



TO: Carrie Mears, Chair, Valuation of Securities (E) Task Force
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RE: Update the Definition of Other Non-Payment Risk Assigned a Subscript "S" in the P&P Manual

DATE: July 11, 2022

Update – At the 2022 Spring National meeting the SVO was directed to work with industry on technical modifications to this proposed amendment that was first exposed at the 2021 Fall National Meeting. The SVO met with representatives of the American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI), Private Placements Investors Association (PPiA) and North American Securities Valuation Association (NASVA) on Apr. 29, May 6 and 24, and Jun. 17. The attached revised amendment reflects items discussed during those meetings. There was not consensus on three primary issues, each a proposed illustration of Other Non-Payment Risk warranting a Subscript S: (1) maturities equal to or exceeding 40 years, (2) certain deferred principal payment features, and (3) certain deferred interest payment features. Maturities exceeding 40-years have the characteristic of perpetual or permanent capital and deferred interest or principal is inconsistent with the regulatory assumption that a fixed income instrument called debt by its originator or issuer requires that the issuer make scheduled payments of interest and fully repay the principal amount to the insurer on a date certain.

The SVO recommends adopting the definitional updates to Part Two of the P&P Manual and temporarily deferring the proposed Part Three instructions to remove securities with Other Non-Payment Risk from filing exemption (FE). This temporary deferral is intended to give industry sufficient time to find and provide examples of securities that are publicly rated by different credit rating providers (CRP) which have the three characteristics listed above for which there was not consensus so that the SVO can study them.

Summary – Securities that possess "Other Non-Payment Risks" are intended to be reviewed by the SVO but these investments have not been explicitly included on the list of Specific Populations of Securities Not Eligible For Filing Exemption in Part Three of the *Purposes Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office* (P&P Manual). Securities with other non-payment risks are identified through assignment of the Administrative Symbol "S" as a subscript to the NAIC Designation. This amendment adds "Securities with Other Non-Payment Risks" to the list of securities that are ineligible for filing exemption.

As noted in Part One, paragraph 90, of the P&P Manual, “An objective of the VOS/TF is to assess the financial ability of an insurer to pay claims. For example, the regulatory assumption is that a fixed income instrument called debt by its originator or issuer requires that the issuer make scheduled payments of interest and fully repay the principal amount to the insurer on a date certain. A contractual modification that is inconsistent with this assumption creates a rebuttable inference that the security or instrument contains an additional or other non-payment risk created by the contract that may result in the insurer not being paid in accordance with the underlying regulatory assumption. The SVO is required to identify securities that contain such contractual modifications and quantify the possibility that such contracts will result in a diminution in payment to the insurer, so this can be reflected in the NAIC Designation assigned to the security through the application of the notching process.”

The proposed amendment clarifies through additional illustrations the types of securities that would be considered as having “Other Non-Payment Risks”.

Proposed Amendment - The text changes to update the definition of “Other Non-Payment Risks” and include Securities with Other Non-Payment Risk as a security type ineligible for filing exemption is shown below with additions red underline, deletions in ~~red strikethrough~~, existing text that has been moved in green and text to defer in yellow highlight, as it would appear in the 2022 P&P Manual format.

PART ONE
POLICIES OF THE NAIC VALUATION OF SECURITIES (E) TASK FORCE

NAIC DESIGNATIONS

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NAIC Designation Subscript S

90. An objective of the VOST/TF is to assess the financial ability of an insurer to pay claims. For example, the regulatory assumption is that a fixed income instrument called debt by its originator or issuer requires that the issuer make scheduled payments of interest and fully repay the principal amount to the insurer on a date certain. A contractual modification that is inconsistent with this assumption creates a rebuttable inference that the security or instrument contains an additional or other non-payment risk created by the contract that may result in the insurer not being paid in accordance with the underlying regulatory assumption. The SVO is required to identify securities that contain such contractual modifications and quantify the possibility that such contracts will result in a diminution in payment to the insurer, so this can be reflected in the NAIC Designation assigned to the security through the application of the notching process.

NOTE: See “NAIC Designation Subscript S” in Part Two.

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PART TWO
OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS
APPLICABLE TO THE SVO

PRODUCTION OF NAIC DESIGNATIONS

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NAIC DESIGNATION SUBSCRIPT S

Description of Other Non-Payment Risk

33. It may not be practical, desirable or possible to specifically define other non-payment risk given the assumption that it originates as a result of a contractual agreement or the presence of a structural element of a transaction that is agreed upon between the issuer and the insurer. Accordingly, what follows is intended as general guidance to insurers and others.
34. Most typically, other non-payment risk has been associated with contractual agreements between the insurer and the issuer in which the issuer is given some measure of financial flexibility not to make payments that otherwise would be assumed to be scheduled, given how the instrument has been denominated, or the insurer agrees to be exposed to a participatory risk.
35. Other non-payment risk differs from the type of issues encountered in credit risk. This is because typically, credit assessment is concerned with securities in which the parties create subordination by modifying the lender's priority of payment (e.g., senior unsecured versus junior subordinated) but in a context where the contract otherwise specifies that the failure to make payments on a schedules basis (defined in the contract) is an event of default (in the case of a bond) or triggers some other specific and identifiable lender remedy (in the case of other fixed income securities).
36. Using the broad concepts identified above, non-payment risk may be present when:
 - A reporting insurance company takes on a participatory risk in the transaction;
 - *Illustration* – The contract promised payment of a dollar denominated obligation in non-U.S. currency but does not require an exchange rate that would yield foreign currency sufficient to buy a defined principal amount of U.S. dollars. The other non-payment risk in this illustration consists of the reporting insurance company's acceptance of currency risk which may diminish the principal amount of the investment. Currency risk here is not related to the issuer's ability or willingness to pay and therefore is not appropriately reflected in the NAIC Designation of the issuer or captured by notching for credit risk.

Meaning of the Subscript S Symbol

37. An SVO determination that a specific security contains other non-payment risk is communicated by assigning the NAIC Designation subscript S to the specific CUSIP and applying the notching procedure described below. The subscript follows the NAIC Designation as follows: **NAIC 2S**.
38. The SVO shall assess securities for other non-payment risk:
- Routinely, for any security or financial product filed with the SVO.
 - As part of the analysis of a security or financial product submitted to the SVO under the RTAS – Emerging Investment Vehicle process discussed in of this Manual.
 - When requested to do so by any state insurance regulator acting pursuant to this Manual, and:
 - When requested by the VOS/TF; or
 - In support of any other NAIC group engaged in the analysis of investment risks in new securities.

NOTE: SEE “NAIC DESIGNATION SUBSCRIPT S” IN PART ONE.

PART THREE

**SVO PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGY FOR PRODUCTION OF NAIC
DESIGNATIONS**

PROCEDURE APPLICABLE TO FILING EXEMPT (FE) SECURITIES AND PRIVATE LETTER (PL) RATING SECURITIES

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FE SECURITIES

Filing Exemption

3. Bonds, within the scope of SSAP No. 26R and SSAP No. 43R (excluding RMBS and CMBS subject to financial modeling) and Preferred Stock within scope of SSAP No. 32, that have been assigned an Eligible NAIC CRP Rating, as described in this Manual, are exempt from filing with the SVO (FE securities) with the exception of Bonds and/or Preferred Stock explicitly excluded below.

Specific Populations of Securities Not Eligible for Filing Exemption

4. The filing exemption procedure does not apply to:

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Deferred

- **Securities with Other Non-Payment Risks** – As noted in Parts One and Two of this Manual, the regulatory assumption of a fixed income instrument called debt by its originator or issuer requires that the issuer make scheduled payments of interest and fully repay the principal amount to the insurer on a date certain. A security that is inconsistent with this assumption contains an additional or other non-payment risk created by the contract that may result in the insurer not being paid in accordance with the underlying regulatory assumption.

<https://naiconline.sharepoint.com/teams/SVOVOSTaskForce/Shared Documents/Meetings/2021/12 December FALL NATIONAL METING/04 - Other Non-payment Risk subscript S/2021-047.01 Task Force 2021 Amend PP Other Non-Payment Risk.docx>