	12%	7%	14%
Total	20,200	2,275,000	USD 3,530 bn	USD 870 bn	

Government Schemes for Risk Management and Mitigation

- a case for government – insurance partnership

In India we provide insurance against storm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, tornado, flood, inundation, earthquake, volcanic eruption and other convulsions of nature. These are insured at the request of the proposer. Subsidence, landslide, rockslide and bush fire are other natural perils that are automatically insured. The accumulation of losses from any of these events to an insurance company is reinsured through a blend of proportional and non-proportional reinsurances including a catastrophe reinsurance that covers multiple lines of insurances. However, it may be noted, at the policyholder level the thrust is upon providing fire insurance while insurance against other perils including catastrophic perils is incidental. They are often not solicited. Munich Re's research shows that while storm losses are significantly insured at 72% of the total loss, flood and earthquake losses are insured for only 9-12% of the total loss in this regard. This gap is a matter of concern to government and public alike.

Disaster Management in India

The Institute for Financial Management and Research, Centre for Insurance and Risk Management produced a report on Financing Disaster Management in India: Possible Innovations. The following are abstracts from this report.

Based on the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission, the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) was created in 1990 for each state. In 2002, through an amendment to the Business Allocation Rules, the mandate of disaster management was transferred to the Ministry of Home from the Ministry of Agriculture. Only drought remained under

the Ministry of Agriculture and epidemics remained under the Ministry of Health. This brought a broader scope to disaster management in India.

The National Centre for Disaster Management which was established in 1995 as a response to the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) and in October 2003 was upgraded to form the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).

The Disaster Management Act was passed in 2005 and was instrumental in bringing about fundamental changes in approaching disaster management in India.

Through this act, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) under the Chief Ministers and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) under the chairmanship of the District Magistrates were set up. This Act has brought together all the institutions involved in the disaster management process.

The disaster management mechanisms and their financing changed in order to adopt a more comprehensive approach to disaster management and a more adapted approach to fund requirements.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was constituted in 2006. It concentrates on prevention, preparedness and mitigation of disasters. The NIDM was given the responsibility of developing training modules; undertaking research and documentation in disaster management through this act.

The National Disaster Management Program is currently in place with two types of funds: the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

For the purpose of these funds, avalanches, cyclone, cloudburst, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslide and pest attacks are considered as natural calamities for providing assistance.

In 2005, in the wake of the occurrence of several simultaneous natural disasters in India and following reports on Disaster Management (DM), the Government of India enacted the Disaster Management Act. The disaster management mechanisms and their financing changed in order to adopt a more comprehensive approach to disaster management and a more adapted approach to fund requirements.

Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)

From 1990 onwards, each state was to create a CRF. The decentralization of this fund to the states enabled each of them to assess the funds necessary to ensure appropriate disaster response and relief. The contribution to the CRFs are shared between the Central Government - which contributes 75% of the amounts and provides these sums in two installments every year - and the State Governments - for the remaining 25%.

The amounts deposited by the Central Government and the States in the CRF are invested in securities, deposits and other safe financial products as prescribed by

Ministry of Finance. The investments are made by the local branch of the RBI or some other bank prescribed by the RBI. Funds transferred and maintained at state level are available to the state within reasonable time when a disaster occurs.

National Calamity Contingency Fund

If the CRF is insufficient for a state confronted with a disaster, the state may request the use of a National Calamity Contingency Fund, provided by the Central Government.

PMNRF

It is a relief fund under the authority of the prime minister. The fund does not get any budgetary support and consists entirely of public contributions. All donations are exempt from taxes. The fund is generally invested in fixed deposits. The PMNRF is utilized to render immediate relief to families of those killed in natural calamities like floods, cyclones and earthquakes, etc. and also to the victims of the major accidents and riots.

ACA – Additional Central Assistance

Another financing mechanism from the GOI to support states where disaster occurs exist, titled are the Additional Central Assistance. Unlike the other funds, the ACA is a combination of a Grant and a Loan to the affected state. States falling into the general category receive 30% grant – 70% loan whereas the special

category states get 90% of the amount as a grant and only 10% as a loan they will have to reimburse to the Central Government. The funds are released weekly according to the recommendations of the Aids Account & Audits division of the Ministry of Finance⁵. The 12th Finance Commission has recommended that External Assistance may be passed on to states on the same terms and conditions, on which the loans/grants are received by GOI which has been accepted by the Government of India.

The report prepared by the Institute of Financial Management and Research recommended two approaches:

1. In the current Indian scenario, the government should insure its public finances so that in the event of a calamity, there won't be any pressure on the government budget. If a calamity strikes, the government will have in hand the necessary finances to deal with rescue/relief/rehabilitation activities. For high end losses, the government can issue a cat bond and be rest assured about relief funds flowing in from the capital markets within a brief period of time of the disaster striking the country.
2. Along with government insuring its funds and public assets it is important to encourage domestic insurance

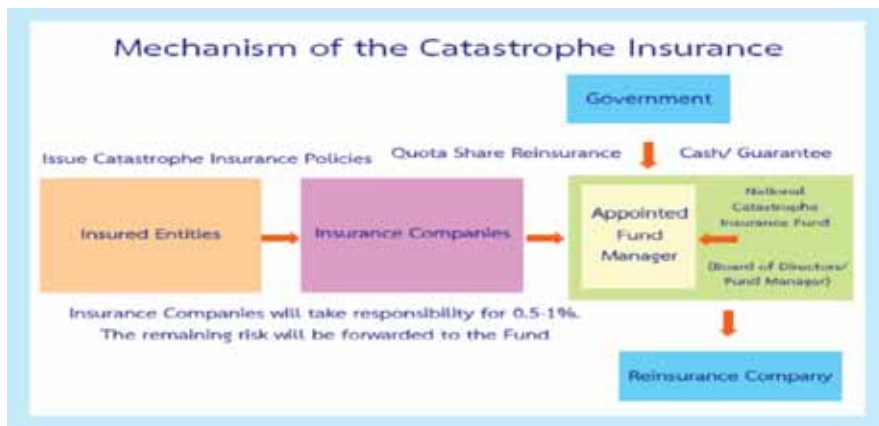
market. A good domestic market will not only reduce the burden on the government but can also mitigate losses effectively. The government can also help the insurance industry by giving them warranties of reinsurance (as in reinsurer of last resort).

Given the reach of insurance companies in India through banking and institutional network it would be useful to pursue market model such as in Japan and build up partnership between government and insurance industry to address concerns of calamity relief.

Office of Insurance Commission, Thailand, informs that a feeling of socioeconomic uncertainty prevails in the aftermath of the lengthy flood catastrophe of 2011 in Thailand. Confidence of investors, Thais and foreigners alike, has been shaken. As measures to restore public confidence, the government has laid down and put into motion a resuscitation package that includes rehabilitation, a new nationwide water resources management programme as well as a reconstruction and future development plan for the country. As part and parcel of the resuscitation package, the government has ordered the creation of the 'National Catastrophe Insurance Fund' to mitigate those burdens. The fund is hence enacted as a legal entity by a royal decree with immediate effect.

Event Limits

Proportional reinsurance treaties – both quota share and surplus – receive a share of each policy as ceded by the original insurance company. When each of these policies as ceded are affected by a loss the respective share pertaining to the reinsurance companies is recovered. When the loss under each policy is due to the same event, losses as recovered from the single event cumulate into a catastrophic loss to reinsurance companies.



Reinsurance companies worldwide have moved away from offering reinsurance protection on proportional basis and gladly provide reinsurance on excess of loss basis both for a single risk and in a catastrophe.

Where proportional reinsurance are in place reinsurance companies are careful not to participate unless they see a limit to the accumulation of losses from an event or a catastrophe. This is incorporated within the treaty as 'Event Limit'.

In India until 2011-12 there was no event limit. This discouraged foreign reinsurance companies such as Munich Re, Swiss Re and Allianz from participating in the property surplus treaties from the Indian market. They are still not participating. In 2012-13, following the impact of Thailand floods other reinsurance companies sought incorporation of 'Event Limit'.

When the surplus treaty was modeled for accumulation from a single event and a maximum event limit was derived it was found that this exposure exceeded the 'Event Limit' that reinsurance companies stipulated. This caused a 'spill over' of exposure only to be retained to net account by the ceding insurance company. An additional reinsurance protection to absorb this 'spill over' was entailed due to the 'Event Limit'. This added to XL (Excess of Loss) cost of reinsurance.

The learning from this change assisted to increase awareness of accumulation issues within Indian insurance companies. The 'Event Limit' is here to stay.

Costs of Reinsurance

A global report of Guy Carpenter on 1st April, 2012's renewals states and considered valid for the Indian circumstance:

Despite the introduction of event limits to all proportional treaties, new capacity was hard to find outside the key two or three markets.

- Careful planning by ... insurers and their brokers ensured that capacity was secured albeit at increased prices for excess of loss covers and with tightened terms and conditions in maylines.
- Rates were up in all property catastrophe and per risk lines. Casualty lines indicated mixed results, but the general trend was for modest increases.
- Reinsurer capacity was available but tight. Following the trend of recent years, there was limited or no signing down in most programs, and placements were not completed until the last reinsurers replied.

The following graph shows excess capital in reinsurance market between 2009 and the present. However the catastrophe losses lend themselves to rate increases. For the first half of 2012 one may note the slight hardening of rates reflected in changing slope of the trend line. This explains the third point above.

India

Despite positive results in the Indian domestic market, the renewal was subject to issues similar to those faced in other Asian countries. The Indian market, which relies on proportional treaty capacity, has found it to be limited this year. Despite the

introduction of event limits to all proportional treaties, new capacity was hard to find outside the key two or three markets.

Following some losses to the Indian market caused by the Thailand floods, restriction of cover was newly introduced in order to restrict Indian interests abroad. Additionally, stricter contingent business interruption clauses on pro rata treaties were introduced.

The quoting market for excess of loss protection is also within a fairly limited panel and catastrophe excess of loss reinsurers insisted on minimum rates on line for top layers.

The availability of excess capital softened the blow of potential larger rate increases. However there was a tightening in conditions of coverage. It pays to remain alert to change in trends.

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Designing a Reinsurance Programme

- Not a mere Ritual

Salil R. Das observes that whatever be the portfolio structure, the reinsurance programme of an insurer needs to be reviewed every now and then to ensure that it is in tune with the risk management strategy of the company.

Deciding the reinsurance programme is normally, an annual activity for insurers. The intention of all insurers is to create the most effective reinsurance treaty arrangement with due consideration of prevailing domestic and international market conditions.

The reinsurance programme may be actively considered in achieving different objectives by the top management, executives of reinsurance department and people at the operating level.

- Top managements expect the company's reinsurance arrangement to achieve the following:
 1. To reduce the company's probability of ruin
 2. To stabilize any fluctuation in the company's annual aggregate claims, and
 3. To assist the company to grow.
- Risk (reinsurance) management of the company will expect the company's reinsurance programme to achieve the following major objectives:
 1. Maximising premium retention within the company and minimize overall exposure to company

2. Providing maximum automatic underwriting capacity
3. Arranging protection to retained business to reduce probability of ruin.
 - At the operating level people will expect reinsurance to provide solution to the problems in accepting risks which otherwise have no comprehensive solution from within.

Designing a reinsurance programme is to arrange "Capacity Treaties" for various

At the operating level people will expect reinsurance to provide solution to the problems in accepting risks which otherwise have no comprehensive solution from within.

classes of business to allow the company to have underwriting flexibility and also organizing "Protection Treaties" to protect company's balance sheet from unexpected loss situation which may occur during the next 12-month period.

The first step for developing or reviewing of reinsurance programme is to decide risk retention strategy to be adopted by the insurer for each class of business.

Risk and Accumulations - Reinsurance.

Process of designing a reinsurance programme is to decide

- Risk Retention,
- Transfer of risks through treaty arrangement,
- Protection for risks retained and
- Protection from accumulation of risks retained.

As the main constituent element of a treaty is 'risk', it is of fundamental importance to understand what constitutes the 'risk' for each class of business and how to assess 'accumulation of risks retained' while deciding a reinsurance program. The reinsurer who will be supporting the programme will also be interested to understand what constitutes the risk, as their liability and

the potential compensation to the ceding company are based on the definition of the risk.

The insurer can recognize the extent of accumulations by calculating its aggregate exposure to certain perils in a particular region / location. This is often possible in Property insurance but, in other classes, such as Personal Accident insurance, Marine Cargo etc., ascertaining and controlling accumulation may be more difficult because of the very nature of risk. The existence of an accumulation hazard is known but the actual exposure may not be calculated in such cases.

To some extent, even if accumulation is known this is difficult to establish in estimating potential severity for catastrophe situation. This is because future occurrence of an earthquake or path of a windstorm may be difficult to anticipate. For earthquake there are some studies made by professional reinsurers and also by independent agencies like RMS, who have developed Cat Models (both detailed and aggregated basis) which can provide some guide on quantum of "Expected Loss" on a given portfolio for event occurrence period or return period of an event. However, such studies may have some limitation.

Retentions

Well accepted definition of retention amongst the insurers/reinsurers is "the amount of money an insurer is ready to loose from any one loss", even text books on reinsurance have the same version on retention. This retention may be termed as loss retention by insurer, which is underlying of excess of loss treaty arrangement. Along with it, one may consider another retention which is referred to as "Risk Retention". This new dimension of retention is the most important aspect of reinsurance programme which helps in optimizing retained premium within the company and assists in arranging automatic

Although risk retention of the company may be PML/MFL amount, the insurer's maximum liability will be equivalent to sum insured.

underwriting capacity to insurer. Thus risk retention is the amount of sum insured and sometime quantum of PML kept by insurer on its own account i.e. the underwriting capacity offered based on the strength of each company in respect of each and every risk.

It is the practice by insurers of this market to assess the loss probability (PML/MFL) of a risk under most unfavorable circumstances which is generally calculated by risk engineer in respect of large commercial, industrial risks and project insurance. Retention on PML/MFL basis may help insurance company to improve net retained premium. Although risk retention of the company may be PML/MFL amount, the insurer's maximum liability will be equivalent to sum insured.

There are no universal rules on setting risk retention that can be applicable uniformly to all classes of business and to all companies as the insurance companies differ in size, having different portfolio composition and more importantly, they might differ in their risk mitigating strategies. Then the question is how risk retention is fixed, given the differing situations or circumstances that may exist?

In respect of portfolio where the insurance company can draw up (1) risk profile, (2) claim profile (3) business plan and (4) market condition, tools are available to guide the company in fixing risk retention. However, all such methods may suggest 'a range of risk retention' suitable to the company's portfolio and other parameters. The management (reinsurance) needs to decide optimum risk retention based on further analysis which may revolve around:-

- (1) Incremental premium income vis-à-vis increase in exposure
- (2) Cost of protecting retention for increased retention and
- (3) As if, past claim experience for expected retained account.

As data requirement is very specific and may not be available for all classes of business, for short term the insurance company may use 'rules of thumb' in deciding risk retention but ultimately they have to switch over to informative decision making based on analysis suggested. Some of the thumb rules are as under and company may adopt one or a combination in deciding risk retention:-

1. Risk retention as a percentage of net worth of the company
2. Risk retention such that the company retains premium as pre-fixed percentage of gross premium for the respective class.
3. Deciding risk retention to achieve desired net account incurred claim ratio.

Some may like to follow their peer competitor or may adjust their existing risk retention or review the market practice as a guide to fix risk retention. To summarize, there are no hard and fast rules for setting the risk retentions and it mainly depends on the management's decision in risk-taking, nature of risk, and

composition of the portfolio, profitability, and capital base.

One universally applicable rule is that the setting of retentions should be subject to thorough investigation, careful analysis, past retention, domestic and international reinsurance market condition. Based on the analysis of data and other factors, various feasible alternative retentions are to be examined and finally the best alternative retention can be selected by undertaking cost benefit analysis.

Automatic Reinsurance Capacity

Second aspect of designing reinsurance programme is to organize automatic underwriting capacity from reinsurers and these reinsurers must be as per guidelines issued by top management or stipulated by regulator. These arrangements will allow insurance company to have flexibility in underwriting risks beyond risk retention. Such automatic capacity is available through proportional treaty; and commonly used treaties are Surplus treaties which allow insurers to reinsure the risks beyond their retention, which otherwise could be retained only through infusing additional capital. Hence through proportional treaties insurers arrange rented capital.

Before arranging proportional treaties insurer should address whether reinsurance is a cost effective source of capital? Reinsurance will add value, when the cost of capital is below the cost of alternative risk mitigation.

What is an insurer's required capital?

1. With no reinsurance
2. With current reinsurance
3. With alternative reinsurance portfolios

Insurance company may avoid using the treaty capacity for such risks which according to their analysis are vulnerable to loss and may decide to place them on facultative basis even if they are within treaty terms.

Gross Capital Requirement

- Proportional Reinsurance
- Reduction in required capital

Net Capital Requirement

- Proportional Reinsurance Arrangement
- Expected Ceded Premium

Cost of Reinsurance

- Expected Ceding Commission
- Expected claims recoverable

Cost of Rented Reinsurance Capital = Cost of Reinsurance Divided by Reduction in

Required Capital.

Once insurer decides to arrange proportional treaties, the next question is to be addressed on requirement of treaty capacity or treaty limit to be arranged. Operating level will expect reinsurance department to arrange adequate reinsurance capacity, which will be sufficient to accommodate all risks likely to be accepted by the insurance company in their portfolio, implying automatic coverage by reinsurers. It also implies that the company can underwrite new risks which will be automatically absorbed in the treaties without resorting to arranging any specific reinsurance.

It is most important for an insurance company to nourish the "capacity treaty" and to ensure that the treaty to generate profit to reinsurers under normal circumstances. Hence insurance company may avoid using the treaty capacity for such risks which according to their analysis are vulnerable to loss and may decide to place them on facultative basis even if they are within treaty terms.

Although the insurance company may expect maximum automatic underwriting capacity, their reinsurers supporting these treaties may look for the following factors which cannot be overlooked:

1. Balance treaty (premium to treaty: treaty limit)
2. Past Utilization of treaty limit
3. Profitability.

In practice, insurers and their supporting reinsurers need to strike a balance between their expectations and decide mutually the acceptable limit.

Protection of retained risks through Excess of Loss Treaties:

Insurance companies aim to mitigate all risks likely to be accepted by them during the year, through proportional arrangements i.e. by ceding risk to surplus treaties and arranging facultative placement on case to case basis; besides retaining part of each risk as agreed in the reinsurance programme. Individual losses suffered by the insurance company during the year will have to be recovered from various proportional reinsurance arrangements and proportionate quantum of each loss will have to be retained in the net account of the company.

Occurrence of events like storm, flood or earthquake may be a rare phenomenon but such occurrence will affect large number of risks. For each affected risk,

the insurer will have to pay its share of loss for retained part and will be exposed to accumulated losses from one event.

Thus the retained portfolio is exposed to single risk loss or accumulated losses from one event and if such losses are large, then the insurance company's balance sheet might be impacted, hence the need to mitigate these loss situations.

Individual risk losses to retained portion may be protected beyond an amount through "Risk Excess of Loss treaty". Insurance company has to decide amount of loss they wish to retain known as 'underlying quantum' and protection to be arranged accordingly. For arranging such Risk Excess of Loss treaty, the insurer or its reinsurers will have to decide:-

- Underlying- Amount of loss retained by insurance company for each and every loss. Amount of underlying should be such that it is
 - o Acceptable to reinsurers to offer reasonable price.
 - o Within the tolerance limit of insurance company's financials.
 - o A function of financial parameter of the company and prevailing reinsurance market condition.
- Cover limit-. Maximum protection the insurance company wishes to purchase. The limit to be purchased must be sufficient to cover:
 - o Total loss situation.
 - o However, there are cases where the company may purchase protection covering PML plus PML error.

Retained risks are likely to have accumulated loss from one event and protection against such losses is arranged through Event Excess of Loss Treaty or Catastrophe Excess of Loss Treaty. Insurance company has to

decide underlying and the cover limit for protection

- Underlying- Reinsurers expect that underlying for Cat XL to be more than Risk XL.
- Cover limit - It is difficult to arrive at cover limit which will be adequate to protect the company's balance sheet against future accumulation hazard.

Normally insurers decide such limits based on past loss experience, future business growth and with the help of available statistical model.

There are tools available to estimate likely loss from an event with various return periods and such "Catastrophe Modeling" may be used by the insurer which may minimize probability of ruins. The aggregate sums insured exposed to a certain peril is the starting point and Cat modeling is an assessment of the likely extent of damage caused by the catastrophe peril to the exposed sum insured due to an event having return period of say 100 years, 250 years or say 500 years or so. In some countries the regulators stipulate how much minimum protection each company is to arrange, which is based on return period of an event. This study is possible only for property class of business.

In some countries the regulators stipulate how much minimum protection each company is to arrange, which is based on return period of an event.

Arranging Treaty programme for each portfolio business needs to be completed before commencement of business for the New Year. For that the insurance company will have to first decide whether reinsurers will provide capacity treaty or the portfolio needs capacity from reinsurers. The next step will be to decide (1) Retention, (2) Capacity and (3) Protection for the respective portfolio.

For business portfolio, where capacity treaty is either not possible or not required, the insurance company will have to decide retention and protection only. Each class of business needs different consideration for defining "risk" and accumulation; and needs attention of insurance company in finalization of retention /capacity / protection for each class of business portfolio. Once it is organized for each class of business portfolio, it is time to look into the necessity for a common protection covering all or major portfolio.

It is experienced that most of the insurance companies organize treaty programme on annual basis and also review on annual basis. Any reinsurance programme to be effective, needs support and co-operation from all levels in the company and need to be reviewed more frequently than annual considering market dynamics, expected portfolio vis-à-vis achieved portfolio, adequacy of protection etc.

A reinsurance programme is designed with stated objectives, one need to examine whether such objectives are achieved over reasonable period of time by carrying out a test called "Effectiveness of Reinsurance Programme".

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Dynamic Financial Analysis

- The Next Level for Indian Insurers

R. Chandrasekharan asserts that DFA makes it possible for the insurers to use it as a platform for analyzing various models and techniques from finance and actuarial science by integrating them into one multivariate dynamic simulation model.

Over the years DFA has gradually emerged as one of the most important approaches to financial modeling. Using DFA may yield much more information about the risk profile of an insurer and the implications of management strategies chosen than mere statistical techniques.

DFA is being applied in many insurance areas including solvency testing, asset allocation, and capital allocation. Given the fact that there are many more problems that could be resolved using DFA, we are likely to witness significant developments in this area. The sooner all stakeholders in our market gear up for adopting DFA techniques, better it would be for the healthy growth of the market.

DFA for insurance and reinsurance companies:

There are two methods in use to analyze the financial status of insurance and reinsurance firms over a specific time horizon:

i. Scenario testing method :

This method is used to project business results under chosen deterministic scenarios into the future. The test results are valid only for this specific scenario; and useful only if the scenario was correct and risks associated can roughly be quantified.

ii. Stochastic simulation method

This method takes a random draw from the probability distributions of each component factor and combines them into a realization. This mathematical concept is known as Dynamic Financial Analysis (DFA).

Elements of DFA:

The generic structure shown below identifies all those elements that are typical for any DFA methodology. DFA is a

software intensive activity. It relies on complex software tools and extensive computing power. But one should not reduce DFA to the pure software aspects. Full-fledged and operational DFA is a combination of software, methods, concepts, processes, and skills.

Four steps in a typical DFA model:

(I) Parameterisation or Calibration

Parameterisation or Calibration means the process of finding suitable

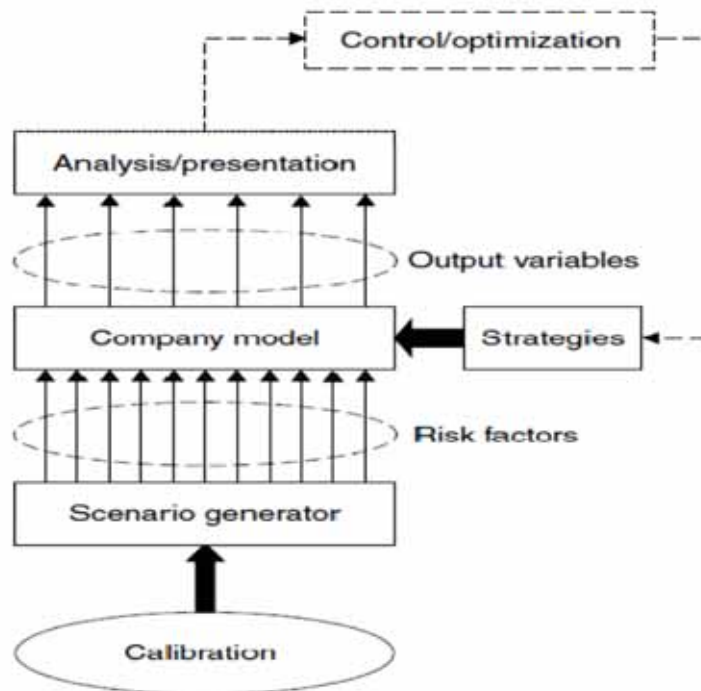


Figure 1 Schematic overview of the elements of DFA

parameters for the models to produce sensible scenarios. One of the foremost steps when setting up a model is to parameterise it appropriately. It is an integral part of any DFA. In a DFA tool, there are various inputs that need to be parameterised. For e.g. Claim frequency and severity distributions need to have appropriate parameters in order for the model to reflect the business accurately. Most DFA tools have curve fitting tools associated with them which allow users to determine the goodness of fit of various distributions and also what the best fit parameters are.

(ii) Scenario Generator

The scenario generator comprises stochastic models for the risk factors affecting the company. Risk factors typically include economic risks (e.g. inflation), liability risks (e.g. Motor liability claims), asset risks (e.g. stock market returns), and business risks (e.g. underwriting cycles). The table below gives an overview of risk factors typically included (optional variables in more sophisticated systems are shown in brackets).

(iii) Company model

The most important feature of a DFA tool is that it allows for company specific analysis. Although a DFA tool in itself is very general, it allows for the construction of very bespoke and unique models. Different companies have different risk profiles, lines of business, reinsurance structures, operating environments, etc. DFA tools allow the user to tailor each and every one of these aspects and thereby resulting in a highly customised model.

Each one of the scenarios is then fed into the company model. Each company model comprises a number of parameters that are under the control of management, for example, investment portfolio weights or

reinsurance retentions. The company model reflects the internal financial and operating structure of the company, including features like the consolidation of the various lines of business, the effects of reinsurance contracts on the risk assumed, or the structure of the investment portfolio of the company, and features like accounting and taxation.

Company models can be relatively simple, as the ones, which basically consolidate in a purely technical way the outcomes of the various risks. In practice, DFA company models tend to be highly complex. In particular, they also incorporate the effects of regulation, accounting, and taxation, since these issues have an important impact on the behavior and the financial results of insurance companies.

(iv) Simulation Analysis and presentation

Technically, DFA is a platform using various models and techniques from finance and actuarial science by integrating them into one multivariate dynamic simulation model. Given the complexity and the long time horizons of such a model, it is not anymore possible to make analytical evaluations. Therefore, DFA is based on stochastic simulation (also called Monte Carlo Simulation), where large numbers of random scenarios are generated, the reaction of the company on each one of the scenarios

is evaluated, and the resulting outcomes are then analyzed statistically.

Given the Monte Carlo setup, there is a large number of output values, so that sophisticated analysis and presentation facilities become necessary for extracting information from the output: these can consist of statistical analysis (e.g. empirical moment and quartile computations), graphical methods (e.g. empirical distributions), or also drill-down analysis, in which input scenarios that gave rise to particularly bad results are identified and studied. The results can then be used to readjust the strategy for the optimization of the target values of the company.

DFA tools allow for results to be viewed in a variety of fashions. One can look at tabular or graphical representations of specific output variables. One can usually view balance sheets on a Nominal or NPV basis. Financial items of interest can specifically be looked at and analysed in more detail. Often results can be looked at in various dimensions I.e. by Line of business, underwriting year, loss type or a user defined dimension.

1. DFA Software packages:

There are a number of companies in the market that offer software packages or components for DFA, usually in conjunction with related consulting services (we may recall that DFA is not only a software package, but rather a combination of software, processes, and skills).

Economic	Claims	Investments	Business
Inflation	Per Line of Business	Government Bonds	(Underwriting cycles)
Interest rates	Attritional losses	Equity / Stocks	(Re-insurance cycles)
(Exchange rates)	Large losses	Real Estate	(Operational risks)
(Credit spreads)	Loss Development		Etc.,
(GDP)		(Bonds)	
(Wage Levels)	Across Lines of business	(Asset based securities)	
etc.,	Cat Losses	(Index based securities)	
	(Reserve uncertainty)	etc.,	

In general, one can distinguish between two types of DFA software packages:

1. Flexible, modular environments that can be adapted relatively quickly to different company structures, and that are mainly used for addressing dedicated problems, usually the structuring of complex reinsurance programs or other deals.
2. Large-scale software systems that model a company in great detail and that are used for internal risk management and strategic planning purposes on a regular basis, usually in close connection with other business systems.

DFA Users

The main users of DFA are the insurance and reinsurance companies themselves. They normally use DFA models on a permanent basis as a part of their risk management and planning

Another type of users are consulting companies and brokers who use dedicated – usually less complex – DFA studies for special tasks, for example, the structuring of large and complicated deals.

An emerging class of users are regulatory bodies and rating agencies; they normally set up relatively simple models that are general enough to fit on a broad range of insurance companies and that allow to conduct regulation or rating in a quantitatively more sophisticated, transparent, and standardized way,

In general, DFA is used to determine how an insurer might fare under a range of future possible environment conditions and strategies.

The analytical capabilities can then be used for a number of specific tasks, either on a permanent basis or for one-time dedicated studies of special issues. If a company has set up a DFA model, it can recalibrate and rerun it on a regular basis, for example, quarterly or yearly, in order to evaluate the in-force strategy and possible improvements to this strategy. In this way, DFA can be an important part of

the company's business planning and enterprise risk management setup.

On the other hand, DFA studies can also be made on a one-time basis, if strategic decisions of great significance are to be made. Examples for such decisions include mergers and acquisitions, entry in or exit from some business, thorough rebalancing of reinsurance structures or investment portfolios, or capital market transactions.

Typical strategy elements whose impact is explored by DFA would involve any or a combination of the following:

- a) Business mix: Relative and absolute volumes in the different lines of business, premium, and commission level, and so on.
- b) Reinsurance: Reinsurance structures per line of business and on the entire account, including contract types, dependencies between contracts, parameters (quota, deductibles, limits, reinstatements, etc.), and cost of reinsurance.
- c) Asset allocation: Normally only on a strategic level; allocation of the company's assets to the different investment asset classes, overall or per currency; portfolio rebalancing strategies.
- d) Capital: Level and structure of the company's capital; equity and debt of all kinds, including dividend payments for equity, coupon

schedules, and values, redemption and embedded options for debt, allocation of capital to lines of business, return on capital.

- e) Profitability: Profitability can be analyzed on a cash flow basis or on a return-on-capital basis. DFA allows profitability to be measured per line of business or for the entire company.
- f) Solvency: DFA allows the solvency and the liquidity of the company or parts of it to be measured, be it on an economic or on a statutory basis. DFA can serve as an early warning tool for future solvency and liquidity gaps.
- g) Compliance: A DFA company model can implement regulatory or statutory standards and mechanisms. In this way, the compliance of the company with regulations, or the likelihood of regulatory interventions can be assessed. Besides legal ones, the standards of rating agencies are of increasing importance for insurers.
- h) Sensitivity: One of the most important virtues of DFA is that it allows the exploring of how the company reacts to a change in strategy (or also a change in environment conditions), relative to the situation in which the current strategy pertains also to the future.
- i) Dependency: Probably the most important benefit of DFA is that it allows discovering and analyzing dependencies of all kinds that are hard to grasp without a holistic modeling and analysis tool. A very typical application here is to analyze the interplay of assets and liabilities, that is, the strategic asset liability management ("ALM").

(It is proposed to explain a fundamental DFA case study, in the concluding part of this series on DFA tools in the next issue).

**DFA studies can also
be made on a one-
time basis, if strategic
decisions of great
significance are to be
made.**

*The author is Secretary General,
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Reinsurance in the Indian Market

-- New Challenges

Randeep Singh Jagpal opines that while it is important to avail the services of reputed reinsurers, it should be ensured that insurers do not overstep the regulated norms nor exceed the limits while placing reinsurance.

Reinsurance regime in India before 2000

During the pre-reform period when GIC was the holding company of the four PSUs, the insurance market was characterized by existence of tariffs and market agreements amongst insurers. GIC played an important role in drawing up and in placing the reinsurance programme of each insurance company. As a result, the reinsurance programme of the entire market was placed as a single block. GIC organized pools for different classes of business such as Fire, Marine Hull and inter-company cessions amongst companies to increase retention within the country. It also organized market surplus treaties and participated in a significant way in company's surplus treaties. The companies made obligatory cessions to the extent of 20% with GIC. The foreign inward business was done by GIC alone through a single window by pooling its own capacity and that of the four PSUs.

The benefits of such arrangements were the high reinsurance retentions within the country, optimum utilization of underwriting capacity and negotiation of better reinsurance terms and prices. On

the other hand, the downturn was reflected in lack of innovative covers and absence of competition.

Liberalization of the Indian insurance market

The liberalization of the Indian insurance market was undertaken in 1999 with passage of IRDA Act, 1999 and amendment to Insurance Act, 1938. Reinsurers were allowed entry into the Indian market with an equity capital of ₹200 cr and FDI limit of 26%. The provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938 were operationalized with the creation of IRDA. The Reinsurance Regulations were notified by the Authority. However, till date no reinsurer has applied for certificate of registration.

Comparison between the reinsurance retentions in 1999-2000 and 2010-11

Legal Framework

The mandate to the Authority in respect of reinsurance lies in the provisions of Section 14(1) and 14(2) Sub Section (f) of the IRDA Act, 1999 as well as Sections 34F, 101A, 101B and 101C of the Insurance Act, 1938. In addition, the Authority has framed regulations pertaining to reinsurance by general insurers which lay down the ground rules in placing reinsurance with the reinsurers.

Section 34F of the Insurance Act, 1938 gives powers to the Authority to issue directions regarding reinsurance treaties. In case the Authority is of the view or

	1999-2000			2010-11		
	Gross Prem (₹in mn)	Net Prem (₹in mn)	Ret Ratio (₹in mn)	Gross Prem (₹in mn)	Net Prem	Ret Ratio
Fire	23,562	21,920	93.03%	42893.24	28046.96	65.39%
Marine Cargo	7,933	7,141	90.01%	13676.47	10829.48	79.18%
Marine Hull	2,471	1,083	43.83%	8895.32	2228.76	25.06%
Engineering	Included in Other Misc class			17254.18	12104.25	70.15%
Motor	34,282	34,282	100.00%	166537.49	164678.76	98.88%
Aviation	2,063	156	7.59%	4206.00	1577.15	37.50%
Other Misc	27,245	24,011	88.13%	174749.89	158369.55	90.63%
Total	97,559	88,596	90.81%	428212.60	377834.92	88.24%

believes that an insurer is entering or is likely to enter into reinsurance treaties or reinsurance contracts which are not favourable to the insurer or are detrimental to the public interests, it may direct the insurer to modify the terms and conditions or not renew such a treaty or contract. Section 101A of the Insurance Act, 1938 specifies that every insurer shall cede such percentage of premium under every policy written in the country to the “National Reinsurer” as may be specified by the Authority in consultation with the Reinsurance Advisory Committee. While Section 101B deals with the Constitution of the Reinsurance Advisory Committee, Section 101C pertains to the powers of the Authority to examine the reinsurance treaties of insurers.

The Authority under the powers granted to it notified the Reinsurance regulations in the year 2000. The reinsurance regulations require every insurer to draw up its reinsurance programme keeping in mind the following objectives: a) Maximize retention within the country; b) Develop adequate capacity; c) Secure the best possible protection for the reinsurance costs incurred; d) Simplify the administration of business. It requires every insurer to maintain the maximum possible retention commensurate with its financial strength and volume of business. Under the regulations, every insurer shall file its reinsurance programme with the Authority 45 days prior to commencement of the financial year; and copies of treaty slips and cover notes within 30 days of beginning of the financial year. The insurers are required to place their reinsurance business outside India with only those reinsurers having a rating of at least BBB (with Standard & Poor) or its equivalent. Surplus over and

Reinsurance monitoring encompasses not only submission of reinsurance programme of the companies but also includes examination of reinsurance programme of the companies and seeking clarification, if considered necessary.

above the domestic reinsurance arrangements class-wise can be placed with the reinsurers subject to a limit of 10% of the total reinsurance premium ceded outside India being placed with any one reinsurer. Lastly, every insurer is required to submit to the Authority statistics relating to its reinsurance transactions.

Features of Reinsurance Supervision

The impetus to the growth of the market can be achieved only by solid reinsurance support, which can be provided by reinsurers alone. Reinsurers help reduce volatility and accordingly the uncertainty in the insurer’s pricing of risks. In purchasing reinsurance, the insurers seek to improve their financial performance and security. The regulator’s role in all this is to ensure that the reinsurance programme of every insurer is guided by the objectives laid down in the regulations and that the regulations are complied with. The responsibility of the Authority does not end here. It extends to other areas which have an important bearing on the conduct of insurance

business in the country and includes reinsurance supervision.

Reinsurance monitoring encompasses not only submission of reinsurance programme of the companies but also includes examination of reinsurance programme of the companies and seeking clarification, if considered necessary. The Authority checks whether all classes of business being underwritten by the company are covered in the reinsurance programme. It verifies the retentions proposed by the insurers in their programme. Unduly low retentions will result in greater cessions and high retentions can affect the stability of the company; and therefore every insurer is required to explain the reasons for keeping the retentions being proposed and what the overall retention ratios which the company is striving for with the proposed reinsurance programme will be. The Authority also checks the cost of reinsurance programme and the outgo of foreign exchange.

An important aspect in reinsurance is to ensure that the company is not fronting on behalf of the foreign partner. The Authority verifies this aspect. The submission of treaty slips and excess of loss cover notes by the companies and their subsequent examination is part of the Authority supervision, to ensure that the company follows what has been proposed in their reinsurance programme. Another important aspect of reinsurance is the security rating of the reinsurer. The reinsurer has to be financially sound in order to support the direct insurer in times of claims. The Authority specifies that all reinsurers must have at least a BBB rating. As part of the monitoring, the Authority checks the

rating of the reinsurers. It gives specific approval to the insurance companies in case the total reinsurance premium being placed with the reinsurer exceeds 10%. The purpose is to ensure the spread of risks and enforce compliance of it. The Authority has encouraged the Indian insurers to form domestic pools such as the terrorism pool and now the Indian Motor Third Party Pool. It checks on the domestic pool arrangements organized by Indian Reinsurer to ensure that the arrangement is fair to all and that reinsurance protection of the pool is in place and as per the regulations.

The direct insurers submit to the Authority on annual basis reinsurance statistics which include the results of their various proportional and non-proportional treaties as well as the names of the reinsurers. It offers important insights of the functioning of the reinsurance treaties and contracts; it also enables the Authority to evaluate whether these treaties and contracts are working efficiently; and ensure that the terms and conditions are not prejudicial to the insurers and public interests. The results also throw up areas of concern which can be taken up with the direct insurers. The Authority also examines the underwriting policy for underwriting inward reinsurance business and carries on a check to ensure that persons possessing knowledge and experience are responsible for taking decisions in accepting inward reinsurance business as this is a specialized and technical subject. The examination of the policy on inward reinsurance business covers the classes of business underwritten, geographical scope, underwriting limits and profit objectives.

Latest Issues and Challenges facing the Indian reinsurance market

The Indian reinsurance market at this juncture is at the crossroads of developing reinsurance industry on par with the best international standards or becoming a regional market. At the forefront are issues and challenges which would require the combined efforts of all the stakeholders, the regulator, the insurers and the reinsurers to take it to the next higher levels.

Obligatory Cessions - GIC being the National Reinsurer is currently entitled to a 10% obligatory cession on every policy underwritten in the country. Under the various WTO rounds of negotiations, it has been the consistent demand of different member countries of WTO on India to remove these compulsory cessions.

There is a feeling in some quarters that since these cessions are obligatory, then why should commissions be paid at all by GIC to the direct insurers. It is well understood world over that the reinsurance commissions are in a way

reimbursement of the operating expenses and the commissions incurred by the direct insurers, by the reinsurer. Since GIC gets a certain portion of the premium without incurring any of the operating costs, the direct insurers are entitled to these commissions.

Another issue surrounding the obligatory cessions is when these cessions are making losses, is there a rationale in continuing with them. It can be seen that this is a form of subsidy which is being extended by GIC to the direct insurer and to that extent the direct insurer is not prudent in underwriting the risk. There are two aspects to this issue. From GIC's perspective it gives the necessary premium numbers which allows it to rank in the top 15 reinsurance companies. From a direct insurer point of view the obligatory cessions gives automatic capacity to underwrite risks. So it is observed that obligatory cessions benefit both GIC and Indian insurers and may be continued, but with the commissions which reflect the overall result of the business. So there is a need to improve the underwriting of the different portfolios so that they produce a positive result.

Yet another issue that has come to the fore arising out of the experience of obligatory cessions is the necessity to have written contracts duly signed. In the public sector companies there is a common understanding - which is, utilizing each other's capacity either by way of inter-company cessions or through a public sector Hull pool. Such an arrangement is not documented or takes the form of a written contract. Going forward, the experience shows that all such contracts should be signed and recorded so as to leave no scope for ambiguity and dispute.

The examination of the policy on inward reinsurance business covers the classes of business underwritten, geographical scope, underwriting limits and profit objectives.

Reinsurers' ratings - We all know that the structuring of the reinsurance programme is crucial to the balance sheet of the direct insurers. Reinsurance portfolio has a direct impact on the solvency of an insurer. Under the solvency margin calculation, it is assumed that the portion of the risk which is reinsured has no impact on the financials of the direct insurer as the same is passed on to the reinsurer. It implicitly assumes that reinsurance of the risk is safe and secure and in the event of any accident, the reinsurer will be around to make good the loss. However, we observe in the real world that this not always true. The reinsurers do deny liability by invoking a condition in the reinsurance contract or settle the claim for a lesser amount. This may not be the norm but instances abound in the Indian context, where the direct insurers have come to grief. It may therefore be necessary for the direct insurers to evaluate the reinsurer on parameters and factors beyond the ratings. It is also observed that the solvency margin regulations allow the direct insurers to take credit for reinsurance irrespective of the rating of the reinsurer. As a result the solvency margin calculations apply the factor on net premium and net incurred claims irrespective of the claims paying ability of the reinsurer. This requires a relook. Going forward, it may be a good idea to allow credit for reinsurance based on the ratings of the reinsurers.

Registration of Cross Border Reinsurers- An important step taken by the IRDA in this direction is registration of all reinsurers who underwrite reinsurance business from the country. The IRDA has issued a circular asking direct insurers to file with the Authority an information sheet giving

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particulars of the reinsurer which they will use for placing reinsurance business. The sheet not only gives the regulatory authority the details with whom the reinsurer is registered but also its ratings from international rating agencies. It also advises insurers to check the reinsurers' claims paying record before filing their application for allotment of the unique identification number. It serves a two-fold purpose. One, it ensures that reinsurers with good claims paying record are operating in the Indian market, and secondly it will enable the Authority to draft suitable guidelines if and when the market is opened to branch offices of foreign reinsurers.

Reinsurance Recoverables - The outstanding loss recoveries continue to haunt the direct insurers. It is also observed that large amounts as being shown as outstanding loss recoveries due from reinsurers in the books of accounts of direct insurers. The role of the reinsurance broker also comes into focus in these cases - after all, he is the intermediary who facilitates placing of

risk by the direct insurer with the reinsurer. It is the duty and responsibility of the reinsurance broker to ensure that the outstanding dues are settled or brought to the minimum before negotiating fresh contracts on behalf of the direct insurer. Time has come for all the players to take note of it and take active steps to bring them to a minimum.

Event Limits in proportional treaties - The year 2012-13 saw the introduction of event limits in proportional treaties of Indian insurers. This arose due to the large catastrophe events that occurred in 2010-11 namely Japan Tsunami, New Zealand Earthquake and Thailand Floods. All major reinsurers were adversely impacted and it was realized that there cannot be infinite capital available to support these huge losses. So going forward, all reinsurers decided to place a cap of about 2.5 to 3 times the treaty limits. Some direct insurers purchased spillover covers in case the losses exceed the treaty limits. It is expected that this would enforce discipline and encourage insurers to be careful in underwriting risks.

Monitoring accumulations - The Indian insurance industry is constrained by lack of data on accumulations. This translates into higher outgo in reinsurance protection. Even the recent catastrophe losses showed the lack of controls in monitoring accumulations. This was particularly more pronounced in retrocession arrangements which resulted in GIC running up huge losses. More significantly the business interruption losses arising to Japanese industries from factories affected in Thailand floods was a revelation to most reinsurers. An important lesson from this event is to monitor the inter-linkages

between various constituents of the risk and the aggregate exposures resulting out of these cross-linkages.

Reinsurance retentions - Reinsurance programme of an insurer should be so devised as to maximize retentions within the country. The compulsory cessions and voluntary arrangements amongst the insurers in the market should be the mainstay of reinsurance placements. However, it is observed that the market has been able to consistently maintain reinsurance retentions close to 90%. The reasons are very obvious. The Motor and Health segments are growing at a very rapid pace and both put together constitute close to 65-70%. The retentions in both the classes are extremely high, as high as 99%. As a result the industry is maintaining such high levels of retentions. It is therefore pertinent to monitor the retentions especially of smaller direct insurers who often accept large risks and use reinsurance capacity to underwrite risks.

Cessions to foreign promoters – It has been observed that some insurers take the help of their foreign partners to place

reinsurance business. Often it is stated that it is on an ‘arm’s length’ basis. It is also stated at times that the terms offered are most favourable. However it may be noted that favourable terms should not be the only criteria for ceding to the foreign promoter. The direct insurer should diversify and ensure that not more than 10% cessions are made to one reinsurer.

Natural Catastrophe Pool - Natural catastrophes such as cyclones, floods and earthquakes pose a challenge to any nation to respond to the socioeconomic consequences after their occurrence. Over the last ten years, India has seen its share of natural disasters and insurance markets in the area have been passing through difficult periods. The availability of reinsurance covers for such Acts of God perils has an overall impact on the profitability of insurance companies. Weaknesses in an insurer’s reinsurance arrangements may impair its liquidity or capital position, and possibly affect its ability to meet its obligations to policyholders. This, in turn, can severely erode confidence and upset stability in the financial system. It therefore becomes imperative for insurers to have adequate

reinsurance support at all times for such natural catastrophe perils.

India has a successful experience of setting up a terrorism pool in the wake of September 11 attacks. The experience gained can be put to good use by creating a Natural Catastrophe Pool to protect the net account of the insurers from unforeseen losses or damages arising out of natural catastrophes.

Conclusion

The Authority has many tasks on hand. As a regulator, one of its objectives is the orderly growth of the insurance and reinsurance industry. It has to strive to meet the challenges squarely in the ever changing dynamic reinsurance world.

The author is Joint Director and HOD (Non-life), IRDA. The views expressed are his own.

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प्रकाशक का संदेश



पुनर्बीमा की भूमिका मुख्य रूप से पूँजी प्राप्त कराना व बीमाकर्ता को जोखिम अंकन का सहारा देना है। उसी रूप में, यह जरूरी है कि वह करार जो पुनर्बीमाकर्ता बीमाकर्ता के साथ करता है, सरल, परिपूर्ण व गैर-विवादित होने चाहिये। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह बीमाकर्ता व पुनर्बीमाकर्ता का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि वह अल्प-कालिक लाभों के स्थान पर दीर्घकालिक संबंधों का लक्ष्य रखें। इससे बीमाकर्ताओं को अधिक मजबूत संविभाग की योजना बनाने में सहायता मिलेगी, जबकी पुनर्बीमाकर्ता समय-परीक्षित जोखिमामंकन की प्रथाओं व लाभों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी व बीमाकर्ताओं को दावों की प्रतिबद्धता में सहायत लियेगी।

पूर्व-उदारीकरण के दिनों में, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बीमाकर्ताओं के लिये पुनर्बीमा का संविभाग के लिये योजना बनाना एक सरल प्रक्रिया थी: जिसके अंतर्गत उच्च अवरोधन, अत्यधिक जोखिम लेखन क्षमता व बेहतर शर्तों के लिये बातचीत पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाता था। इसके अतिरिक्त, अमूल्य विदेशी मुद्रा को बनाए रखने का तथ्य की सदैव एक अहम भूमिका रही है; तथा मुख्य रूप से खाड़ी युद्ध के दिनों में जब विदेशी मुद्रा आरक्षित निधियाँ अत्यधिक निम्न स्तर पर कम हो गये थे, यह तत्व एक विशेष अवरुद्ध तथ्य बन गया था।

यद्यपि, आरक्षित निधियों में अत्यधिक सरलता के कारण भी बीमा उद्योग को निजी हिस्सदारी की ओर रास्ता खुला है, पुनर्बीमा बीमाकर्ताओं, स्वयं पुनर्बीमाकर्ता व पर्यवेक्षकों के लिये कई नई चुनौतियाँ खड़ा करता है, तथा यदा-कदा वह संबंधों की जाँच करता रहता है। बीमाकर्ताओं को अपने व्यापार की सुरक्षा के लिये लक्ष्य साधना चाहिए, सर्वोपरि, उस वक्त जब वह अपना पुनर्बीमा संविभाग तय्यार कर रहे हों।

इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये, उन्हें पुनर्बीमाकर्ताओं के साथ निरंतर संपर्क में रहना चाहिये ताकि उन्हें वैश्विक विकास की नवीनतम प्रथाओं की जानकारी प्राप्त हो सके तथा विभिन्न स्थानों पर होने वाली विभिन्न आपदाओं के प्रभाव की जानकारी रह सके।

जबकी व्यापार की सुरक्षा सदैव से ही एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक रहा है, बीमाकर्ताओं को उच्च-कोटी की वैद्यता को प्राप्त करने व पुनर्बीमाकर्ताओं के निर्विशेष अध्ययनों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। पुनर्बीमा कार्यक्रम का प्रारूप तय्यार करने के समय संबद्ध लागत के अनुमान के तथा अमूल्य विदेशी मुद्रा की निकासी के साथ साथ उनके अस्तित्व में रहने के प्रथम उद्देश्य को सदैव ध्यान में रखना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इस प्रकार के उल्लंघन करने वाले कारक वस्तुतः अभस्त किये जाते हैं जिन्हें व्यवस्थित करने के लिये उचित विनियमन बनाए गए हैं तथा इसके साथ यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाना आवश्यक है कि विनियामक मानकों का सुचारु रूप से पालन किया जाए।

''पुनर्बीमाकर्ताओं की भूमिका'' पुनः जर्नल के इस अंक का केन्द्र बिंदु है। बीमा से सर्वाधिक पुरातन व अत्यधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण श्रेणी है मेरीन बीमा। जर्नल के अगले अंक के केन्द्र बिंदु विभिन्न प्रचलन व 'मेरीन बीमा' का अभ्यास है।

जे. हरि नारायण

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अध्यक्ष

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वैश्विक बीमा बाजार जहाँ हम काम करते हैं वहाँ उपभोक्ताओं के लाभ के लिए एक ऐसे पर्यवेक्षक की मांग है जो अपना सहयोग जल्दी और प्रभावी ढंग से देने की क्षमता रखता हो।

श्री पीटर ब्रामुलर

अध्यक्ष, आई.ए.आई. एस कार्यकारी समिति

मेरा मानना है कि अमरीका की राज्य आधारित बीमा विनियमन प्रणाली दुनिया में सबसे मजबूत बनी हुई है और नियामकों द्वारा इस व्यवस्था पर किया जा रहा कार्य इस ढाँचे में निरंतर सुधार ला रहा है।

डॉ. थरेस एम. (टेरी) वॉन

बीमा आयुक्तों के राष्ट्रीय संघ (एन ए आई सी) के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था एक तुल्यकालन मंदी में फिसल रहा है। नवीनतम व्यापार सर्वेक्षण सभी प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में अधिक नकारात्मक हो गए हैं। अमेरिकी अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में अधिक से अधिक अनिश्चितता है तीन महीने पहले की तुलना में, विशेष रूप से श्रम बाजार के लिए।

श्री रवि मेनन

प्रबंध निदेशक, सिंगापुर की मौद्रिक प्राधिकरण

बैंकिंग में लोगों के विश्वास की गिरने का प्रमुख कारण लोगों की ऐसी सोच है कि उन्हें लगता है कि उन्हें उनके वित्तीय लाभों में वृद्धि होने के सपने बचे गये जोकि असत्य साबित हुआ।

श्री लॉर्ड अडेयर टर्नर

अध्यक्ष, एक.एस.ए, यू के

यह युनिश्चित करना महत्वपूर्ण है कि नियम और शर्तें सभी बीमा उत्पादों की दावों के सहित लाभार्थियों के सर्वोत्तम हित के लिये होनी चाहिये।

श्री रॉस जोन्स

उपाध्यक्ष, ऑस्ट्रेलियाई प्रूडेंशियल नियमन प्राधिकरण

प्रत्येक वर्ग के उत्कृष्ट उत्पाद को चुनने की आवश्यकता है तथा उनके साथ डटे रहे, सिवाय इसके कि निरर्थक बदलावों वाले उत्पादों का मंथन करते रहें। पुरानी बोटल में नई मदिरा से उसकी गुणवत्ता बढ़ नहीं जाती।

श्री जे हरि नारायण

अध्यक्ष, बीमा नियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण, भारत



आखिर क्यों असीमित है मोटर तृतीय पक्ष दावों का दायित्व?

जगेन्द्र कुमार का कहना है कि मोटर बीमा के अंतर्गत प्रीमियम दरों में बढ़ोतरी के साथ-साथ तृतीय पक्ष दावा निपटान में भी बदलाव की मांग की जा रही है।

आखिर क्यों असीमित है

मोटर तृतीय पक्ष दावों का दायित्व?

भारत में कृषि को 'मानसून का जुआ' कहा जाता है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में प्रगति के तमाम दावों के बावजूद यह अभी तक 'मानसून का जुआ' ही बना हुआ है। उसी प्रकार सामान्य बीमा व्यवस्था को तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व का जुआ कहा जाता है। जबसे मोटर वाहन अधिनियम, 1939 के प्रावधानों में संशोधन कर तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व को असीमित किया गया है, तबसे सामान्य बीमा कम्पनियों का सारा गणित गडबड़ा गया है। जोखिम प्रबन्धन के सारे सिद्धांत इस दायित्व की असीमितता के सामने बौने हो गये हैं। ऊपर से जुमला यह भी है कि दावों का निर्धारण विशेष न्यायालय यानि 'मोटर वाहन दुर्घटना प्राधिकरण' द्वारा ही किया जायेगा। इसमें कितना समय लगेगा वह भी असीमित है। उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा निर्धारित राशि पर कितने प्रतिशत व कब से कब तक ब्याज लगेगा, यह भी असीमित है। यही नहीं एक दुर्घटना से उत्पन्न कितने दावे क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये होंगे, कितने समय तक आते रहेंगे, कितने लोग क्षतिपूर्ति के हकदार होंगे, ये सब कुछ असीमित है।

सामान्य बीमा कम्पनियों के लिये 'कगाली में आटा गीला' करने वाली बात यह भी है कि पीड़ितों को अवार्ड की राशि महंगाई की गति से भी ज्यादा तेज़ बढ़ रही है, जिसकी असमानता ने बीमाकर्ताओं का सन्तुलन बिगाड़ कर रखा हुआ है। बीमाकर्ताओं का कहना है कि वह सौ से भी ज्यादा उत्पाद बेचकर जितना प्रीमियम इकट्ठा करते हैं, वह तृतीय पक्ष के दावों के रास्ते अनियांत्रित रूप से प्रवाहित होता रहता है। बीमाकर्ताओं की मज़बूरी यह भी है कि वह तृतीय पक्ष प्रीमियम की दर भी नहीं

बढ़ा सकते क्योंकि यही एक अन्तिम टैरिफ भारतीय बीमा बाज़ार में आज भी लागू है।

क्यों है तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व असीमित?

मोटर वाहन अधिनियम एक सामाजिक कानून है, जिसकी मंशा यह है वाहन के प्रयोग से दुर्घटनाग्रस्त किसी भी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु, शारीरिक क्षति या सम्पत्ति के नुकसान होने पर उसे उचित मुआवज़ा बीमाकृत द्वारा या वाहन मालिक/चालक द्वारा देय हो। अधिकांश मामलों में वाहन मालिक या चालक यह भारी भरकम धनराशि देने की स्थिति में नहीं होते। अतः बीमा पालिसी की अनिवार्यता के कारण यह दायित्व बीमा कम्पनी पर आयद हो जाता है। विडम्बना यह भी है कि किसी भी वाहन से मृत्यु या शारीरिक क्षति की स्थिति में बीमा कम्पनी अपने दायित्व से बच नहीं सकती, क्योंकि उसके पास बचाव के प्रावधान बहुत ही सीमित हैं। यही नहीं अगर क्षति दावे को खारिज भी कर दिया गया हो और उसी दुर्घटना से तृतीय पक्ष क्षति भी हुई हो, तो तृतीय पक्ष दावे को फिर भी खारिज नहीं किया जा सकता। बीमा पालिसी का कोई भी प्रावधान वाहन के प्रयोग से दुर्घटना में मरने वाले व्यक्ति के परिजनों

उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा

निर्धारित राशि पर कितने

प्रतिशत व कब से कब तक

ब्याज लगेगा, यह भी

असीमित है।

को मुआवजे से वंचित नहीं कर सकते। क्योंकि न्यायालय की अवधारण यह है कि 'मरने वाले की क्या गलती थी?' यदि मृतक की ही सम्पूर्ण लापरवाही रही हो तो भी उसके परिजनों को मुआवजा पाने का हक है, क्योंकि मृतक की लापरवाही मृत्यु के बाद कैसे साबित होगी? मोटर वाहन अधिनियम 1939 में धारा 147 में असीमित दायित्व का संशोधन करने से पहले पीड़ित पक्षकारों को उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिल पाता था। तथा वाहनों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार मुआवजा राशि का निर्धारण और भी अनुचित था, जो यह भ्रम पैदा करता था कि मृतक को दुर्घटना में वाहन का चुनाव करके मरना चाहिये। इसलिये असीमित दायित्व की अवधारणा सही ठहरायी गई, जिस पर सीमा निर्धारित करने का दावा बढ रहा है।

क्या है तृतीय पक्ष बीमा:

बीमा दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों के बीच एक अनुबन्ध है, जो न्यायालय में वैधानिक रूप से प्रवर्तनीय है। मोटर बीमा के केस में बीमा दो पक्षों के बीच होता है, जिसमें एक पक्षकार बीमाकर्ता दूसरा पक्षकार बीमित है तथा इसके अलावा सभी पक्ष इस बीमा अनुबन्ध के लिये तृतीय पक्ष है। मोटर वाहन अधिनियम, 1988 के तहत धारा 145 स्पष्ट करती है कि तृतीय पक्ष अनुबन्ध के पक्षकारों के अलावा सभी पक्ष तृतीय पक्ष हैं चाहे वह कर्मचारी हो, यात्री हो, या सड़क पर चलने वाले राहगीर हो। यह तृतीय पक्ष बीमा अधिनियम के तहत अनिवार्य है। कोई भी वाहन जो सार्वजनिक स्थान पर चलता हो वह कम से कम तृतीय पक्ष बीमा पालिसीधारी होना चाहिये। धारा 146 के तहत कोई

मोटर बीमा के केस में बीमा

दो पक्षों के बीच होता है,

जिसमें एक पक्षकार

बीमाकर्ता दूसरा पक्षकार

बीमित है तथा इसके

अलावा सभी पक्ष इस बीमा

अनुबन्ध के लिये तृतीय पक्ष

है।

भी व्यक्ति किसी भी वाहन को सार्वजनिक स्थान पर न तो चलायेगा न ही चलाने देगा, जब तक कि वह वाहन बीमित न हो, अन्यथा वह व्यक्ति मोटर वाहन अधिनियम, 1988 का दोषी होगा तथा यह अपराध तीन महीने के कारवास या एक हजार रुपये के जुर्माने या दोनों से दण्डनीय होगा। इस प्रावधान का उद्देश्य यह है कि वह सभी तृतीय पक्ष जो यात्रा कर रहे हैं, वाहन के कर्मचारी हैं या सड़क का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, अगर उन्हें किसी भी प्रकार की शारिरिक क्षति, विकलांगता या मृत्यु वाहन के प्रयोग से दुर्घटनावश झेलनी पड़े, तो उन्हें उसका उचित मुआवजा बीमा कम्पनी से मिल सके। इस बात को नजर अन्दाज करते हुये कि वाहन मालिक या चालक की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी हो। यही नहीं तृतीय पक्ष की यदि सम्पत्ति का भी नुकसान होता है, तो उसका हर्जना भी बीमा अनुबन्ध के तहत देय है, अबीमित वाहन की स्थिति में यह जिम्मेदारी वाहन मालिक/चालक पर आ जाती है।

क्या चाहती है बीमा कम्पनियाँ?

घाटे का सामना कर रही साधारण बीमा कम्पनियों ने बीमा नियामक से गुहार लगाई है कि अनिवार्य बीमा पालिसियों मसलन वाहन बीमा आदि की प्रीमियम दरों में इजाफा करने की अनुमति दी जाये। पिछली बार वाहन बीमा के तृतीय पक्ष प्रीमियम में 70 फीसदी का इजाफा किया गया था, जबकि 150 फीसदी बढ़ोतरी का प्रस्ताव था। वर्तमान में दावों एवं हानि के अनुपात को देखते हुये मौजूदा स्थिति और प्रीमियम पर कारोबार करना कठिन होगा। बीमा कम्पनियों की मांग है कि तृतीय पक्ष प्रीमियम में 75 से 100 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये। दूसरी ओर बीमा कम्पनियाँ चाहती हैं कि तृतीय पक्ष टैरिफ को भंग कर प्रीमियम को बाजार के हिसाब से तय किया जाना चाहिये और इसमें बढ़ोतरी के लिये सरकार का हस्तक्षेप नहीं चाहिये। कम्पनियों का यह भी मानना है कि प्रीमियम दरों को मुद्रा स्फीति पर आधारित होना चाहिये, जिसके तहत सालाना बढ़ोतरी का विकल्प हो। प्रीमियम दरों में बढ़ोतरी के साथ-साथ तृतीय पक्ष दावा निपटान में भी बदलाव की मांग की जा रही है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मोटर वाहन कानून में संशोधन का सुझाव है, जो विचाराधीन है। तृतीय पक्ष दावों को लेकर जो ट्रेन्ड चल रहा है, उस जोखिम से जुड़े तृतीय पक्ष बीमा पूल को बनाए रखना आसान नहीं है। यही नहीं अब यह पूल व्यावहारिक नहीं रह गया है, प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ रहे घाटे ने इसे समाप्त कर एक नये 'अस्वीकृत पूल' की स्थापना का प्रारूप तैयार किया गया है। कुछ बीमा

कम्पनियों का कहना है कि अगर वे पूल से स्वतन्त्र होकर बीमा जोखिम का आकलन करें, तो बेहतर प्रदर्शन कर सकती हैं। तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व बीमा के असीमित दायित्व होने से बीमा कम्पनियाँ इसे बेचने के हक में नहीं हैं किन्तु मोटर वाहन अधिनियम 1988 की धारा 146 के मुताबिक यह सुविधा देना अनिवार्य है।

बीमाकर्ता असीमित दायित्व से कैसे बचे?

भारत में तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व का निर्धारण मोटर वाहन अधिनियम 1988 के प्रावधानों के तहत होता है। यह अधिनियम संशोधित रूप में 1 जुलाई 1988 से लागू हुआ। जिसमें 14 अध्याय, 217 खण्ड तथा दो अनुसूचियाँ हैं। अध्याय दस, ग्यारह व बारह क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण से सम्बंधित है, जो धारा 140 से 144 (अध्याय दस) में बिना दोष के दायित्व का निर्धारण करते हैं। अध्याय 11 में धारा 145 से 164 तृतीय पक्ष जोखिम के विरुद्ध दायित्व निर्धारण करते हैं। बीमा कम्पनियों को अपनी पॉलिसी पर बचाव

के सीमित उपाय उपलब्ध हैं। तृतीय पक्ष दावों में बचाव के उपबंधों को धारा 149(2) में वर्णित किया गया है जिनमें ड्राइविंग लाइसेन्स का दुर्घटना के समय चालक के पास वैध रूप से उपलब्ध होना प्रमुख है। इसके उल्लंघन को साबित करने की जिम्मेदारी बीमाकर्ता पर है तथा साबित होने पर भी पीड़ितों को मुआवजे से महरूम नहीं किया जा सकता। उस स्थिति में यह दायित्व किसका हो, यह निर्धारित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त बचाव है: निम्न कारणों से पालिसी शर्तों का उल्लंघन:

1. बीमित वाहन का उपयोग भाड़े या रिवाइड पर हो रहा था
 2. बीमित वाहन दुर्घटना के समय रेसिंग या गति निर्धारण टेस्ट पर था
 3. वाणिज्यिक वाहन बिना परमिट चल रहा था
 4. दुपहिया वाहन के केस में बिना साइड कार प्रयोग (पालिसी अनुसार)
- ड्राइविंग लाइसेन्स के अयोग्य हो या पात्रता न हो

- जब क्षति युद्ध सामाजिक उपद्रव, सिविल वार आदि से हो

तथा जब पालिसी को महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों को छिपाकर या मिथ्याकथन से प्राप्त किया गया हो।

उन मामलों में धारा 149(2) के तहत दायित्व को बचाया जा सकता है। इन्हीं सीमित प्रावधानों पर दायित्व से सुरक्षा है। सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि जब भी बीमा कम्पनी दायित्व को बचाने में सफल होती है, बाद के खिलाफ अपील हो जाती है और अंततः उत्तरदायित्व बीमाकर्ताओं पर ही आ जाता है। उपलब्ध बचानो को न्यायालय में साबित करना भी बीमा कम्पनियों के लिये लोहे के चने चबाना है।

तृतीय पक्ष वाहन दायित्व की वैश्विक स्थिति:

ऐसा नहीं है कि वाहन बीमा में तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व केवल भारत में ही असीमित है विश्व के अधिकांश देशों में यह दायित्व लगभग इसी प्रकार निर्धारित है। किन्तु विश्व के अन्य बाजारों में साधारण बीमा

क्र.	देश	शरिरिक क्षति	सम्पत्ति क्षति
1.	इंग्लैण्ड	असीमित	2,50,000 पाउंड सीमित
2.	फ्रांस	असीमित	निर्धारित नहीं
3.	ईरान	असीमित	आईआरआर2 मिपो
4.	बेल्जियम	असीमित	यूरो 1.25 मिपो
5.	माल्टा	असीमित	एमटीएल 50,000 सीमित
6.	स्लोवाकिया	असीमित	असीमित
7.	ट्यूनिशिया	असीमित	असीमित
8.	इज्रायल	असीमित	आवश्यकता नहीं
9.	मलेशिया	असीमित	आरएम 3 मिपो (वाणिज्यिक)
10.	नार्वे	असीमित	सीमा एनओ के 3 मिपो

कम्पनियाँ दिवालिया भी होती रही है, जो कम से कम भारत में नहीं है। सौभाग्य से यह तरलता भी 150% है बाजारों जिससे निजी बीमा कम्पनियों की वित्तीय सुदृढ़ता दिखाई देती है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों में सरकारी वित्तीय सहायता तथा वित्तीय सुदृढ़ता बहुत ही ज्यादा है। अतः वह दिवालियाँ होने जैसी स्थिति की सम्भावना नगव्य है। आइये डाले एक नज़र विश्व के अन्य देशों में तृतीय पक्ष वाहन बीमा दायित्व पर:

भारत में तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व असीमित है साथ ही यह भी उपलब्ध है:

1. तृतीय पक्ष सम्पत्ति क्षति की वैधानिक सीमा 6000 को बढ़ाकर दुपहिया वाहनों में 1

लाख या वाणिज्यिक वाहनों में 7.5 लाख तक।

2. ड्राइवर/क्लीनर के अलावा बीमाधारक एवं किसी नामानिर्दिष्ट व्यक्ति के लिये व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना बीमा लाभ.
3. बीमाधारक, वेतन भोगी चालक/क्लीनर के अलावा गैर नाम निर्दिष्ट यात्रियों के लिये व्यक्तिगत बीमा लाभ
4. विस्तृत विधिक दायित्व (धारक दुर्घटना अधिनियम के तहत) कवर

प्रस्तावित प्रावधान

भारत सरकार ने वित्त मन्त्रालय के पूर्व साचिव श्री एस. सुन्दर की अध्यक्षता में

एक 10 सदस्यों की कमेटी मोटर वाहन अधिनियम 1988 के पुनरीक्षण हेतु नियुक्त की है। इस कमेटी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि मोटर वाहनों में तृतीय पक्ष दावों के बढ़े हुए 180% हानि अनुपात पक्ष दायित्व को दस लाख रुपये तक सीमित कर दिया जाये। क्योंकि यह तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व हवाईजहाज दुर्घटना के केस में पांच लाख रुपए तथा रेल दुर्घटना की स्थिति में दो लाख तक सीमित है। अतः वाहन दुर्घटना की स्थिति में भी इसे दस लाख तक सीमित किया जाये। आज बीमा उद्योग को हाल ही में तृतीय पक्ष बीमा मोटर पूल की प्रोविजनिंग बढ़ाने के कारण तीन हजार करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त पूल, का जो वार्षिक घाटा बीमा कम्पनियों को उनके प्रीमियम के अनुपात में हस्तांतरित हुआ है वह

पैकेज (काम्प्रीहेन्सिव) बीमा

1.	इसमें केवल वाहन की क्षति शामिल	इसमें तृतीय पक्ष की शारिरिक क्षति, मृत्यु व सम्पत्ति क्षति शामिल है
2.	यह दावा बीमा कम्पनी निर्धारित करती है	यह दावा विशेष न्यायालय (मोटर वाहन दुर्घटना प्राधिकरण, निर्धारित करता है
3.	यह दावा राशि वाहन मालिक या फाइनॉन्सर को देय है	यह दावा शारिरिक क्षति एवं सम्पत्ति हानि में पीड़ित तथा मृत्यु पर परिजनों को देय है।
4.	इसमें बीमा कम्पनी का अधिकतम दायित्व वाहन की बीमा राशि तक है	इसमें बीमा कम्पनी के अधिकतम दायित्व की कोई सीमा नहीं है (सम्पत्ति को छोड़कर)
5.	इसका प्रीमियम दर निर्धारण बीमा कम्पनी स्वयं करती है	इसकी प्रीमियम दरों के लिये टैरिफ है तथा उसका रिवीजन विनियामक करता है।
6.	यह बीमा लेना स्वैच्छिक है	यह बीमा अधिनियम के तहत अनिवार्य है
7.	यह पालिसी तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना भी कवर करती है	यह केवल तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व व व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना ही कवर करती है।
8.	इसका दावा खारिज होने पर बीमा कम्पनी स्वयं पुनः निर्धारित कर सकती है	इसमें दावा के खिलाफ हाई कोर्ट व सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तक अपील की जाती है।
9.	इसमें क्षति आंशिक, सम्पूर्ण या वाहन चोरी के रूप में होती है जिसका निर्धारण सर्वेयर/ इन्वेस्टीगेटर करते हैं।	इसमें मालिक, चालक की व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना, तृतीय पक्ष की शारिरिक क्षति, मृत्यु एवं सम्पत्ति क्षति के रूप में होती है
10.	इसमें हानि निर्धारण पर दावा देय है।	इसमें नो फाल्ट के तहत तुरन्त

और भी भारी है। जिसके कारण अधिकांश कम्पनियों ने तृतीय पक्ष बीमा पूल को तुरन्त भंग करने की मांग की है। बीमा विनियामक ने पूल की असफलता व बढ़ते हुये घाटे के परिणामस्वरूप वैकल्पिक रूप से डिकलाइन्ड पूल 'प्रस्तावित किया है, जिसमें केवल स्वतन्त्र तृतीय पक्ष पालिसियों पर दावों को ही पूल को हस्तारित किया जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त और सिफारिशें की गई हैं। वह यह है कि एक नया मोटर बीमा अधिनियम वित्त मन्त्रालय के तहल लाया जाये। अभी तक कार्यरत 'मोटर वाहन आधिनियम' यातायात मन्त्रालय के अधीन है। तृतीय पक्ष बीमा पूल के समाप्त होने पर जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या आयेगी, वह यह है कि कोई भी बीमा कम्पनी वाणिज्यिक वाहनों को तृतीय पक्ष बीमा पालिसी नहीं देना चाहेगी, जिससे ट्रांसपोर्टर लावी भड़क उठेगी। अतः बीमाकर्ता पालिसी भी जारी करें और तृतीय पक्ष बीमा पालिसी पूल में भी हस्तांतरित हो, इसके लिये अस्वीकृत पूल में मानक निर्धारित किये जा रहे हैं। समाधान मोटर वाहन अधिनियम में संशोधन, टैरिफ की मांग करने, नये पूल की स्थापना आदि सभी में छिपा है।

एक्ट दायित्व बनाम पैकेज पालिसी

मोटर बीमा में मूलतः दो पालिसियाँ होती हैं

1. एक्ट लाइबिलिटी
2. पैकेज पालिसी

एक्ट लाइबिलिटी व पैकेज पालिसी वाहन के सभी वर्गों पर लागू होती है: जैसे दुपहिया वाहन, निजी कार व वाणिज्यिक वाहन, जिसमें यात्री वाहक, माल दोने

वाले तथा अन्य प्रकार के वाणिज्यिक इस्तेमाल में आने वाले वाहन शामिल हैं जैसे क्रेन, रोड रोलर, एम्बूलेन्स, मोबाईल डिसपेन्सरी आदि। इन दोनों पालिसियों का मूल अन्तर इस प्रकार है:

एवं अंतिम पंचाट पर दावा देय है

तस्वीर का दूसरा पहलू

भारत की सबसे बड़ी विडम्बना यह है कि देश के केवल एक तिहाई वाहन की बीमित होते हैं। वाहनों को अनिवार्य बीमा होने के बावजूद अभीमित वाहनों की भरमार है। इन अभीमित वाहनों पर दुर्घटना के उपरान्त दावे घोखाघड़ी के रूप में दर्ज होते हैं। फ्राड दावों का भारत में 15000 करोड से ऊपर का बाजार है, जिसमें सर्वाधिक वाहन सम्बन्धी व द्वितीय नम्बर पर स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी दावे आते हैं। दूसरा पक्ष यह भी है कि जानकारी के अभाव में अधिकांश लोग दावा नहीं ले पाते या दर्ज ही नहीं कराते। तीसरी विषय स्थिति यह है कि तृतीय पक्ष दावों का निर्धारण अक्सर मोटर

वाहन दुर्घटना प्राधिकरण से प्रारम्भ होकर, उच्चन्यायालय तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तक की प्रक्रिया से गुजरता है और अन्ततः बीमा कम्पनियों को दावा मय ब्याज अदा करना पड़ता है। लेकिन बीमा कम्पनियाँ किसी न किसी तरह दावे को टालती जाती है। हार थककर दावेदार समर्पण कर देता है। बीमा कम्पनियों की प्रवृत्ति इन दावों को शीघ्र निपटाने की नहीं रहती, इसीलिये अधिकतर बीमा कम्पनियों में कुर्की के आदेश आते रहते हैं। यही नहीं लोक अदालतों में भी बीमाकर्ताओं की विशेष रुचि नहीं रहती। और सबसे ज्यादा दुःखदायी स्थिति यह है कि वाहन से दुर्घटना के समय अधिकांश लोग वाहन का नम्बर ही नोट नहीं कर पाते। अतः वह दावा करने से ही वंचित मालिक/चालक 'मार के टक्कर रफूचकर' हो जाते हैं, फिर चाहे हाथ पैर टूटे या मृत्यु हो। पीड़ित पक्ष केवल सोलोजियम निधी से मात्र 25000 तक प्राप्त कर पाता है। भारत में 'असीमित दायित्व' का लाभ केवल चुनिन्दा वर्ग ही ले पाता है, असहाय और मजबूर लोग तो मुआवजे के नाम पर शोषण के शिकार होते रहते हैं। समाज के वाहन पीड़ित वर्गों को लाभ पहुँचाने का यह कानून इसलिये भी सफल नहीं हो पाता कि "वकील, डॉक्टर एवं पुलिस" की संगठित तिकड़ी असली मुआवजा पीड़ितों तक पहुँचने ही नहीं देती। ऊपर से प्रतिशत के रूप में अधिवक्ता मोटी फीस वसूल करते हैं।

कानून की मंशा जो भी रही हो, लेकिन तृतीय पक्ष दावों का असीमित दायित्व होना जनहित में है। मोटर वाहन अधिनियम के प्रावधानों में

बीमा कम्पनियों की प्रवृत्ति

इन दावों को शीघ्र निपटाने

की नहीं रहती, इसीलिये

अधिकतर बीमा कम्पनियों

में कुर्की के आदेश आते

रहते हैं।

असीमित दायित्व रख कर भी वाहन के प्रयोग से पीड़ित पक्षकारों का मुआवजा मिल जाये, तो इसे सरकार की उपलब्धि ही कहा जायेगा। इन उपबन्धों में छेड़ छाड़ की आवश्यकता नहीं है, किन्तु सरकार एवं बीमा विनियामक की जिम्मेदारी यह भी है कि बीमा कम्पनियों का जीवित रहना मुश्किल न हो। इसके लिये वैकल्पिक रूप से व्यवस्था करना अब अनिवार्य हो गया है। आम बीमाकर्ताओं के बढ़ते हुए घाटे तथा तृतीय पक्ष वाहन पालिसी के जोखिम को न स्वीकार करने की स्थिति में निम्न तीन विकल्प ही बचते हैं

1. मोटर तृतीय पक्ष टैरिफ को भंग कर प्रीमियम की स्वतंत्रता प्रदान कर दी जाये
2. मोटर एक्ट लाइबिलिटी पालिसी बीमाकर्ता प्रदान करे, इसलिये इनकी जोखिम के लिये डिक्लाइन्ड पूल बनाया जाये

तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व पर सीमा लगाने का 10 लाख तक का प्रस्ताव अभी इसलिये उचित लग रहा है कि वर्तमान टी पी पूल व्यवस्था लड़खड़ा चुकी है।

3. अगर टी पी टैरिफ भंग करने की स्थिति अभी नहीं है, तो प्रीमियम दरों में 70 से 100% तक की वृद्धि की जाये, जिसमें बीमा कम्पनियाँ अपना हानि अनुपात वहन कर सकें

तृतीय पक्ष दायित्व पर सीमा लगाने का 10 लाख तक का प्रस्ताव अभी इसलिये

उचित लग रहा है कि वर्तमान टी पी पूल व्यवस्था लड़खड़ा चुकी है, किन्तु भविष्य में जब विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की दुर्घटना मृत्यु के दावों में इसकी वैकल्पिकता पर अनेक प्रश्न खड़े हो जायेंगे। यही नहीं वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण से भी यह उचित नहीं होगा। वाहन दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि तथा इनमें पीड़ित होने वालों की आय कर, और विशिष्ट दर्जे इसे अव्यावहारिक बना देंगे। इसलिये अब यह आवश्यक है कि बढ़ते हुये तृतीय पक्ष दायित्वों से निपटने के लिये प्रीमियम दरों, तृतीय पक्ष टैरिफ एवं डिक्लाइन्ड पूल के सन्दर्भ में उचित निर्णय लिये जाएँ।

जगेन्द्र कुमार, कार्पोरेट हेड (ट्रेनिंग)
श्रीराम जनरल इन्श्योरेंस



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GROSS PREMIUM UNDERWRITTEN BY NON-LIFE INSURERS WITHIN INDIA (SEGMENT WISE) :

Sl. No.	Insurer	Fire	Marine	Marine Cargo	Marine Hull	Engineering	Motor
1	Royal Sundaram	47.75	9.59	9.59	0.00	7.80	240.71
	Previous year	17.12	6.65	6.65	0.00	10.24	223.39
2	TATA-AIG	117.18	64.03	64.03	0.00	29.62	224.41
	Previous year	97.80	53.44	53.44	0.00	19.76	154.65
3	Reliance	71.25	13.09	12.77	0.32	35.58	308.85
	Previous year	44.89	21.15	20.88	0.27	32.33	311.54
4	IFFCO Tokio	119.30	28.06	24.62	3.44	14.57	324.75
	Previous year	110.88	41.88	31.57	10.31	15.71	244.42
5	ICICI Lombard	180.22	72.81	60.33	12.48	46.21	605.60
	Previous year	112.40	66.08	48.90	17.19	52.11	454.74
6	Bajaj Allianz	113.01	28.27	28.23	0.05	40.54	522.34
	Previous year	87.29	26.36	26.01	0.36	27.72	447.63
7	HDFC ERGO	119.55	32.01	27.07	4.94	24.37	159.10
	Previous year	88.00	20.15	14.74	5.41	24.51	128.07
8	Cholamandalam	32.01	9.92	9.91	0.01	6.52	245.37
	Previous year	27.83	12.01	12.01	0.00	6.55	202.24
9	Future Generali	42.08	19.17	19.17	0.00	10.78	144.92
	Previous year	32.10	13.55	13.55	0.00	7.19	118.98
10	Universal Sampo	29.16	4.38	4.38	0.00	3.81	55.47
	Previous year	18.79	2.60	2.60	0.00	2.77	36.00
11	Shriram	1.60	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.87	324.43
	Previous year	1.85	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.67	229.10
12	Bharti Axa	24.71	9.64	9.64	0.00	6.73	182.57
	Previous year	22.22	8.04	8.04	0.00	3.76	114.33
13	Raheja QBE	0.68	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01
	Previous year	0.78	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.04	0.06
14	SBI	64.07	1.64	1.64	0.00	5.89	34.29
	Previous year	25.07	0.21	0.21	0.00	1.95	0.60
15	L&T	9.42	2.05	2.05	0.00	3.06	24.28
	Previous year	4.78	1.61	1.61	0.00	1.85	13.96
16	Star Health & Allied Insurance						
	Previous year						
17	Apollo MUNICH						
	Previous year						
18	Max BUPA						
	Previous year						
	Private Total	972.01	295.01	273.78	21.23	236.39	3,397.09
	Previous year	691.81	273.95	240.41	33.54	207.16	2,679.71
19	New India	434.55	188.03	97.59	90.44	115.02	884.84
	Previous year	390.76	168.36	71.60	96.76	80.71	656.49
20	National	246.56	104.81	56.59	48.21	74.36	1,056.57
	Previous year	192.26	90.54	49.11	41.43	64.60	825.10
21	United India	349.75	185.66	92.19	93.47	128.46	812.81
	Previous year	276.44	158.41	90.21	68.20	125.99	615.56
22	Oriental	322.11	163.49	86.50	76.99	96.63	578.67
	Previous year	256.33	146.81	73.40	73.41	80.30	493.64
23	ECGC						
	Previous year						
24	AIC of India						
	Previous year						
	Public Total	1,352.96	641.99	332.87	309.11	414.48	3,332.89
	Previous year	1,115.79	564.12	284.32	279.80	351.59	2,590.79
	Grand Total	2,324.97	937.00	606.65	330.35	650.86	6,729.99
	Previous year	1,807.60	838.07	524.73	313.34	558.76	5,270.50

Compiled on the basis of data submitted by the Insurance companies

FOR THE PERIOD APRIL - JUNE (PROVISIONAL & UNAUDITED)

(₹ in Crores)

Motor OD	Motor TP	Health	Aviation	Liability	Personal Accident	All Others	Grand Total
181.53	59.17	64.78	0.00	2.70	15.19	5.57	394.11
169.26	54.14	77.46	0.00	2.11	8.93	11.82	357.73
175.77	48.63	47.14	0.00	50.41	36.16	14.67	583.63
131.17	23.48	36.50	0.00	44.72	35.15	8.44	450.46
174.06	134.78	80.45	1.36	23.05	9.99	16.43	560.05
200.27	111.28	79.03	0.54	10.61	10.33	14.41	524.84
204.53	120.22	36.55	2.22	17.27	8.70	54.87	606.30
160.06	84.36	58.23	5.71	18.54	6.99	29.78	532.15
425.91	179.69	348.98	26.14	40.89	45.15	35.76	1,401.76
326.62	128.12	423.54	37.32	38.00	33.51	43.95	1,261.65
373.98	148.35	136.20	3.68	33.88	14.54	45.56	938.02
327.65	119.98	109.84	6.59	31.91	11.88	46.58	795.81
104.51	54.59	143.86	7.28	30.99	58.57	2.80	578.54
84.21	43.86	123.40	5.93	28.56	42.76	1.91	463.29
140.73	104.64	87.21	0.00	3.82	12.15	3.21	400.21
140.56	61.68	51.71	0.00	4.30	10.49	6.16	321.29
96.05	48.88	32.29	0.00	7.57	11.42	14.13	282.37
79.58	39.39	37.30	0.00	6.03	11.14	7.25	233.54
28.89	26.59	17.57	0.00	1.40	1.97	16.57	130.34
28.37	7.63	12.22	0.00	0.82	2.04	10.04	85.29
126.66	197.77	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.26	0.24	327.95
103.92	125.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.22	0.20	232.45
134.93	47.64	66.30	0.00	1.68	8.74	3.42	303.78
84.68	29.64	39.33	0.00	1.38	7.94	2.13	199.13
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	4.81	0.08	0.74	6.36
0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	2.46	0.14	0.03	3.48
21.42	12.86	1.99	6.14	0.25	3.23	8.75	126.25
0.51	0.09	1.45	4.79	0.00	0.23	1.73	36.03
15.17	9.11	3.94	0.00	1.42	2.28	1.21	47.65
9.43	4.53	0.10	0.00	0.78	1.52	2.72	27.32
		176.90			2.93	0.00	179.83
		406.13			2.56	1.17	409.86
		97.31			2.04	2.33	101.68
		67.73			1.69	2.40	71.83
		36.39			0.00	0.00	36.39
		14.13			0.00	0.00	14.13
2,204.16	1,192.94	1,377.86	46.83	220.34	233.41	226.28	7,005.22
1,846.35	833.36	1,538.12	60.89	190.41	187.51	190.74	6,020.30
446.93	437.91	865.07	11.77	66.16	45.32	132.74	2,743.50
354.30	302.19	741.72	20.57	47.71	32.96	176.84	2,316.12
491.36	565.20	567.90	20.82	28.61	32.05	111.29	2,242.97
402.21	422.89	509.66	11.60	24.33	30.83	118.11	1,867.02
404.02	408.80	676.60	3.93	38.33	39.51	188.29	2,423.33
307.23	308.33	540.60	1.45	27.35	32.33	185.64	1,963.77
268.45	310.22	369.37	20.29	30.94	32.52	136.87	1,750.89
243.69	249.95	322.03	19.29	30.68	32.85	138.08	1,520.00
						251.10	251.10
						231.24	231.24
						170.33	170.33
						144.50	144.50
1,610.76	1,722.14	2,478.94	56.80	164.03	149.41	990.63	9,582.13
1,307.44	1,283.36	2,114.01	52.92	130.07	128.96	994.40	8,042.65
3,814.91	2,915.07	3,856.80	103.64	384.37	382.81	1,216.90	16,587.34
3,153.79	2,116.71	3,652.13	113.80	320.48	316.48	1,185.14	14,062.95

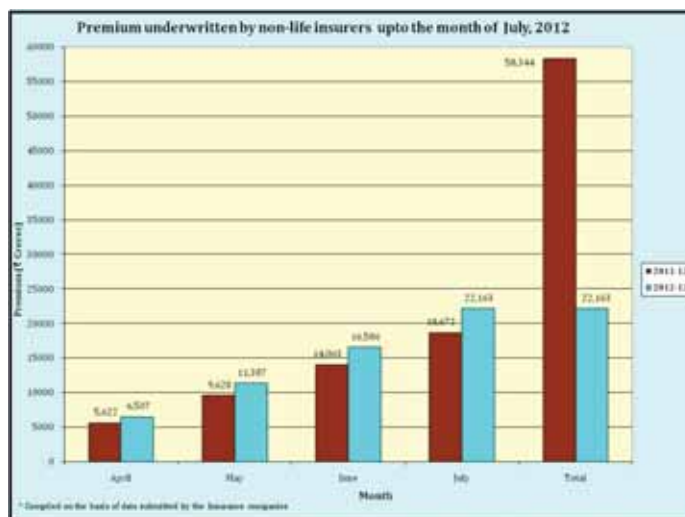
Report Card: General

GROSS PREMIUM UNDERWRITTEN FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JULY, 2012

(₹ in Crores)

INSURER	JULY		APRIL - JULY		GROWTH OVER THE CORRESPONDING PREVIOUS YEAR
	2012-13	2011-12*	2012-13	2011-12*	
Royal Sundaram	132.39	116.33	526.49	474.06	11.06
Tata-AIG	191.11	152.92	774.74	603.38	28.40
Reliance General	164.67	135.58	724.72	660.42	9.74
IFFCO-Tokio	187.66	162.65	793.96	694.80	14.27
ICICI-Iombard	493.83	398.09	1,895.59	1,659.74	14.21
Bajaj Allianz	344.74	290.20	1,282.75	1,086.01	18.12
HDFC ERGO General	172.04	145.25	750.58	608.54	23.34
Cholamandalam	134.05	126.51	534.26	447.80	19.31
Future Generali	89.24	71.09	371.61	304.63	21.99
Universal Sampo	36.27	25.93	166.61	111.22	49.81
Shriram General	117.43	93.22	445.38	325.67	36.76
Bharti AXA General	97.45	64.27	401.23	263.40	52.32
Raheja OBE	2.61	1.14	8.98	4.62	94.52
SBI General	60.23	22.16	186.48	58.19	220.45
L&T General	10.56	11.49	58.22	38.81	50.00
Star Health & Allied Insurance	66.23	102.20	246.06	512.06	-51.95
Apollo MUNICH	42.60	30.24	144.27	102.07	41.35
Max BUPA	13.46	5.34	49.85	19.38	157.18
Religare	7.36	-	7.36	-	NA
New India	885.37	707.15	3,628.88	3,023.27	20.03
National	703.18	601.06	2,946.15	2,468.08	19.37
United India	875.09	639.40	3,297.57	2,603.17	26.68
Oriental	528.70	484.45	2,279.59	2,004.45	13.73
ECGC	97.30	78.11	348.40	309.35	12.62
AIC	122.70	144.32	292.77	288.82	1.37
PRIVATE TOTAL	2,363.93	1,954.61	9,369.14	7,974.81	17.48
PUBLIC TOTAL	3,212.34	2,654.49	12,793.36	10,697.14	19.60

Note: Compiled on the basis of data submitted by the Insurance companies
 * Figures revised by insurance companies



Statistical Supplement

(Monthly - June, 2012)

Name of the Insurer: Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	2457.47	11300.96	36080	97558	474.22	2572.20	31463482.00	171368753.00
Previous year	1983.25	8728.76	35560	101856	99.24	1131.42	25934554.00	106549455.00
Marine Cargo	707.92	2822.68	13946	39037	231.30	222.15	10000524.00	35001180.00
Previous year	476.62	2600.53	13491	41461	-46.01	406.50	6635780.00	26899335.00
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	0.97	4.63	0	1	-4.39	-31.26	0.00	50.00
Previous year	5.36	35.90	4	29	-46.41	-196.75	362851.00	761286.00
Marine (Total)	708.89	2827.31	13946	39038	226.91	190.89	10000524.00	35001230.00
Previous year (Total)	481.98	2636.43	13495	41490	-92.42	209.76	6998631.00	27660621.00
Aviation	85.64	368.06	9	35	55.32	-290.87	3266120.00	5808840.00
Previous year	30.32	658.93	26	95	-30.36	190.63	261103.00	5046876.00
Engineering	2028.95	4054.46	1494	4461	1311.93	1282.21	25836528.00	54597696.00
Previous year	717.02	2772.25	1449	4306	-261.38	375.51	17051106.00	43386206.00
Motor Own Damage	13565.25	37398.48	342415	931114	2645.61	4633.04	885382.00	2468442.00
Previous year	10919.64	32765.43	316928	995007	838.74	2200.77	786078.00	2399781.00
Motor Third party	5694.66	14835.21	347909	942032	1163.87	2837.39		
Previous year	4530.79	11997.82	316928	995026	980.97	1426.27		
Motor (Total)	19259.90	52233.69	347909	942032	3809.48	7470.44	885382.00	2468442.00
Previous year (Total)	15450.42	44763.25	316928	995026	1819.72	3627.05	786078.00	2399781.00
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	272.29	838.14	1821	5163	41.89	24.68	46408.00	155893.00
Previous year	230.40	813.47	1779	5725	51.45	214.82	40665.00	134270.00
Public Liability	7.05	28.51	25	78	-1.62	-3.67	27046.00	129882.00
Previous year	8.67	32.17	20	75	2.42	4.09	40049.00	149648.00
Product Liability	76.49	617.17	65	201	7.09	53.99	89778.00	309156.00
Previous year	69.40	563.18	68	183	-18.92	129.76	73759.00	223653.00
Other Liability Covers	1046.28	1903.82	344	977	176.71	121.44	451857.00	999705.00
Previous year	869.57	1782.38	281	902	565.34	534.75	325631.00	807974.00
Liability (Total)	1402.10	3387.65	2255	6419	224.06	196.45	615089.00	1594636.00
Previous year (Total)	1178.04	3191.20	2148	6885	600.29	883.41	480104.00	1315545.00
Personal Accident	550.42	1453.64	7262	18074	177.19	265.63	1974029.00	6092834.00
Previous year	373.24	1188.02	6396	18283	27.59	-111.93	1892562.00	5985256.00
Medical Insurance	3001.19	10797.48	70401	168357	398.22	1838.07	3137398.00	8465195.00
Previous year	2602.97	8959.41	64252	179800	-220.19	1886.16	2863906.00	10398467.00
Overseas Medical Insurance	729.48	2822.19	47412	161254	65.36	797.25	886874.00	4046633.00
Previous year	664.13	2024.93	49424	164116	49.96	103.09	1387808.00	4216996.00
Health (Total)	3730.67	13619.67	117813	329611	463.58	2635.32	4024272.00	12511828.00
Previous year (Total)	3267.10	10984.35	113676	343916	-170.23	1989.26	4251714.00	14615463.00
Crop Insurance	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Guarantee	-20.15	74.73	4	19	-151.59	-207.68	273800.00	632385.00
Previous year	131.45	282.41	14	54	6.97	-144.74	999955.00	1615118.00
All Other Miscellaneous	1502.43	4481.51	56165	145957	129.87	106.02	2287833.00	6408957.00
Previous year	1372.56	4375.49	58116	148304	224.77	-376.21	1890865.00	7548427.00
Grand Total	31706.33	93801.68	582937	1583204	6720.96	14220.60	80627059.00	296485601.00
Previous year (Total)	24985.37	79581.08	547808	1660215	2224.18	7774.15	60546672.00	216122748.00

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/w in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/w in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered *	
For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
187.47	625.20	2903	7763	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91.71	364.49	2806	7958	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53.54	117.57	833	2307	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.46	87.68	664	1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
141.60	261.33	166	706	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.63	322.00	146	410	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1105.82	3003.51	1283	3611	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1510.27	2952.45	29192	62592	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
567.47	1404.34	31487	86341	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-38.06	1159.01	3689	34284	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1673.29	4407.85	31487	86341	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1472.21	4111.46	29192	62592	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38.35	106.69	258	778	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39.59	137.04	319	974	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	879	2536	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75.96	205.57	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.81	169.63	33	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61.16	276.32	291	851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
115.55	342.61	1198	3510	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54.99	158.88	5180	11690	10.95	24.70	30741.00	61277.00	0	0
46.73	140.25	3746	9850	2.41	9.97	5983.00	22176.00	0	0
162.72	440.58	2466	6250	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
113.34	295.60	1910	5156	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60.44	188.59	2207	7437	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
129.43	325.68	5068	12416	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
307.10	952.69	11043	27523	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2524.64	6801.99	50601	135761	10.95	24.70	30741	61277	123978	322692
2206.73	6616.78	50705	118994	2.41	9.97	5983	22176	80498	259094

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: *Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Limited*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	246.74	2471.48	1141	3980	246.74	2224.74	479977.01	5464885.57
Previous year	122.46	2222.26	1167	3505	122.46	2099.80	197696.06	4591255.77
Marine Cargo	164.08	963.71	275	726	164.08	799.63	221050.76	2256626.80
Previous year	54.25	804.49	134	467	54.25	750.24	55907.78	1573289.48
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)								
Previous year								
Marine (Total)	164.08	963.71	275	726	164.08	799.63	221050.76	2256626.80
Previous year (Total)	54.25	804.49	134	467	54.25	750.24	55907.78	1573289.48
Aviation								
Previous year								
Engineering	126.71	672.71	167	474	126.71	546.00	104664.04	280529.80
Previous year	92.53	375.57	95	299	92.53	283.04	98052.55	306019.70
Motor Own Damage	4626.53	13492.75	67919	192780	4626.53	8866.22	251809.79	741320.68
Previous year	2608.47	8468.44	40231	126972	2608.47	5859.96	156026.58	505629.32
Motor Third party	1665.28	4763.82	67919	192780	1665.28	3098.54		
Previous year	1057.73	2964.29	40231	126972	1057.73	1906.55		
Motor (Total)	6291.81	18256.57	67919	192780	6291.81	11964.76	251809.79	741320.68
Previous year (Total)	3666.21	11432.72	40231	126972	3666.21	7766.52	156026.58	505629.32
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	24.23	63	84	218	24.23	38.94	4271	14661
Previous year	15.87	53	40	149	15.87	36.68	1464.51	9576
Public Liability								
Previous year								
Product Liability								
Previous year								
Other Liability Covers	29	105	9	52	28.83	75.75	7600	26785
Previous year	23.87	86	10	41	23.87	61.66	10403.25	26935
Liability (Total)	53.06	167.75	93	270	53.06	114.69	11870.84	41445.94
Previous year (Total)	39.74	138.09	50	190	39.74	98.35	11867.76	36510.83
Personal Accident	333.56	873.58	959	2639	333.56	540.02	680939.95	2175889.07
Previous year	217.93	793.75	1113	3092	217.93	575.81	524973.66	2118085.47
Medical Insurance	1896.56	6630.11	1576	4833	1896.56	4733.56	9855.16	38060.18
Previous year	1161.62	3933.32	1756	5267	1161.62	2771.70	9416.68	6830.77
Overseas Medical Insurance								
Previous year								
Health (Total)	1896.56	6630.11	1576	4833	1896.56	4733.56	9855.16	38060.18
Previous year (Total)	1161.62	3933.32	1756	5267	1161.62	2771.70	9416.68	6830.77
Crop Insurance								
Previous year								
Credit Guarantee								
Previous year								
All Other Miscellaneous	70.12	341.89	1211	3624	70.12	271.77	144456.23	471070.54
Previous year	97.13	213.26	1033	3399	97.13	116.13	74857.10	258533.42
Grand Total	9182.63	30377.80	73341	209326	9182.63	21195.17	1904623.78	11469828.58
Previous year (Total)	5451.88	19913.45	45579	143191	5451.88	14461.58	1128798.17	9396154.78

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: Cholamandalam Ms General Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	981.8	3,201.2	13,755	41,448	297.1	418.1	4,574,423	10,795,831
Previous year	684.7	2,783.1	12,683	38,745	378.5	521.9	2,916,979	9,817,093
Marine Cargo	340.9	990.7	594	1,786	145.5	(210.6)	1,946,799	8,836,550
Previous year	195.4	1,201.3	717	2,017	(20.4)	74.9	3,115,874	9,731,002
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	-	1.0	-	1	-	1.0	-	100
Previous year	-	-	-	-	(0.0)	(1.1)	-	0
Marine (Total)	340.9	991.6	594	1,787	145.5	(209.7)	1,946,799	8,836,650
Previous year (Total)	195.4	1,201.3	717	2,017	(20.5)	73.8	3,115,874	9,731,002
Aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	263.5	651.7	948	2,366	45.6	(3.2)	651,579	1,056,355
Previous year	217.9	654.9	869	2,612	62.1	(23.6)	438,043	1,137,915
Motor Own Damage	4,893.5	14,073.2	65,661	184,242	(174.0)	17.4	349,364	987,461
Previous year	5,067.5	14,055.8	65,676	180,928	1,665.3	4,281.3	270,185	781,782
Motor Third party	3,757.2	10,464.2	66,088	185,367	1,533.4	4,295.8	-	-
Previous year	2,223.8	6,168.4	65,883	181,370	730.8	1,878.9	-	-
Motor (Total)	8,650.7	24,537.4	66,088	185,367	1,359.4	4,313.3	349,364	987,461
Previous year (Total)	7,291.3	20,224.2	65,883	181,370	2,396.1	6,160.2	270,185	781,782
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	62.6	211.9	307	938	62.9	70.4	16,361	44,750
Previous year	(0.2)	141.5	313	1,046	(28.3)	45.7	(1,971)	25,975
Public Liability	51.3	170.2	68	243	(56.9)	(118.4)	11,551	40,655
Previous year	108.2	288.6	91	328	50.7	21.3	25,183	68,532
Product Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liability Covers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability (Total)	113.9	382.1	375	1,181	5.9	(48.0)	27,911	85,406
Previous year (Total)	108.0	430.1	404	1,374	22.4	67.0	23,212	94,507
Personal Accident	380.6	1,214.7	1,765	4,282	22.7	165.5	382,989	826,586
Previous year	357.8	1,049.2	2,403	6,352	132.9	241.6	7,166,067	7,833,860
Medical Insurance	3,761.5	8,522.8	4,667	10,010	1,959.0	3,352.0	236,821	292,256
Previous year	1,802.5	5,170.8	2,526	6,064	116.9	874.2	459,903	822,843
Overseas Medical Insurance	61.2	198.5	1,915	6,180	61.2	198.5	2,420	9,113
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Total)	3,822.7	8,721.3	6,582	16,190	2,020.2	3,550.5	239,241	301,369
Previous year (Total)	1,802.5	5,170.8	2,526	6,064	116.9	874.2	459,903	822,843
Crop Insurance	(37.7)	-	(12)	-	(37.7)	-	(477)	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Miscellaneous	114.1	321.0	4,172	12,288	(55.0)	(294.7)	611,435	1,460,310
Previous year	169.1	615.7	5,715	23,063	(65.1)	(247.8)	423,948	1,300,632
Grand Total	14,630.5	40,021.1	94,267	264,909	3,803.7	7,891.9	8,783,264	24,349,967
Previous year (Total)	10,826.7	32,129.2	91,200	261,597	3,023.4	7,667.2	14,814,211	31,519,634

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: *Future Generali India Insurance Company Limited*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	858.21	4208.06	2835	8245	270.89	998.13	1480246.47	4953477.84
Previous year	587.33	3209.93	2088	6169	277.07	756.53	1511501.37	4871001.73
Marine Cargo	299.71	1917.36	964	2850	-25.97	562.55	675397.45	4143915.86
Previous year	325.68	1354.81	679	2210	62.78	313.93	462698.07	3048904.84
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marine (Total)	299.71	1917.36	964	2850	-25.97	562.55	675397.45	4143915.86
Previous year (Total)	325.68	1354.81	679	2210	62.78	313.93	462698.07	3048904.84
Aviation	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Engineering	238.31	1078.06	539	1590	57.24	359.23	94307.73	314726.74
Previous year	181.07	718.82	458	1266	-133.65	22.14	112851.04	381499.82
Motor Own Damage	3357.03	9604.69	48982	139267	403.22	1646.37	268525.88	748907.28
Previous year	2953.82	7958.32			1181.85	2790.20	270668.35	703200.30
Motor Third party	1765.00	4887.80	79	158	94.49	948.58		
Previous year	1670.51	3939.22	50479	135609	959.18	1931.99		
Motor (Total)	5122.04	14492.49	48982	139267	497.71	2594.95	268525.88	748907.28
Previous year (Total)	4624.33	11897.54	50479	135609	2141.02	4722.19	270668.35	703200.30
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	144.76	418.59	734	2060	51.96	110.35	33292.44	77058.36
Previous year	92.80	308.24	505	1360	39	171	20133.84	50316.10
Public Liability					0.00	0.00		
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	-2	0.00	0.00
Product Liability	135.04	338.04	161	429	23.34	43.02	27578.78	69640.85
Previous year	111.69	295.03	119	345	48	114	22996.88	56812.68
Other Liability Covers	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0			0.00	0.00
Liability (Total)	279.79	756.63	895	2489	75.30	153.36	60871.21	146699.21
Previous year (Total)	204.49	603.26	624	1705	87.09	283.49	43130.72	107128.79
Personal Accident	337.00	1141.99	6875	18718	91.01	28.19	288619.55	1442726.09
Previous year	245.99	1113.80	3936	10382	109.50	595.35	351114.10	1694898.23
Medical Insurance	935.39	2852.55	1891	4534	22.38	-523.47	33114.15	49577.10
Previous year	913.01	3376.02	1393	3725	358.65	380.49	43130.50	67941.47
Overseas Medical Insurance	102.28	376.61	5474	21430	-11.29	22.17	9903.25	67738.26
Previous year	113.57	354.44	6487	21446	20.14	56.50	12587.18	32711.73
Health (Total)	1037.67	3229.16	7365	25964	11.09	-501.29	43017.40	117315.36
Previous year (Total)	1026.58	3730.45	7880	25171	378.79	436.98	55717.68	100653.20
Crop Insurance	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Guarantee	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Miscellaneous	525.92	1413.40	4910	14068	333.54	688.00	454532.42	1261505.76
Previous year	192.38	725.40	2703	7083	34.40	249.48	229337.95	769440.29
Grand Total	8698.64	28237.15	73365	213191	1310.80	4883.12	3365518.12	13129274.12
Previous year (Total)	7387.84	23354.03	68847	189595	2956.99	7380.08	3037019.28	11676727.20

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/w in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/w in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered *	
For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
67.35	303.81	240	756						
51.39	323.98	193	637						
28.84	277.94	91	255						
55.45	167.49	51	148						
9.80	46.77	53	166						
7.23	50.83	30	97						
272.79	810.15	4288	12313						
272.59	761.11	4987	13844						
172.35	497.46								
178.68	432.83	-	-						
445.14	1,307.61	4288	12313	0.00	0.00	0	0		
451.27	1,193.94	4987	13844	0.00	0.00	0	0		
7.24	45.64	36	135						
3.79	46.47	35.00	81.00						
26.22	33.19	21	54						
1.26	9.01	4.00	6						
-	3.46	-	7.00						
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
8.50	54.65	40	141	0.00	0.00	0	0		
30.01	83.12	56	142	0.00	0.00	0	0		
12.62	24.58	1067	1874	1.89	4.66	8506	24148		
16.10	47.72	387	928						
30.62	42.58	113	299					27254	91749
25.11	95.85	107	236						
4.22	17.43	280	1057						
5.87	16.72	348	1042						
34.85	60.01	393	1356	0.00	0.00	0	0	27254	91749
30.98	112.57	455	1278	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
205.81	416.07	3263	6884						
41.32	110.00	1255	2693						
812.90	2491.44	9435	23745	1.89	4.66	8506	24148	27254	91749
683.75	2089.65	7414	19767	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: *HDFC ERGO General Insurance Company Limited*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	1,476.44	11,955.00	4,353	11,622	218.52	3,155.18	3,634,900.81	28,613,191.52
Previous year	1,257.92	8,799.82	3,763	11,214	443.68	2,825.71	3,869,171.34	25,072,419.10
Marine Cargo	631.78	2,706.63	259	846	362.16	1,232.55	1,600,934.78	8,716,418.31
Previous year	269.62	1,474.08	184	524	104.10	647.63	723,550.97	6,477,277.34
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	232.54	493.97	18	121	(144.06)	(47.28)	38,799.92	132,855.10
Previous year	376.60	541.25	83	170	241.58	207.36	54,737.48	103,725.48
Marine (Total)	864.32	3,200.60	277	967	218.10	1,185.27	1,639,734.71	8,849,273.41
Previous year (Total)	646.22	2,015.32	267	694	345.68	854.99	778,288.45	6,581,002.82
Aviation	15.63	728.44	2	15	(43.45)	134.98	2,975.00	1,478,567.31
Previous year	59.08	593.46	3	14	(257.96)	(530.10)	13,652.33	1,360,830.84
Engineering	544.81	2,437.01	460	1,242	6.64	(14.32)	154,329.70	798,065.09
Previous year	538.17	2,451.33	410	1,021	247.38	762.75	733,110.68	1,884,744.47
Motor Own Damage	3,855.36	10,451.08	79,890	172,579	674.97	2,030.03	251,661.96	654,387.74
Previous year	3,180.38	8,421.05	45,824	127,168	924.69	2,402.37	211,981.74	566,622.74
Motor Third party	2,030.53	5,459.22	109,054	298,978	280.71	1,073.60		
Previous year	1,749.82	4,385.62	80,579	226,994	902.90	2,027.97		
Motor (Total)	5,885.88	15,910.30	109,054	298,978	955.68	3,103.63	251,661.96	654,387.74
Previous year (Total)	4,930.20	12,806.67	80,579	226,994	1,827.59	4,430.34	211,981.74	566,622.74
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	29.12	199.37	63	223	(4.01)	60.98	(14,576.16)	46,500.73
Previous year	33.13	138.39	39	159	20.28	83.58	38,843.90	172,021.18
Public Liability	11.03	66.44	22	69	(0.83)	(33.05)	9,836.23	46,548.67
Previous year	11.85	99.50	31	70	(5.44)	64.13	15,354.10	55,566.80
Product Liability	3.35	14.81	3	11	(0.71)	(7.16)	1,780.00	8,270.00
Previous year	4.06	21.97	4	11	(70.89)	(65.86)	2,050.00	7,282.60
Other Liability Covers	425.12	2,818.74	95	364	12.60	222.76	100,969.97	769,323.92
Previous year	412.53	2,595.97	86	319	73.27	357.35	115,573.85	593,209.01
Liability (Total)	468.62	3,099.36	183	667	7.05	243.53	98,010.05	870,643.32
Previous year (Total)	461.57	2,855.83	160	559	17.22	439.20	171,821.85	828,079.59
Personal Accident	1,665.90	5,857.27	103,347	317,541	473.92	1,581.75	2,937,881.77	10,796,691.36
Previous year	1,191.98	4,275.52	93,752	250,040	353.14	1,535.98	200,012.62	6,993,212.88
Medical Insurance	4,129.68	13,202.73	43,489	117,025	1,300.11	1,230.08	208,613.29	512,939.01
Previous year	2,829.57	11,972.66	38,991	102,219	735.68	3,879.14	126,275.84	410,171.18
Overseas Medical Insurance	58.36	1,183.45	1,327	3,621	42.53	816.07	432,239.78	3,941,286.55
Previous year	15.82	367.38	798	2,067	(57.95)	147.85	312,055.85	4,048,739.68
Health (Total)	4,188.03	14,386.19	44,816	120,646	1,342.64	2,046.15	640,853.07	4,454,225.56
Previous year (Total)	2,845.39	12,340.04	39,789	104,286	677.73	4,026.99	438,331.70	4,458,910.86
Crop Insurance	1.48	10.41	-	-	1.48	10.41	118.40	873.02
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Miscellaneous	60.04	269.70	572	1,338	(2.30)	78.81	322,460.82	1,764,750.45
Previous year	62.34	190.89	152	421	(57.70)	(5.57)	331,980.14	1,208,042.74
Grand Total	15,171.16	57,854.26	263,064	753,016	3,178.28	11,525.39	9,682,926.28	58,280,668.76
Previous year (Total)	11,992.88	46,328.87	218,875	595,243	3,596.75	14,340.30	6,748,350.84	48,953,866.03

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/ in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/ in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered * Up to the month	
For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
62.94	336.85	328	792	-	-	-	-	-	-
59.37	287.48	273	576	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.11	119.47	32	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.80	58.39	22	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.15	6.79	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.51	0.51	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
49.25	126.26	34	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.31	58.90	23	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.68	116.21	56	141	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.08	78.28	45	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
345.72	828.94	5,231	12,521	-	-	-	-	-	-
283.09	897.26	4,212	12,774	-	-	-	-	-	-
297.82	771.77	15,809	39,771	-	-	-	-	-	-
223.40	514.76	10,082	30,281	-	-	-	-	-	-
643.53	1,600.71	15,809	39,771	-	-	-	-	-	-
506.49	1,412.02	10,082	30,281	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.73	14.60	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.56	1.70	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.75	59.01	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.16	51.01	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.47	73.74	11	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.72	52.71	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
137.50	411.18	9,050	27,637	-	-	-	-	-	-
123.40	339.68	9,629	23,447	-	-	-	-	-	-
169.85	878.20	2,364	6,183	-	-	-	-	-	-
120.48	1,203.15	2,401	5,844	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.76	2.04	24	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.40	4.13	28	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
170.61	880.24	2,388	6,257	-	-	-	-	-	-
121.88	1,207.28	2,429	5,901	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.41	28.20	35	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.33	10.21	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,113.39	3,578.56	27,711	74,801	-	-	-	-	-	-
864.57	3,446.57	22,493	60,420	-	-	-	-	-	-
62.94	336.85	328	792	-	-	-	-	-	-
59.37	287.48	273	576	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.11	119.47	32	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.80	58.39	22	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.15	6.79	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.51	0.51	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
49.25	126.26	34	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.31	58.90	23	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.68	116.21	56	141	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.08	78.28	45	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
345.72	828.94	5,231	12,521	-	-	-	-	-	-
283.09	897.26	4,212	12,774	-	-	-	-	-	-
297.82	771.77	15,809	39,771	-	-	-	-	-	-
223.40	514.76	10,082	30,281	-	-	-	-	-	-
643.53	1,600.71	15,809	39,771	-	-	-	-	-	-
506.49	1,412.02	10,082	30,281	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.73	14.60	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.56	1.70	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.75	59.01	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.16	51.01	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.47	73.74	11	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.72	52.71	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
137.50	411.18	9,050	27,637	-	-	-	-	-	-
123.40	339.68	9,629	23,447	-	-	-	-	-	-
169.85	878.20	2,364	6,183	-	-	-	-	-	-
120.48	1,203.15	2,401	5,844	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.76	2.04	24	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.40	4.13	28	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
170.61	880.24	2,388	6,257	-	-	-	-	-	-
121.88	1,207.28	2,429	5,901	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.41	28.20	35	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.33	10.21	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,113.39	3,578.56	27,711	74,801	-	-	-	-	-	-
864.57	3,446.57	22,493	60,420	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	1,682.39	18,022.10	2,116	7,057	149.10	6,781.69	3,266,773	26,282,408
Previous year	1,533.29	11,240.41	1,509	6,535	639.95	1,593.75	3,321,298	24,128,846
Marine Cargo	1,074.13	6,033.16	911	3,220	161.88	1,143.54	3,558,676	21,479,207
Previous year	912.25	4,889.62	1,107	3,583	112.08	1,383.60	4,776,515	21,072,184
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	242.83	1,247.81	7	39	(131.37)	(470.81)	59,351	403,041
Previous year	374.20	1,718.61	2	42	(103.41)	258.99	12,742	521,553
Marine (Total)	1316.96	7280.97	918	3,259	30.51	672.73	3618026.84	21882248.42
Previous year (Total)	1286.45	6608.23	1,109	3,625	8.67	1642.59	4789256.50	21593736.86
Aviation	774.64	2,614.09	13	56	265.12	(1,117.47)	629,374	1,662,618
Previous year	509.51	3,731.56	18	54	(663.89)	736.89	512,201	1,379,043
Engineering	1,319.05	4,620.95	532	1,812	(179.45)	(589.77)	505,538	3,487,365
Previous year	1,498.50	5,210.72	483	2,009	649.32	368.87	594,728	3,908,542
Motor Own Damage	14,274.91	42,590.88	528,000	1,608,506	3,455.68	9,928.71	1,770,593	5,414,553
Previous year	10,819.22	32,662.17	400,681	1,199,338	1,949.08	7,291.23	1,429,334	4,378,407
Motor Third party	6,308.68	17,969.10	535,238	1,631,684	1,477.22	5,157.02		
Previous year	4,831.47	12,812.08	407,226	1,220,322	1,377.39	3,234.37		
Motor (Total)	20583.59	60559.98	535,238	1,631,684	4932.90	15085.73	1770593.01	5414552.90
Previous year (Total)	15650.69	45474.25	407,226	1,220,322	3326.47	10525.60	1429334.13	4378407.06
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	249.75	868.99	709	2,198	102.02	229.69	35,805	194,739
Previous year	147.73	639.29	506	1,684	55.58	247.48	18,948	101,432
Public Liability	5.95	30.91	12	69	2.80	8.72	6,500	41,725
Previous year	3.16	22.20	9	53	(0.57)	(6.26)	5,200	31,360
Product Liability	15.80	45.99	6	20	(25.86)	(20.59)	3,942	10,117
Previous year	41.66	66.58	5	19	19.49	13.01	5,488	9,239
Other Liability Covers	392.28	3,142.85	167	628	(184.15)	70.46	99,093	696,630
Previous year	576.43	3,072.39	111	446	(335.58)	132.87	68,480	351,199
Liability (Total)	663.79	4088.74	894	2,915	-105.19	288.28	145339.97	943210.95
Previous year (Total)	768.97	3800.46	631	2,202	-261.07	387.09	98115.77	493230.07
Personal Accident	1,081.89	4,515.08	46,434	156,695	369.77	1,164.41	1,049,268	8,049,521
Previous year	712.12	3,350.67	32,884	118,891	44.81	495.91	854,458	8,423,454
Medical Insurance	7,659.38	32,578.64	33,163	97,285	(2,972.93)	(7,644.49)	225,714	1,201,966
Previous year	10,632.31	40,223.12	30,663	82,563	(3,885.46)	2,241.56	560,329	1,762,412
Overseas Medical Insurance	807.98	2,318.87	82,227	240,602	61.19	188.20	2,405,068	6,410,272
Previous year	746.79	2,130.67	51,273	153,022	51.19	115.94	1,349,152.52	4,069,596
Health (Total)	8467.36	34897.51	115,390	337,887	-2911.74	-7456.29	2630781.97	7612237.66
Previous year (Total)	11379.10	42353.80	81,936	235,585	-3834.27	2357.50	1909481.28	5832007.81
Crop Insurance	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Previous year	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Credit Guarantee	72.38	516.46	3	18	(72.03)	69.88	1,005	30,887
Previous year	144.41	446.58	3	9	29.83	(5.69)	10,007	12,376
All Other Miscellaneous	738.93	3,059.87	7,043	22,298	(336.99)	(888.52)	1,230,295	5,524,504
Previous year	1,075.92	3,948.38	6,200	18,648	421.44	973.80	647,517	2,643,563
Grand Total	36700.96	140175.75	708,581	2,163,681	2142.00	14010.68	14846994.94	80889554.38
Previous year (Total)	34558.97	126165.07	531,999	1,607,880	361.26	19076.33	14166396.01	72793206.18

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/w in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/w in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered * Up to the month	
For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
5184.85	15864.07	29,009	85,393	3.75	113.19	41346	88907	1718679	5938389
6537.19	12123.89	28,866	88,183	0.00	104.79	0	47574	1521993	5115262
1	6	17	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	244	13	156	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3329.77	10385.98	502	1,458	0.00	109.45	0	47561	1718679	5938389
4863.98	6511.09	558	1,807	0.00	104.79	0	47574	1521993	5115262
8.14	23.12	228	646	0.00	0.00	-	-	51,273	153,022
10.31	46.56	294	996	-	0.00	-	-	82,227	240,602
3,321.63	10,362.86	274	812	0.00	109.45	-	47,561	1,667,406	5,785,367
4853.67	6,464.53	264	811	0.00	104.79	-	47,574	1,439,766	4,874,660
0.00	0.00	-	-	3.75	3.75	41,346	41,346	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	139.98	-	-	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	139.98	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
1853.48	5331.32	28,480	83,846	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1672.07	5369.20	28,295	86,220	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
813.26	2,145.85	28,480	83,846	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
690.13	2,191.09	28,295	86,220	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
1,040.22	3,185.47	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
981.93	3,178.11	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.45	0.72	10	11	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: *IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Company Limited*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	1329.92	11930.45	6583	12566	-831.30	1329.92	2919668.85	18972993.75
Previous year	1301.48	11087.95	7131	20518	125.23	1301.48	1381747.92	11771813.14
Marine Cargo	620.96	2462.41	1032	2149	-410.84	620.96	1395159.76	7759574.61
Previous year	1003.70	3156.87	1049	2468	168.45	1003.70	1547085.31	4865925.02
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	298.83	344.03	52	129	274.34	298.83	41229.20	58760.23
Previous year	906.46	1031.41	45	104	816.45	906.46	10049650.25	11434919.27
Marine (Total)	919.79	2806.44	1084	2278	-136.50	919.79	1436388.96	7818334.84
Previous year (Total)	1910.17	4188.28	1094	2572	984.90	1910.17	11596735.55	16300844.29
Aviation	161.34	222.20	17	38	123.77	161.34	168032.81	231428.73
Previous year	250.86	571.14	43	110	55.85	250.86	1391107.85	3167148.88
Engineering	539.01	1456.60	436	1152	-18.74	539.01	281751.93	535936.64
Previous year	603.76	1571.32	556	1260	58.96	603.76	47772.15	124330.19
Motor Own Damage	7075.11	20453.25	305546	933493	-1027.13	7075.11	541396.48	1565108.53
Previous year	5904.09	16005.92	310922	918804	11.76	5904.09	35835496.81	97149552.86
Motor Third party	3891.73	12021.76	4077	5145	-489.61	3891.73		
Previous year	3014.72	8435.73	3820	15660	345.65	3014.72		
Motor (Total)	10966.84	32475.00	305546	933493	-1516.74	10966.84	541396.48	1565108.53
Previous year (Total)	8918.81	24441.65	310922	918804	357.42	8918.81	35835496.81	97149552.86
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	111.38	336.06	901	2717	-13.53	111.38	2252.50	6792.50
Previous year	135	383	1056	2887	3	134.79	79115	224645
Public Liability	57.32	185.20	15	35	7.27	57.32	6334.83	20466.68
Previous year	69	279	15	59	15	68.91	15631	63246
Product Liability	1.80	54.31	3	18	-9.55	1.80	157.60	4750.07
Previous year	3	51	14	42	-34	2.92	1353	23590
Other Liability Covers	839.71	1151.21	38	115	734.70	839.71	54609.00	74866.56
Previous year	868	1141	266	691	787	867.99	400551	526606
Liability (Total)	1010.22	1726.78	957	2885	718.89	1010.22	63353.93	106875.81
Previous year (Total)	1074.61	1853.57	1351	3679	770.58	1074.61	496650.26	838086.72
Personal Accident	372.90	870.48	2165	5484	65.72	372.90	88790.10	207265.10
Previous year	307.61	699.43	2419	6636	129.39	307.61	7163470.37	16287967.75
Medical Insurance	931.98	3562.68	1780	5122	-7.64	931.98	32676.37	124912.42
Previous year	1065.86	5729.74	2588	7665	-283.05	1065.86	7040.01	37844.82
Overseas Medical Insurance	23.14	92.41	4146	11602	-25.85	23.14	2956.69	11809.24
Previous year	30.00	93.68	4671	13105	-8.67	30.00	469585.54	1466276.02
Health (Total)	955.11	3655.10	5926	16724	-33.49	955.11	35633.06	136721.66
Previous year (Total)	1095.87	5823.42	7259	20770	-291.72	1095.87	476625.55	1504120.84
Crop Insurance								
Previous year								
Credit Guarantee								
Previous year								
All Other Miscellaneous	1665.01	5487.01	26690	79913	570.37	1665.01	1307199.65	4307859.77
Previous year	1285.52	2978.12	8741	26828	598.57	1285.52	48988675.28	113490081.96
Grand Total	17920.13	60630.06	349404	1054533	-1058.02	17920.13	6842215.77	33882524.82
Previous year (Total)	16748.68	53214.88	339516	1001177	2789.17	16748.68	107378281.74	260633946.64

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: L&T General Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	141.53	941.88	162	552	58.28	463.84	230,176	4,138,322
Previous year	83.25	478.04	150	376	83.25	478.04	755,548	3,082,168
Marine Cargo	38.09	204.57	271	798	(20.97)	43.29	159,973	1,191,956
Previous year	59.06	161.29	147	350	59.06	161.29	119,717	493,390
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)								
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine (Total)	38.09	204.57	271	798	-20.97	43.29	159,973	1,191,956
Previous year (Total)	59.06	161.29	147	350	59.06	161.29	119,717	493,390
Aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	168.22	305.93	295	687	122.01	121.39	196,844	277,596
Previous year	46.20	184.54	159	362	46.20	184.54	42,613	153,698
Motor Own Damage	502.14	1,516.69	5,683	17,074	101.77	573.67	39,869	129,086
Previous year	400.37	943.02	4,947	11,028	400.37	943.02	35,122	83,036
Motor Third party	266.30	911.47	182	453	58.77	458.69	-	-
Previous year	207.54	452.79	-	-	207.54	452.79	-	-
Motor (Total)	768.45	2,428.17	5,683	17,074	160.53	1,032.36	39,869	129,086
Previous year (Total)	607.91	1,395.81	4,947	11,028	607.91	1,395.81	35,122	83,036
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	20.00	115.05	213	668	(2.56)	54.15	3,379	22,681
Previous year	22.57	60.90	119	273	22.57	60.90	761	12,150
Public Liability								
Previous year								
Product Liability								
Previous year	-	-	-	-			-	-
Other Liability Covers	5.69	27.30	12	33	2.29	10.00	3,465	11,687
Previous year	3.40	17.30	2	20			142	16,894
Liability (Total)	25.69	142.35	225	701	-0.27	64.15	6,844	34,368
Previous year (Total)	25.96	78.20	121	293	25.96	78.20	903	29,044
Personal Accident	3.88	228.09	210	710	3.00	75.84	2,292	1,139,183
Previous year	0.88	152.26	2	3			1,292	517,195
Medical Insurance	34.52	393.68	211	464	24.42	383.58	5,707	21,235
Previous year	10.10	10.10	2	2	-	-	312	312
Overseas Medical Insurance					-	-		
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Total)	34.52	393.68	211	464	24.42	383.58	5,707	21,235
Previous year (Total)	10.10	10.10	2	2	10.10	10.10	312	312
Crop Insurance					-	-		
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Guarantee					-	-		
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Miscellaneous	16.80	120.77	120	331	9.07	(151.44)	98,255	277,554
Previous year	7.74	272.21	76	390	7.74	272.21	16,443	197,305
Grand Total	1,197.18	4,765.45	7,177	21,317	356.07	2,033.01	739,959.07	7,209,299.28
Previous year (Total)	841.11	2,732.44	5,604	12,804	840.22	2,580.19	971,950.15	4,556,148.31

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/w in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/w in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered *	
For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
69.73	164.61	654	1,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
119.93	378.07	1,013	2,751	0.53	1.26	294.00	681.00	-	-
(0.01)	0.26	2	10						
0.24	1.42	4	12						
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-	0.48	1.11	177	354		
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-	0.48	1.11	177	354		
-	-	-	-						
0.09	0.21	14	48	0.05	0.15	117	327		
-	1.39	4	9	-	-				
2.18	5.24	48	78						
-	0.05	4	5						
0.25	1.45	24	33						
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
-	1.34	-	4						
1.93	3.79	24	45						
66.23	151.51	621	1,400						
110.71	318.47	922	2,526	-	-	-	-		
19.92	42.81	-	-						
35.28	109.57								
46.30	108.71	621	1,400						
75.43	208.90	922	2,526						
2.26	6.71	15	24						
6.35	15.83								
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
0.69	0.82	6	9	-	-				
1.01	1.94	19	49	-	-				
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-						
0.69	0.82	6	9						
1.01	1.94	19	49						
0.56	3.92	6	33						
(0.63)	34.96	6	38						

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: National Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	8148.51	24656.01	45140	145184	711.80	5429.80	82137267	281676263
Previous year	7436.71	19226.21	47844	142432	2403.77	3497.40	57215630	111400639
Marine Cargo	1549.52	5659.44	12991	39965	144.91	748.58	5727613	24611731
Previous year	1404.61	4910.86	9401	28172	-33.87	480.11	4907587	25446822
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	3988.17	4821.42	194	649	609.66	678.54	11760651	12428914
Previous year	3378.51	4142.88	185	490	1525.53	1775.93	127723354	128263502
Marine (Total)	5537.69	10480.86	13185	40614	754.57	1427.11	17488264	37040644
Previous year (Total)	4783.12	9053.75	9586	28662	1491.66	2256.05	132630941	153710324
Aviation	671.42	2081.77	5	44	91.99	921.67	25687	3364762
Previous year	579.43	1160.10	16	61	114.78	237.29	2165121	3939816
Engineering	2335.02	7435.84	2720	8346	393.85	976.18	2163605	8073174
Previous year	1941.17	6459.66	2502	8778	690.58	1879.19	2303944	18681905
Motor Own Damage	16133.37	49136.43	425382	1279236	3007.33	8915.35	762727	2043388
Previous year	13126.04	40221.08	395527	1185305	1428.46	4125.33	563173	1712535
Motor Third party	18759.22	56520.28	818956	1908725	4263.15	14231.60	2217533	3496552
Previous year	14496.07	42288.68	587761	1782674	3225.89	7671.49	562205	1710588
Motor (Total)	34892.59	105656.71	818956	1908725	7270.48	23146.95	2980260	5539940
Previous year (Total)	27622.11	82509.76	587761	1782674	4654.35	11796.82	1125378	3423123
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	586.05	1929.16	4611	13886	93.84	201.10	81494	301631
Previous year	492.21	1728.06	4639	13977	138.04	500.86	47243	152260
Public Liability	4.47	29.07	118	382	-0.53	2.17	1010	9310
Previous year	5.00	26.90	78	252	1.93	1.73	10	5510
Product Liability	12.24	127.01	11	45	1.37	29.50	9747	66340
Previous year	10.87	97.51	7	42	-3.66	51.18	14170	49483
Other Liability Covers	244.22	775.90	591	2054	46.67	195.23	181363	632629
Previous year	197.55	580.67	510	1700	-15.33	94.51	134251	413053
Liability (Total)	846.98	2861.13	5331	16367	141.36	427.99	273614	1009910
Previous year (Total)	705.62	2433.14	5234	15971	120.97	648.29	195675	620305
Personal Accident	965.14	3205.31	28602	86431	25.28	122.75	2744980	12784782
Previous year	939.86	3082.56	29750	85966	113.25	114.52	3155560	14286990
Medical Insurance	17980.29	55878.09	111628	334907	3547.20	5150.56	8108753	12223420
Previous year	14433.09	50727.53	107626	311137	2553.07	12311.89	1282247	5141075
Overseas Medical Insurance	201.93	911.92	1856	7137	134.49	673.22	10	265
Previous year	67.44	238.70	2052	7327	-14.28	-28.09	4872	4946
Health (Total)	18182.23	56790.01	113484	342044	3681.70	5823.78	8108763	12223685
Previous year (Total)	14500.53	50966.23	109678	318464	2538.79	12283.80	1287120	5146021
Crop Insurance								
Previous year								
Credit Guarantee	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	-14.30	-21.96	0	0
All Other Miscellaneous	3672.42	11129.36	73277	223149	39.97	-681.23	11973127	47603463
Previous year	3632.45	11810.59	82241	235784	788.44	2223.41	5546821	90636151
Grand Total	75252.00	224297.00	1100700	2770904	13111.00	37595.00	127895568	409316623
Previous year (Total)	62141.00	186702.00	874612	2618792	12902.29	34914.81	205626189	401845275

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/w in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/w in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered *	
For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
301.02	1589.43	5500	17291	324.08	2200.23	0	0	0	0
329.41	1430.25	7400	21266	336.94	1526.63	0	0	0	0
63.87	249.17	410	1315	82.65	374.88	0	0	0	0
86.08	226.71	459	1341	105.86	263.75	0	0	0	0
14.37	45.70	61	166	49.32	77.63	0	0	0	0
31.18	56.39	40	111	92.55	107.63	0	0	0	0
78.23	294.87	471	1481	131.97	452.51	0	0	0	0
117.26	283.10	499	1452	198.40	371.38	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
62.21	879.99	258	898	162.61	1461.01	0	0	0	0
48.01	819.51	339	1111	161.16	921.16	0	0	0	0
1149.51	3408.64	68379	201190	659.44	2116.39	0	0	0	0
1141.17	3364.97	66388	196991	536.61	1608.56	0	0	0	0
1708.49	5116.47	135129	302272	869.72	2719.83	0	0	0	0
1543.90	4271.53	101796	305437	672.29	1875.56	0	0	0	0
2858.00	8525.12	135129	302272	1529.16	4836.22	0	0	0	0
2685.07	7636.51	101796	305437	1208.90	3484.12	0	0	0	0
72.34	209.19	759	2117	37.93	201.30	0	0	0	0
88.26	215.71	786	2312	51.49	160.69	0	0	0	0
0.61	1.08	12	20	0.26	1.41	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.35	1	19	0.14	0.82	0	0	0	0
5.82	5.82	1	1	0.00	12.92	0	0	0	0
5.82	5.82	1	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
2.09	5.41	15	78	10.37	32.07	0	0	0	0
80.07	223.33	780	2232	62.90	287.87	0	0	0	0
96.18	227.28	803	2410	62.00	193.57	0	0	0	0
34.77	132.45	3695	10386	61.70	276.01	19154	58236	191336	560952
66.50	130.57	4540	12136	54.94	289.56	19802	47128	232574	552216
240.20	1997.81	8086	23923	4783.36	7358.20	615678	932907	306005	903266
968.35	2264.43	9069	24412	1564.84	4304.51	165992	342663	296001	852974
1.20	4.19	17	153	4.38	19.72	150	661	1878	7281
1.92	7.52	46	219	4.38	19.46	131	572	2074	7459
241.40	2001.99	8103	24076	4787.74	7377.92	615828	933568	307883	910547
970.27	2271.95	9115	24631	1569.22	4323.97	166123	343235	298075	860433
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
399.52	1189.85	16464	48462	226.46	667.05	4573	8652	27483	159885
425.94	1210.25	20637	57681	291.74	795.29	10466	24834	44735	176007
4055.22	14837.03	170400	407098	7286.62	17558.82	639555	1000456	526702	1631384
4738.64	14009.42	145129	426124	3883.30	11905.68	196391	415197	575384	1588656

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	6.40	68.32	6	12	6.40	68.32	14715.82	43135.82
Previous year	15.26	78.10	6	21	15.26	78.10	33595.00	83692.85
Marine Cargo	0.00	0.60	0	1	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00
Previous year	-0.09	-2.80	3	3	-0.09	-2.80	191.59	611.32
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	0.00	0.00						
Previous year	0.00	0.00						
Marine (Total)	0.00	0.60	0	1	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	-0.09	-2.80	3	3	-0.09	-2.80	191.59	611.32
Aviation								
Previous year								
Engineering	2.12	3.44	0	3	2.12	3.44	0.00	0.00
Previous year	3.62	4.34	7	10	3.62	4.34	9188.35	9696.35
Motor Own Damage	0.00	0.13	0	1	0.00	0.13	12.53	12.53
Previous year	3.83	4.22	29	37	3.83	4.22	470.61	539.95
Motor Third party	0.77	0.78	34	34	0.77	0.78	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.06	1.50	4	188	0.06	1.50	0.00	0.00
Motor (Total)	0.77	0.92	34	34	0.77	0.92	12.53	12.53
Previous year (Total)	3.88	5.72	29	188	3.88	5.72	470.61	539.95
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	2.72	3.08	3	5	2.72	3.08	254.57	264.29
Previous year	0.25	2.37	1	5	0.25	2.37	300.00	751.06
Public Liability	2.79	8.46	3	7	2.79	8.46	2726.20	3776.20
Previous year	0.00	0.70	0	1	0.00	0.70	0.00	500.00
Product Liability		0.00						
Previous year		0.00						
Other Liability Covers	99.32	469.53	24	72	99.32	469.53	104406.83	201496.37
Previous year	76.36	243.02	27	62	76.36	243.02	39724	108481
Liability (Total)	104.83	481.07	30	84	104.83	481.07	107387.60	205536.86
Previous year (Total)	76.61	246.09	28	68	76.61	246.09	40024.40	109732.06
Personal Accident	7.60	7.54	6	11	7.60	7.54	30704.60	28728.60
Previous year	7.63	13.69	18	26	7.63	13.69	43176.10	47730.10
Medical Insurance								
Previous year								
Overseas Medical Insurance								
Previous year								
Health (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crop Insurance								
Previous year								
Credit Guarantee								
Previous year								
All Other Miscellaneous	37	74.40	3	9	36.85	74.40	15082	16604
Previous year	2.50	3.03	4	11	2.50	3.03	3653.90	4598.77
Grand Total	158.57	636.28	79	154	158.57	636.28	167902.30	294018.12
Previous year (Total)	109.41	348.17	95	327	109.41	348.17	130299.95	256601.41

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: *Reliance General Insurance Company Limited*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	1405.97	7125.29	3231	9761	792.06	2635.91	2018597.27	17066624.14
Previous year	613.92	4489.38	4131	10776	-581.69	363.92	999847.32	25069484.41
Marine Cargo	216.94	1277.14	3810	8555	-468.53	-811.16	479891.41	4301715.99
Previous year	685.47	2088.31	2525	6954	438.48	1135.02	892621.28	4295141.12
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	20.79	31.70	3	3	4.17	5.11	750.00	750.00
Previous year	16.62	26.59	3	3	-104.55	-299.55	750.00	750.00
Marine (Total)	237.73	1308.84	3813	8558	-464.36	-806.05	480641.41	4302465.99
Previous year (Total)	702.09	2114.89	2528	6957	333.93	835.48	893371.28	4295891.12
Aviation	42.04	136.36	1	17	41.57	82.10	125.00	13246.68
Previous year	0.48	54.26	2	23	-1704.43	-3353.07	100.00	4952.60
Engineering	529.72	3558.32	384	1083	175.31	324.92	103151.28	890035.09
Previous year	354.40	3233.40	386	1286	-181.18	3330.23	129311.29	2617796.35
Motor Own Damage	6078.59	17406.45	133315	377475	-535.30	-2620.40	409836.19	1148389.21
Previous year	6613.88	20026.85	145006	435231	953.57	4499.52	429033.28	1279368.94
Motor Third party	4866.14	13478.32	142213	396322	696.41	2350.76		
Previous year	4169.73	11127.56	147770	445176	1373.16	3687.99		
Motor (Total)	10944.73	30884.77	142213	396322	161.12	-269.64	409836.19	1148389.21
Previous year (Total)	10783.61	31154.41	147770	445176	2326.73	8187.52	429033.28	1279368.94
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	59.32	209.35	254	717	13.85	13.41	7554.51	37615.67
Previous year	45.47	195.93	167	593	-16.96	43.72	4143.81	22173.17
Public Liability	5.41	72.24	51	213	-6.17	19.52	3941.84	53424.75
Previous year	11.58	52.73	72	275	2.52	3.96	7823.25	37123.49
Product Liability	1.86	3.91	3	5	-1.03	-2.28	530.00	1680.00
Previous year	2.89	6.20	3	7	-2.18	-1.63	590.00	2300.00
Other Liability Covers	1605.47	2019.66	666	1727	911.53	1213.84	540437.84	603987.10
Previous year	693.95	805.82	583	1459	662.44	103.37	276037.50	305135.00
Liability (Total)	1672.07	2305.16	974	2662	918.18	1244.48	552464.19	696707.52
Previous year (Total)	753.89	1060.68	825	2334	645.82	149.42	288594.56	366731.67
Personal Accident	104.52	998.52	1224	3850	-156.72	-34.21	216993.80	1838996.61
Previous year	261.25	1032.73	2068	8261	45.25	-1379.69	379937.67	2121680.82
Medical Insurance	1375.58	6982.07	7862	24483	-220.39	117.77	69459.06	440820.94
Previous year	1595.97	6864.30	8568	27293	-223.16	1329.54	70347.49	255297.53
Overseas Medical Insurance	368.34	1062.82	67974	198809	2.70	23.73	2660150.92	8184013.86
Previous year	365.64	1039.09	61296	169191	-8.52	-77.39	2553790.39	7569798.68
Health (Total)	1743.92	8044.88	75836	223292	-217.69	141.49	2729609.98	8624834.80
Previous year (Total)	1961.61	7903.39	69864	196484	-231.68	1252.14	2624137.88	7825096.21
Crop Insurance	-1.82	-1.82	-1	-1	-1.82	-1.82	-19.60	-19.60
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Guarantee	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Miscellaneous	530.42	1644.76	4599	13737	200.77	203.63	396226.28	1407085.62
Previous year	329.66	1441.13	5045	14086	-146.82	163.68	825925.92	2476981.59
Grand Total	17209.30	56005.08	232274	659281	1448.40	3520.81	6907625.81	35988366.05
Previous year (Total)	15760.90	52484.27	232619	685383	505.93	9549.61	6570259.21	46057983.70

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/w in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/w in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered *	
For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
148.36	558.95	523	1490	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.93	86.09	225	746	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.00	103.97	18	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.15	256.75	57	176	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
635.05	1811.69	12914	37210	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
671.40	2185.33	14963	49577	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509.34	1469.21	562	1292	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
446.51	1265.70	218	989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1144.38	3280.90	12914	37210	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1117.91	3451.03	14963	49577	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.20	13.41	23	64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.42	63.27	18	64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.60	3.70	6	34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.91	6.04	11	27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.17	0.17	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.32	24.20	27	94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.48	6.91	126	294	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.13	41.31	56	192	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.80	76.38	155	386	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.86	72.74	107	338	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.10	55.83	120	455	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
268.56	1287.88	264	757	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2209431	211413	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
219856	61662	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29499	10512	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41641	13993	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2238930	221925	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
366.83	690.72	6902	20233	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-1.82	-1.82	-1	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.58	51.09	732	2185	33.64	12.87	709.00	1937.00	0.00	0.00
70.36	459.04	846	2503	68.69	8.34	353.00	186152.00	0.00	0.00
1472.64	4923.59	17730	53778	33.64	12.87	709	1937	221925	2238930
1739.46	5634.80	23791	75566	68.69	8.34	353	186152	75655	261497

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	3036.62	4775.32	2576	6703	2741.94	3063.30	349466.46	3399350.32
Previous year	294.68	1712.01	2095	6959	-315.01	-166.18	963144.60	3387331.78
Marine Cargo	125.86	959.09	1860	7079	20.92	293.84	186525.19	2328044.98
Previous year	104.94	665.25	2609	7148	-154.91	-39.34	202898.27	1954356.14
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marine (Total)	125.86	959.09	1860	7079	20.92	293.84	186525.19	2328044.98
Previous year (Total)	104.94	665.25	2609	7148	-154.91	-39.34	202898.27	1954356.14
Aviation							0.00	
Previous year							0.00	
Engineering	116.25	780.14	74	271	-154.34	-244.21	25623.34	224024.05
Previous year	270.60	1024.34	124	305	1.59	177.26	31243.24	198423.18
Motor Own Damage	5998.62	18153.39	77168	229468	190.83	1227.57	279278.37	839332.39
Previous year	5807.80	16925.82	82060	231889	1352.94	4279.37	317000.05	882870.86
Motor Third party	2124.31	5917.17	656	2225	0.47	503.52		
Previous year	2123.83	5413.65	538	1603	866.49	1913.35		
Motor (Total)	8122.93	24070.56	77168	229468	191.30	1731.08	279278.37	839332.39
Previous year (Total)	7931.63	22339.47	82060	231889	2219.43	6192.72	317000.05	882870.86
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	20.84	78.14	43	154	-8.75	-1.20	1582.16	11194.57
Previous year	29.59	79.34	61	149	18.49	18.08	7135.74	9931.19
Public Liability	46.72	186.12	33	111	4.27	70.09	9367.53	49163.06
Previous year	42.45	116.03	32	125	6.80	7.92	5066.09	46549.24
Product Liability	2.71	6.16	2	4	-3.98	-9.20	1370.01	3514.21
Previous year	6.69	15.36	4	9	-7.40	-7.15	2135.09	7922.49
Other Liability Covers								
Previous year								
Liability (Total)	70.26	270.42	78	269	-8.46	59.70	12319.71	63871.84
Previous year (Total)	78.72	210.72	97	283	17.89	18.85	14336.92	64402.92
Personal Accident	786.27	1519.43	13704	36665	528.93	626.60	2048387.95	6156119.62
Previous year	257.35	892.83	7786	29640	-47.71	0.16	2108901.60	6371967.71
Medical Insurance	3703.22	6478.43	21175	56210	2278.33	-1267.68	420680.83	2415128.82
Previous year	1424.89	7746.11	21304	60063	-235.26	2992.39	1541801.56	7799301.97
Overseas Medical Insurance								
Previous year								
Health (Total)	3703.22	6478.43	21175	56210	2278.33	-1267.68	420680.83	2415128.82
Previous year (Total)	1424.89	7746.11	21304	60063	-235.26	2992.39	1541801.56	7799301.97
Crop Insurance								
Previous year								
Credit Guarantee								
Previous year								
All Other Miscellaneous	122.77	557.18	932	3012	-915.61	-624.93	20439.60	339737.52
Previous year	1038.38	1182.10	792	2611	866.92	426.60	280677.82	577257.38
Grand Total	16084.19	39410.57	117567	339677	4683.01	3637.72	3342721.44	15765609.55
Previous year (Total)	11401.18	35772.85	116867	338898	2352.94	9602.45	5460004.05	21235911.94

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/w in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/w in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered *	
For the month Up to	For the month	For the month Up to	For the month	For the month Up to	For the month	For the month Up to	For the month	For the month Up to	For the month
4.92	10.07	243	368						
6.55	13.95	224	618						
0.00	0.00	0	0						
0.00	0.00	0	0						
0.00	0.00	0	0						
0.13	0.48	1	3						
0.07	0.42	1	6						
611.60	1376.75	6505	14126						
321.23	1114.76	3557	11736						
611.60	1376.75	6505	14126						
321.23	1114.76	3557	11736						
611.60	1376.75	6505	14126						
611.60	1376.75	6505	14126						
321.23	1114.76	3557	11736						
0.00	0.00	0	0						
0.00	0.00	0	0						
0.00	0.00	0	0						
0.00	0.00	0	0						
0.00	0.00	0	0						
12.41	45.83	3421	13898	0.38	1.07	1345.00	4005.00		
14.55	69.95	5010	12170	0.05	0.07	143.00	206.00		
12.41	45.83	3421	13898	0.38	1.07	1345.00	4005.00		
60.93	613.37	5619	11455	0.05	311.13	34.00	257219.00	369756.00	1058656.00
1414.81	4979.75	5634	16311	1004.03	1400.18	191868.00	346844.00	307175.00	919564.00
60.93	613.37	5619	11455	0.05	311.13	34	257219	369756	1058656
1414.81	4979.75	5634	16311	1004.03	1400.18	191868	346844	307175	919564
490.62	1205.78	7003	16619	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
189.09	440.54	2767	6398	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
1182.76	3276.41	24381	54741	0.10	311.20	177	257425	369756	1058656
1944.16	6595.26	15604	48967	1004.41	1401.25	193213	350849	307175	919564

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: SBI General Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	1808.47	6406.54	21871	58932	988.51	3899.68	1375476.05	6813672.71
Previous year	819.96	2506.86	10074	24776	792.87	2327.07	403830.33	1562025.37
Marine Cargo	-15.68	164.11	67	235	-15.96	142.87	-108874.60	382505.03
Previous year	0.28	21.24	1	4	0.28	21.24	0.00	44185.52
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marine (Total)	-15.68	164.11	67	235	-15.96	142.87	-108874.60	382505.03
Previous year (Total)	0.28	21.24	1	4	0.28	21.24	0.00	44185.52
Aviation	0.00	614.27	20	45	-12.80	134.85	0.00	51627.64
Previous year	12.80	479.42	4	15	0.00	32.56	0.00	51627.64
Engineering	142.10	588.96	137	401	106.75	394.43	114391.17	376398.36
Previous year	35.35	194.53	55	139	-698.88	-1106.00	3132.27	139147.70
Motor Own Damage	841.79	2142.29	14727	36748	807.34	2091.03	60517.54	148603.16
Previous year	34.45	51.26	548	770	-415.49	-741.17	1400.76	2246.09
Motor Third party	493.75	1286.21	45	121	487.70	1277.67		
Previous year	6.05	8.54	0	0	-1178.12	-2084.42		
Motor (Total)	1335.54	3428.50	14727	36748	1295.04	3368.70	60517.54	148603.16
Previous year (Total)	40.50	59.80	548	770	-1593.61	-2825.59	1400.76	2246.09
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	8.11	18.19	12	31	8.11	18.19	664.37	1916.71
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Liability	0.00	0.13	0	1	0.00	0.13	0.00	1200.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Product Liability	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Liability Covers	1.21	6.68	3	22	1.21	6.68	240.00	17498.50
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liability (Total)	9.32	25.00	15	54	9.32	25.00	904.37	20615.21
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Accident	231.99	323.39	9	39	220.26	300.37	925002.92	1313443.16
Previous year	11.73	23.02	4	7	-25.57	-144.36	0.00	73322.00
Medical Insurance	31.72	199.10	166	340	17.10	53.78	866.00	6380.80
Previous year	14.62	145.32	3	8	14.62	145.32	307.84	3849.71
Overseas Medical Insurance	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Health (Total)	31.72	199.10	166	340	17.10	53.78	866.00	6380.80
Previous year (Total)	14.62	145.32	3	8	14.62	145.32	307.84	3849.71
Crop Insurance	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Guarantee	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Miscellaneous	123.02	875.29	7451	18882	103.61	702.31	87377.11	13612458.05
Previous year	19.41	172.98	501	875	-3419.95	-8785.70	46255.61	1147117.56
Grand Total	3666.48	12625.16	44463	115676	2711.83	9021.98	2455660.56	22725704.12
Previous year (Total)	954.65	3603.18	11190	26594	-4930.24	-10335.45	454926.81	3023521.59

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: *Shriram General Insurance Company Limited*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	45.70	160.12	210	502	1.17	-25.20	124379.00	320715.56
Previous year	44.53	185.33	162	521	9.09	75.17	36566.14	246912.16
Marine Cargo	23.39	35.28	148	327	4.32	13.00	255034.34	279958.64
Previous year	19.07	22.29	106	261	11.01	11.83	197763.51	201510.34
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marine (Total)	23.39	35.28	148	327	4.32	13.00	255034.34	279958.64
Previous year (Total)	19.07	22.29	106	261	11.01	11.83	197763.51	201510.34
Aviation	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Engineering	27.75	87.16	52	121	3.04	20.27	7590.96	56044.24
Previous year	24.71	66.88	62	169	14.22	38.03	4581.64	27316.24
Motor Own Damage	4324.34	12666.24	122624	370963	861.16	2274.14	405454.75	1212331.77
Previous year	3463.18	10392.10	115393	327469	960.68	3303.93	350747.82	1058617.36
Motor Third party	6812.25	19776.68	123188	372468	1931.37	7258.66		
Previous year	4880.89	12518.02	115574	328144	2479.74	5801.52	0.00	0.00
Motor (Total)	11136.59	32442.92	123188	372468	2792.53	9532.80	405454.75	1212331.77
Previous year (Total)	8344.07	22910.12	115574	328144	3440.42	9105.45	350747.82	1058617.36
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	6.91	10.78	21	64	-0.21	0.48	105.40	169.18
Previous year	7.12	10.30	26	53	1.92	2.81	78.27	137.23
Public Liability	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Product Liability	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Liability Covers	0.01	9.02	1	24	-0.02	1.03	20.00	10436.00
Previous year	0.03	7.99	2	25	-0.10	2.31	12.00	5248.41
Liability (Total)	6.92	19.80	22	88	-0.23	1.51	125.40	10605.18
Previous year (Total)	7.14	18.29	28	78	1.81	5.12	90.27	5385.64
Personal Accident	7.29	25.56	2451	4225	-0.02	3.45	5303.76	18367.07
Previous year	7.31	22.11	1113	2682	-1.64	2.07	5069.40	17552.62
Medical Insurance	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Overseas Medical Insurance	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Health (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crop Insurance	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Guarantee	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Miscellaneous	2.90	23.89	146	404	-0.41	3.86	2912.16	27001.64
Previous year	3.31	20.03	122	387	-0.95	8.77	6092.09	60787.84
Grand Total	11250.54	32794.73	126217	378135	2800.40	9549.68	800800.37	1925024.09
Previous year (Total)	8450.14	23245.05	117167	332242	3473.96	9246.44	600910.87	1618082.19

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: TATA AIG General Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	2,097	11,718	5,896	15,657	-	-	10,736,794	41,765,002
Previous year	1,420	9,780	33,651	44,700	-	-	11,466,790	40,148,949
Marine Cargo	1,741	6,403	4,309	11,484	-	-	478,958	1,457,765
Previous year	1,303	5,344	2,440	7,092	-	-	442,810	1,257,058
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine (Total)	1,741	6,403	4,309	11,484	-	-	478,958	1,457,765
Previous year (Total)	1,303	5,344	2,440	7,092	-	-	442,810	1,257,058
Aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	331	2,962	107	314	-	-	1,963,834	7,995,569
Previous year	239	1,976	94	246	-	-	1,016,559	2,944,231
Motor Own Damage	5,678	17,577	150,082	410,858	-	-	336,875	920,653
Previous year	4,408	13,117	117,902	351,752	-	-	235,659	765,821
Motor Third party	2,083	4,863	150,082	410,858	-	-	-	-
Previous year	818	2,348	117,902	250,013	-	-	-	-
Motor (Total)	7,760	22,441	150,082	410,858	-	-	336,875	920,653
Previous year (Total)	5,226	15,465	117,902	351,752	-	-	235,659	765,821
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	148	533	25	103	-	-	40,672	264,646
Previous year	90	438	25	87	-	-	27,083	227,494
Public Liability	269	996	43	188	-	-	1,104,206	3,804,561
Previous year	208	803	33	152	-	-	201,266	2,322,129
Product Liability	107	206	9	22	-	-	228,155	537,797
Previous year	42	218	9	32	-	-	54,681	508,341
Other Liability Covers	654	3,306	700	2,136	-	-	276,140	1,140,959
Previous year	605	3,012	549	1,843	-	-	230,010	893,884
Liability (Total)	1,178	5,041	777	2,449	-	-	1,649,172	5,747,963
Previous year (Total)	945	4,472	616	2,114	-	-	513,040	3,951,848
Personal Accident	1,048	3,616	13,056	45,545	-	-	1,198,313	4,617,783
Previous year	1,098	3,515	11,003	31,108	-	-	1,024,694	2,909,931
Medical Insurance	416	1,790	2	7	-	-	32,147	138,042
Previous year	472	472	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Medical Insurance	1,099	2,924	39,082	101,031	-	-	4,241,269	11,035,795
Previous year	910	3,178	47,818	116,518	-	-	5,435,328	13,771,817
Health (Total)	1,515	4,714	39,084	101,038	-	-	4,273,416	11,173,836
Previous year (Total)	1,382	3,650	47,818	116,518	-	-	5,435,328	13,771,817
Crop Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Miscellaneous	790	1,467	6,620	20,448	-	-	53,275	77,441
Previous year	(1)	844	6,832	22,650	-	-	4,777	36,582
Grand Total	16,459	58,363	219,931	607,793	-	-	20,690,637	73,756,013
Previous year (Total)	11,612	45,046	220,356	576,180	-	-	20,139,657	65,786,236

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/w in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/w in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered *	
For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to
the month	the month	the month	the month	the month	the month	the month	the month	the month	the month
1,685	5,181	42,232	95,444	307	472	331,143	372,245	-	-
3,323	8,343	40,892	121,633	415	1,789	729,464	1,334,403	-	-
121	341	9,502	22,041	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	433	3,066	15,280	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151	476	122	207	-	-	-	-	-	-
354	1,676	(947)	7	415	1,789	729,464	1,334,403	-	-
151	476	122	207	-	-	-	-	-	-
(61)	-	(949)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
416	1,676	2	7	415	1,789	729,464	1,334,403	-	-
144	248	3,807	6,427	307	472	331,143	372,245	-	-
163	257	3,414	6,810	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	300	88	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
146	352	92	245	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	283	86	203	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	264	(88)	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	17	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	88	180	187	-	-	-	-	-	-
934	2,170	28,205	65,647	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,257	3,429	34,434	97,044	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
934	2,170	28,205	65,647	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,257	3,429	34,434	97,044	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	27	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
123	143	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153	781	271	456	-	-	-	-	-	-
397	1,019	225	493	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153	781	271	456	-	-	-	-	-	-
397	1,019	225	493	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	839	226	439	-	-	-	-	-	-
746	1,034	599	1,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to	For the month Up to
the month	the month	the month	the month	the month	the month	the month	the month	the month	the month
Lives covered *	Lives covered *	Lives covered *	Lives covered *	Lives covered *	Lives covered *	Lives covered *	Lives covered *	Lives covered *	Lives covered *

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: *The New India Assurance Company Limited*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	10487.78	43454.54	59333	201550	2662.62	4378.51	95541362.22	251700451.56
Previous year	7825.16	39076.03	82560	212300			13796449.98	77649685.48
Marine Cargo	3247.45	9758.99	24391	70657	1368.58	2598.56	-3610935.49	76062858.74
Previous year	1878.87	7160.43	29540	64707			29657010.99	45517718.63
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	4841.91	9044.41	374	1789	-1625.35	-631.39	52150186.99	79678988.68
Previous year	6467.26	9675.80	640	1166			8919434.37	10757680.70
Marine (Total)	8089.36	18803.40	24765	72446	-256.77	1967.17	48539251.50	155741847.42
Previous year (Total)	8346.13	16836.23	30180	65873	0.00	0.00	38576445.36	56275399.33
Aviation	104.55	1177.00	53	171	-107.35	-880.33	255126.42	2493190.90
Previous year	211.90	2057.33	227	357			220594.85	43187036.39
Engineering	4715.79	11502.37	9316	21656	3302.75	3431.75	10958664.45	32073544.83
Previous year	1413.04	8070.62	7148	17872			5219867.03	13932449.18
Motor Own Damage	15310.61	44692.78	541794	1654541	2651.31	9262.61	1085222.44	4713124.84
Previous year	12659.30	35430.17	633532	1405812			12309829.13	15512300.97
Motor Third party	14937.82	43791.11	559101	1706567	3563.38	13572.31		
Previous year	11374.44	30218.80	472768	1343848				
Motor (Total)	30248.43	88483.89	559101	1706567	6214.69	22834.92	1085222.44	4713124.84
Previous year (Total)	24033.74	65648.97	633532	1405812	0.00	0.00	12309829.13	15512300.97
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	782	1966	3103	23583	422.95	693.32	617863	815245
Previous year	359	1272	1528	12774			740872	835872
Public Liability	23	131	357	641	28.64	106.35	21995	23358
Previous year	-6	25	-32	270			5647	8561
Product Liability	161	212	14	26	77.44	49.80	5270	5746
Previous year	84	162	126	133			-60696	3106
Other Liability Covers	1248	4307	6719	19558	-322.44	995.50	301086	746221
Previous year	1571	3311	12998	21975			-815251	517213
Liability (Total)	2214.65	6615.50	10193	43808	206.59	1844.97	946214.36	1590568.81
Previous year (Total)	2008.06	4770.53	14620	35152	0.00	0.00	-129427.88	1364752.12
Personal Accident	1649.90	4532.26	41362	132226	93.06	1236.31	19962511.46	56772666.97
Previous year	1556.84	3295.95	61207	143578			8022203.18	10710394.01
Medical Insurance	23296.89	86209.57	121263	355364	1731.94	12355.19	7387942.81	30603397.36
Previous year	21564.95	73854.38	153563	319062			1500215.04	8165039.28
Overseas Medical Insurance	95.14	297.43	2359	9206	-12.25	-20.54	-7895.03	713100.81
Previous year	107.39	317.97	10618	14041			-90922.28	55429.18
Health (Total)	23392.03	86507.00	123622	364570	1719.69	12334.65	7380047.78	31316498.17
Previous year (Total)	21672.34	74172.35	164181	333103	0.00	0.00	1409292.76	8220468.46
Crop Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Previous year	0	0	0	0			1096	1096
Credit Guarantee	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
Previous year	0	1	-1	15			-275022	3
All Other Miscellaneous	4590.03	13274.18	77587	233232	-2044.59	-4409.21	17332141.55	53347149.90
Previous year	6634.62	17683.39	128316	324580			53585557.13	87915061.93
Grand Total	85492.52	274350.14	905332	2776226	11790.69	42738.19	202000542.18	589749043.40
Previous year (Total)	73701.83	231611.95	1121970	2538642	0.00	0.00	132736884.85	314768646.46

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/w in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/w in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered *	
For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
1394.75	4284.63	6227	21597	366.12	947.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
918.07	2514.58	3333	19618	251.21	1044.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
488.71	1189.31	1088	4263	21.73	154.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
285.48	634.33	274	2556	85.82	304.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.30	51.57	8	84	-5.28	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.22	19.21	11	30	-3.97	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
497.01	1240.88	1096	4347	16.45	157.16	0	0	0	0
297.70	653.54	285	2586	81.85	304.94	0	0	0	0
0.34	10.93	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.26	12.20	1	1	5.11	5.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5429.18	5914.52	312	2026	816.89	1005.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
153.43	430.84	1566	1568	89.74	248.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3436.87	9792.36	49550	156925	303.07	1467.74	22002.00	11304.00	22002.00	11304.00
2685.54	5674.88	72590	122966	738.92	2393.48	95794.00	32983.00	95794.00	32983.00
4053.79	11079.48	45040	161792	473.93	1797.92	18942.00	7355.00	18942.00	7355.00
2695.01	5309.14	31744	127604	311.25	2220.06	47750.00	-33122.00	47750.00	-33122.00
7490.66	20871.84	49550	161792	777.00	3265.66	40944	18659	40944	18659
5380.55	10984.02	72590	127604	1050.17	4613.54	143544	-139	143544	-139
72	335	835	5640	5	86	5854	732	5854	732
109	253	234	916	42	161	6062	1092	6062	1092
-4	2	-177	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	3	-3	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
32	35	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	6	10	10	0	1	0	0	0	0
325	735	1380	4328	-21	172	4687	1202	4687	1202
197	456	2505	3658	73	125	5155	5142	5155	5142
425.01	1107.75	2040	9988	-15.98	258.80	10541	1934	10541	1934
313.34	718.93	2746	4586	117.35	289.65	11217	6234	11217	6234
165.41	464.73	3279	11716	396.28	660.98	217145	18237.00	217145	18237.00
131.82	293.06	3767	12591	77.83	219.82	163225	101576.00	163225	101576.00
583.83	4575.21	5547	17736	425.06	2849.54	4717342	188865.00	4717342	188865.00
1204.98	2559.00	775	15644	2219.11	3925.39	3362192	803874.00	3362192	803874.00
1.00	11.29	-130	236	2.62	5.19	5506	-432.00	5506	-432.00
9.84	24.41	203	1043	2.74	11.76	6299	2430	6299	2430
584.83	4586.50	5417	17972	427.68	2854.73	4722848	2632688	4722848	2632688
1214.82	2583.41	978	16687	2221.85	3937.15	3368491	804711	3368491	804711
0	0	-35	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1217.36	3303.89	22440	61108	93.08	806.92	2960669	40628	2960669	40628
795.17	2361.61	-36039	45278	408.50	1100.26	2977046	2944959	2977046	2944959
17204.55	41785.67	90326	290546	2876.72	9957.27	5861987	267891	5861987	267891
9205.16	20552.19	49232	230524	4303.61	11763.20	5453319	3857341	5453319	3857341

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: *The Oriental Insurance Company Limited*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	7874.87	32211.27	42339	136861	1717.75	6578.75	26871364.71	76719253.66
Previous year	6157.12	25632.52	45368	136238				
Marine Cargo	2371.34	8649.98	15766	46347	145.59	1309.99	13724134.98	37887394.42
Previous year	2225.75	7339.99	14946	43937				
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	5221.83	7698.92	542	1159	238.74	357.80	64317481.95	65314813.49
Previous year	4983.09	7341.12	496	1131				
Marine (Total)	7593.17	16348.90	16308	47506	384.33	1667.79	78041616.93	103202207.91
Previous year (Total)	7208.84	14681.11	15442	45068				
Aviation	721.79	2028.51	22	76	88.61	99.33	99770.47	4844265.64
Previous year	633.18	1929.18	56	126				
Engineering	2835.72	9663.34	3194	10671	298.51	1633.25	1912772.20	8955194.97
Previous year	2537.21	8030.09	3140	10519				
Motor Own Damage	8737.78	26844.98	443847	1343427	653.76	2475.72	582774.14	1799649.27
Previous year	8084.02	24369.26	449196	1282623				
Motor Third party	10347.52	31022.43	595580	1805465	1213.73	6027.22	0.00	0.00
Previous year	9133.79	24995.21	609280	1767144				
Motor (Total)	19085.30	57867.41	595580	1805465	1867.49	8502.94	582774.14	1799649.27
Previous year (Total)	17217.81	49364.47	609280	1767144				
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	585.05	2058.91	5279	16699	-28.88	67.90	10588.04	35397.32
Previous year	613.93	1991.01	5487	16646				
Public Liability	10.88	41.72	38	149	3.81	-3.17	4968941.93	6991863.99
Previous year	7.07	44.89	26	137				
Product Liability	9.61	85.19	10	24	1.59	-18.93	64176.21	470583.20
Previous year	8.02	104.12	9	31				
Other Liability Covers	273.89	907.84	3192	9346	8.04	-20.08	3064179.20	8442187.76
Previous year	265.85	927.92	2896	8526				
Liability (Total)	879.43	3093.66	8519	26218	-15.44	25.72	8107885.38	15940032.27
Previous year (Total)	894.87	3067.94	8418	25340				
Personal Accident	1008.59	3252.11	69289	204760	-378.15	-32.50	1378300.28	4336443.65
Previous year	1386.74	3284.61	78574	224445				
Medical Insurance	12133.51	36704.12	79215	231878	3994.95	4758.39	389513.98	1189996.98
Previous year	8138.56	31945.73	74038	205293				
Overseas Medical Insurance	73.74	232.85	1856	7033	-3.91	-23.97	191896.09	723046.88
Previous year	77.65	256.82	2064	7839				
Health (Total)	12207.25	36936.97	81071	238911	3991.04	4734.42	581410.07	1913043.86
Previous year (Total)	8216.21	32202.55	76102	213132				
Crop Insurance	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0				
Credit Guarantee	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0				
All Other Miscellaneous	4067.85	13686.93	69146	212613	33.07	-120.96	4238685.85	16724327.54
Previous year	4034.78	13807.89	79341	232555				
Grand Total	56273.97	175089.10	885468	2683081	7987.21	23088.74	121814580.03	234434418.77
Previous year (Total)	48286.76	152000.36	915721	2654567			0.00	0.00

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/w in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/w in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered *	
For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
343.71	1974.69	8676	25890	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
375.67	1624.87	8672	24341	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
73.05	263.43	710	2257	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
62.97	219.83	670	2282	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
18.52	39.21	379	566	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
21.93	52.56	368	543	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
91.57	302.64	1089	2823	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
84.90	272.39	1038	2825	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
82.97	299.97	448	1561	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
100.29	356.73	470	1363	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1619.64	5084.79	88063	263138	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1514.46	4653.86	81867	236841	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
2227.52	6693.52	120039	362484	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1925.37	5289.77	116323	341880	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
3847.16	11778.31	120039	362484	0.00	0.00	181	24687	795	162161
3439.83	9943.63	116323	341880	0.00	0.00	18373	1446359	6177719	8019847
73.34	293.12	892	2800	152.01	496.58	0	0	0	0
84.35	273.80	931	2838	159.73	488.55	3149	3559	4097	5189
1.59	1.98	3	6	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1.47	1.78	4	7	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.50	0.50	1	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
36.78	90.25	443	968	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
28.44	80.91	278	818	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
111.71	385.35	1338	3774	152.01	496.58	0	0	0	0
114.76	356.99	1214	3664	159.73	488.55	3149	3559	4097	5189
152.70	275.66	14009	42756	262.99	869.82	169	375	3239	5712
123.06	363.59	16322	46358	258.10	790.26	27084	195871	43300	257993
372.21	1046.51	4666	13909	1955.90	5819.25	34	99	127	374
218.66	699.06	4599	12582	1634.50	5526.58	55110	185773	71350	237411
3.16	10.42	88	274	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1.74	10.33	62	305	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
375.37	1056.93	4754	14183	1955.90	5819.25	34	99	127	374
220.40	709.39	4661	12887	1634.50	5526.58	55110	185773	71350	237411
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
973.15	2603.86	23488	68504	1425.14	4960.70	4136	18152	3926	18002
1022.45	2250.81	26047	78353	985.53	2841.82	140718	510154	943339	1406322
5978.34	18677.41	173841	521975	3796.04	12146.35	4520	43313	8087	186249
5481.36	15878.40	174747	511671	3037.86	9647.21	244434	2341716	7239805	9926762

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: *United India Insurance Company Limited*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	9415.10	34974.53	79743	228163	1246.10	7330.53	10200542	37892231
Previous year	8169.00	27644.00	71915	213995	1107.00	3642.00	13059952	44195044
Marine Cargo	2453.46	9219.06	20341	72051	-18.54	198.06	5203521	19552619
Previous year	2472.00	9021.00	22827	70560	138.00	250.00	5242842	19132556
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	1853.60	9346.73	1979	4102	548.60	2526.73	666763	3362133
Previous year	1305.00	6820.00	1754	5047	243.00	741.00	469424	2453237
Marine (Total)	4307.06	18565.79	22320	76153	530.06	2724.79	5870283	22914752
Previous year (Total)	3777.00	15841.00	24581	75607	381.00	991.00	5712266	21585793
Aviation	110.90	392.84	187	319	11.90	247.84	16639	58940
Previous year	99.00	145.00	84	247	8.24	12.82	14854	21755
Engineering	4688.05	12845.96	16132	36149	-532.95	246.96	2020711	5537052
Previous year	5221.00	12599.00	10761	29408	1741.00	2622.00	2250431	5430603
Motor Own Damage	13706.60	40401.63	555467	1612981	3175.60	9678.63	1944894	5732777
Previous year	10531.00	30723.00	493510	1378234	1856.00	4763.00	1494293	4359431
Motor Third party	13492.21	40879.83	862037	2769034	1854.21	10046.83		0
Previous year	11638.00	30833.00	842330	2394763	4443.00	8940.00	0	0
Motor (Total)	27198.81	81281.46	862037	2769034	5029.81	19725.46	1944894	5732777
Previous year (Total)	22169.00	61556.00	842330	2394763	6299.00	13703.00	1494293	4359431
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	700.48	2371.07	6322	21196	204.48	802.86		0
Previous year	496.00	1568.21	6322	19552	18.70	162.85	0	0
Public Liability	88.20	364.27	375	1200	11.10	7.93	14949	61741
Previous year	77.10	356.34	538	2637	7.21	52.53	13068	60397
Product Liability	209.83	418.13	77	473	166.93	266.09	41749	83193
Previous year	42.90	152.04	176	546	3.01	-16.59	8536	30251
Other Liability Covers	232.24	679.19	1946	7576	153.24	20.78	70656	206635
Previous year	79.00	658.41	2505	8190	11.41	60.45	24035	200313
Liability (Total)	1230.75	3832.66	8720	30444	535.75	1097.66	127354	351570
Previous year (Total)	695.00	2735.00	9541	30925	40.33	259.24	45638	290961
Personal Accident	946.15	3951.27	42401	118652	70.15	718.27	3115410	13010437
Previous year	876.00	3233.00	32320	105861	45.52	357.88	2884425	10645374
Medical Insurance	21097.52	67376.59	286708	774309	5711.63	16360.06	2914314	9307091
Previous year	15385.89	51016.53	94607	457022	4807.52	14231.51	2125336	7047187
Overseas Medical Insurance	-5.27	283.15	81	1037	-689.38	-2760.32	-1550	83304
Previous year	684.11	3043.47	5853	36969	4.48	684.49	201268	895402
Health (Total)	21092.25	67659.74	286789	775346	5022.25	13599.74	2912763	9390395
Previous year (Total)	16070.00	54060.00	100460	493991	4812.00	14916.00	2326604	7942589
Crop Insurance	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00		0
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Credit Guarantee	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00		0
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
All Other Miscellaneous	4817.16	18828.75	178300	597745	-77.84	264.75	928609	3629639
Previous year	4895.00	18564.00	201589	601654	1431.92	4284.07	943615	3578603
Grand Total	73806.23	242333.00	1496629	4632006	11835.23	45956.00	27137206	98517795
Previous year (Total)	61971.00	196377.00	1293581	3946451	15866.01	40788.01	28732079	98050153

*Wherever applicable

FOR AND UP TO THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012									
Amount of Premium w/in Rural Areas		No. of Policies in Rural Areas		Amount of Premium w/in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered in Social Sector		No. of Lives covered *	
For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
568.20	2132.93	13267	45107	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
641.81	2031.36	12621	42959	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
58.31	253.11	765	4896	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
51.45	232.21	848	4800	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
7.18	22.80	158	424	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
6.25	20.00	157	416	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
65.49	275.91	923	5320	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
57.70	252.21	1005	5216	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.96	0.96	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
123.72	433.17	984	3378	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
119.87	397.40	652	2746	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1153.55	7996.12	49885	223180	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1106.08	6425.11	50295	197504	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1934.80	8076.74	93384	360917	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1304.82	6828.26	84346	319446	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
3088.35	16072.86	93384	360917	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
2410.90	13253.37	84346	319446	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
33.53	181.05	873	3763	41.91	91.78	39	205		
28.59	144.84	545	3189	28.99	70.06	39	186	0	0
4.25	20.21	81	387	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
4.24	19.25	77	375	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	1.90	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	3.05	0	21	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1.53	46.53	41	834	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	41.92	0	707	0.00	7.78	0	0	0	0
39.31	247.79	995	4984	41.91	93.68	39	205		
32.83	209.06	622	4292	28.99	77.84	39	186		
724.15	1269.04	1565	13512	466.93	854.22	58187	815124		
158.47	1084.65	1363	11961	424.87	720.85	100907	304290	0	0
808.73	2690.68	10854	56619	1474.66	11305.76	4489517	10402234	5003003	11010051
526.97	1735.92	9418	40442	443.86	3177.81	7055704	10084970	9205667	13394640
70.75	97.59	9	897	0.00	0.00	0	0	91	2684
23.15	88.72	304	1580	0.00	0.00	0	109	545	103713
879.48	2788.27	10863	57516	1474.66	11305.76	4489517	10402234	5003094	11012735
550.12	1824.64	9722	42022	443.86	3177.81	7055704	10085079	9206212	13498353
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
1094.16	6105.27	51709	126002	1355.33	3963.64	6006	19239		
998.63	5814.54	53296	125784	914.41	3297.20	5577	17178	0	0
6582.86	29325.24	173690.00	616736.00	3339.79	16218.26	4553749	11236802	5003094	11012735
4970.33	24867.23	163626.57	554425.28	1812.13	7273.70	7162227	10406733	9206212	13498353

(Premium in ₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Insurer: Universal Somp General Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire	1332.27	2916.32	12165	28539	631.32	1036.91	2187867.84	4668561.50
Previous year	700.96	1879.41	10384	24950	165.73	557.89	948411.38	2620076.38
Marine Cargo	73.51	437.57	202	534	21.84	177.55	676242.93	3479633.62
Previous year	51.67	260.02	134	387	-22.99	47.50	511970.15	2268844.79
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marine (Total)	73.51	437.57	202	534	21.84	177.55	676242.93	3479633.62
Previous year (Total)	51.67	260.02	134	387	-22.99	47.50	511970.15	2268844.79
Aviation	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Engineering	59.37	380.79	208	542	-17.29	103.44	136307.19	290925.30
Previous year	76.67	277.36	87	368	28.16	54.49	105433.76	246515.58
Motor Own Damage	1219.38	2888.60	36756	94213	83.93	51.24	95589.28	229746.62
Previous year	1135.45	2837.36	29670	78142	-202.48	-337.29	52946.94	140662.05
Motor Third party	977.88	2658.68	0	0	694.01	1896.16		
Previous year	283.87	762.53	0	0	-50.61	-359.13		
Motor (Total)	2197.26	5547.28	36756	94213	777.94	1947.39	95589.28	229746.62
Previous year (Total)	1419.32	3599.89	29670	78142	-253.09	-696.42	52946.94	140662.05
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability	26.10	69	169	420	10.14	32.74	7436	13263
Previous year	15.96	36.69	95	254	11.34	19.48	1226.70	4770.15
Public Liability	0.28	1.73	1	8	-0.13	-3.76	1500	4100
Previous year	0.41	5.49	1	9	0.41	1.22	400.00	3935.00
Product Liability	0.13	4.80	1	5	0.05	4.09	100.00	575.25
Previous year	0.08	0.72	1	2	0.08	0.72	3.75	243.75
Other Liability Covers	12	64	24	75	10.60	24.67	3850	12997
Previous year	2	39	11	39	-2	18	321	8705
Liability (Total)	38.96	139.89	195	508	20.65	57.74	12885.96	30934.72
Previous year (Total)	18.30	82.15	108	304	9.39	38.96	1951.80	17653.75
Personal Accident	115.50	197.42	750	1580	6.11	-6.49	2039448.78	2638093.69
Previous year	109.39	203.91	471	1406	16.37	46.32	2049360.35	2567511.00
Medical Insurance	456.83	1752.99	3950	9791	311.96	533.85	14087.45	81210.55
Previous year	144.88	1219.14	3285	7455	94.35	452.99	8224.70	64170.25
Overseas Medical Insurance	0.86	3.91	25	288	-0.69	1.21	4790.73	72005.12
Previous year	1.55	2.70	46	92	1.55	2.70	14250.15	28333.93
Health (Total)	457.69	1756.90	3975	10079	311.27	535.05	18878.18	153215.67
Previous year (Total)	146.42	1221.84	3331	7547	95.90	455.70	22474.85	92504.18
Crop Insurance	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Guarantee	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Other Miscellaneous	531.00	1657.47	17528	39285	105.57	653.25	394868.70	942830.39
Previous year	425.43	1004.22	16139	36131	127.58	239.55	301124.95	737337.56
Grand Total	4805.56	13033.64	71779	175280	1857.40	4504.85	5562088.86	12433941.51
Previous year (Total)	2948.16	8528.80	60324	149235	167.04	743.98	3993674.18	8691105.28

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire								
Previous year								
Marine Cargo								
Previous year								
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)								
Previous year								
Marine (Total)								
Previous year (Total)								
Aviation								
Previous year								
Engineering								
Previous year								
Motor Own Damage								
Previous year								
Motor Third party								
Previous year								
Motor (Total)								
Previous year (Total)								
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability								
Previous year								
Public Liability								
Previous year								
Product Liability								
Previous year								
Other Liability Covers								
Previous year								
Liability (Total)								
Previous year (Total)								
Personal Accident								
Previous year								
Medical Insurance								
Previous year								
Overseas Medical Insurance								
Previous year								
Health (Total)								
Previous year (Total)								
Crop Insurance	5346.52	17033.48	19526	78681	-1419.40	2583.29	200432.55	638030.54
Previous year	6765.92	14450.19	11419	66931	1559.43	-401.41	206730.09	497788.03
Credit Guarantee								
Previous year								
All Other Miscellaneous								
Previous year								
Grand Total	5346.52	17033.48	19526	78681	-1419.40	2583.29	200432.55	638030.54
Previous year (Total)	6765.92	14450.19	11419	66931	1559.43	-401.41	206730.09	497788.03

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: Apollo Munich Health Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire								
Previous year								
Marine Cargo								
Previous year								
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)								
Previous year								
Marine (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aviation								
Previous year								
Engineering								
Previous year								
Motor Own Damage								
Previous year								
Motor Third party								
Previous year								
Motor (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability								
Previous year								
Public Liability								
Previous year								
Product Liability								
Previous year								
Other Liability Covers								
Previous year								
Liability (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Accident	78.40	204.21	2713	6759	78.40	204.21	54531.00	132349.38
Previous year	71.62	169.50	2826	7448	71.62	169.50	40166.50	98156.50
Medical Insurance	3120.83	9537.87	19039	53217	3120.83	9537.87	124193.30	255653.56
Previous year	1900.50	6608.22	49956	134306	1900.50	6608.22	78666.16	186150.10
Overseas Medical Insurance	68.98	193.11	2308	7713	68.98	193.11	131766.86	794256.86
Previous year	47.01	165.02	3106	9778	47.01	165.02	226327.63	755927.30
Health (Total)	3189.81	9730.98	21347	60930	3189.81	9730.98	255960.16	1049910.43
Previous year (Total)	1947.51	6773.24	53062	144084	1947.51	6773.24	304993.78	942077.40
Crop Insurance								
Previous year								
Credit Guarantee								
Previous year								
All Other Miscellaneous	63.47	233.17	0	2	63.47	233.17	320595.00	1174300.00
Previous year	58.88	240.29	0	2	58.88	240.29	291535.00	999055.00
Grand Total	3331.68	10168.35	24060	67691	3331.68	10168.35	631086.16	2356559.80
Previous year (Total)	2078.02	7183.02	55888	151534	2078.02	7183.02	636695.28	2039288.90

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: *Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.,*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire								
Previous year								
Marine Cargo								
Previous year								
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)								
Previous year								
Marine (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aviation								
Previous year								
Engineering								
Previous year								
Motor Own Damage								
Previous year								
Motor Third party								
Previous year								
Motor (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability								
Previous year								
Public Liability								
Previous year								
Product Liability								
Previous year								
Other Liability Covers								
Previous year								
Liability (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Accident								
Previous year								
Medical Insurance								
Previous year								
Overseas Medical Insurance								
Previous year								
Health (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crop Insurance								
Previous year								
Credit Guarantee	9671	25110	753	2120	1025	1986	347899	1003997
Previous year	8646	23124	1126	2786	1198	2320	300754	779531
All Other Miscellaneous								
Previous year								
Grand Total	9670.68	25110.07	753	2120	1024.84	1986.46	347898.65	1003996.77
Previous year (Total)	8645.84	23123.61	1126	2786	1197.94	2319.59	300754.30	779530.95

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: Max Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire								
Previous year								
Marine Cargo								
Previous year								
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)								
Previous year								
Marine (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aviation								
Previous year								
Engineering								
Previous year								
Motor Own Damage								
Previous year								
Motor Third party								
Previous year								
Motor (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability								
Previous year								
Public Liability								
Previous year								
Product Liability								
Previous year								
Other Liability Covers								
Previous year								
Liability (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Accident								
Previous year								
Medical Insurance	1,221.89	3,638.71	10458	29530	1,221.89	3,638.71	33472	88557.60049
Previous year	481.56	1412.98	4231	12330	472.00	1373	13832.4	46656.9
Overseas Medical Insurance								
Previous year								
Health (Total)	1221.89	3638.71	10458	29530	1221.89	3638.71	33472.00	88557.60
Previous year (Total)	481.56	1412.98	4231	12330	472.00	1373.08	13832.40	46656.90
Crop Insurance								
Previous year								
Credit Guarantee								
Previous year								
All Other Miscellaneous								
Previous year								
Grand Total	1221.89	3638.71	10458	29530	1221.89	3638.71	33472.00	88557.60
Previous year (Total)	481.56	1412.98	4231	12330	472.00	1373.08	13832.40	46656.90

*Wherever applicable

Name of the Insurer: *Star Health and Allied Insurance Company Limited*

BUSINESS FIGURES:

LINE OF BUSINESS	Total Premium u/w		Total No. of Policies Issued		Accretions during the month (premium)		Sum Assured	
	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month	For the month	Up to the month
Fire								
Previous year								
Marine Cargo								
Previous year								
Marine Hull (Including Onshore & Offshore oil energy)								
Previous year								
Marine (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aviation								
Previous year								
Engineering								
Previous year								
Motor Own Damage								
Previous year								
Motor Third party								
Previous year								
Motor (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Workmen's compensation / Employer's liability								
Previous year								
Public Liability								
Previous year								
Product Liability								
Previous year								
Other Liability Covers								
Previous year								
Liability (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous year (Total)	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Accident	109.74	293.34	10377	27197	2.51	36.91	151301.89	737584.22
Previous year	107.23	256.43	10636	28194	31.84	-8405.44	134537.21	615583.84
Medical Insurance	4567.64	17223.32	91859	240622	-10531.48	-22935.95	340973.90	927681.15
Previous year	15099.12	40159.27	81722	217417	5573.43	28926.83	726869.35	10908522.25
Overseas Medical Insurance	150.90	466.60	5027	15517	8.70	13.20	522527.81	1690172.40
Previous year	142.20	453.40	4505	14573	14.29	-8491.85	480906.02	1547199.97
Health (Total)	4718.54	17689.92	96886	256139	-10522.78	-22922.75	863501.71	2617853.55
Previous year (Total)	15241.32	40612.67	86227	231990	5587.72	20434.98	1207775.37	12455722.22
Crop Insurance								
Previous year								
Credit Guarantee								
Previous year								
All Other Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0	0	-53.90	-117.08	0	0.00
Previous year	53.90	117.08	19401	42004	12.60	8.58	194010	420040.00
Grand Total	4828.28	17983.26	107263	283336	-10574.17	-23002.92	1014803.60	3355437.77
Previous year (Total)	15402.45	40986.18	116264	302188	5632.16	12038.12	1536322.58	13491346.06

*Wherever applicable



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24 – 25 Sep 2012 Venue: Mumbai	6th Insurance Summit By ASSOCHAM, New Delhi.
24 – 26 Sep 2012 Venue: NIA, Pune	Programme on Aviation Insurance By National Insurance Academy.
26 – 28 Sep 2012 Venue: Lovedale NSW, Australia	Reinsurance Rendezvous By The Australia & New Zealand Institute of Insurance & Finance.
01 – 03 Oct 2012 Venue: NIA, Pune	Insurance Management Programme of Energy Risk By National Insurance Academy.
03 Oct 2012 Venue: New Delhi	6th Health Insurance Summit By Confederation of Indian Industry.
03 – 06 Oct 2012 Venue: Bali, Indonesia	Indonesia Rendezvous 2012 By Asia Insurance Review, Singapore.
09 – 10 Oct 2012 Venue: Dubai, UAE	Middle East Healthcare Insurance Conference By Asia Insurance Review, Singapore.
15 – 16 Oct 2012 Venue: Hong Kong	Conference on Pensions and Retirement Planning By Asia Insurance Review, Singapore.
17 – 18 Oct 2012 Venue: Hong Kong	1st Asia Conference on Investment & Portfolio Management for the Insurance Industry By Asia Insurance Review, Singapore.
18 – 20 Oct 2012 Venue: NIA, Pune	Reinsurance Management (Non-Life) By National Insurance Academy.

view point



The global insurance marketplace in which we operate demands an insurance supervisor with the ability to cooperate quickly and effectively for the benefit of consumers.

Mr. Peter Braumüller

Chairman of the Executive Committee, IAIS.

I believe the U.S. system of state-based insurance regulation remains the strongest in the world - and the on-going work by regulators is improving the framework every day.

Dr. Therese M. (Terri) Vaughan

Chief Executive Officer of the
National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC).

The global economy is slipping into a synchronised slowdown. The latest business surveys in all major jurisdictions have turned more negative. There is greater uncertainty in the US economy compared to three months ago, especially with respect to the labour market.

Mr. Ravi Menon

Managing Director, Monetary Authority of Singapore.

Central to the collapse of trust in banking is people's feeling that they were sold a story about the benefits of increasing financial activity which turned out to be untrue.

Mr. Lord Adair Turner

Chairman, FSA, U.K.

It is important to ensure that the terms and conditions of all insurance products including elements such as claims philosophy align with the best interests of beneficiaries.

Mr. Ross Jones

Deputy Chairman, Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

There is a need to pick winning products from each category and then persist with them, rather than churning out products with insignificant changes. Old wine in a new bottle does not make a good drink.

Mr. J. Hari Narayan,

Chairman, Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (India).



If undelivered please return to:

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