



Hanover Stone
Partners LLC

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**Strategic Captive Opportunity and
Utilization Technique “SCOUT”
and
Next Frontier / Future Enhancements**

**“A New Method for Measuring Captive Performance” – Risk
Management Magazine, 8/1/17**



SCOUT

New captive consultative methodology and analytical tool
Improved performance evaluation methodologies
Scoreboard and Dashboard focused

The span of interested **Stakeholders** has expanded over time for various reasons to now include

- Senior Financial Leaders
- Captive Boards
- Operational
- Regulators
- Rating agencies (increasingly)



SCOUT

Effective tool for risk managers to "translate" risk management information into an understandable format.

Evaluate the benefits, opportunities and performance of a captive insurance company.

Compelling Value Propositions

- Demonstrates Good Governance, Controls and Captive Value to various stakeholders
- Great tool for RMs to Protect Policyholder Surplus
- “It’s completely tailored & potentially turnkey”



Needs

- ✎ **Assess how successful / valuable the captive has been according to how the organization measures success**
 - By coverage and over time
 - Managing risk / surplus position
- ✎ **Drive business strategies and growth**
- ✎ **Evaluate, rank and prioritize current and potential business opportunities**
- ✎ **Significantly improve upon current benchmarking and ratio analysis techniques**
- ✎ **Identify gaps between actual and targeted performance**
- ✎ **Improve decision making via tracking of Key Performance Indicators**
- ✎ **Optimize and strategize current and future risk management (programmatic) needs**



Benefits

- ✿ **Make better, faster decisions**
- ✿ **Convey meaningful information with simplicity**
- ✿ **Illustrate current and future economic benefits**
- ✿ **Make the qualitative, quantitative**
- ✿ **Deliver a formal process that is consistent and reusable**
- ✿ **Enable clear communications across business units, board members, and executives**

Deliverables / Outcomes

- ✿ **Documentation of best practices**
- ✿ **Custom Excel application that:**
 - **Captures underlying strategic and tactical considerations via defined KPI metrics (“Scorecard”)**
 - **Utilizes an interactive, graphical display for strategic monitoring and reporting of critical needs (“Dashboard”)**
 - **Provides a mechanism for addressing forward looking strategic opportunities**

Scorecard

- ✎ **Database to capture underlying strategic and tactical considerations - for existing and potential coverages - via defined Key Performance Metrics (“KPIs”)**
 - ✎ **Potential quantitative and qualitative KPIs include:**
 - Achieve operational excellence
 - Reduce total costs of risk
 - Build surplus / Maximize risk profile
 - Maximize return on invested capital
 - Improve the risk management function
 - ✎ **Defines goal importance and performance ranking metric**
 - ✎ **Details / drill-down**



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Scorecard Example

Captive Performance Evaluation

Policy Year 2016

| Goal / Objective | KPI Type | Goal Rank | KPI Evaluation | Perf Rank | Response |
|------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------|
|------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------|

COVERAGE 1

1) Operational Excellence

A) Insurance Company Operations

Underwriting Metrics

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Global Organization | |
| Net Premium | 1,834,654 |
| Losses | 1,050,986 |
| Current Yr Loss Ratio | 57.3% |
| All Yrs Loss Ratio | 60.5% |
| Materiality | 36.4% |

Ensure premium volume adequately covers loss costs and other underwriting expenses. The benchmark loss ratio range is generally 45% to 95%, depending on volatility of the risk and need to build surplus capital.

Quantitative 5

The loss ratio is within the benchmark range. Premium covers losses and aligned services expenses and allows for continued increases to surplus capacity. The captive's performance exceeds established goals.

5

Consider lowering premiums (minimally), increasing the level of coverage, adding additional coverages, and/or increasing the spend on claims management. Ensure premium reflects insurance market conditions and that the captive is not overcharging premium.

2) Reduce Total Costs of Risk

A) Retention Management

Insurance Risk Transfer

B) Other Non-Loss Costs

Taxes

C) Loss Costs

Loss Rate Trends

Claims Management Techniques to Control / Lower Claim Costs

Loss Prevention and Control Techniques to Lower Claim Costs

3) Build Surplus

A) Protect Business Assets / Stabilize Premiums_Losses

B) Diversify Into Profitable Business

4) Maximize Return on Invested Funds / Opportunity Cost / Risk Profile

5) Improve the Risk Management Function



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Dashboard

- ❏ **Consolidates data in the Scorecard for strategic monitoring, analysis, and reporting**
- ❏ **Captures significant data but focuses on the most important information**
 - *Step back from Scoreboard details to see key trends and relationships*
 - *Monitor what is going on at a glance*
- ❏ **Offers the ability to easily perform “what if” analysis**
- ❏ **Visualizes and tracks trends on captive operations to align activities with key goals**
- ❏ **Identify when and where important adjustments should be made**
- ❏ **Looks attractive and inviting**
- 9 ❏ **Creates a “Report Card”**



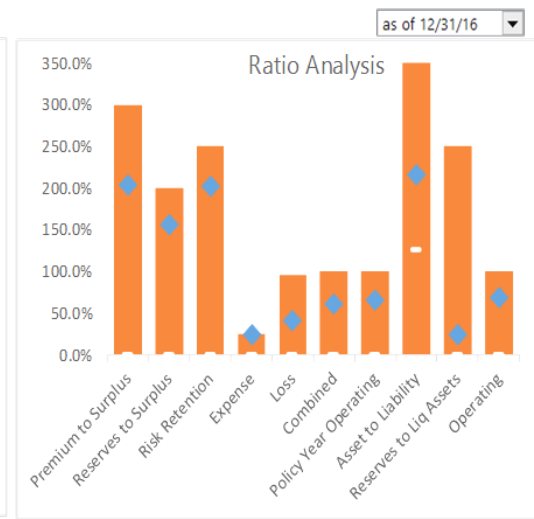
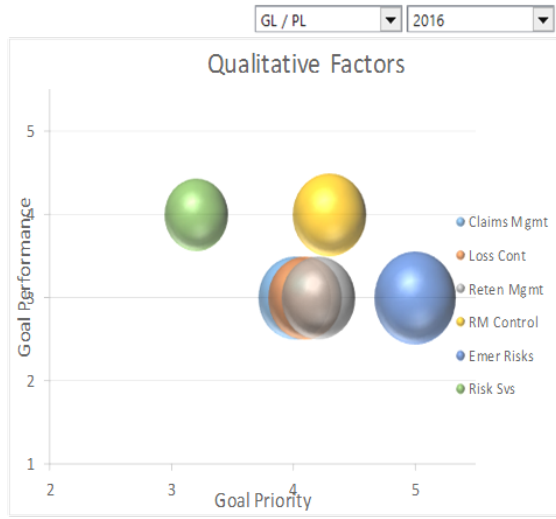
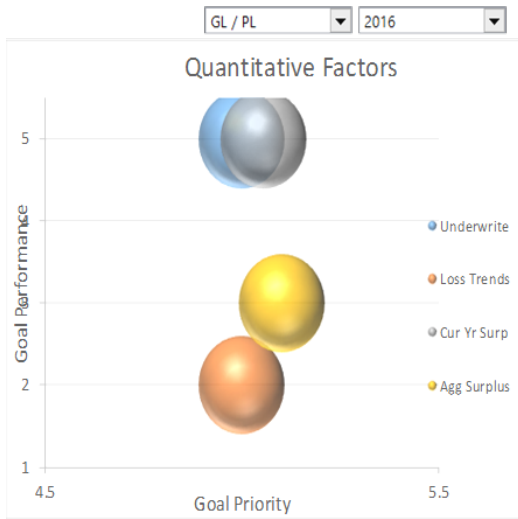
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Dashboard Example

2016 Captive KPI Dashboard

| Coverage Type | Underwriting Metrics | | | | Loss Rate | | Surplus Contribution | | | Opportunity (Cost) / Benefit | | Tax Benefit | Retention Mgmt |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| | Premium | Losses | Loss Ratio | Trend | % Inc / (Dec) | Trend | Cur Year | Inc / Dec Prev Yr | Aggregate | 2% Borrow Cost | 10% WACC | | |
| | WC | 2,110,502 | 1,406,844 | 67% | | ✗ 25.0% | | ✓ 803,658 | ✗ (205,629) | ✓ 4,501,604 | 76,875 | | |
| GL / PL | 2,112,547 | 996,544 | 47% | | ✗ 27.0% | | ✓ 1,161,003 | ✗ (519,409) | ✓ 3,620,358 | 78,598 | (124,886) | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



What's Next?

Improving SCOUT - TCOR+

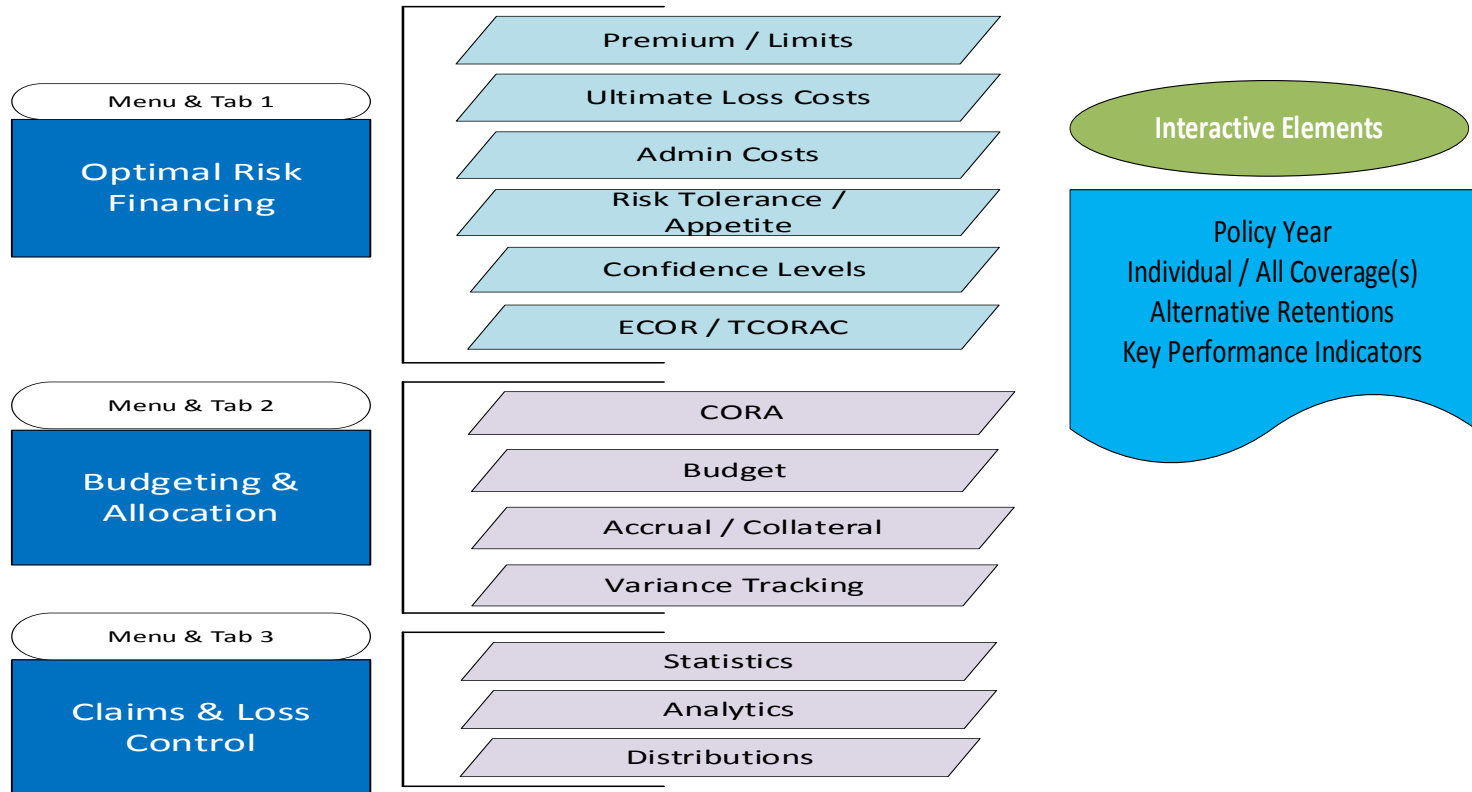
- ✿ **Enhancing SCOUT to address any risk financing program**
 - ✿ **Adds interactive, connected system of dashboards for each component within a risk management program**
 1. **Optimal Risk Financing**
 - **Decision support framework to demonstrate optimal risk financing structure**
 2. **Budgeting and Allocation**
 3. **Claims and Loss Control Statistics / Analytics**



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Early TCOR+ Framework





Risk Financing Decision Framework

- Risk Tolerance (i.e., risk you are prepared to take)
- Risk Appetite (i.e., risk you are comfortable taking)
- Optimize your risk taking (i.e., determine its value relative to above)
- Key Variables (at alternative risk retention levels)
- Key Considerations
- Key Decision Criteria



Key Variables

- Projected losses (retained and excess)
- Premium (insurance and/or reinsurance) quotes
- Operating expenses not included in premium
(e.g., internal risk management, unbundled claims administration fees, broker fees, state assessments, premium taxes)
- Risk / Capital
- Taxes / deductibility
- Investment Income
- Time value of money



Key Considerations

- How to measure risk?
- Most important decision criteria / metrics?
- Desired planning time horizon (short-term vs long-term)
- Funding / capital considerations
- Insurance market cycles



Key Decision Criteria

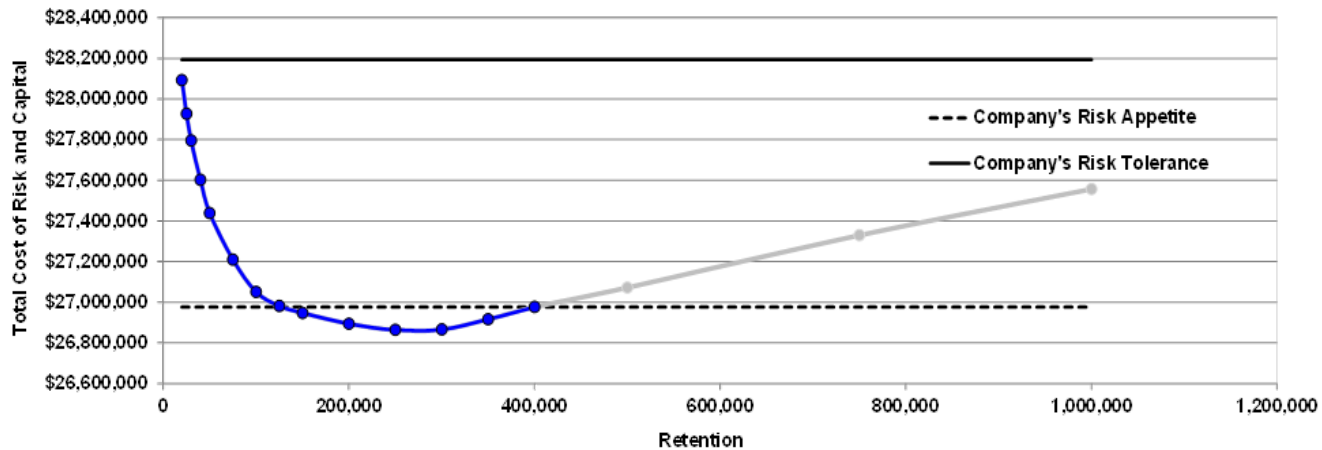
- Metrics
 - Total Cost of Risk (“TCOR”) - minimize
 - Expected losses + excess/reinsurance costs + operating expenses
 - Total Cost of Risk and Capital (“TCORAC”) – minimize
 - Expected losses + excess/reinsurance costs + operating expenses + cost of capital-at-risk
 - After-Tax Return on Equity (“ROE”) – maximize
 - Net Income / Invested Capital
 - Applicable to captive only

TCORAC Decision Criteria

Company Desired Confidence Level (i.e., % of time losses will be less than desired amount) = <=== INPUT REQUIRED

Optimal Retention (lowest TCORAC level at or below company's risk appetite) =

95% Confidence Level



NOTE: This process and the resulting output are limited, and a more detailed actuarial analysis could result in different outcomes.



| Decision Criteria | Guaranteed Cost | Self-Insurance | Captive |
|--|-----------------|--|---|
| Minimize TCOR | Applicable | Applicable, yet Suboptimal | Applicable, yet Suboptimal |
| Minimize TCORAC | N/A | Optimal in comparing vs. captive, and in comparison against alternative retentions | Optimal in comparing vs. self-insurance, and in comparison against alternative retentions |
| Maximize After-tax Return on Equity | N/A | N/A | Optimal; compare to Corporate hurdle rate |

Expansion / Application Possibilities

- ✿ **Integrated / Enterprise Risk Management (“ERM”)**
- ✿ **Assets or inter-company investments (balance sheet)**
- ✿ **Regulatory compliance, per enhanced governance**
- ✿ **Ratings agency reviews**
- ✿ **Workers’ Compensation claims predictive analytics**



| John J. Kelly | Evan R. Busman | Stephen DiCenso |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Managing Partner | Senior Risk Advisor | Principal |
| (646) 216-2181 | (770) 557-2276 | (860) 687-0160 |
| john.kelly@hanoverstonepartners.com | evan.busman@hanoverstonepartners.com | stephen.dicenso@milliman.com |