

Financial Services Forum .The New Environment















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Superannuation Licensing and Safety

Helen Martin BA, FIAA
General Manager
Industry Technical Services APRA

Key points

- New licensing regime commenced July 2004
- All APRA regulated trustee entities to be licensed and all funds to be registered by July 2006
- Trustee licensing and fund registration barriers to entry consistent with other sectors
- Does not affect self managed superannuation funds regulated by ATO

Relationship between RSE & ASFL Licences

- RSE licence permits Trustee to operate an APRA regulated superannuation entity.
- Most APRA regulated funds do not currently have an Australian Financial Services Licence.
- ASIC exempted APRA regulated funds in respect of capital, adequacy of resources and risk management proofs, limiting opportunities for APRA to rely on AFSL licence applications.
- APRA must consult ASIC on certain matters where an RSE licence also holds an ASFL licence, eg imposing extra conditions or cancelling the licence.

Licensing process

- APRA has to decide licence applications :
 - for trustees at 1 July 2004 anytime during the transition period (July 2004 to June 2006)
 - otherwise within 90 days (can be extended to 120 days)
- APRA will endeavour to link licensing to its prudential review process where possible
- APRA is encouraging trustees and funds to prepare and apply early
- Substantial progress has been made in developing assessment guidance material

Fit & Proper Operating Standard

- Overall standard of educational and technical qualifications, knowledge, skills, experience, competence, diligence, judgement, character, honesty and integrity
- Disqualified persons and persons banned from being a Director automatically not fit and proper
- Technical superannuation expertise not required but Trustee must have sufficient knowledge to make informed decisions based on the advice of experts
- Standard extends to responsible officers of corporate trustee

Risk Management Strategy & Plans

- RMS is a written document that identifies and analyses all material risks to the licensee including:
 - Governance and decision making risks
 - Legal risks arising from changes to the licensee law
 - Risks arising out of outsourcing arrangements
 - The potential risk of fraud and theft
- RMS describes the proposed treatment of those risks and the arrangements for implementing and reporting appropriate risk management

Risk Management Strategy & Plans - continued

RMP details the measures that the licensee will apply to measure, monitor and manage the risks that arise in operating the RSE, including risks related to:

- the investment strategy of the RSE
- the financial position of the RSE
- outsourcing arrangements applicable to the RSE

Risk Management Strategy & Plans - continued

- Universal licence condition that RMS and RMP must be kept up to date, complied with and reviewed at least annually
- Compliance with RMS and RMP to be audited as part of the annual return
- The licensee can modify the RMS or RMP at any time but must notify APRA within 14 days (APRA can also direct licensee to modify an RMS or RMP)
- RMS not required to be a public document but RMP must be available to members and other parties

Impact on Trustees

- Trustee cannot operate without a licence
- All funds operated by trustee must be registered only a licensed trustee can register a fund
- Documentation and audit requirements for risk management strategy and plans
- Documentation requirements for outsourcing arrangements
- Tight timeframes for advising APRA of breaches of licence conditions and changes to risk management strategies and plans
- Some consolidation of trustee entities may occur as a consequence of licensing requirements

Impact on APRA

- Greater flexibility in supervisory responses, eg through imposing specific licence conditions
- Greater enforcement powers supported by new penalty provisions
- More extensive annual returns and ongoing information from trustees will assist prudential supervision
- Timely advice from auditors and actuaries about non compliance, funding recommendations or unsatisfactory financial position
- New powers to obtain replacement actuarial reports and funding and solvency certifications

Impact on Actuaries

- Role in risk management framework:
 - structured process needed to identify, assess and monitor trustee and fund risks
 - risks relate to entity's business plan and include financial and non financial risks
 - advisers, including actuaries, may assist Trustees in risk assessment and provide on-going assistance in risk management
- Actuarial services could represent a material business activity for some defined benefit funds and therefore be subject to outsourcing operating standard

Impact on Actuaries continued

- New compliance and solvency reporting obligations from 1 July 2004 - actuaries and auditors to inform APRA as well as trustee where:
 - contraventions of legislation may affect interests of members
 - non-compliance with funding recommendations may affect interests of members
 - a fund's financial position may be or may become unsatisfactory
- Strict liability penalties apply to these provisions

Risk Management Plans – Areas for actuarial input

Risk Management strategies

- Acceptance of the risk
- Mitigating controls implement new controls or strengthen existing controls
- Transference of risk
- Avoidance of risk

General risk management framework

	Low Severity	High Severity
Low Frequency	Acceptance	Transference / mitigation
High Frequency	Mitigating controls	Avoidance

Areas where actuaries can add value

- Identification of material risks
- Assessment of frequency and severity of identified risks
- Recommendation of methods for treatment of risks

Selection of Superannuation fund risks

Investment

- Asset/liability mis-match
 - DB Fund: Liabilities salary-related, assets marketrelated
 - DC Fund: Investment objectives consistent with investment options?

Members' reasonable expectations being met?

- Lack of liquidity
 - Choice of fund and portability environment
 - Could there be a 'run on the fund'?

Operational

- Errors in unit-pricing
- Differences between crediting rates and investment returns
- Inadequate reserves eg. for tax, expenses, self-insurances
- Cross-subsidies in hybrid funds

Demographic

- Longevity of pensioners
- Rates of mortality/morbidity
- Resignation
- Redundancies

Sponsor

- Funding risks
- Sponsor credit risk

Further Assistance

- Licensing Forms and FAQs on website
- Guidance notes on APRA website
 - Fit and Proper
 - Adequacy of resources
 - Outsourcing
 - Risk Management Plans and Strategies
 - Net Tangible Assets
- Licensing and annual reporting seminars being conducted around Australia from August to October
- Contact APRA on 02 9210 3344 or by email at superannuationlicensing@apra.gov.au