

# GENERAL INSURANCE IN JAPAN

FACT BOOK



FACT BOOK 2019-2020

# GENERAL INSURANCE IN JAPAN

THE GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

**WEB** Information is also available on the GIAJ's website.

<https://www.sonpo.or.jp/en/>

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# I

## Key Figures of General Insurance for Fiscal 2019

### 1

#### The Number of General Insurance Companies

Total:	<b>53</b>
Domestic insurers:	<b>32</b>
Foreign insurers:	<b>21</b>

As of Nov. 1, 2020, a total of 53 general insurance companies were operating in Japan, a total of 32 companies were licensed as domestic insurers, including foreign capital domestic insurers, while 21 companies were licensed as foreign insurers.

The number of people working in general insurance companies, including management, sales staff and temporary staff, was 92,262 as of April 1, 2020. (These figures are the totals for GIAJ member companies.)

**Domestic insurers:** Licensed as domestic insurers

**Domestic insurers with foreign capital:** Licensed as domestic insurers, which operate with foreign capital of 50% or more

**Foreign insurers:** Licensed on a branch or agency basis

Type of insurer	Domestic insurers	Foreign insurers
Operating direct and reinsurance business	30	10
Operating reinsurance business	2	6
Operating P & I business	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>

### 2

#### Premiums

Direct premiums:	<b>9,671.4</b> billion yen
Net premiums:	<b>8,609.4</b> billion yen

As total direct premiums, including the savings portion thereof, written in fiscal 2019 amounted to 9,671.4 billion yen, an increase of 2.7%, the total net premiums written came to 8,609.4 billion yen, up 2.6%. This increase was mainly due to increase of fire and voluntary automobile premiums. (These figures are the totals for GIAJ member companies.)

**Direct premiums:** gross direct premiums (including the savings portion of maturity-refund type insurance premiums) – various returns other than maturity refunds (including return premiums for cancellation, no claim returns, and return premiums resulting from the decrease of insurable risks)

**Net premiums:** direct premiums written + inward reinsurance net premiums – outward reinsurance net premiums – savings portion of maturity-refund type insurance premiums

#### Direct premiums



#### Net premiums



### 3 The Amount of Claims Paid

Net claims paid:

**5,026.8** billion yen

Net claims paid during fiscal 2019 amounted to 5,026.8 billion yen, a decrease of 5.6% compared with the previous term. This decrease was mainly due to the decrease in fire claims payment of domestic natural disasters and the progress of claims settlement for earthquakes occurred in the previous year. Although it has decreased compared to the previous year, it was the third highest amount in the past, next to fiscal 2011, immediately after the Great East Japan Earthquake, and 2018, due to claims payment by typhoons No.15 (Faxai) and No.19 (Hagibis). (These figures are the totals for GIAJ member companies.)

Net claims paid: direct claims paid + inward reinsurance net claims paid – outward reinsurance claims received

#### Net claims paid



### 4 Loss Ratio and Operating Expenses Ratio

Loss ratio:

**63.9%**

Operating expenses ratio:

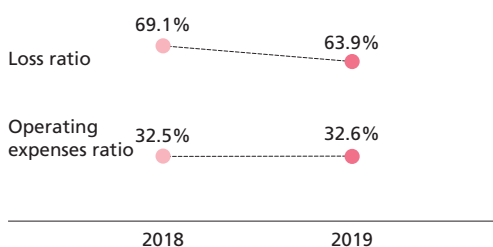
**32.6%**

The loss ratio decreased by 5.2 percentage points to 63.9%. The operating expenses ratio increased by 0.1 percentage points to 32.6% in fiscal 2019. (These figures are the totals for GIAJ member companies.)

Loss ratio: The ratio of claims paid + loss adjustment expenses to net premiums written

Operating expenses ratio: The ratio of agency commission and brokerage + operating and general administrative expenses on underwriting to net premiums written

#### Loss ratio / Operating expenses ratio



## 5 Assets and Investments

Total assets:

**30,648.0** billion yen

Working assets:

**26,966.7** billion yen

**Total assets:** The total of working assets and other assets (such as amounts due from the agency business, amounts due from other domestic insurance companies for reinsurance, etc.)

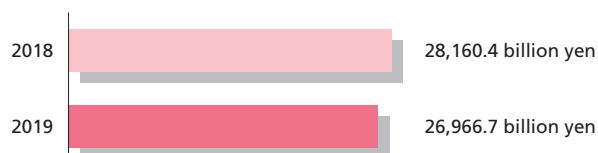
**Working assets:** Include deposits, call loans, monetary receivables bought, money trusts, securities, loans, real estate, etc.

Total assets decreased by 2.7% to 30,648.0 billion yen, due to a down in the amount of stocks and national government bonds. Working assets also decreased by 4.2% to 26,966.7 billion yen. (These figures are the totals for GIAJ member companies.)

### Total assets



### Working assets



## 6 Ordinary Profits and Net Profits for the Current Year

Ordinary profits:

**596.5** billion yen

Net profits:

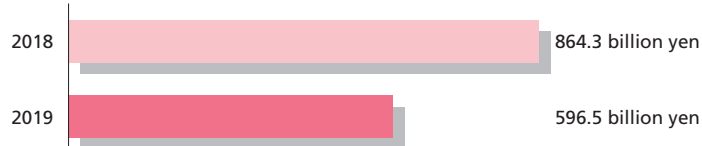
**457.6** billion yen

**Ordinary profits:** The total of (underwriting income – expenses) + (investment income – expenses) – (other ordinary expenses)

**Net profits:** The total of ordinary profits including special profits or losses minus corporate income taxes, corporate resident taxes, etc.

Due to decreased investment profits and underwriting income, ordinary profits for fiscal 2019 decreased to 596.5 billion yen. In addition, net profits for the current year decreased to 457.6 billion yen due to an increase in special losses. (These figures are the totals for GIAJ member companies.)

### Ordinary profits



### Net profits



## 7 The Number of Agents and Sales Staff of Agents

### Agents

(at the end of fiscal 2019):

**172,191**

### Agent sales staff

(at the end of fiscal 2019):

**2,054,942**

The number of agents decreased by 4.5%, and the number of agent sales staff decreased by 0.5%.

There were 172,191 general insurance agents of domestic and foreign general insurers and 2,054,942 sales staff were engaged in the insurance sales at the end of fiscal 2019.

The direct premium written through these agents occupied 91.2% of the total direct premiums written in fiscal 2019.

#### ■ The number of agents



#### ■ The number of agent sales staff



**General insurance agent:** A general insurance agent is commissioned by an insurance company, and sells insurance products to customers

In Japan, an 'agent(s)' can refer to both an individual and/or a company/organization

## 8 Ownership of General Insurance Policies

### Earthquake:

**33.1%**

(at the end of 2019)

### Voluntary Automobile (bodily injury liability):

**74.8%**

(at the end of fiscal 2018)

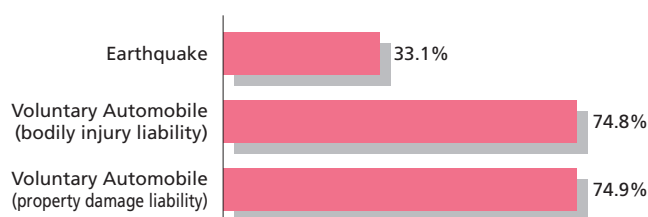
### Voluntary Automobile (property damage liability):

**74.9%**

(at the end of fiscal 2018)

Ownership of Earthquake Insurance on Dwelling Risks represents the ratio of the number of earthquake insurance policies to the number of households on the Basic Resident Register in Japan.

#### ■ Ownership by line



#### ■ Ownership of Earthquake Insurance on Dwelling Risks Policies

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National Average	29.5%	30.5%	31.2%	32.2%	<b>33.1%</b>

Source: General Insurance Rating Organization of Japan.  
The data of cooperative (mutual aid) is not included.

#### ■ Ownership of Voluntary Automobile Insurance

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bodily Injury Liability	73.8%	74.1%	74.3%	74.6%	<b>74.8%</b>
Property Damage Liability	73.8%	74.2%	74.4%	74.7%	<b>74.9%</b>
Passengers' Personal Accident	34.0%	29.3%	27.9%	26.7%	<b>26.3%</b>
Physical Damage	43.2%	43.5%	43.8%	44.4%	<b>45.1%</b>
Bodily Injury Indemnity	67.0%	68.0%	68.7%	69.3%	<b>69.8%</b>

Source: General Insurance Rating Organization of Japan.  
The data of cooperative (mutual aid) is not included.



# II

## Statistics

(Note: The figures in Table 1-5 and 7-10 are the totals for GIAJ member companies.)

### 1. Income Statement

(in billions of yen & %)

Item	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	
	Amount	Amount	Growth
<b>Ordinary Profits and Losses</b>			
<b>Underwriting Income</b>	<b>9,512.8</b>	<b>9,202.3</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
Net Premiums Written	8,392.8	8,609.4	2.6
Savings Portion of Maturity-refund type Insurance Premiums	298.8	290.1	-2.9
<b>Underwriting Expenses</b>	<b>8,038.6</b>	<b>7,811.5</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Net Claims Paid	5,324.2	5,026.8	-5.6
Loss Adjustment Expenses	478.8	470.5	-1.7
Agency Commissions and Brokerage	1,445.8	1,514.2	4.7
Maturity Refunds to Policyholders	675.0	661.2	-2.1
Net Provision for / Net Reversal of Outstanding Loss Reserves	47.1	-55.7	-218.3
Net Provision for / Net Reversal of Underwriting Reserves	-610.9	10.1	—
<b>Investment Income</b>	<b>846.8</b>	<b>735.3</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
Interest and Dividends Income	574.3	532.8	-7.2
Profits on Sales of Securities	—	323.6	-17.3
<b>Investment Expenses</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>55.4</b>
Losses on Sales of Securities	31.1	19.4	-37.7
Losses on Revaluation of Securities	15.8	72.8	361.4
<b>Operating and General Administrative Expenses</b>	<b>1,362.4</b>	<b>1,374.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Operating and General Administrative Expenses on Underwriting	1,278.9	1,293.4	1.1
<b>Other Ordinary Income and Expenses</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-56.4</b>
<b>Ordinary Profits</b>	<b>864.3</b>	<b>596.5</b>	<b>-31.0</b>
Underwriting Profits	192.6	94.2	-51.1
Investment Profits	744.9	576.9	-22.5
<b>Special Profits and Losses Balance</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-176.3</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Profits for the Current Year before Corporate Taxes</b>	<b>863.3</b>	<b>420.2</b>	<b>-51.3</b>
<b>Corporate Income Taxes and Corporate Resident Taxes</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>-30.1</b>
<b>Adjustments in Corporate Income Taxes, etc.</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>-160.0</b>	<b>-1,500.5</b>
<b>Total Income Taxes</b>	<b>186.8</b>	<b>-37.4</b>	<b>-120.0</b>
<b>Net Profits for the Current Year</b>	<b>676.5</b>	<b>457.6</b>	<b>-32.4</b>

Note: Underwriting Profits = Underwriting income - Underwriting expenses - Operating and general administrative expenses on underwriting +/- other income and expenses

## 2. Abridged Balance Sheet

### <Assets>

(in billions of yen & %)

Item	Fiscal 2018		Fiscal 2019	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Deposits	2,126.8	6.8	<b>2,207.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Call Loans	0.1	0.0	<b>10.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Receivables under Resales Agreements	73.0	0.2	<b>71.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	5.4	0.0	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Monetary Receivables Bought	140.0	0.4	<b>184.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Money Trusts	65.8	0.2	<b>53.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Securities	23,448.2	74.4	<b>22,075.7</b>	<b>72.0</b>
National Government Bonds	4,644.6	14.8	<b>4,058.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Local Government Bonds	321.6	1.0	<b>330.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Corporate Bonds	2,686.7	8.5	<b>2,852.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Stocks	6,646.8	21.1	<b>5,450.4</b>	<b>17.8</b>
Foreign Securities	8,823.7	28.0	<b>8,916.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>
Other Securities	324.8	1.0	<b>467.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Loans	1,436.2	4.6	<b>1,505.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Real Estate	864.8	2.8	<b>856.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total Working Assets</b>	<b>28,160.4</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>26,966.7</b>	<b>88.0</b>
<b>Other Assets</b>	<b>3,350.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>3,681.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>31,510.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,648.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: "Other Assets" consists of 1) Cash in hand, 2) Furniture and fixtures, 3) Construction in progress, 4) Amounts due from agency business, 5) Amounts due from other domestic companies for reinsurance, 6) Customer's liability for acceptance and guarantee, 7) Deferred tax assets, and 8) Miscellaneous.

### <Liabilities and Equities>

(in billions of yen & %)

Item	Fiscal 2018		Fiscal 2019	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Underwriting Reserves	19,235.6	61.0	<b>19,046.2</b>	<b>62.2</b>
Outstanding Loss Reserves	3,613.0	11.5	<b>3,538.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Technical Provision	15,622.6	49.5	<b>15,508.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>
Other Liabilities	4,598.1	14.6	<b>4,824.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>23,833.7</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>23,870.6</b>	<b>77.9</b>
Capital	783.3	2.5	<b>727.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Suspense Receipts on Capital Subscriptions	—	—	—	—
Additional Paid in Capital	607.9	1.9	<b>612.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Earned Surplus	2,553.7	8.1	<b>2,631.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Treasury Stock	-6.8	-0.0	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-0.0</b>
Unrealized Gain on Securities, Net of Income Taxes	3,726.3	11.8	<b>2,792.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Deferred Gains and Losses on Hedge Transactions	21.9	0.1	<b>28.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Land Revaluation Excess	-9.2	-0.0	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-0.0</b>
Stock Acquisition Right	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Equities</b>	<b>7,677.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>6,777.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equities</b>	<b>31,510.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,648.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: "Other Liabilities" consists of 1) Amounts due to other domestic insurance companies for reinsurance, 2) Accrued taxes, 3) Convertible bonds, 4) Reserves for bad debts and for retirement allowance, 5) Acceptance and guarantee, and 6) Miscellaneous.

### 3. Direct Premiums by Line

Class of Business	Fiscal 2012		Fiscal 2013		Fiscal 2014		Fiscal 2015	
	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth
<b>Fire</b>	<b>1,413,374</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1,452,324</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1,514,817</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1,591,257</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Maturity-refund type	179,301	-11.2	151,889	-15.3	141,785	-6.7	123,989	-12.6
<b>Voluntary Automobile</b>	<b>3,592,707</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3,750,511</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3,863,948</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3,991,169</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Maturity-refund type	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Personal Accident</b>	<b>1,029,505</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>1,013,391</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>1,037,300</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>999,493</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Maturity-refund type	362,265	-11.6	337,238	-6.9	345,646	2.5	313,871	-9.2
<b>Miscellaneous Casualty</b>	<b>964,808</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1,048,629</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1,089,836</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1,176,970</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Maturity-refund type	250	-67.3	317	26.8	109	-65.6	417	282.6
Burglary	9,283	-5.8	9,200	-0.9	9,359	1.7	9,650	3.1
Glass	758	-4.2	717	-5.4	682	-4.9	476	-30.2
Aviation	14,506	-13.9	16,152	11.3	13,764	-14.8	19,240	39.8
Windstorm & Flood	58	0.0	61	5.2	39	-36.1	36	-7.7
Guarantee	11,622	9.6	12,513	7.7	11,628	-7.1	10,521	-9.5
Credit	33,165	-5.2	31,318	-5.6	30,865	-1.4	29,213	-5.4
Workers' Accident Compensation Liability	57,296	18.1	61,912	8.1	56,324	-9.0	67,513	19.9
Maturity-refund type	8	-46.7	2	-75.0	-6	-400.0	0	—
Boiler & Turbo-set	2,381	3.7	2,197	-7.7	2,185	-0.5	2,016	-7.7
Livestock	3,089	-0.4	3,488	12.9	3,792	8.7	4,048	6.8
General Liability	489,241	2.7	517,299	5.7	523,217	1.1	534,095	2.1
Machinery & Erection	30,976	1.0	30,489	-1.6	33,440	9.7	32,149	-3.9
Shipowners' Liability for Passengers' Personal Accident	609	-4.7	602	-1.1	622	3.3	591	-5.0
Contractors' All Risks	39,923	9.8	42,857	7.3	48,722	13.7	49,483	1.6
Atomic Energy	5,761	-33.0	4,557	-20.9	4,243	-6.9	3,997	-5.8
Movables Comprehensive	81,276	-1.5	83,972	3.3	91,156	8.6	101,983	11.9
Maturity-refund type	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Pecuniary Loss	164,719	15.0	207,374	25.9	230,618	11.2	276,854	20.0
Maturity-refund type	240	-67.9	314	30.8	115	-63.4	417	262.6
Pet	20,065	18.9	23,844	18.8	29,107	22.1	35,048	20.4
<b>Marine and Inland Transit</b>	<b>261,031</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>281,048</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>286,850</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>283,812</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Marine Hull	75,795	6.0	84,475	11.5	88,086	4.3	89,862	2.0
Marine Cargo	122,073	-1.0	132,187	8.3	134,582	1.8	128,540	-4.5
Inland Transit	63,159	1.5	64,386	1.9	64,179	-0.3	65,408	1.9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,261,468</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7,545,947</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7,792,799</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8,042,736</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Compulsory Automobile Liability</b>	<b>930,807</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1,022,883</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1,028,895</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,020,958</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>8,192,275</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8,568,830</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8,821,694</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>9,063,694</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Maturity-refund type	541,816	-11.5	489,444	-9.7	487,540	-0.4	438,277	-10.1

Notes: 1. Figures include direct premiums written abroad.

2. Direct Premiums Written = gross direct premiums (including the savings portion of maturity-refund type insurance premiums) - various returns other than maturity refunds (including return premiums for cancellation, no-claim returns, and return premiums resulting from the decrease of insurable risks)

### 3. Direct Premiums by Line (continued from the previous page)

(in millions of yen & %)

Class of Business	Fiscal 2016		Fiscal 2017		Fiscal 2018		Fiscal 2019	
	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth
<b>Fire</b>	<b>1,412,214</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>1,475,353</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1,566,666</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1,704,261</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Maturity-refund type	116,857	-5.8	88,019	-24.7	72,922	-17.2	51,313	-29.6
<b>Voluntary Automobile</b>	<b>4,052,823</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4,131,838</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4,130,032</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>4,185,270</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Maturity-refund type	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Personal Accident</b>	<b>986,530</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>1,000,277</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>977,039</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>981,888</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Maturity-refund type	302,329	-3.7	263,628	-12.8	240,808	-8.7	252,230	4.7
<b>Miscellaneous Casualty</b>	<b>1,261,454</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1,429,471</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1,490,054</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1,548,991</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Maturity-refund type	309	-25.9	27	-91.3	70	159.3	-362	-617.1
Burglary	9,254	-4.1	9,530	3.0	11,026	15.7	11,764	6.7
Glass	365	-23.3	296	-18.9	283	-4.4	259	-8.5
Aviation	15,405	-19.9	15,294	-0.7	14,071	-8.0	18,947	34.7
Windstorm & Flood	35	-2.8	0	-100.0	—	—	—	—
Guarantee	11,285	7.3	11,022	-2.3	11,081	0.5	11,476	3.6
Credit	30,529	4.5	28,986	-5.1	29,670	2.4	36,197	22.0
Workers' Accident Compensation Liability	87,129	29.1	156,195	79.3	161,392	3.3	169,363	4.9
Maturity-refund type	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boiler & Turbo-set	2,110	4.7	1,880	-10.9	2,185	16.2	1,854	-15.1
Livestock	4,522	11.7	5,016	10.9	5,435	8.4	5,773	6.2
General Liability	537,592	0.7	588,159	9.4	607,019	3.2	629,300	3.7
Machinery & Erection	36,209	12.6	37,799	4.4	37,101	-1.8	37,244	0.4
Shipowners' Liability for Passengers' Personal Accident	643	8.8	621	-3.4	652	5.0	633	-2.9
Contractors' All Risks	51,120	3.3	51,009	-0.2	52,777	3.5	57,106	8.2
Atomic Energy	4,215	5.5	4,414	4.7	3,997	-9.4	3,284	-17.8
Movables Comprehensive	107,487	5.4	111,851	4.1	131,150	17.3	139,881	6.7
Maturity-refund type	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Pecuniary Loss	323,269	16.8	361,396	11.8	370,191	2.4	359,995	-2.8
Maturity-refund type	309	-25.9	27	-91.3	70	159.3	-362	-617.1
Pet	40,223	14.8	45,925	14.2	51,966	13.2	65,846	26.7
<b>Marine and Inland Transit</b>	<b>254,787</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>268,764</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>276,222</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>285,614</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Marine Hull	75,113	-16.4	74,061	-1.4	74,084	0.0	87,045	17.5
Marine Cargo	115,597	-10.1	128,768	11.4	133,086	3.4	125,489	-5.7
Inland Transit	64,075	-2.0	65,931	2.9	69,053	4.7	73,076	5.8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,967,847</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>8,305,738</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8,440,050</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>8,706,060</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Compulsory Automobile Liability</b>	<b>1,042,290</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>973,213</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>973,916</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>965,334</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>9,010,137</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>9,278,951</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>9,413,966</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9,671,394</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Maturity-refund type	419,495	-4.3	351,674	-16.2	313,800	-10.8	303,181	-3.4

Notes: 1. Figures include direct premiums written abroad.

2. Direct Premiums Written = gross direct premiums (including the savings portion of maturity-refund type insurance premiums) - various returns other than maturity refunds (including return premiums for cancellation, no-claim returns, and return premiums resulting from the decrease of insurable risks)

## 4. Net Premiums by Line

(in millions of yen & %)

Class of Business	Fiscal 2012		Fiscal 2013		Fiscal 2014		Fiscal 2015	
	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth
Fire	1,071,890	3.8	1,146,888	7.0	1,239,719	8.1	1,337,493	7.9
Voluntary Automobile	3,614,716	3.2	3,764,820	4.2	3,876,848	3.0	3,998,691	3.1
Personal Accident	678,049	2.4	687,210	1.4	701,420	2.1	689,345	-1.7
Miscellaneous Casualty	854,719	3.4	921,776	7.8	978,976	6.2	1,033,003	5.5
Marine and Inland Transit	233,739	0.8	253,876	8.6	265,736	4.7	264,469	-0.5
Marine Hull	58,411	4.1	64,549	10.5	71,806	11.2	74,611	3.9
Marine Cargo	116,728	-0.7	129,649	11.1	134,551	3.8	129,299	-3.9
Inland Transit	58,592	0.8	59,671	1.8	59,376	-0.5	60,555	2.0
Subtotal	6,453,161	3.2	6,774,620	5.0	7,062,755	4.3	7,323,042	3.7
Compulsory Automobile Liability	918,644	6.6	996,660	8.5	1,020,307	2.4	1,036,667	1.6
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>7,371,805</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7,771,280</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8,083,062</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8,359,709</b>	<b>3.4</b>

(in millions of yen & %)

Class of Business	Fiscal 2016		Fiscal 2017		Fiscal 2018		Fiscal 2019	
	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth
Fire	1,137,765	-14.9	1,150,420	1.1	1,184,885	3.0	<b>1,280,652</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Voluntary Automobile	4,069,134	1.8	4,110,220	1.0	4,054,817	-1.3	<b>4,108,878</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Personal Accident	672,852	-2.4	688,917	2.4	687,536	-0.2	<b>675,024</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Miscellaneous Casualty	1,104,440	6.9	1,172,337	6.1	1,249,140	6.6	<b>1,303,537</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Marine and Inland Transit	238,819	-9.7	248,288	4.0	253,470	2.1	<b>262,166</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Marine Hull	63,954	-14.3	62,120	-2.9	62,721	1.0	<b>70,632</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Marine Cargo	115,553	-10.6	126,195	9.2	129,622	2.7	<b>126,409</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Inland Transit	59,308	-2.1	59,968	1.1	61,119	1.9	<b>65,122</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Subtotal	7,223,064	-1.4	7,370,236	2.0	7,429,894	0.8	<b>7,630,303</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Compulsory Automobile Liability	1,020,815	-1.5	1,010,387	-1.0	962,937	-4.7	<b>979,119</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>8,243,879</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>8,380,623</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8,392,831</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8,609,422</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Note: Net Premiums Written = direct premiums written + inward reinsurance net premiums – outward reinsurance net premiums – savings portion of maturity-refund type insurance premiums

## 5. Direct Claims Paid by Line

(in millions of yen & %)

Class of Business	Fiscal 2012		Fiscal 2013		Fiscal 2014		Fiscal 2015	
	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth
Fire	924,702	-59.7	635,732	-31.3	727,739	14.5	637,053	-12.5
Voluntary Automobile	2,213,972	-0.9	2,137,113	-3.5	2,117,638	-0.9	2,098,986	-0.9
Compulsory Automobile Liability	796,363	-0.6	804,370	1.0	793,094	-1.4	792,185	-0.1
Personal Accident	347,645	-0.2	351,482	1.1	345,982	-1.6	340,713	-1.5
Miscellaneous Casualty	491,890	0.6	512,807	4.3	540,723	5.4	604,214	11.7
Marine and Inland Transit	143,591	-11.3	150,530	4.8	142,300	-5.5	145,126	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,918,204</b>	<b>-22.3</b>	<b>4,592,081</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>4,667,515</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4,618,318</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

(in millions of yen & %)

Class of Business	Fiscal 2016		Fiscal 2017		Fiscal 2018		Fiscal 2019	
	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth
Fire	942,153	47.9	665,914	-29.3	1,932,348	190.2	<b>1,632,566</b>	<b>-15.5</b>
Voluntary Automobile	2,099,034	0.0	2,187,610	4.2	2,311,703	5.7	<b>2,326,317</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Compulsory Automobile Liability	766,867	-3.2	750,404	-2.1	721,925	-3.8	<b>681,434</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
Personal Accident	328,503	-3.6	348,531	6.1	344,177	-1.2	<b>343,054</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Miscellaneous Casualty	683,627	13.1	652,709	-4.5	696,438	6.7	<b>779,581</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Marine and Inland Transit	153,413	5.7	138,078	-10.0	190,779	38.2	<b>170,753</b>	<b>-10.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,973,638</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4,743,287</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>6,197,409</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>5,933,742</b>	<b>-4.3</b>

## 6. International Comparison of General Insurance Premium Volume (2018)

Country (Region)	Gross Direct Premiums			Gross Direct Premiums GDP		Per Capita Premiums	
	(in millions of USD)	Rank	Share (%)	(%)	Rank	(USD)	Rank
United States	875,984	1	36.91	4.26	7	2,672	4
PR China	261,512	2	11.02	1.92	34	185	50
Germany	145,046	3	6.11	3.62	9	1,747	9
Japan	106,405	4	4.48	2.14	27	837	27
United Kingdom	101,009	5	4.26	2.29	24	971	21
France	92,888	6	3.91	3.14	13	1,296	15
South Korea	80,951	7	3.41	5.05	3	1,567	11
Canada	73,833	8	3.11	4.32	5	1,996	6
Netherlands	68,605	9	2.89	7.51	2	3,977	2
Australia	48,983	10	2.06	3.46	10	1,957	7
Italy	44,933	11	1.89	2.17	26	742	28
Spain	39,945	12	1.68	2.80	17	857	25
Brazil	33,589	13	1.42	1.80	41	159	55
Switzerland	28,940	14	1.22	4.10	8	3,379	3
India	26,102	15	1.10	0.97	73	19	81
Taiwan	19,864	16	0.84	3.40	12	841	26
Belgium	18,540	17	0.78	2.57	19	1,193	16
Russia	16,374	18	0.69	1.06	72	114	61
Mexico	15,206	19	0.64	1.24	66	116	60
Austria	13,785	20	0.58	3.02	15	1,557	12
Other regions	260,556	—	11.00	—	—	—	—
<b>Total/Average</b>	<b>2,373,050</b>	—	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2.78</b>	—	<b>312</b>	—

Notes: 1. Figures are compiled by the GIAJ based on the "sigma No.3 /2019" by Swiss Re.

2. Total (average) figures are the total (average) figures of 147 countries/regions in 2018.

3. Gross Direct Premiums include all premiums written by domestic and foreign companies within the country.

## 7. General Insurance Business of Overseas Consolidated Subsidiaries

### Net Premiums of Overseas Consolidated Subsidiaries

(in millions of yen & %)

	Fiscal 2016		Fiscal 2017		Fiscal 2018		Fiscal 2019	
	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth
Direct Insurers	2,002,707	43.0	2,285,507	14.1	2,224,204	-2.7	<b>2,313,198</b>	<b>4.0</b>
The Americas	1,027,084	39.6	1,061,060	3.3	1,037,201	-2.2	<b>1,001,374</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
Europe/ Middle East/ Africa	737,526	82.0	965,928	31.0	895,712	-7.3	<b>999,599</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Asia/ Oceania	238,097	-8.1	258,519	8.6	291,291	12.7	<b>312,225</b>	<b>7.2</b>
(Specialized) Reinsurers	276,131	7.6	335,921	21.7	180,019	-46.4	<b>222,966</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,278,843</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>2,621,436</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2,404,230</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>2,536,168</b>	<b>5.5</b>

\*The underlined figure was corrected on Jan. 12, 2022.

### Net Claims Paid by Overseas Consolidated Subsidiaries

(in millions of yen & %)

	Fiscal 2016		Fiscal 2017		Fiscal 2018		Fiscal 2019	
	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth
Direct Insurers	958,852	48.9	1,246,081	30.0	1,172,698	-5.9	<b>1,219,255</b>	<b>4.0</b>
The Americas	491,856	44.5	507,072	3.1	514,600	1.5	<b>504,247</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
Europe/ Middle East/ Africa	347,920	94.4	599,315	72.3	510,903	-14.8	<b>553,747</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Asia/ Oceania	119,076	-4.4	139,694	17.3	147,195	5.4	<b>161,261</b>	<b>9.6</b>
(Specialized) Reinsurers	123,252	30.4	197,942	60.6	126,841	-35.9	<b>123,355</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,082,110</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>1,444,031</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>1,299,545</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>1,342,615</b>	<b>3.3</b>

Note: These figures show summation data of overseas consolidated subsidiaries whose parent companies are Japanese insurers or Japanese insurance holding companies. Offsetting internal transactions are not taken into consideration.

## 8. International Reinsurance Business

### Outward Reinsurance Balance

(in billions of yen)

Fiscal Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Premiums (paid)	457.8	542.7	540.6	566.2	578.2	792.0	919.2	<b>995.3</b>
Claims (received)	421.0	308.0	316.5	338.7	390.9	461.7	1,174.0	<b>1,226.7</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>-36.8</b>	<b>-234.7</b>	<b>-224.1</b>	<b>-227.5</b>	<b>-187.3</b>	<b>-330.3</b>	<b>254.8</b>	<b>231.4</b>

Notes: 1. Claims (received) include reinsurance commission.

2. Figures do not include those premiums underwritten by overseas subsidiaries.

3. Due to a change in the reported figures, the outward reinsurance premiums (paid) for 2018 have been corrected.

### Inward Reinsurance Balance

(in billions of yen)

Fiscal Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Premiums (received)	268.7	363.5	398.1	403.5	374.7	398.1	409.7	<b>433.0</b>
Claims (paid)	320.6	324.5	314.6	353.1	332.2	404.2	360.2	<b>371.6</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>-51.9</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>

Notes: 1. Claims (paid) include reinsurance commission.

2. Figures do not include those premiums underwritten by overseas subsidiaries.



## 9. Member Companies Offices Abroad (as of April 1 each year)

### Number of Member Companies Conducting Insurance Business

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Member Companies Operating Abroad	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	<b>5</b>

### Number of Countries / Regions

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Regions where Member Companies are Conducting Insurance Business Abroad	46	46	45	46	46	47	44	<b>43</b>

### Number of Member Companies Offices Abroad

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Member Companies Offices Conducting Insurance Business Abroad	198	188	179	190	203	216	213	<b>211</b>

Notes: 1. Insurance business refers to direct insurance and reinsurance business and excludes related business such as asset management and loss assessment.

2. Figures represent the number of member companies conducting insurance business and include cases where a company conducts its business through both overseas subsidiaries and branches/agents of its home country head office in the same region.

### Liaison Offices

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Member Companies with Liaison Offices	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	<b>5</b>
Number of Countries / Regions	40	43	43	39	38	40	43	<b>43</b>
Number of Cities	79	82	83	83	81	84	87	<b>85</b>
Number of Offices	183	184	161	166	162	168	165	<b>167</b>

## 10. Claims Payment for Natural Disasters

### 10 Largest Claims Paid for Typhoons and Windstorms in Japan

(in billions of yen)

	Name of Disaster	Place	Date	Claims Paid (Including Estimates)			
				Fire and Miscellaneous Casualty	Automobile	Marine	Total
1	Typhoon No. 21 (Typhoon Jebi)	Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, etc.	Sep. 3-5, 2018	936.3	78.0	53.5	1,067.8
2	Typhoon No. 19 (Typhoon Hagibis)	East Japan	Oct. 6-13, 2019	518.1	64.5	—	582.6
3	Typhoon No. 19 (Typhoon Mireille)	Nationwide	Sep. 26-28, 1991	522.5	26.9	18.5	568.0
4	Typhoon No. 15 (Typhoon Faxai)	Kanto	Sep. 5-10, 2019	439.8	25.8	—	465.6
5	Typhoon No. 18 (Typhoon Songda)	Nationwide	Sep. 4-8, 2004	356.4	25.9	5.1	387.4
6	Snowfall, Feb. 2014	Kanto	Feb. 2014	298.4	24.1	—	322.4
7	Typhoon No. 18 (Typhoon Bart)	Kumamoto, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, etc.	Sep. 21-25, 1999	284.7	21.2	8.8	314.7
8	Typhoon No. 24 (Typhoon Trami)	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, etc.	Sep. 28-Oct. 1, 2018	294.6	11.5	—	306.1
9	The Heavy Rain Event of July 2018	Okayama, Hiroshima, Ehime, etc.	Jun. 28-Jul. 8, 2018	167.3	28.3	—	195.6
10	Typhoon No. 15 (Typhoon Goni)	Nationwide	Aug. 24-26, 2015	156.1	8.1	—	164.2

Notes: 1. Source: The General Insurance Association of Japan (as of March 31, 2020)

2. The figures include all insurance companies operating in Japan including foreign insurers.

3. The figure of "total" does not equal the total of individual items due to roundings.

### 20 Largest Claims Paid for Earthquake Insurance on Dwelling Risks

(in billions of yen)

	Earthquake (Region name)	Date	Claims Paid *1
1	The 2011 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku *2	Mar. 11, 2011	1,286.2
2	The 2016 Kumamoto	Apr. 14, 2016	388.3
3	The Northern Osaka	Jun. 18, 2018	116.2
4	Hyogo-ken Nanbu	Jan. 17, 1995	78.3
5	The 2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi	Sep. 6, 2018	49.4
6	Miyagi-ken-oki *2	Apr. 7, 2011	32.4
7	Fukuoka-ken Seiho-oki	Mar. 20, 2005	17.0
8	Geiyo	Mar. 24, 2001	16.9
9	Niigata-ken Chuetsu	Oct. 23, 2004	14.9
10	Niigata-ken Chuetsu-oki	Jul. 16, 2007	8.3
11	Fukuoka-ken Seiho-oki	Apr. 20, 2005	6.4
12	Tokachi-oki	Sep. 26, 2003	6.0
13	Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku	Jun. 14, 2008	5.5
14	Tottori-ken Chubu	Oct. 21, 2016	5.5
15	Suruga-wan	Aug. 11, 2009	5.2
16	Shizuoka-ken Tobu *2	Mar. 15, 2011	4.7
17	Iwate-ken Engan Hokubu	Jul. 24, 2008	4.0
18	Fukushima-ken Hamadori *2	Apr. 11, 2011	3.7
19	Nagano-ken Chubu	Jun. 30, 2011	3.3
20	Iburi-chiho Chutobu	Feb. 21, 2019	3.3

\*1 Source : Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd. (as of March 31, 2020)

\*2 The total claims paid for The Great East Japan Earthquake is the total of The 2011 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku, Shizuoka-ken Tobu, Miyagi-ken-oki, and Fukushima-ken Hamadori at 1,327.0 billion yen.

## Measures taken by the Japanese general insurance industry to respond to the natural disasters of fiscal 2019

In the aftermath of disasters including Typhoon No.15 (Faxai) and Typhoon No.19 (Hagibis), the Japanese general insurance industry established the "2019 Natural Disaster Central Command" at its head office in Tokyo in order to ensure prompt claims payments and to provide customers with the necessary assistance.

### 1. Insurance claim payments

As well as considering countermeasures, the Central Command worked as a hub of information collection and promoted information sharing among member companies.

Member companies mobilized employees from other departments including sales in order to assist insurance claim departments pay customers promptly following the natural disasters. They took care of accident reports, damage investigations, and insurance payment procedures, etc.

#### Total amounts of claims paid\*

□ Typhoon No.15 (Faxai)	: 465.6 billion yen
□ Typhoon No.19 (Hagibis)	: 582.6 billion yen

\*As of March 31, 2020. The figure includes estimates.  
Source: The General Insurance Association of Japan

### 2. Special measures

General insurers implemented the following special measures in consideration of the customers affected by the disasters:

- Postponement of contract renewal procedures and insurance premium payments for fire insurance, automobile insurance, accident insurance, etc. in areas covered by the Disaster Relief Act\*.
- Postponement of contract renewal procedures and insurance premium payments for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance in areas where the validity period of automobile inspection certificates was extended.

\*For Typhoon No.15 (Faxai) and Typhoon No.19 (Hagibis), etc.

### 3. Information provision

GIAJ set up a dedicated page for disaster responses on our website, and provided information on consultations/inquiry counters for general insurance, etc. We also provided details of consultation/inquiry support and the special measures taken via media outlets (TV, newspapers, etc.).

### 4. Consultation support, contract inquiry support

At the Sonpo ADR Center, we responded to consultations regarding fire insurance, etc. In addition, the "inquiry center for natural disaster general insurance contracts" received inquiries from people whose insurance contracts with general insurance companies were lost due to damage to their homes in areas where the Disaster Relief Act was applied.

(As of March31, 2020)

#### Consultations\*

□ Total number of consultations/complaints	: 742
□ Total number of contract inquiries	: 306

\*Typhoon No.15 (Faxai) and Typhoon No.19 (Hagibis), etc.



# Market Information

## 1 Main Laws concerning General Insurance

### Insurance Contract Act (2008)

The Insurance Contract Act stipulates basic matters of rights and obligations, etc. between policyholders and insurance companies regarding insurance contracts.

Specifically, it classifies insurance contracts into general insurance, life insurance, and accident and sickness fixed amount insurance, and sets the following rules as to the time when an insurance contract is concluded, insurance benefits are paid, and an insurance contract terminates:

1. Materialization of an insurance contract (Purpose of an insurance contract, duty of disclosure, delivery of documents when an insurance contract is concluded)
2. Validity of an insurance contract (An insurance contract for the benefit of a third party, over-insurance, reduction in the insured value, reduction in risk)
3. Insurance benefits (Prevention of occurrence and expansion of damages, notification of occurrence of damages, exemption from an insurer's liability, assessment of the amount of damage, under-insurance, overlapping insurance, beneficiary payment period)
4. Termination of an insurance contract (Cancellation by policyholder, cancellation due to misrepresentation, cancellation due to an increase in risk, cancellation for grave reasons, effect of cancellation), etc.

### Major Points of the Insurance Contract Act

The Insurance Contract Act enforced on April 1, 2010 was formulated by changing the provisions in the conventional Commercial Code regarding insurance into an independent law to have the content be in tune with modern society and with the objective of protecting policyholders.

#### (1) Standardization of rules regarding insurance contracts

- **The contracts to which the new Insurance Contract Act applies**
  - The new Insurance Contract Act applies to cooperative (mutual aid) contracts whose content is equivalent to that of insurance contracts.
- **The provisions on accident and sickness fixed amount insurance contracts**
  - Provision on accident and sickness fixed amount insurance which was not provided for in the conventional Commercial Code, was newly formulated.

#### (2) Realization of the protection of policyholders (consumers)

- **Creation of disciplines of unilateral mandatory provision**
  - With the introduction of the disciplines of unilateral mandatory provision clause in the Insurance Contract Act any content disadvantageous to policyholders, the insured, or insurance beneficiaries will become invalid (provided, however, that such disciplines shall not apply to insurance contracts of the corporate business field).
- **Duty of disclosure**
  - Due to question-answering duty, it is necessary for policyholders to notify only the matters for which an insurance company requested notification.
  - An insurance company cannot cancel an insurance contract due to a duty of disclosure violation in case there has been any interference regarding notification or abetment of concealment by an insurance solicitor.
- **Beneficiary payment period**
  - Due to the provision of a payment period of insurance claims, insurance companies are liable for any delay after the lapse of the rational period of time required for conducting investigation on appropriate payment of insurance claims.
- **Provisions regarding Contracts where Another Person is the Insured**
  - As to accident and sickness fixed amount insurance contracts where another person is the insured, the basic rule was defined to obtain consent from the insured (except in certain cases the consent is not required).
  - In accident and sickness insurance contracts where another person is the insured, a provision was newly created stating that the insured is allowed to request cancellation of the insurance contract in the case where, even if the insured once gave his/her consent, his/her trust relationships with the policyholder or insurance beneficiary(ies) have been broken thereafter or where the circumstances that served as the basis of such consent have changed remarkably.

#### (3) Insurance function

- **Over-insurance**
  - For over-insurance contracts where the insured amount (contract amount) exceeds the actual value (insured value) of the subject-matter of insurance, a change was made to the text on the excess part from "the excess part shall be invalid" to "the excess part can be cancelled."
- **Overlapping insurance**
  - As for overlapping insurance contracts where multiple general insurance contracts were concluded on the same subject-matter of insurance, the

# 1

## Main Laws concerning General Insurance

independent liability full payment method was introduced.

As a result of this introduction, it has been stipulated that in the case where other general insurance contracts were concluded on the same subject matter of insurance, each insurance company shall assume the obligation for making full payment of an insurance claim based on the insurance contract that said insurance company per se concluded, instead of making a pro-rata payment.

### ■ Preferential right regarding liability insurance contracts

□ In order for victims to be able to make a recovery from damages preferentially from insurance claims even in cases where the insured went into bankruptcy, a system of special preferential rights has been introduced.

### ■ Creation of cancellation for grave reasons

□ A provision on cancellation for grave reasons was newly created to prevent moral risk, such as insurance fraud. Based on this provision, should there be intent, fraud, and a grave reason that undermines an insurance company's confidence in the policyholder or the insured which makes continuation of the insurance contract difficult, the related insurance company can cancel the insurance contract.

### ■ Step-in right of insurance beneficiaries

□ Against any cancellation of an insurance contract by creditors, etc. of a policyholder, a system was created where insurance beneficiary(ies) can continue the insurance contract (step-in right). Certain requirements for the insurance beneficiary(ies) to exercise the step-in right were provided for, such as obtaining the policyholder's agreement to the exercise of step-in right, paying to creditors, etc. the amount equivalent to the cash surrender value within one month from the time when the insurance company received a cancellation notice, etc. (Accident and sickness fixed amount insurance)

## Insurance Business Act (1995)

In view of the public nature of the insurance business, the Act was enacted with the aim of protecting policyholders, etc. by ensuring the soundness and appropriateness of business operations of those who conduct insurance business as well as the fairness of insurance solicitation.

This Act is positioned as the basic law of an insurance supervisory law and stipulates both aspects of supervision of insurance companies and supervision of insurance solicitation.

As for supervision of insurance companies, the Act stipulates provisions regarding license from the competent authorities, scope of business, accounting matters, evaluation of insurance products, measures to maintain soundness of insurance companies and measures to protect policyholders in the event of a bankruptcy by an insurance company and other related matters. In addition, the Act provides for supervision of foreign insurance business operators engaged in the insurance business in Japan, from the viewpoint of fairness with Japanese insurance companies.

As for supervision of insurance solicitation, the Act provides for matters concerning the registration/notification system regarding parties that are engaged in insurance solicitation, matters concerning the acts to be prohibited during insurance solicitation, and others.

## Major Points of Revision (May 2016)

Insurance solicitation rules were reviewed in response to the report issued by the "Working Group on the Provision of Insurance Products & Services" of the Financial System Council in June 2013. The revised Insurance Business Act went into effect in May 2016.

### ■ Creation of basic rules on insurance solicitation

□ In addition to the conventional solicitation rules that were limited to "prohibition of inappropriate acts", the obligation to actively respond to customers, i.e., the obligation to provide information and identify intentions, was introduced. The aim was to achieve fine-tuned responses at each phase of the process starting from the identification of customer needs to the conclusion of an insurance contract.

### ■ Introduction of the obligation to establish a system for agents and other insurance solicitors

□ As well as the conventional solicitor rule that states that insurance companies bear responsibility for supervision, a rule requiring insurance solicitors to establish a system according to the size and characteristics of their operations was also newly set.

# 1 Main Laws concerning General Insurance

## Major Points of the Insurance Business Act

<p><b>1</b> Commencement of Business</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business licenses are granted by the Prime Minister → There are two kinds of business licenses, i.e. life insurance and general insurance.</li> <li>• Concurrent operation of both life insurance business and general insurance business is prohibited.</li> <li>• Restriction on the type of company → An insurance company must be a stock company or a mutual company.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2</b> Business Operation of Insurance Companies</p>	<p><b>1 Business operations:</b> An insurance company can conduct its specific business of underwriting insurance and business incidental thereto as well as other statutory businesses including securities business, etc. to the extent so as not to impede with its specific business.</p> <p><b>Intrinsic business operations:</b> (i) Underwriting of insurance and (ii) asset management</p> <p><b>Incidental business operations:</b> (i) Proxy service for other insurance company's business or administrative agency service, (ii) debt guarantee, (iii) underwriting of or handling of subscription for government bonds, municipal bonds, and government-guaranteed bonds and (iv) financial transactions including derivatives</p> <p><b>Other statutory businesses:</b> (i) Sales and purchase of public bonds (government bonds, municipal bonds, etc.) (public bonds dealing business), (ii) Sales business, etc. of beneficiary certificates, etc. in securities investment trust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Measures concerning business operation</b> → Insurance companies are obligated to give an explanation by delivering written documents about the important matters in insurance contracts.</li> <li>• <b>Antitrust law exemption system</b> → An insurance company can conduct concerted action with other insurance companies (which requires the permission of the competent authorities).</li> </ul> <p><b>2 Subsidiary:</b> An insurance company can make an insurance company, bank, securities company, subordinate business company, financial related company and such like as its subsidiary subject to receiving permission from the competent authorities in advance.</p> <p><b>3 Accounting:</b> An insurance company must, in every fiscal year, submit a business report stating the status of its business and assets to the competent authorities and disclose the disclosure data stating the said status to the public.</p> <p><b>4 Supervision:</b> Insurance companies must, when changing the document showing the method of operations, general policy conditions, etc., receive permission from or make notification to the competent authorities. Competent authorities can set the standards for judging the soundness of operations of insurance companies and order measures required for supervision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approval system/notification system of a document showing the method of operations, general policy conditions, etc.</b></li> <li>• <b>On-site inspection</b></li> <li>• <b>Business improvement order, etc.</b></li> <li>• <b>Issue of a prompt corrective action order based on the solvency margin ratio</b> (status of the adequacy of insurance claim paying ability)</li> </ul> <p><b>5 Shareholder:</b> A person/entity that holds voting rights exceeding a certain percentage of total shareholders of an insurance company or an insurance holding company must make a notification to the competent authorities.</p>
<p><b>3</b> Insurance solicitation</p>	<p><b>1 Restrictions on insurance solicitation:</b> Those who can conduct insurance solicitation are provided for as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Insurance solicitation" = Acting as an agent or intermediary for the conclusion of insurance contracts</li> <li>• Prohibition of insurance solicitation by parties other than a general insurance company (officers and employees), general insurance agent, life insurance solicitor, and insurance broker</li> </ul> <p><b>2 Registration of general insurance agent, life-insurance solicitor:</b> General insurance agents and life insurance solicitors cannot conduct insurance solicitation without being registered with the competent authorities.</p> <p><b>3 Basic rules on insurance solicitation:</b> The following rules are set with regard to the prohibition of inappropriate acts and active response to customers.</p> <p>&lt;Prohibited acts&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• False notification to a policyholder, etc., non-disclosure to a policyholder, etc. of important matters in an insurance contract</li> <li>• Provision to a policyholder, etc. of particular advantage (discount of insurance premiums, etc.)</li> <li>• Misleading expressions, etc. in comparison with other insurance contracts</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Active responses to customers&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obligation to identify intentions</li> <li>• Obligation to provide information</li> </ul> <p><b>4 Obligation to establish a system for insurance solicitors:</b> General insurance agents, etc. must establish a system according to the size and characteristics of their operations.</p> <p><b>5 Supervision:</b> A general insurance agent, etc. must, when it has its officers or employees conduct insurance solicitation, notify the competent authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officers and employees of a general insurance agent or an insurance broker → Notification is required.</li> <li>• Business improvement order, deregistration, etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4</b> Others</p>	<p><b>1 Cooling-off system:</b> Applicants for insurance contracts can withdraw or cancel their applications in writing during a certain period of time from the conclusion of a contract.</p> <p><b>2 Alternative Dispute Resolution system in the financial industry sector (Financial ADR)</b></p> <p><b>3 Policyholder protection system</b></p> <p><b>4 Penalties</b></p>

\* There are also similar provisions with regard to foreign insurance companies.



# 1

## Main Laws concerning General Insurance

### Act on Non-Life Insurance Rating Organizations (1948)

The Act was enacted to ensure appropriate operation of the Non-Life Insurance Rating Organizations which calculate and provide Reference Loss Cost Rates and Standard Full Rates that serve as the basic data for each insurance company to calculate fair general insurance rates, and thereby promote the sound development of the general insurance business and the protection of policyholders' interests. The General Insurance Rating Organization of Japan was established based on this Act.

### Automobile Liability Security Act (1955)

The Act was enacted with the aim of protecting victims by establishing a system to ensure damage compensation in the case of bodily injury accidents caused by automobiles. To ensure compensation money of the injuring party in an automobile bodily injury accident, the Act compels all automobile owners to conclude compulsory automobile liability insurance contract or automobile liability mutual aid contract, except for special cases.

### Act on Earthquake Insurance (1966)

The Act was enacted with the aim of disseminating earthquake insurance and contributing to the stability of lives of earthquake victims, etc. by having the Government bear, in the form of reinsurance under certain conditions, payment liability of earthquake insurance on residential houses and home contents written by insurance companies.

### Consumer Contract Act (2000)

Because there is a disparity of information and bargaining power between a consumer and a business entity, under the Act, a consumer is able to cancel a contract with a business entity when misrepresentation of the business entity misleads the consumer, or when the consumer is distressed by importunate behavior of the entity at the time of contract.

This Act also stipulates that such provisions in the contract shall be void where the liability of a business entity is restricted or the interests of consumers are heavily damaged. It also provides for a consumer organization injunction system that allows certain consumer organizations to claim the right to request a ban against unjust acts made by a business operator. This Act intends to protect the interests of consumers through such provisions.

### Act on Sales of Financial Instruments (2000)

Under the Act, financial service providers are obligated to provide customers with information on important matters (price fluctuation risk, credit risk, etc.), and are held liable for any damages or loss caused to customers by their failure to provide their customers with information on the above important matters.

The Act also stipulates about matters concerning sales of financial products concerned that such an act as providing conclusive judgments about uncertain matters or making a mention that could be misinterpreted as being definite shall be prohibited. Furthermore, the Act promotes protection of consumers by imposing the obligation on financial service providers to formulate policies concerning sales of products (solicitation policies) and make such policies public.

### Act on the Protection of Personal Information (2003)

The purpose of this Act is to protect the rights and interests of individuals by stipulating obligations to be observed by entities handling personal information with regard to appropriate handling of personal information.

The Act prescribes the obligations to be observed by entities handling personal information such as: specification of the purpose of use, proper acquisition, notification, disclosure and clear presentation of purpose of use at the time of acquisition, security control measures, supervision of parties involved and third party vendors, restriction of provision to third parties, and disclosure, correction, stoppage of the use of personal information.

### Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (2006)

This Act aims to establish comprehensive and cross-sectional rules regarding a wide range of financial products to promote investor protection. Under the Act, financial instruments business operators are required to comply with the following rules of conduct (rules for sales and solicitation), which also apply to some insurance products:

- (i) regulation on advertisements;
- (ii) obligation to deliver documents in a written format before/at the time of making a contract;
- (iii) various examples of prohibited acts such as delivery of false information; and
- (iv) prohibition of loss compensation, etc.

## 2 Catastrophe Loss Reserves

- **Objective**

The objective of Catastrophe Loss Reserves is to maintain adequate financial resources in order to prepare for future (possible) large losses.

- **Background**

(Originally) introduced for hull insurance in 1953. Product lines subject to this reserve were enhanced, with fire (typhoon) insurance coverage being included in 1974.

- **Preferential Tax Treatment**

The system is supported by tax incentives. The amount accumulated in the catastrophe loss reserves qualifies for tax deductions (deductible expense).

- **Disposition of Reserves**

When the loss ratio exceeds the specified level, the excess portion of the claims can be withdrawn from the catastrophe loss reserves.

Group of Business	Accumulation Rate (A)	Accumulation Rate (B)	Ratio of Balance	Maximum Accumulation Rate	Disposition of Reserves
Marine Hull and Aviation	3.0%	3.0%	50%	250%	80%
Fire, Marine Cargo, and Inland Transit	3.8% or 2.0%	2.0% <sup>(*)</sup>	35%	160%	50%
Automobile, Personal Accident, and Miscellaneous Casualty	3.2%	—	15%	160%	50%
Nursing Care Expenses	3.2%	—	15%	160%	50%
Surety Bonds	3.2%	—	15%	160%	50%
Atomic Energy	50%	50%	—	—	0%
Life Reinsurance	24%	—	—	24%	100%

- Notes:
1. Accumulation Rate (A) means the minimum percentage of net premiums stipulated under a statement showing the basis of working out premiums and underwriting reserves.
  2. Accumulation Rate (B) means the maximum percentage of net premiums allowed under the Special Taxation Measures Law. (\*) 6% is allowed for fire insurance under the current transitional measures.
  3. Insurers are legally required to accumulate either of the percentages or more, i.e. (A) or (B) greater of net premiums. They are allowed to accumulate an extra amount subject to notification to the FSA, but if the Ratio of Balance comes under the specified level mentioned in the table, they can accumulate an extra amount without such notification within a 150% limit.
  4. Disposition of Reserves occurs when the loss ratio exceeds the specified level, and the excess portion of claims can be withdrawn from the catastrophe reserves.



### 3 Policyholders Protection System

#### Early Warning Measure

An early warning measure is a supervisory mechanism to encourage management improvement aimed at promoting the protection of policyholders where the supervisory authorities issue an order to implement required corrective measures to an insurance company depending on the status of the payment capacity of the insurance company.

The issuance of a corrective measure order is based on the solvency margin ratio and, in the case that the solvency margin ratio falls below 200%, the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency calls for prompt corrective measures to be implemented in a timely, appropriate

manner in order to quickly recover sound management.

An approach to tighten risk measurement has been taken as of the end of March 2012. An insurance company is recognized as maintaining "an appropriate level of capacity for the payment of insurance claims, etc." as long as its solvency margin ratio does not fall below 200%.

Effective the end of March 2012, the consolidated group-wide solvency margin ratio is disclosed for insurance companies with subsidiaries, etc., in addition to the solvency margin ratio an entity basis.

$$\text{Solvency Margin Ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total Amount of Solvency Margin including Capital and Reserves}}{\text{Total of Risks which exceeds usual estimates} \times 1/2} \times 100$$

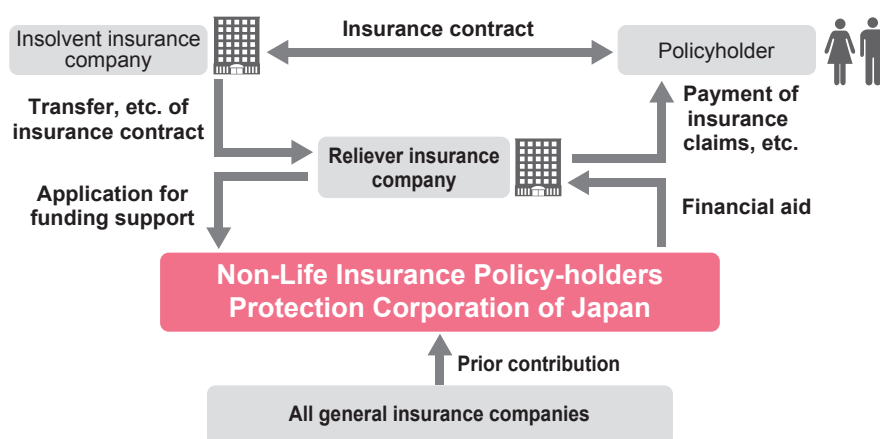
#### Key Contents of Early Warning Measures

Category about the status of capacity for payment of insurance claims, etc.	Solvency margin ratio	Content of measures
Non-applicable category	200% and over	None
Category 1	100% to less than 200%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission and implementation of a business improvement plan to ensure sound management</li> </ul>
Category 2	0% to less than 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission and implementation of a plan to restore adequate solvency for payment of insurance claims</li> <li>Prohibition or limitation of dividends and directors' bonuses</li> <li>Curtailment of operations of sales offices and other offices</li> </ul>
Category 3	Less than 0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business suspension order (full or partial operations) for a specified period</li> </ul>

#### Non-Life Insurance Policy-holders Protection Corporation of Japan

In the event that a general insurance company becomes insolvent, the Non-Life Insurance Policy-holders Protection Corporation of Japan, which was established based on the Insurance Business Act, works to protect policyholders by offering support for the transfer of insurance contracts of the insolvent insurance company and funds to assist the payment of insurance claims with regard to contracts applicable for indemnification.

#### Mechanism of Non-Life Insurance Policy-holders Protection Corporation of Japan



Note: In the event of a reliver insurance company failing to appear, the Non-Life Insurance Policy-holders Protection Corporation of Japan, or its subsidiary insurance company established by the Corporation for this purpose, will take over the insurance contracts of the insolvent insurance company and work to maintain them. (All contracts are applicable for transfer.)

### 3 Policyholders Protection System

#### Contracts Applicable for Indemnification from the Non-Life Insurance Policy-holders Protection Corporation of Japan

- In the case that the policyholder is an individual, small-size corporation <sup>\*1</sup> or management association of a condominium <sup>\*2</sup>, it is applicable that the party may receive indemnification from the Non-Life Insurance Policy-holders Protection Corporation of Japan.
- All policyholders may receive indemnification from the Non-Life Insurance Policy-holders Protection Corporation of Japan for insurance with ★.

		Payment of insurance claims	Surrender value, maturity refund, etc.
General insurance (other than the following)	CALI, Earthquake Insurance on Dwelling Risks ★	Indemnification ratio of 100%	
	Automobile insurance ★	Full payment of insurance claim (indemnification ratio of 100%) during the three months after bankruptcy  Indemnification ratio of 80% after three months have passed	Indemnification ratio of 80%
	Fire insurance		
	Other general insurance  General liability insurance, movables comprehensive insurance, marine insurance, inland transit insurance, credit insurance, workers' accident compensation insurance, etc.		
Insurance concerning sickness and injury	Short-term personal accident <sup>*3</sup> Specific overseas travel <sup>*4</sup> ★	Indemnification ratio of 90% <sup>*6</sup>	Indemnification ratio of 90% <sup>*6</sup>
	Annuity type personal accident insurance <sup>*5</sup> Workers' savings personal accident insurance Defined contribution pension personal accident insurance ★		Indemnification ratio of 90% <sup>*6</sup>
	Other sickness and injury insurance ★  Personal accident insurance other than the above, income indemnity insurance, medical and nursing care (expense) insurance, etc.		Indemnification ratio of 90% <sup>*6</sup>  In the case of savings-type insurance, the ratio for the savings portion is 80%.

Notes: 1. The above insurance contract categories shall follow the insurance claim payment terms under the main contract (basically the policy provisions of the contract).

2. With respect to "fire insurance" and "other general insurance," any insurance contract owned by a policyholder, even if the policyholder is other than an individual, small-size corporation or management association of a condominium (hereafter, "individual, etc.") insured must substantially bear the insurance premiums, is applicable to receive the aforesaid indemnification for the portion relating to the insured.

3. In the case that, based on the asset conditions of the insolvent insurance company, indemnification above the aforesaid ratio of indemnification is possible, payment may be made in accordance with the indemnification ratio based on the asset condition.

4. Insurance contracts underwritten by a small amount & short term insurance company and a so-called cooperative are not applicable to receive the indemnification from Non-Life Insurance Policy-holders Protection Corporation of Japan.

\*1 "Small-size corporation" refers to any of the following corporations with no more than 20 full-time employees or workers (including an entity or foundation which is not a corporation and which defines a representative or controller) at the time of insolvency.

(i) Japanese corporation

(ii) Foreign corporation whose sales office or office in Japan has concluded the insurance contract

\*2 "Management association of a condominium" refers to an association provided for in Article 3 and Article 65 of the Act on Building Unit Ownership, etc. and is an organization that manages a building, etc. used primarily as residence.

\*3, 4, and 5 "Short-term personal accident" refers to the so-called accident insurance with a contract period of one year or less. "Specific overseas travel" refers to the so-called overseas travel accident insurance. "Annuity type personal accident insurance" refers to most types of the so-called annuity type personal accident insurance. Please be aware that in all cases certain conditions apply, e.g. limited to insurance contracts that do not have questions on health condition in the self-disclosure item at the time of concluding a contract.

\*6 In the case that a contract falls under a "contract with high assumed interest rate," the indemnification ratio may be further reduced from 90%. A "contract with a high assumed interest rate" refers to an insurance contract whose assumed interest rate, which is the base of calculation of the insurance premium and statutory reserve, has exceeded the base rate at all times over the past five years retrospective of the time of insolvency (applicable to a policy with a contract period of over five years or one that has been automatically renewed for over five years based on the same terms and conditions).

## Sonpo ADR Center (General Insurance Counseling and ADR Center)

Sonpo ADR Center, which serves as the customer support window, operates in 10 locations across the country. It responds to consultation about general insurance and carries out proceedings for complaint resolution and dispute resolution for problems between customers and insurance companies from a neutral and fair standpoint as a designated dispute resolution organization under the Insurance Business Act (such procedure is free of charge).

### Responses to consultations

Providing explanations and advice according to individual needs, the Sonpo ADR Center responds to customers with inquiries and those seeking consultations.

In areas where the Sonpo ADR Center is not located, the consultation staff from the Center visits to offer onsite consultation (by reservation; free of charge).

### Responses to complaints

When a complaint is made against an insurance company by a customer, the Center gives necessary advice based on the situation regarding the complaint.

### Complaint resolution proceedings

In addition to its response to the complaint, based on the customer's demand, the Center notifies the related insurance company of the content of the complaint, and requests that it respond promptly thereto.

### Efforts for early resolution of customer complaints

- The GIAJ gives advice to customers in an appropriate and timely manner.
- Utilizing a dedicated database, the GIAJ appropriately comprehends and manages the progress of complaint cases that it requested the related insurance company to resolve.
- In cases where complaints are not settled even after a certain period of time has elapsed and they are applicable for handling under the dispute resolution proceedings, the GIAJ introduces dispute resolution proceedings to customers.

### Dispute resolution proceedings

When a petition for dispute resolution is filed by a customer or an insurance company, the Center appoints experts (dispute resolution specialists) who specialize in conducting dispute resolution proceedings, and provides support for resolving the issue (e.g. presents a settlement proposal) from a neutral and fair standpoint.\*

In order to ensure appropriateness of the procedures, the proceeding is closed to the public.

\* In cases where it is deemed that a dispute will not reach a settlement, etc. the proceedings may be terminated without a settlement proposal being presented.

In addition, in cases where a dispute resolution specialist deems it appropriate based on the nature, etc. of the dispute, the specialist can prepare a proposal for which the obligation to accept is imposed on the insurance company and present it to the insurance company with due reason.

- In addition to dispute cases between a policyholder or the insured and the insurance company with which an insurance contract has been affected, the GIAJ also covers dispute cases between a victim and an insurance company (or companies) on the side of the damage-causing party regarding legal compensation for damages (bodily and property damage liability) arising from automobile accidents, etc.
- For dispute cases between a policyholder or the insured and the insurance company with which an insurance contract has been affected and where a hearing by dispute resolution specialists is conducted, the GIAJ provides an environment in which the customer can go through the process at the nearest Sonpo ADR Center using a video conference system. (Cases filed by the victim are excluded.)

### What is ADR?

ADR is short for Alternative Dispute Resolution, and is a dispute resolution method based on an agreement between the parties, such as mediation, conciliation, or arbitration in place of a lawsuit. It is a means by which swift, simple, and flexible resolution can generally be achieved according to the nature of the issue, the circumstances of the respective parties, etc.

### What is a designated dispute resolution organization?

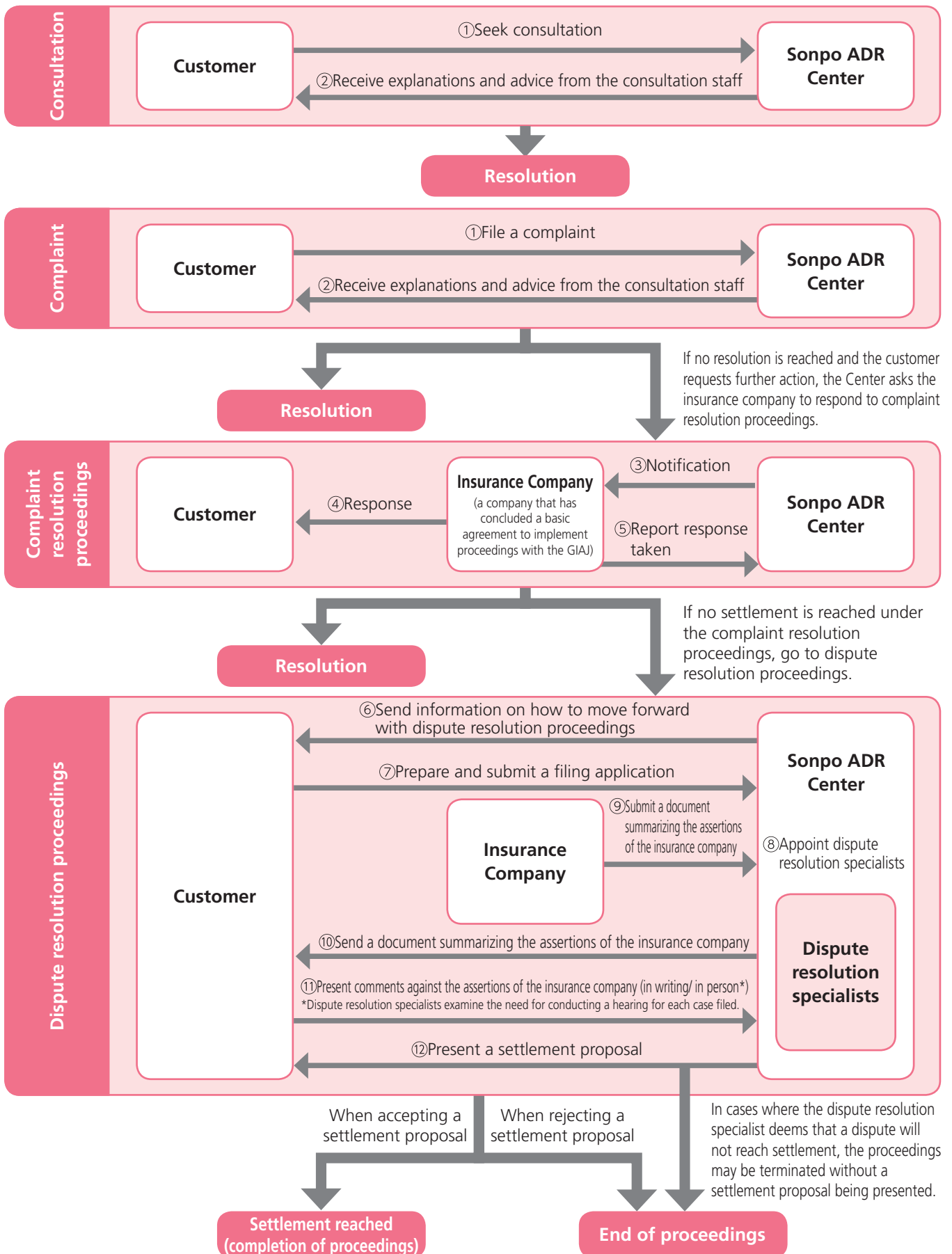
It is an alternative dispute resolution organization in the financial field established based on the "Law concerning Partial Revision of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law, etc." promulgated on June 24, 2009. In cases where certain requirements were met per business category, such as bank, insurance, securities business, etc., designation as a designated dispute resolution organization can be given by the competent minister.

Financial institutions conclude agreements (basic agreements for implementing proceedings) with designated dispute resolution organizations of the business category to which they belong per se, including contents such as (i) the obligation to accept resolution proceedings of complaints or disputes, (ii) the obligation to make explanations or submit materials, (iii) the obligation to accept the proposal for special conciliation presented. The effectiveness of complaints or dispute resolution proceedings carried out by a designated dispute resolution organization is thereby ensured.

In dispute resolution proceedings made by a designated dispute resolution organization, a legal effect that enables interruption of prescription and stay of proceedings by the court under certain conditions has been set.

# 4 Responses to Consultation, Complaints and Disputes

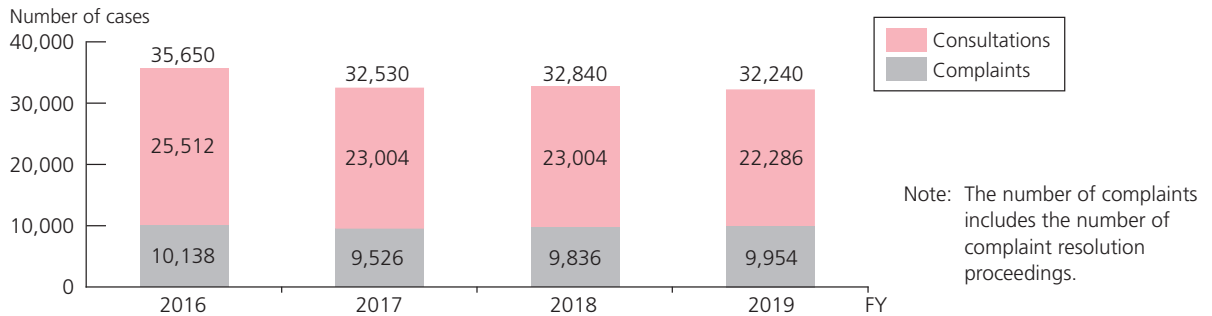
## Flow of the resolution process



# 4

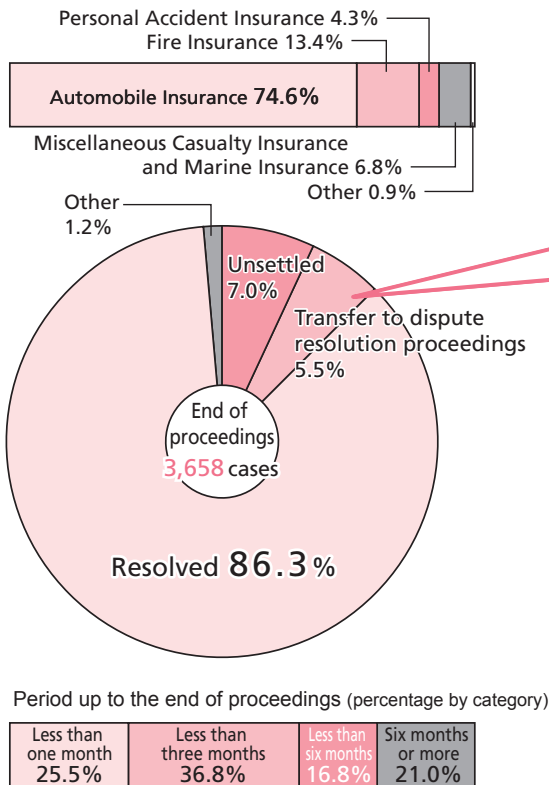
## Responses to Consultation, Complaints and Disputes

### Changes in the Total Number of Consultations/Complaints Received by the GIAJ



### Complaint Resolution Proceedings (FY2019)

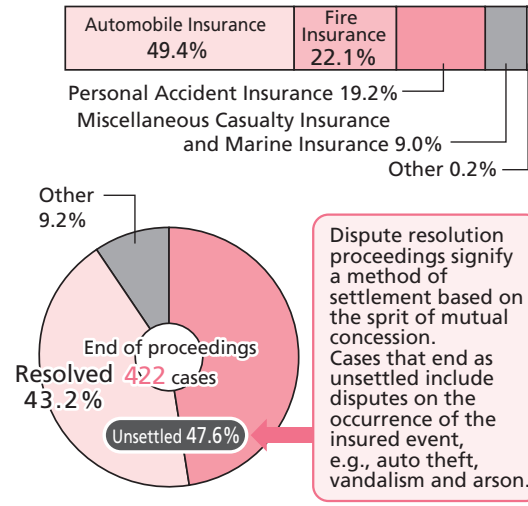
Number of new cases: 3,816



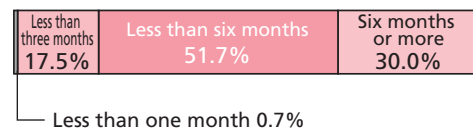
### Dispute Resolution Proceedings (FY2019)

Number of new cases: 411

Note: Includes cases that did not go through complaint resolution proceedings.



Period up to the end of proceedings (percentage by category)



### Measures to Further Enhance Complaint/Dispute Response Function

#### Efforts to raise customer satisfaction

- The GIAJ continues to hold training to improve the capabilities of consultation staff to handle cases.
- The GIAJ works to improve the convenience of customers who use dispute resolution proceedings by implementing questionnaires for users of all completed cases.

#### Dissemination activities, collaboration with outside organizations, etc.

- The GIAJ promotes the Sonpo ADR Center by disseminating information using brochures, posters, and other means.
- The GIAJ promotes the use of the Sonpo ADR Center through collaborative efforts with consumer affairs organizations and other consulting institutions.



### Analysis and Use of Complaints/Disputes Received

#### Complaints feedback

After making an analysis of the trend of complaints / disputes on insurance company, the GIAJ has been providing each insurance company with its feedback as useful information for business improvement thereof.

#### Publication of "Sonpo ADR Center-Issue of Statistics"

The GIAJ makes public statistics and summaries of complaints and disputes brought into Sonpo ADR Center on its website's "Sonpo ADR Center-Issue of Statistics" and also provides them to insurance companies.

## 5 Education and Examinations, etc. for Insurance Solicitors

It is mainly general insurance agents\* who serve as the window of contact with customers in providing explanations on general insurance products and carrying out procedures for concluding insurance contracts.

In order to promote further quality enhancement of insurance solicitation, the GIAJ has adopted a testing system, etc. for insurance solicitors who work for agents.

### General Examination for General Insurance Solicitors

In order for solicitors to acquire and improve the quality of insurance solicitation, the GIAJ has been providing a "General Examination for General Insurance Solicitors" (hereafter "General Insurance Solicitor Examination").

The General Insurance Solicitor Examination is comprised of the Basic Course Unit and the Product Course Unit (auto insurance, fire insurance and accident and sickness insurance), and applicants are required to pass the examination to be qualified for insurance solicitation.

This examination employs a renewal system every five years to verify updated knowledge about the insurance business and products.

### General Insurance College Course

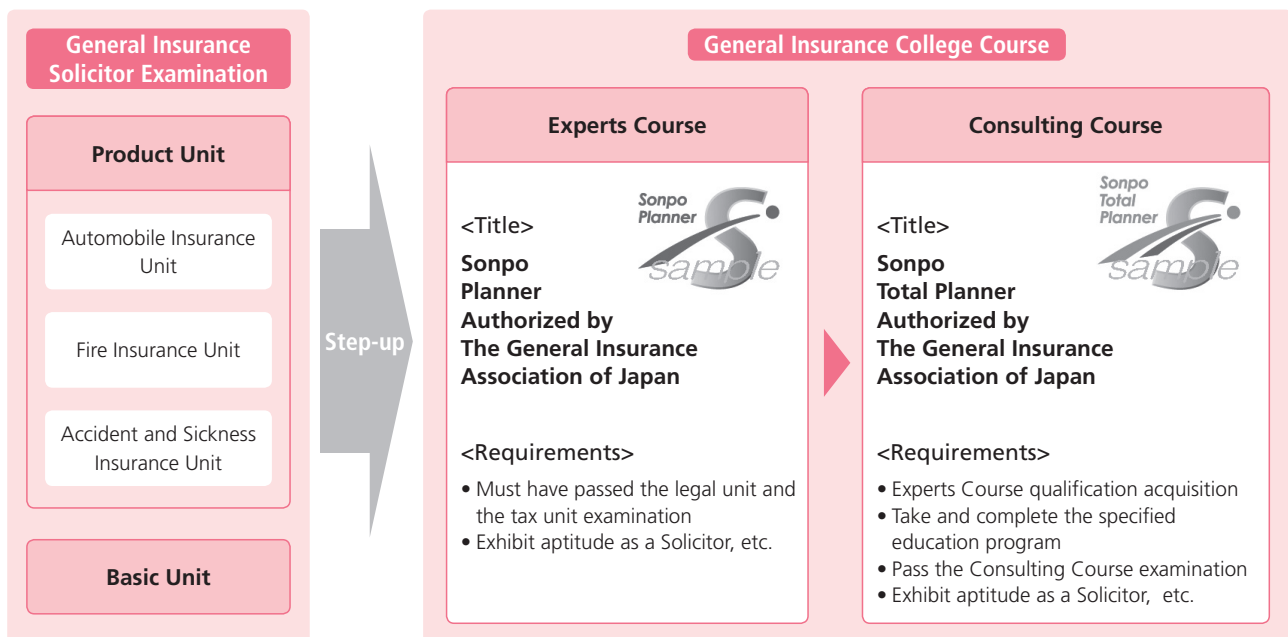
As a mechanism for solicitors who passed the General Insurance Solicitors Examination with the goal of stepping up further, the GIAJ provides the "General Insurance College Course".

The General Insurance College Course is comprised of the Experts Course for acquiring deep expertise concerning insurance solicitation and the Consulting Course for acquiring practical knowledge as well as skills, and employs a five-year renewal system.

Based on the course authorized, the following titles and symbols can be used.

Currently, 38,882 Sonpo (General Insurance) Planners (solicitors who have earned the "Experts Course" qualification) and 14,736 General Insurance Total Planners (solicitors who have earned the "Consulting Course" qualification) are playing active roles in the market (as of the end of July 2020).

The accumulated total of General Insurance Planners and General Insurance Total Planners since establishment of the qualifications equals 69,733 and 16,750 respectively (as of the end of July 2020).



### To locate agents who hold "Sonpo Total Planner", use the GIAJ's website



By inputting your Postcode (ZIP code) or Address in the 'agent locator' of the GIAJ website, you can easily find locally based agents who employ "Sonpo Total Planners", the highest qualification of the consulting course.

As of the end of July 2020, the website provides information on approximately 4,100 agents.

Search here:  
<http://sonpo-totalplanner-ag.jp/>  
 Note: It may be accessed from the GIAJ website.

\* In Japan, an 'agent(s)' can refer to both an individual and/or a company/organization.



## 5 Education and Examinations, etc. for Insurance Solicitors

### Solicitor Qualification Information System

The GIAJ operates the Solicitor Qualification Information System, which centrally manages qualification information, etc. of solicitors.

Using this system, solicitors can check the effective period, etc. of qualifications for the General Insurance Solicitor Examination, the General Insurance College Course, etc. and manage the status of various examinations.

### Formulation of "The Compliance Guide for Solicitation"

The GIAJ has put in place The Compliance Guide for Solicitation as guidelines for member companies to provide guidance to solicitors.

In this Guide, easy-to-understand explanations are given about points to be considered when soliciting insurance by systematically organizing matters concerning insurance solicitation provided for in the Insurance Business Act and other laws and showing standard examples of soliciting practice.

In December 2019, the GIAJ updated the Guide to reflect the information on the recent environment surrounding insurance solicitation.

### Examples of efforts by the GIAJ member companies

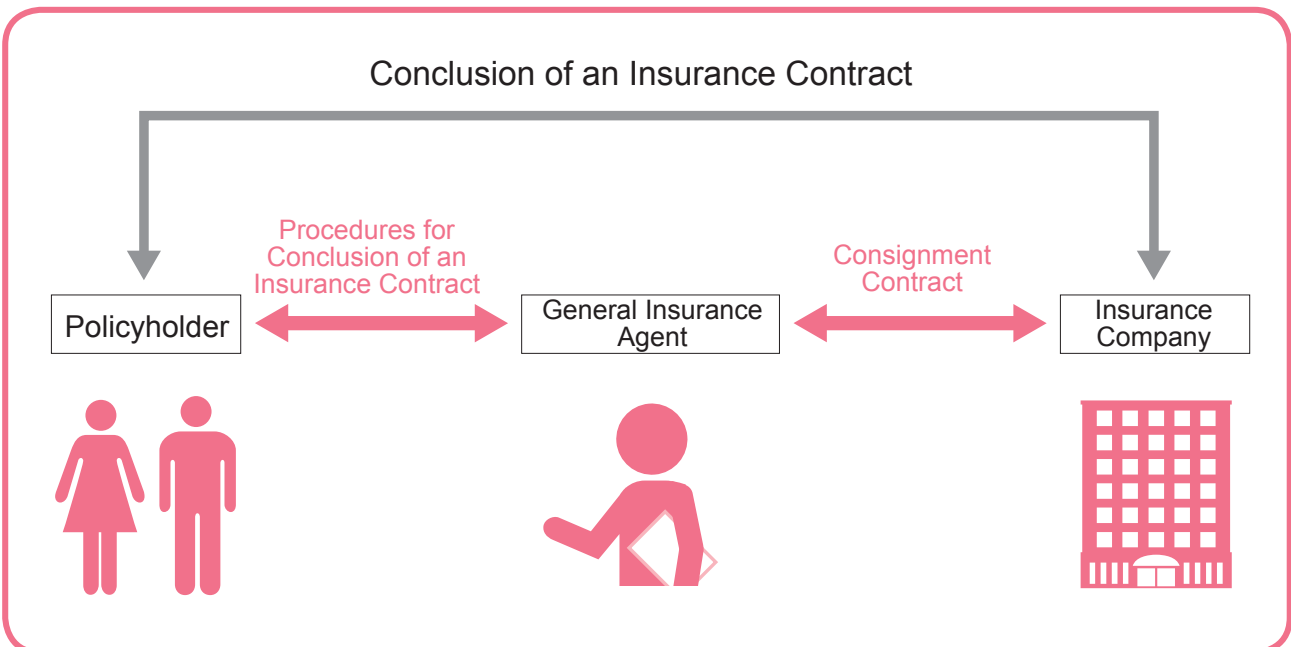
- **Introduction of unique sales qualification systems**

Some of the GIAJ member companies have introduced their own unique sales qualification systems, such as sales qualification specifically for selling third sector products (medical insurance, cancer insurance, etc.), etc.

- **Implementation of customer questionnaires regarding solicitation**

Some GIAJ member companies have been implementing customer questionnaires regarding solicitors' explanations about products when they solicit general insurance. GIAJ member companies analyze and validate the responses received from customers and utilize the feedback to further enhance quality in insurance solicitation.

### For Reference: Role of an Insurance Agent



Authority to conclude insurance contracts as an agent of an insurance company under an agency agreement with the insurance company has been given to an insurance agent.

If a policyholder makes an application for insurance to the insurance agent by using a given "insurance application form" and the insurance agent accepted it, this means that the insurance contract was effectively materialized between the policyholder and the insurance company.

Note: Depending on some insurance companies or classes of insurance, the authority of agents may be just "brokering." In such cases, the insurance contract is materialized when the related insurance company agreed to accept the insurance contract at a later date.

# 6

## Tests and Training Related to Claims Settlement

The greatest mission of general insurance is to pay appropriate insurance claims in a prompt manner should an accident occur.

Each general insurance company has put in place the following claims settlement system in order to realize appropriate, prompt, and fair payment of insurance claims:

### Bases for damage investigation and claims investigators

In order to respond promptly to accidents anywhere in the Japan, general insurance companies have established a total of 1,349 claim offices throughout the country and have allocated approximately 31,165 expert claims handling staff to those locations (as of April 1, 2020).

With a view to enhancing the skills of claim investigators, each general insurance company conducts a variety of training programs. In addition, the GIAJ also offers training related to medical knowledge, automobile claims adjustment and Earthquake Insurance loss investigations.

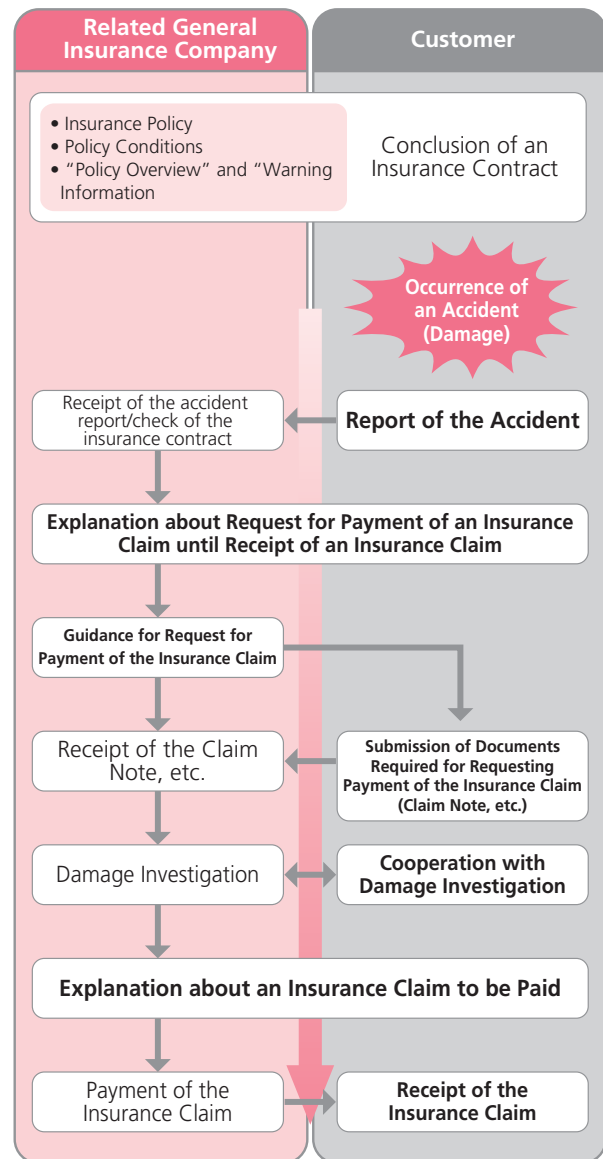
### Automobile insurance adjusters

Adjusters are specialists who investigate amounts of loss or damage to automobiles, the cause and circumstances of accidents and other related matters. There are 7,736 adjusters registered with the GIAJ (as of July 1, 2020). Adjusters are making efforts to enhance their investigation skills through a variety of training.

### Registered property loss assessors of fire and miscellaneous insurance

Registered property loss assessors are specialists delegated by general insurance companies to assess the insured value of buildings and movable property, work out loss or damage amounts, and investigate the cause and circumstances of accidents, etc. There are 4,708 assessors registered with the GIAJ (as of July 1, 2020).

### For Reference: Flow from Reporting of an Accident until Receipt of an Insurance Claim



In the event of an accident, such as traffic accident, theft, fire, etc., you are requested to give aid to the injured and report the accident to a public agency, such as the police, fire department, etc. before making the report to the relevant general insurance company. When you request payment of an insurance claim, the related accident certificate may be required. (Particularly in the case of a bodily injury in a traffic accident, you are requested to notify thereof to a police station as a “bodily injury accident.”)





# 7 Medical Education Institute for Insurance Adjusters

## Medical Education

### Promoting proper medical expense payments and efforts to protect victims

Given the call for reinforcing training related to promoting proper payment of medical expenses addressed in the report issued by the Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance Council in 1984, the Medical Education Institute for Insurance Adjusters was established in 1985. At the Medical Education Institute, medical training is given to employees, etc. of general insurance companies with a view to facilitating payment of medical expenses and to supporting victims achieve early rehabilitation into society.

### Necessity of medical knowledge

With the aim of cultivating human resources who can understand doctors' explanations and can have basic communication with doctors, the GIAJ has been carrying out training to provide employees of general insurance companies, etc. who are engaged in claims service with opportunities to learn the best medical science and medical knowledge.

### High-quality content of training

The GIAJ aims to improve the medical knowledge of general insurance company employees through correspondence courses, group training programs and medical seminars held in various cities by having doctors who are active at front-line clinical sites as main lecturers.



Group training in Tokyo



A training scene of a medical seminar

## Research Promotion regarding Traffic Accident Medical Treatment

### Purpose of promotion

Utilizing investment income from Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance (CALI), the GIAJ provides research grants regarding traffic accident medical treatment. Aiding clinical study by individual doctors or groups aims at promoting the progress and development of traffic accident medical treatment, thereby attempting to contribute to having victims achieve early rehabilitation into society.

### Selection of research grant recipients by way of accepting candidates from among the public

The GIAJ accepts candidates from among the public once a year and chooses research grant recipients after a rigorous selection process by a selection committee composed of people with relevant knowledge and experience.

### Number of adoptions

The number of research grants implemented since 1994 has totaled 868 cases up to 2020. The results of research supported by these grants are expected to contribute to victims' early rehabilitation into society.

- Examples of research themes (2020)
  - Basic and clinical research on physical impediments and prosthetic limb due to traffic accidents
  - Comprehensive research on spinal cord injury treatments
  - Basic and clinical research on regenerative medicine following head injuries



At a research grant presentation ceremony

General insurance companies (including foreign general insurance companies and the Non-life insurance Policy-holders Protection Corporation of Japan) and the Federation of Cooperatives, which operates cooperative insurance, operate a system to share personal information including details of contracts, circumstances of accidents, contents of requests for payment of insurance claims (benefits), etc.

#### Automobile insurance contracts and accident check system

- **Information exchange system regarding automobile insurance contracts to which additional premium rates are applied (grades 1 to 5)**

This system is, in cases where a customer has applied to an insurance company to newly conclude an automobile insurance contract that was not effected with that company in the preceding year, to conduct a check among general insurance companies as to whether the said insurance contract existed in the preceding year in order to succeed to and confirm its appropriate grade.

- **No claims checking system for automobile insurance**

This is a system, in cases where a customer has changed the general insurance company with which he or she has effected automobile insurance, to conduct a check among general insurance companies, etc. as to whether there were any insured events in the preceding year's insurance contract in order to succeed to or confirm its appropriate grade.

- **Settlement system for provisional lump-sum claim payments of both voluntary and compulsory automobile insurance**

In cases where a general insurance company, etc. of voluntary automobile insurance pays an insurance claim in a lump sum, including an insurance claim under CALI that is insured with another general insurance company, this is a system to make a settlement of the insurance claim under CALI paid in advance after confirmation between the relevant general insurance companies.

- **Information exchange system concerning automobile accidents**

In order to make an appropriate insurance claim payment for accidents causing physical damage or property damage under automobile insurance, this is a system to conduct a check of a reported accident among general insurance companies, etc. as to whether there was any report about the accident.

- **Information exchange system concerning bodily injury claims, etc. \*1**

In order to make an appropriate insurance claim payment by rejecting which fraudulent claims in insurances, etc. covers bodily injury, such as automobile insurance and personal accident insurance, as well as insurance, etc., covering personal effects, this is a system to conduct a check of a reported accident among general insurance companies, etc. as to whether there was any report about the accident.

- **Insurance contract checking system concerning special rules for reinstatement of interrupted automobile insurance**

In cases where a customer interrupted his or her automobile insurance contract in connection with cancellation, transfer, return to a leasing company, or expiration of the automobile inspection certificate regarding his or her automobile or due to the policyholder traveling overseas, etc., this is a system to ascertain the content of the contract before interruption when applying the contract grade before interruption to the new contract after interruption.

- **Insurance contract checking system concerning new contracts for policyholders who own multiple automobiles**

To apply a given discount to an insurance contract for the

second and onward automobile whose insurance is to be newly effected, this is a system to check with the general insurance company with which the first automobile's insurance is effected with regard to existence or nonexistence of an insurance contract of the first automobile, contract grade, etc.

- **Insurance contract checking system concerning overlapping automobile insurance contracts**

This is a system to check for any redundantly concluded insurance contract on one automobile with multiple general insurance companies and to ensure that an appropriate insurance contract has been concluded.

- **Existing disability inquiry system**

In order to determine the appropriate degree of damage incurred when paying insurance claims under CALI and voluntary automobile insurance, and to work out the appropriate amount of damage based on laws and regulations, this is a system to perform a check on the degree of the past residual disability of victims among general insurance companies, etc.

- **Claims history and fraudulent claims information exchange system \*2**

Through exchanging information on claim histories and fraudulent or suspicious claims among general insurance companies, etc., this system is intended to assess claim amounts so appropriate claim payments can be made in a fair and appropriate manner.

- **System to share information provided by the public regarding fraudulent insurance claims \*3**

This system is intended to share the information about reported fraudulent insurance claims and a reported fact that indicates the possibility of such a claim among general insurance companies.

- **Claims history exchange system \*4**

Regarding insurance claims for automobile insurance, CALI, personal accident insurance and personal belongings insurance, this system is to share and exchange the claimants' insurance claim record information in order to realize the idea of excluding a fraudulent claim, working out the appropriate amount of damage, and assuring proper claim payments.

#### Insurance contracts and accident check system on fire insurance, personal accident insurance, etc.

- **Policy data registration system on personal accident insurance, etc.**

In order to prevent the occurrence of insurance crimes, this is a system by which general insurance companies check for any overlapping insurance contracts by registering with the GIAJ the content of insurance contracts (personal accident insurance contract, etc.) that pay insurance claims on death/residual disability, hospitalization/outpatient insurance claims, etc.

- **Information exchange system concerning bodily injury claims, etc.**

Same as \*1

- **Overlapping insurance contracts/claim history inquiry system for fire and miscellaneous insurance**

This is a system to check, in relation to accidents reported to a general insurance company, etc., whether there were any overlapping insurance contracts or reports about the claim among general insurance companies, etc., in order to exclude fraudulent claims for fire insurance, liability insurance and etc. and ensure appropriate insurance claim payments.

- **Claims history and fraudulent claims information exchange system**

Same as \*2

- **System to share information provided by the public regarding fraudulent insurance claims**

Same as \*3

- **Claims history exchange system**

Same as \*4

## 9 International Business

Amid the growing globalization of the insurance business and the expanding international business activities of general insurance companies, the GIAJ is working to promote harmonization of international regulations and eliminate trade barriers by issuing requests and proposals and conducting relevant activities. Furthermore, the GIAJ is striving to increase the probability of having such requests met and proposals realized mainly through interaction with the insurance associations of various countries, pursuing technical cooperation of insurance, and dispatching information, and is also contributing to the sound development of overseas general insurance markets centering on Asia.

### Requests and Recommendations

The GIAJ is expressing requests and opinions of the Japanese general insurance industry through attending various meetings of the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), etc. and responses to various opinion inquiries, and is also making a proactive response to international public comments. In addition, with regard to service trade liberalization talks of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and bilateral-level trade issues, etc. between Japan and the U.S., the GIAJ is making a proactive appeal toward the realization of requests of the Japanese general insurance industry in close cooperation with overseas insurance associations, etc.

### Technical Cooperation on Insurance

As a technical exchange program on insurance, the GIAJ has held the Insurance School (Non-Life) of Japan (ISJ) every year since 1972 with various areas within East Asia. Inviting general insurance company and insurance supervisory authority staff, both the ISJ General Course and Advanced Course offer lectures and workshops to participants from various regions. The ISJ also hosts an Overseas Seminar where lecturers are dispatched from Japan to give lectures on themes tailored to the needs of the various regions. In addition to this, the GIAJ is promoting technical cooperation on insurance for general insurance industries, primarily in Asia. This includes dispatching lecturers to OECD seminars, assisting the Financial Services Agency in capacity building, which includes allowing fellows from the Global Financial Partnership Center (GLOPAC) to attend the ISJ as observers, and supporting the development of insurance products and an education and examination system of insurance agents.

### International Conferences

The GIAJ is promoting the exchange of information and opinions on insurance by attending the following international conferences:

- East Asian Insurance Congress (EAIC)
- ASEAN Insurance Council (AIC)
- International Union of Marine Insurance (IUMI)
- International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC)

### Interaction with Overseas Insurance Associations

The GIAJ takes part in mutual visits and information exchanges regarding markets with the major insurance associations of Europe, the U.S., and Asia. Whilst it exchanges opinions and information about the current status and issues of insurance markets and various international problems including the formulation of international insurance supervision standards, it also responds to service trade liberalization talks, and makes efforts to strengthen cooperative relationships. In 2012, the Global Federation of Insurance Associations (GFIA) was established. Through the activities of GFIA, the GIAJ conducts information exchanges, issues joint letters and facilitates interaction between insurance associations. To contribute to the development of mutual insurance industries through human exchanges and exchanges of opinions and information, to date the GIAJ has concluded cooperation memoranda with the following 15 overseas insurance associations:

- (1) French Insurance Association (FFA) (October 1997)
- (2) Association of British Insurers (ABI) (April 2001)
- (3) German Insurance Association (GDV) (May 2001)
- (4) Insurance Association of China (IAC) (May 2003)
- (5) American Insurance Association (AIA) (Currently American Property Casualty Insurance Association (APCIA)) (June 2003)
- (6) General Insurance Association of Korea (GIAK) (November 2003)
- (7) General Insurance Council (GIC) (India) (March 2007)
- (8) Insurance Association of Vietnam (IAV) (September 2009)
- (9) General Insurance Association of Indonesia (AAUI) (January 2010)
- (10) Insurance Association of Mongolia (IAM) (December 2010)
- (11) General Insurance Association of Malaysia (PIAM) (January 2011)
- (12) Myanmar Insurance Association (MIA) (January 2018)
- (13) Philippine Insurers and Reinsurers Association (PIRA) (June 2018)
- (14) ASEAN Insurance Council (AIC) (November 2018)
- (15) Thai General Insurance Association (TGIA) (October 2019)

### Global Federation of Insurance Associations (GFIA)

The GIAJ is member of GFIA which represents through its 41 members and 1 observer association the interest of insurers and reinsurers in 64 countries. GFIA was established in 2012 to increase industry effectiveness in providing input to international regulatory bodies and to contribute more effectively to the international dialogue on issues of common interest.  
<https://www.gfiainsurance.org/>

# IV

## Outline of the General Insurance Association of Japan

### 1 History

Prior to the present Association's establishment in 1946, its origin can be traced back to 1917, when the Joint Fire Insurance Association of Japan was founded by domestic and foreign insurance companies operating at the time. In 1939 the Joint Association was reorganized as the Dai-Nippon Fire Insurance Association. In 1941 it was amalgamated with several marine insurance organizations, such as the Japan Marine Underwriters' Association and the Hull Insurers' Union (established in 1920 and 1927 respectively) into the former Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan consisting of only domestic companies as regular members. The following year, in 1942, its name and functions were changed

to the Non-Life Insurance Control Association to assist the government in the control of the industry during a chaotic economic period. However, shortly after hostilities ended, this Control Association was dissolved in September 1945. The Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan was reestablished on January 18, 1946, by all the domestic non-life insurance companies. On May 1, 1948, it was reorganized as an incorporated body. On May 20, 2003, it changed its English name to the General Insurance Association of Japan (GIAJ) and is currently composed of 28 member companies (as of Sep.1, 2020).

### 2 Objective

The objective of the GIAJ is to promote sound development and maintain reliability of the general

insurance business in Japan, and thus contribute to a secure and safe society.

### 3 Major Activities

#### a. Enhancing the dissemination and understanding of general insurance

The GIAJ provides a variety of information about general insurance for enhancing consumers understanding through the website of the GIAJ, and by sending lecturers to speech sessions.

#### b. Responding to consultation, complaints and disputes

The GIAJ operates the Sonpo ADR center (General insurance Counseling and ADR Center) to answer consumer inquires and carry out

proceedings for complaint and dispute resolution from a neutral, fair standpoint as a designated dispute resolution organization under the Insurance Business Act.

#### c. Improving the quality of insurance business administration

The GIAJ makes use of its position as a third-party organization to improve the quality of industry-wide business through advancing measures based on consumer opinions while establishing many other guidelines.



### 3 Major Activities

**d. Maintaining and improving the business environment of general insurance**

The GIAJ plays key roles in industry-wide systems, such as earthquake insurance. It also carries out research and study, and issues various requests and proposals of the general insurance industry in order to maintain and improve the business environment.

**e. Preventing / reducing damage caused by accidents, disasters and crimes**

The GIAJ makes efforts to reduce social/economic losses by conducting educational/awareness-raising activities and submitting proposals for traffic safety, and disaster and crime prevention.

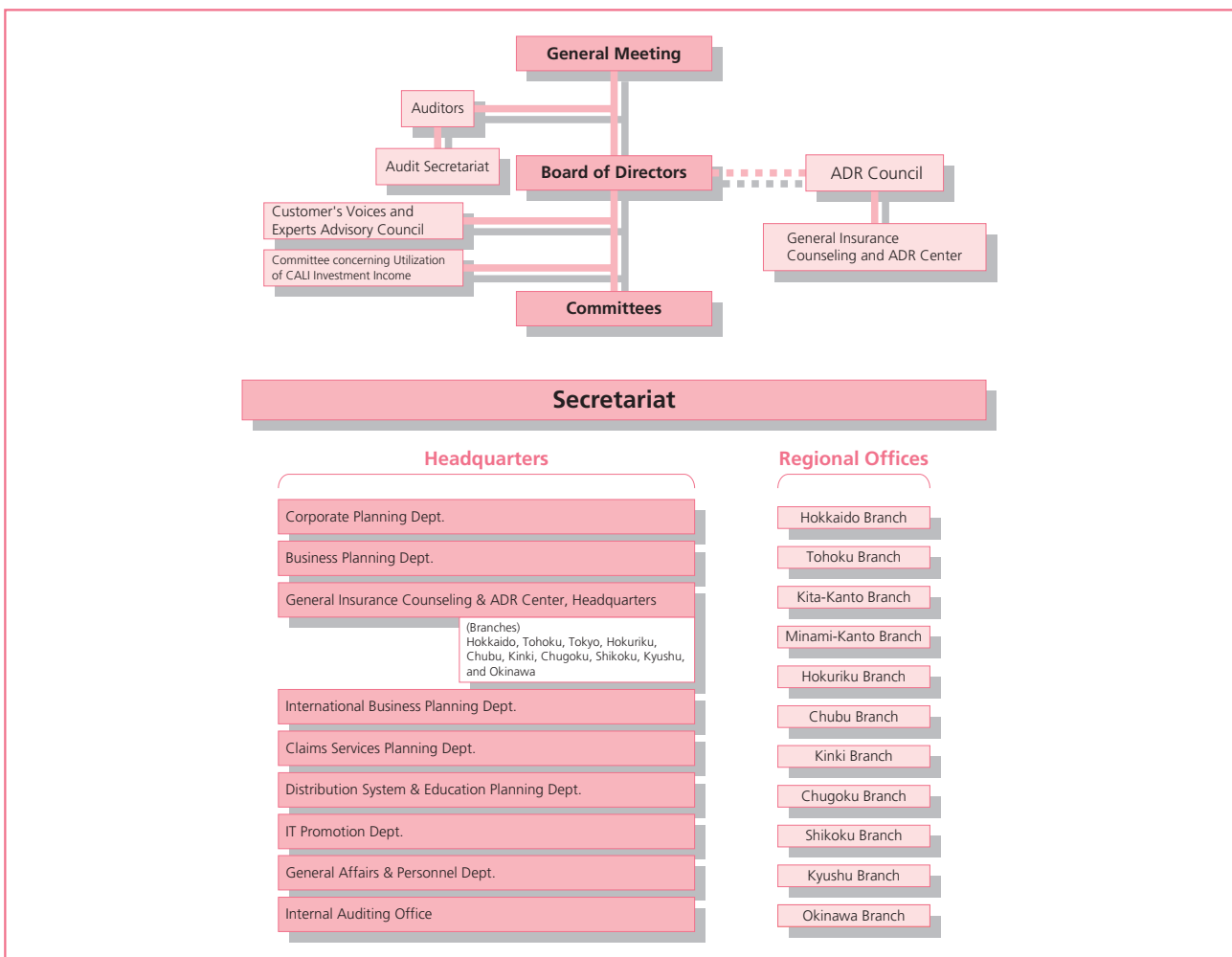
**f. Education and examinations for insurance solicitors**

The GIAJ implements educational programs and the examination system in order to enhance the quality of insurance solicitation.

**g. Contribution to the global community**

The GIAJ is a member of the Global Federation of Insurance Associations (GFIA), actively participates in the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) standard setting activities as a stakeholder, closely monitors and advocates multilateral and regional trade discussions, enhances exchanges and cooperation with overseas insurance markets, and holds international seminars with participants from the East Asian region such as the Insurance School (Non-Life) of Japan (ISJ).

### 4 Organization (as of July 1, 2020)



## 5 Overview of the 8<sup>th</sup> Mid-Term Business Plan (2018-2020)

Based on our reflections on the past and future as specified below, the Eighth Mid-Term Business Plan sets forth four directions that the general insurance industry will strive toward, along with priority issues to be addressed in three years, to ensure that the industry continues to fulfil its social role as "risk bearer".

### Priority Issues

#### Swift and proper responses to environmental changes

Contribute to building a worry-free, safe society and enhancing consumer convenience by responding proactively and properly to the changing environment such as developments in information technology and transforming trends of risks that threaten our world.

##### ● Technological innovation

- Developing measures to address advances in self-driving technology
- Promoting environment to utilize innovations

##### ● More diverse and larger risks

- Enhancing disaster prevention capabilities at the local level
- Developing measures to address other emerging risks

##### ● Changes in social environment including super-aging society

- Enhancing activities to raise traffic safety and disaster prevention awareness of senior citizens
- Further exerting its role in response to other societal changes

#### Promotion of customer-oriented business operations

Further raise customer satisfaction levels by enhancing the quality of business operations at insurance companies and agents and fostering even greater understanding of general insurance among consumers.

##### ● Enhancing the quality of business operations at insurance companies and agents

- Sharing best practices among member companies and revising existing guidelines
- Strengthening support to enhance the quality of business operations

##### ● Raising customers' awareness of risks

- Enhancing measures to disseminate information to customers
- Strengthening measures to raise customers' awareness of self-help and mutual-help in the event of natural disasters

##### ● Strengthening our dialogue with customers

- Gaining a precise understanding of customer views/questions and ensuring proper response
- Strengthening capabilities and functions of General Insurance Consultation and ADR Support Center

#### Establishment of a more robust and stable general insurance system

Ensure stability of the general insurance system and fairness among policyholders to fulfil the social role of general insurance in the years to come.

##### ● Development of readiness for large-scale earthquakes

- Reinforcing loss survey systems to deal with large-scale earthquakes
- Advancing measures which contribute to more stable operation of earthquake insurance

##### ● Strengthening anti-fraud measures and prevention of fraudulent claims

- Establishing and utilizing systems to help prevent fraudulent claims
- Sharing knowledge and information on anti-fraud measures

## 5 Overview of the 8<sup>th</sup> Mid-Term Business Plan (2018-2020)

### Further roles in international insurance markets

Further improve the presence of the Japanese general insurance industry and raise the level of confidence in us to maintain our competitiveness in the globalizing and converging insurance market.

#### ● Proper responses to international standards

- Strengthening engagement in international standards development
- Promoting development of domestic rules harmonized with international standards

#### ● Level-playing field in overseas market

- Working towards realizing removal/relaxation of discriminatory regulations and practices

#### ● Strengthening support activities to assist emerging markets

- Promoting communication and interaction with general insurance markets in Asia and contributing/providing support to the development of general insurance in the region

## 6 Principal Initiatives to Achieve SDGs

Adopted at the United Nations Summit in September 2015, the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) consist of 17 goals and 169 targets. With a deadline of 2030 to realize a sustainable world, it swears that no one will be left behind. The General Insurance Association of Japan (GIAJ) reconfirms and organizes the social roles and efforts of the general insurance industry and association from that perspective of the SDGs and uses this as the driving force to promote various initiatives related to the Mid-Term Business Plan.

Clarification of the relationship between the 8th Mid-Term Business Plan and SDGs (Mapping)

Revision of the Code of Conduct (December 2018)

Held an SDGs Forum (January 2019)

Agreement with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) (May 2019)

Agreement with the Declaration of Biodiversity by Keidanren and Action Policy (February 2020)

### GIAJ's Principal Initiatives to Achieve SDGs

1. Efforts to educate senior citizens

2. Promotion of improvement of non-life insurance literacy

3. Efforts to prevent and mitigate disasters, accidents and crimes

4. Efforts to respond to technological innovation

5. Efforts to respond to environmental issues

6. Efforts to respond to international insurance markets



1

## Licensed Domestic Companies (32 Companies as of Nov. 1, 2020)

- **AIG General Insurance Company, Ltd.**
- **Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Allianz Fire and Marine Insurance Japan Ltd.**
- **American Home Assurance Company, Ltd.**
- **Anicom Insurance, Inc.**
- **au Insurance Company, Limited**
- **AXA General Insurance Co.,Ltd.**
- **Cardif Assurances Risques Divers Japan**
- **Chubb Insurance Japan**
- **The Daido Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **E.design Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Hitachi Capital Insurance Corporation**
- **H.S. Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **ipet Insurance CO.,Ltd.**
- **Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.**
- **JI Accident & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **The Kyoei Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Meiji Yasuda General Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Mitsui Direct General Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Nisshin Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Pet & Family Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Rakuten General Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Rescue Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **SAISON Automobile and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Sakura Insurance Inc.**
- **SBI Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **SECOM General Insurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.**
- **Sony Assurance Inc.**
- **The Toa Reinsurance Co., Ltd.**
- **Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.**

(● represents the GIAJ member companies.)



## 2 Licensed Foreign Companies (21 Companies as of Nov. 1, 2020)

- Assuranceforeningen GARD - gjensidig (Norway)
- Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros (Spain)
- The Britannia Steam Ship Insurance Association Ltd. (U.K.)
- Coface Japan (Compagnie Française d'Assurance pour le Commerce Extérieur ) (France)
- Euler Hermes SA (Belgium)
- General Reinsurance AG (Germany)
- HDI Global SE (Germany)
- Hyundai Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (Korea)
- Muenchener Rueckversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG in Muenchen (Germany)
- The New India Assurance Company Ltd. (India)
- The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association Limited (U.K.)
- RGA Reinsurance Company (U.S.A.)
- SCOR SE (France)
- The Society of Lloyd's [Lloyd's Japan Inc.] (U.K.)
- Starr Indemnity & Liability Company (U.S.A.)
- Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association Limited (U.K.)
- Swiss Re Asia Pte. Ltd. (Singapore)
- Swiss Re International SE (Luxembourg)
- Transatlantic Reinsurance Company (U.S.A.)
- The United Kingdom Mutual Steam Ship Assurance Association (Europe) Ltd. (U.K.)
- Zurich Insurance Company Ltd (Switzerland)

## 3 General Insurance Organizations (as of Nov 1, 2020)

- General Insurance Rating Organization of Japan
- The Japan Atomic Energy Insurance Pool
- The General Insurance Institute of Japan
- Foreign Non-Life Insurance Association of Japan
- Non-Life Insurance Policy-holders Protection Corporation of Japan
- Independent Insurance Agents of Japan, Inc.
- The Small Amount & Short Term Insurance Association of Japan
- Japan Insurance Brokers Association
- Loss Adjusting Association of Japan
- All Japan Independent Adjusters Association



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December, 2020