

Chapter Ins 2

LIFE INSURANCE

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Ins 2.01 Estoppel by report of medical examiner. No company or fraternal benefit society shall issue in this state a contract, based on a medical examination, providing for disability benefits, the provisions of which are in conflict with ss. 632.50 and 632.71, Stats., or shall indulge in any practice which is at variance with said section.

History: 1-2-56; emerg. am. eff. 6-22-76; am. Register, September, 1976, No. 249, eff. 10-1-76.

Ins 2.02 Stock life insurance corporations writing participating policies.
(1) PURPOSE. The repeal of the rule previously in effect and the adoption of this rule is for the purpose of revising the formal interpretation of certain statutes consistent with statutes and business methods now in existence. This rule implements and interprets applicable statutes including ss. 601.04, 601.42, 601.43, 628.34, 632.62, Stats., and chs. 611 and 618, Stats.

(2) SCOPE. This rule shall apply to stock insurance corporations when transacting the kinds of insurance authorized by s. Ins 6.75 (1) (a) in the form of participating policies.

(3) LIMITATION OF PROFITS INURING TO THE BENEFIT OF STOCKHOLDERS. The protection of the interest of the public purchasing participating policies and contracts issued by stock life insurance corporations requires a reasonable limitation of the profits on participating business that shall be made available to stockholders. In consideration of the amount of life insurance customarily transacted in relation to the capital contribution of stockholders and to safeguard the interest of policyholders in this state, no profits on participating policies and contracts in excess of the larger of a) 10% of such profits or b) 50¢ per year per \$1,000 of participating life insurance in force at the end of the year shall inure to the benefit of stockholders.

(4) LICENSE REQUIREMENTS. No stock life insurance corporation doing business in this state in which policyholders are entitled to share in the surplus shall be licensed or relicensed to transact business in this state

unless the corporation shall file an agreement (evidenced by a resolution of its board of directors or other appropriate body having the power to bind such corporation and its stockholders) to the effect that:

(a) No profits on participating policies and contracts in excess of the larger of 10% of such profits or 50¢ per year per \$1,000 of participating life insurance in force at the end of the year shall inure to the benefit of stockholders.

(b) The profits on its participating policies and contracts shall be ascertained annually by allocating to such policies and contracts specific items of gain, expense, or loss attributable to such policies and contracts and an equitable proportion of the general gains or outlays of the company.

(c) Such profits as shall inure to the benefit of stockholders shall be determined and apportioned annually.

(d) The accounts of the participating and nonparticipating classes will be kept separate.

(e) No part of the funds accumulated or belonging to the participating class shall be transferred to the nonparticipating class.

(f) The agreement shall remain in effect so long as any outstanding participating policies or contracts of such company are held by persons resident in Wisconsin except as the applicable requirements of statute or administrative rule may be modified or superseded by subsequent enactments.

(5) **EXCEPTIONS.** In accordance with s. 632.62, Stats., the agreement required by sub. (4) (e) may be modified to the extent necessary to be consistent with the existing charter of the stock life insurance corporation.

(6) **ANNUAL FILING.** No stock life insurance corporation doing business in this state in which policyholders are entitled to share in the surplus shall be licensed or relicensed to transact business in this state unless the corporation shall annually file the information required by s. 601.42, Stats.

Note: Before issuing a new or renewal license to transact insurance in this state, the commissioner of insurance is required by ss. 201.045 and 201.34, Stats., to be satisfied that the methods and practices of the insurer adequately safeguard the interests of its policyholders and the people of this state. Section 206.13, Stats., provides for the issuance of participating life insurance policies by stock companies.

The nature of participating policies is that the premium charge includes an additional loading which acts as the safety factor to provide for various contingencies that may develop during the term of the policy. The additional premium thus collected is then returned to the policyholder in the form of dividends. Section 201.36, Stats., provides for the annual apportionment and return of such sums after making provision for required reserves and liabilities.

In respect to those policies in which the policyholder is entitled to share in the surplus, s. 206.36, Stats., provides for the payment of authorized dividends on capital stock from the surplus accumulations of the participating business of the company. Section 201.54, Stats., authorizes distribution of savings, earnings, or surplus to any class of policyholder by filing a schedule thereof with the commissioner in those cases where such a distribution was not specified in the policy. In such cases the commissioner has an obligation to be satisfied that the methods and practices of the company are such as to safeguard the interest of the policyholders.

The principal portion of the earnings on participating policies is due to the additional loading in the premium charged for the policy. It would be a misrepresentation of the participating provisions of any such policy or contract if a substantial portion of the profits accruing from such policies or contracts were not to be returned to the policyholders. SS. 206.51 (1) and

623.06 (2) (am) 3 and 632.43 (6m) (e) 3 f, Stats., and referred to in those statutes as the commissioner's 1980 extended term insurance table.

(c) "1980 CSO smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables" means the mortality tables with separate rates of mortality for smokers and nonsmokers derived from the tables defined in par. (a), and adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in December 1983.

Note: Mortality rates for these tables are published on pp. 406-413, Proceedings of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, 1984 Vol. I.

(d) "1980 CET smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables" means the mortality tables with separate rates of mortality for smokers and nonsmokers derived from the tables defined in par. (b), and adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in December 1983.

Note: Mortality rates for these tables are published on pp. 406-413, Proceedings of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, 1984 Vol. I.

(e) "Composite mortality tables" means the mortality tables defined in pars. (a) and (b), as originally published with rates of mortality that do not distinguish between smokers and nonsmokers.

(3) ALTERNATE TABLES. At the option of the company and subject to the condition that the company use the same select factors for both smoker and nonsmoker tables, and the conditions stated in sub. (4), for any policy of insurance delivered or issued for delivery in this state after the operative date of s. 632.43 (6m) (h), Stats., for that policy form:

(a) The company may substitute the 1980 CSO smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables, with or without 10-year select mortality factors for the 1980 CSO table, with or without 10-year select mortality factors, for use in determining minimum reserve liabilities, minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits; and

(b) The company may substitute the 1980 CET smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables for the 1980 CET Table for use in determining minimum reserve liabilities, minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits.

(4) CONDITIONS. For each plan of insurance with separate rates for smokers and nonsmokers the company may:

(a) Use composite mortality tables to determine minimum reserve liabilities, minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits;

(b) Use 1980 CSO or 1980 CET smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables to determine the valuation net premiums and additional minimum reserves, if any, required by s. 623.06 (7), Stats., and use composite mortality tables to determine the basic minimum reserves, minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits; or

(c) Use 1980 CSO or 1980 CET smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables to determine minimum reserve liabilities and minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1988, No. 395, eff. 12-1-88.

Ins 2.40 Annuity contracts without life contingencies. (1) PURPOSE. This section implements and interprets s. 632.66, Stats., by authorizing life

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insurers to issue annuity contracts without life contingencies and setting forth the conditions under which these annuity contracts may be issued.

(2) **SCOPE.** This section applies to all annuity contracts without life contingencies and which are classified as life and disability insurance under s. Ins 6.75 (1).

(3) **GRANT OF AUTHORITY.** A life insurer that holds a valid certificate of authority to transact the business of life insurance and annuities in this state may issue in this state annuity contracts without life contingencies, subject to the following conditions:

(a) No insurer may base the consideration to be paid to the insurer for the annuity contract without a life contingency upon the age or condition of health of the purchaser of the contract or any other person, or on any mortality or morbidity contingencies.

(b) An insurer shall base the amounts guaranteed to be paid under an annuity contract without a life contingency upon reasonable assumptions as to investment income and expenses, determined in a manner which is equitable to all holders of such contracts.

(c) An insurer may offer to the public an annuity contract without a life contingency only through licensed intermediaries or directly by the insurer.

(4) **APPLICABLE STATUTES AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULES.** An annuity contract without a life contingency is deemed to be an annuity for purposes of chs. 600 to 645, Stats., and all rules adopted thereunder, including, but not limited to, ch. 623, Stats., ss. 631.20 to 631.27, Stats., and ss. Ins 2.07, 2.15, 6.05, and 14.02.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1988, No. 396, eff. 1-1-89.