



Credit Rating Announcement

GCR upgrades NamibRe's national scale financial strength rating to AA_(NA), on sustained improvement in earnings; Outlook Stable

Rating Action

Johannesburg, 18 December 2019 - GCR Ratings ("GCR") upgraded Namibia National Reinsurance Corporation Limited's ("NamibRe") national scale financial strength (formerly claims paying ability) rating to AA_(NA), from A_(NA), with the Outlook accorded as Stable. Furthermore, GCR revised the international scale financial strength (formerly claims paying ability) rating assigned to NamibRe to B+/Stable from BB on criteria change.

Rated Entity / Issue	Rating class	Rating scale	Rating	Outlook/Watch
Namibia National Reinsurance Corporation Limited	Financial strength	National	AA _(NA)	Stable Outlook
		International	B+	Stable Outlook

GCR announced that it had released new criteria for rating insurance companies in May 2019. Consequently, the ratings for NamibRe were placed 'Under Criteria Observation'. GCR finalised the review for NamibRe under the released Criteria for Rating Insurance Companies, May 2019. As a result, the ratings for NamibRe have been reviewed in line with the new methodology and subsequently removed from 'Under Criteria Observation'.

Rating Rationale

NamibRe's national scale financial strength rating upgrade reflects sustained improvement in earnings, together with maintenance of strong risk adjusted capitalisation and liquidity. These credit strengths are partially diluted by a relatively limited business profile.

The improvement in earnings was supported by a favourable claims experience, together with sound investment income. As such, the three year aggregated underwriting margin equated to a higher 13% (FY19: 18%; FY18: 17%), compared to the prior three year cycle margin of 4% (FY16: 5%; FY15: 3%). Furthermore, the return on revenue equated to 19% in FY19 (FY18: 19%; FY17: 9%). Going forward, GCR views the maintenance of a favourable claims pattern, coupled with consistent investment returns as key drivers for earnings to be sustained within a strong range. Risk adjusted capitalisation is viewed to be strong, with a large capital base catering for the quantum of insurance and market risk exposures. Risk adjusted capitalisation may remain at similar levels, albeit note is taken for potential moderation, should mandatory cessions resume on the back of the legal dispute being settled in favour of NamibRe.

Liquidity is viewed to be strong, underpinned by healthy internal cash flow generation and conservative investment allocation. However, the coverage of net technical liabilities by cash and stressed financial assets equated to a lower 2.9x at FY19 (FY18: 4.6x) due to reserving adjustments, while operational cash coverage registered at an unchanged 14 months. Going forward, liquidity may remain within a similar range, supported by healthy cash flow generation.

NamibRe's domestic market position is viewed to be intermediate, further constrained by limited geographic diversification. NamibRe historically benefited from mandatory cessions which have been negatively impacted by temporary retraction of cessions. This notwithstanding, the reinsurer has maintained its competitive positioning by strong brand recognition and entrenched relationships with cedants. Furthermore, NamibRe's product mix is viewed to be somewhat diversified, with two lines of business contributing materially to the risk base.

Outlook Statement

The Stable Outlook reflects expectations of persistent financial profile strength while maintaining a comparatively limited view on business profile.

Rating triggers

Upward rating movement is unlikely to develop over the medium term. Conversely, negative rating pressure may stem from reduction in risk adjusted capitalisation and liquidity beyond expectations. Furthermore, earnings pressure may result in negative rating movement.

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Related Criteria and Research

Criteria for the GCR Ratings Framework, May 2019
Criteria for Rating Insurance Companies, May 2019
GCR Ratings Scales, Symbols & Definitions, May 2019
GCR Country Risk Scores, June 2019
GCR Insurance Sector Risk Scores, December 2019
Namibia National Reinsurance Corporation Limited rating report, 2018

Ratings History

Namibia National Reinsurance Corporation Limited

Rating class	Review	Rating scale	Rating	Outlook	Date
Claims paying ability	Initial/Last	National	A+(NA)	Stable	October 2018
	Initial/Last	International	BB	Negative	October 2018

Risk Score Summary

Risk scores	Namibia National Reinsurance Corporation Limited
Operating environment	11.00
Country risk score	5.50
Sector risk score	5.50
Business profile	(1.75)
Competitive position	(0.50)
Premium diversification	(1.25)
Management and governance	0.00
Financial profile	3.50
Earnings	0.50
Capitalisation	1.50
Liquidity	1.50
Comparative profile	0.00
Group support	0.00
Government support	0.00
Peer analysis	0.00
Total Score	12.75

Glossary

Accident	An unplanned event, unexpected and undesigned, which occurs suddenly and at a definite place.
Accounting	A process of recording, summarising, and allocating all items of income and expense of the company and analysing, verifying and reporting the results.
Agency	An insurance sales office which is directed by an agent, manager, independent agent, or company manager.
Assets	A resource with economic value that a company owns or controls with the expectation that it will provide future benefit.
Balance Sheet	Also known as a Statement of Financial Position. A statement of a company's assets and liabilities provided for the benefit of shareholders and regulators. It gives a snapshot at a specific point in time of the assets the company holds and how they have been financed.
Budget	Financial plan that serves as an estimate of future cost, revenues or both.
Capacity	The largest amount of insurance available from a company. In a broader sense, it can refer to the largest amount of insurance available in the marketplace.
Capital	The sum of money that is invested to generate proceeds.
Capitalisation	The provision of capital for a company, or the conversion of income or assets into capital.
Capital Adequacy	A measure of the adequacy of an entity's capital resources in relation to its risks.
Captive Insurance Company	A company owned solely or in large part by one or more non- insurance entities for the primary purpose of providing insurance coverage to the owner or owners.
Cash	Funds that can be readily spent or used to meet current obligations.
Catastrophe	An event, which causes a loss of extraordinary magnitude.
Claim	A request for payment of a loss, which may come under the terms of an insurance contract.
Commission	A certain percentage of premiums produced that is received or paid out as compensation by an insurer.
Contract	An agreement by which an insurer agrees, for a consideration, to provide benefits, reimburse losses or provide services for an insured. A 'policy' is the written statement of the terms of the contract.
Credit Rating	An opinion regarding the creditworthiness of an entity, a security or financial instrument, or an issuer of securities or financial instruments, using an established and defined ranking system of rating categories.
Debt	An obligation to repay a sum of money. More specifically, it is funds passed from a creditor to a debtor in exchange for interest and a commitment to repay the principal in full on a specified date or over a specified period.
Diversification	Spreading risk by constructing a portfolio that contains different investments, whose returns are relatively uncorrelated. The term also refers to companies which move into markets or products that bear little relation to ones they already operate in.
Dividend	The portion of a company's after-tax earnings that is distributed to shareholders.
Equity	Equity is the holding or stake that shareholders have in a company. Equity capital is raised by the issue of new shares or by retaining profit.
Experience	A term used to describe the relationship, usually expressed as a percent or ratio, of premiums to claims for a plan, coverage, or benefits for a stated time period.
Exposure	Exposure is the amount of risk the holder of an asset or security is faced with as a consequence of holding the security or asset. For an insurer, its exposure may also relate to the risk related to policies issued.
Facultative	Facultative reinsurance means reinsurance of individual risks by offer and acceptance wherein the reinsurer retains the "faculty" to accept or reject each risk offered.
Financial Flexibility	The company's ability to access additional sources of capital funding.
Financial Statements	Presentation of financial data including balance sheets, income statements and statements of cash flow, or any supporting statement that is intended to communicate an entity's financial position at a point in time.
Income Statement	A summary of all the expenditure and income of a company over a set period.
International Scale Rating LC	International local currency (International LC) ratings measure the likelihood of repayment in the currency of the jurisdiction in which the issuer is domiciled. Therefore, the rating does not take into account the possibility that it will not be able to convert local currency into foreign currency or make transfers between sovereign jurisdictions.
Interest	Money paid for the use of money.
Interest Rate	The charge or the return on an asset or debt expressed as a percentage of the price or size of the asset or debt. It is usually expressed on an annual basis.
Investment Income	The income generated by a company's portfolio of investments.
Investment Portfolio	A collection of investments held by an individual investor or financial institution.
Liabilities	All financial claims, debts or potential losses incurred by an individual or an organisation.
Liquidity	The speed at which assets can be converted to cash. The ability of an insurer to convert its assets into cash to pay claims if necessary. Market liquidity refers to the ease with which a security can be bought or sold quickly and in large volumes without substantially affecting the market price.
Loss	The happening of the event for which insurance pays.
Market Risk	Volatility in the value of a security/asset due to movements in share prices, interest rates, currencies, commodities or wider economic factors.
Net Profit	Trading/operating profits after deducting the expenses detailed in the profit and loss account such as interest, tax, depreciation, auditors' fees and directors' fees.
Net Retention	The amount of insurance that a ceding company keeps for its own account and does not reinsure.
Operational Risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems or from external events. This includes legal risk, but excludes strategic risk and reputational risk.
Personal Lines	Types of insurance, such as auto or home insurance, for individuals or families rather than for businesses or organisations.
Policy	The legal document issued by the company to the policyholder, which outlines the conditions and terms of the insurance.
Policyholder	The person in actual possession of an insurance policy.
Pool	An organisation of insurers or reinsurers through which particular types of risk are underwritten and premiums, losses and expenses are shared in agreed-upon amounts.
Preference Share	Preference or preferred shares entitle a holder to a first claim on any dividend paid by the company before payment is made on ordinary shares. Such dividends are normally linked to an interest rate and not determined by company profits. Preference shares are normally repayable at par value in the event of liquidation. They do not usually carry voting or pre-emptive rights. Preference shares can be redeemable or perpetual.
Premium	The price of insurance protection for a specified risk for a specified period of time.
Rating Horizon	The rating outlook period
Reinstatement	The resumption of coverage under a policy, which has lapsed.
Reinsurance	The practice whereby one party, called the Reinsurer, in consideration of a premium paid to him agrees to indemnify another party, called the Reinsured, for part or all of the liability assumed by the latter party under a policy or policies of insurance, which it has issued. The reinsured may be referred to as the Original or Primary Insurer, or Direct Writing Company, or the Ceding Company.

Salient Points of Accorded Ratings

GCR affirms that a.) no part of the rating process was influenced by any other business activities of the credit rating agency; b.) the ratings were based solely on the merits of rated entities, security or financial instrument being rated; and c.) such ratings were an independent evaluation of the risks and merits of the rated entity, security or financial instrument.

The credit ratings have been disclosed to Namibia National Reinsurance Corporation. The ratings above were solicited by, or on behalf of, the rated entity, and therefore, GCR has been compensated for the provision of the rating.

Namibia National Reinsurance Corporation participated in the rating process via face-to-face management meetings, and other written correspondence. Furthermore, the quality of information received was considered adequate and has been independently verified where possible. The information received from Namibia National Reinsurance Corporation and other reliable third parties to accord the credit ratings included:

- Audited financial statements as at 31 March 2019;
- Four years of comparative audited financial statements to 31 March
- Full year budgeted financial statements for 2019;
- Unaudited interim results to 30 September 2019;
- Reinsurance cover notes for 2019; and
- Other relevant documents.

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