

2023 Annual Conference

Texas Captives: Empowering Texas Business

AM Best's Captive Rating Process

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Agenda

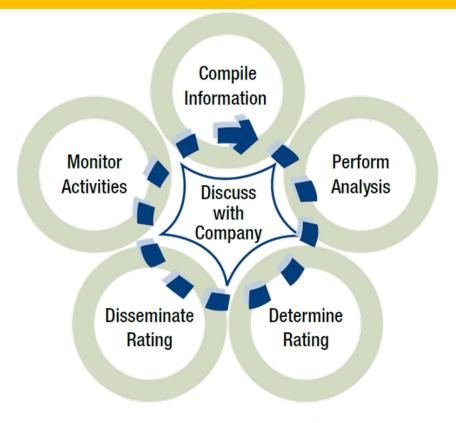
- The Interactive Rating Process
- Methodology Determining Ratings for Captives
- Types of Captives rated by AM Best
- Rating Benefits for Captives
- US Captive performance vs. Commercial Casualty peers
- Opportunities and Challenges



The Interactive Rating Process

The Interactive Rating Process

- The Rating Process starts with an in-depth meeting with captive management and AM Best analytical Team
- Primary data sources: Annual/Quarterly
 Statements, Public Industry Data, Supplemental
 Proprietary Info
- Ratings are determined by committee process by a majority vote





AM Best's Ratings

Financial Strength Rating (FSR)

- An independent opinion of an insurer's financial strength and ability to meet its ongoing insurance policy and contract obligations

Long-Term Issuer Credit Rating (Long-term ICR)

 An independent opinion of an entity's ability to meet its ongoing senior financial obligations



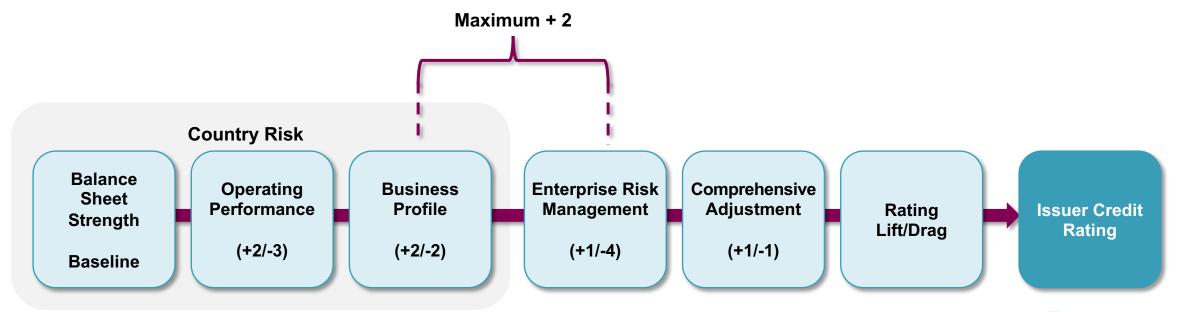
Issuer Credit Ratings (ICR) and Financial Strength Ratings (FSR)

| Long-Term ICR | FSR |
|---------------|-----|
| aaa, aa+ | A++ |
| aa, aa- | A+ |
| a+, a | Α |
| а- | A- |
| bbb+, bbb | B++ |
| bbb- | B+ |
| bb+, bb | В |
| bb- | B- |
| b+, b | C++ |
| b- | C+ |
| ccc+, ccc | С |
| ccc-, cc | C- |



Methodology – Determining Ratings for Captives

AM Best's Rating Process – Building Block





Balance Sheet Strength Assessment



Specialty Criteria Considerations
Alternative Risk Transfer

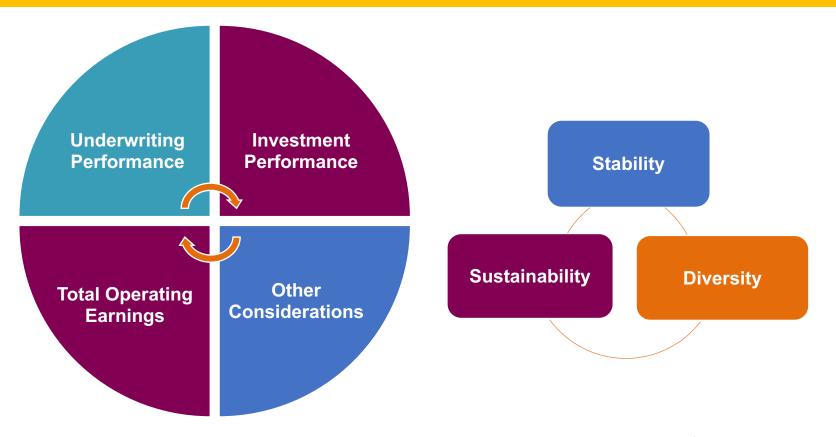
Exposure to large loss events

Loan-backs to parents & Letters of Credit

Assessment of non-insurance parent carried out under lift/drag rather than balance sheet strength



Operating Performance Assessment



Specialty Criteria
Considerations
Alternative Risk Transfer

Volatility of operating results

Mission to provide consistent tailored coverage at stable pricing

Investment income in light of allocation

- In general, more diversity in earnings streams leads to greater stability in operating performance
- Analysis reflect a variety of quantitative and qualitative measures to evaluate operating performance



Business Profile Assessment

| Product/Geographic Concentration | Product Risk | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Market Position | Degree of Competition | | | |
| Pricing Sophistication and Data Quality | Management Quality | | | |
| Regulatory, Event and Market Risks | Distribution Channels | | | |
| Innovation | | | | |

Specialty Criteria Considerations Alternative Risk Transfer

Relationship with parent determines access to business in absence of market profile

Concentration by product/geography

Often high product risk



Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Assessment

Holistic evaluation of ERM

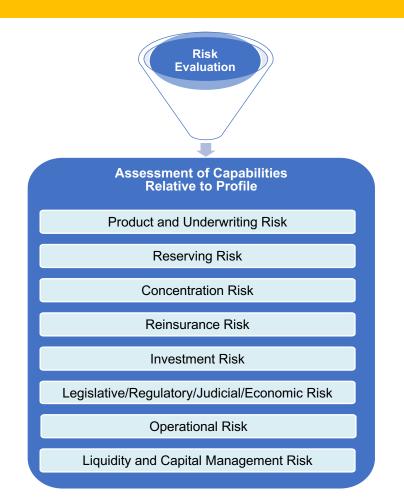
 Assessment of the risk management framework and the insurer's risk management capability relative to its risk profile

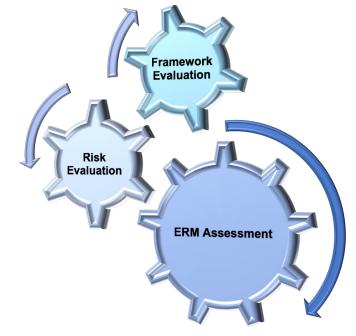
Risk Impact Worksheet (RIW)

Part I: Framework Evaluation

Part II: Risk Evaluation

Part III: Overall ERM Assessment







Indications for Potential Lift/Drag

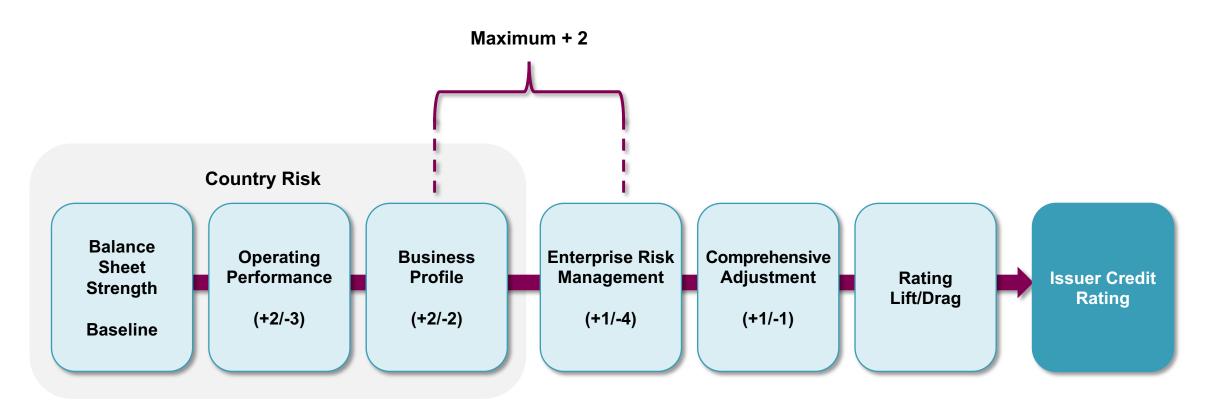
Focus on captives:

Are the resources of the parent available to the captive or could the captive be called upon to service the obligations of the parent?

| Lift | Drag |
|---|--|
| The credit profile of the parent is stronger than that of the captive | The credit profile of the parent is weaker than that of the captive |
| The captive is important to the parent | The captive's importance to the parent is limited |
| History of capital support or explicit support in place | History of punitive capital actions |
| | Risk of capital extraction by parent - no regulatory restrictions on the flow of capital |



Building Block Approach





Methodology References and AM Best's Industry Research

For further information, please see Best's Credit Rating Methodology



Key Criteria:

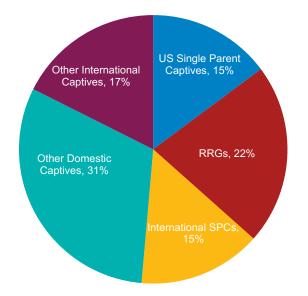


Types of Captives AM Best Rates

Rated Captive Types

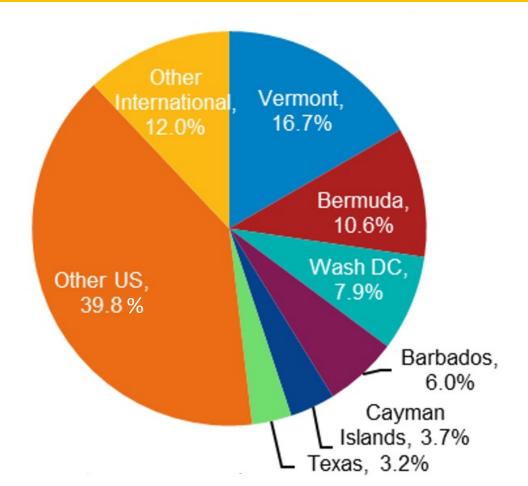
- AM Best currently rates more the 200 captives worldwide

AM Best's Rated Global Captives – by Type





AM Best's Rated Global Captives - by Domicile





Rating Benefits for Captives – Examples of Benefits of a Captive Rating

Provides greater flexibility regarding fronting arrangements and enhanced access to reinsurance

Offers possible reduction of collateral requirements of lead insurers

Compliments national and international regulatory requirements

Provides support to corporate financial and governance policy by validating strength and credibility of a captive

Increases control and flexibility for risk managers in managing group insurance and reinsurance programs

Enhances quality of risk auditing process

Facilitates coverage for joint-venture risks and issuance of acceptable insurance certificates



Performance Trends of Rated Captives

Combined and Operating Ratio

- The most recent five-year average Combined and Operating Ratios of the rated US Captive Insurance Composite beat those of its Commercial Casualty peers by significant margins.

| US CIC – Five-Year Combined Ratios (%) | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|--|
| 5-Year Combined Ratio (Ex Div) 5-Year Operating R | | | | |
| SPCs | | 69.7 | 52.6 | |
| RRGs | 96.9 | | 86.6 | |
| All Captives (CIC) | | 83.9 | 79.4 | |
| 5-Year Commercial Casualty Composite (CCC) | | 98.0 | 87.3 | |



Performance Trends – Policyholders' Surplus

| US CIC – Policyholders' Surplus \$ millions | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 2018 PHS 2022 PHS Increase Stock and Policyholder Dividends | | | | | | |
| SPCs | 10,546 | 13,440 | 2,894 | 1,574 | 4,468 | |
| RRGs | 2,464 | 2,767 | 303 | 268 | 571 | |
| All Other Rated Captives | 11,517 | 12,408 | 891 | 3,471 | 4,362 | |
| Total Rated Captives | 24,527 | 28,615 | 4,088 | 5,314 | 9,402 | |



Performance Trends – Net Premium Written

US CIC - Net Premium Written, 2018-2022 (\$ millions)

| net | |
|----------------|--|
| Premium | |

| Year | Written | % Change |
|-------|---------|----------|
| 2018 | 4,935 | 4.7 |
| 2019 | 5,193 | 5.2 |
| 2020 | 5,247 | 1.0 |
| 2021 | 5,474 | 4.3 |
| 2022 | 6,963 | 27.2 |
| 5 Yr. | | |
| CAGR | | 8.1 |
| 5 Yr. | | |
| Chg | | 47.8 |



Performance Trends – Ratio Analysis

| US CIC – Ratio Analysis, 2018-2022 (%) | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Loss & LAE Underwriting Combined (Ex Policyholder Expense Div) Dividends Investment Operation | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 62.5 | 19.9 | 82.4 | 13.3 | 20.3 | 75.4 |
| 2019 | 64.9 | 19.6 | 84.4 | 17.7 | 20.7 | 81.4 |
| 2020 | 68.3 | 18.9 | 87.2 | 11.8 | 16.4 | 82.7 |
| 2021 | 66.1 | 19.3 | 85.4 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 87.3 |
| 2022 | 64.4 | 16.4 | 80.8 | 4.9 | 14.4 | 71.3 |
| 5 Yr. Avg. (CIC) | 65.2 | 18.7 | 83.9 | 12.3 | 16.8 | 79.4 |
| 5 Yr. Avg. (CCC) | 69.0 | 29.0 | 98.0 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 87.3 |



Performance Trends – Underwriting Expenses

| US CIC vs. CCC – Underwriting | Expense Analysis, 2018-2022 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (%) | |

| | Commission Expense Ratio | | Other Expe | ense Ratio | Total Underwriting Expense Ratio | |
|------------|--------------------------|------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|------|
| Year | US CIC | CCC | US CIC | ССС | US CIC | ccc |
| 2018 | 1.6 | 12.0 | 18.3 | 17.3 | 19.9 | 29.3 |
| 2019 | 2.0 | 12.0 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 19.6 | 29.3 |
| 2020 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 18.9 | 28.7 |
| 2021 | 2.3 | 11.6 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 19.3 | 27.7 |
| 2022 | 2.7 | 11.9 | 13.7 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 27.6 |
| 5 Yr. Avg. | 2.1 | 11.9 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 18.7 | 28.5 |



Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities – Increased Captive Formations/Expansion for Reasons Including:

- -Continuation of hard market conditions
- -Capacity constraints in re(insurance) markets
- -Offer flexibility and customization
- -Provide efficient, creative solutions for specific needs
- -Set risk appetites and risk tolerances
- -Knowledge of own risk
- -Claims management ownership and oversight



Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities (continued) – Captives Taking on New Exposure, broadening Coverages, Filling Gaps

- -Property (including CAT) Moving more exposure into the captive
- -Cyber Coverage Captives become more viable and attractive option
- -Medical Stop-Loss and Medical Expense Cost Containment in captives
- -Directors & Officers Side A Coverages
- -Increased Retention and Deductibles on primary lines of coverage
- -Captives participating in the insurance tower
- -Increased interest in Parametric Contracts



Opportunities and Challenges

Challenges

- -Rising costs of repairs (vehicle parts, building materials)
- -Supply chain shortages driving claim settlement time and cost
- -Social Inflation, Litigation and Judicial Environment
- Captives aren't immune to social inflation, which is driving up claims costs
- Litigation financing is driving higher verdicts, particularly in healthcare
- -IRS's Proposed Captive Regulations
- -Could impose additional administrative, legal and financial burdens on captives



Questions?

THANK YOU!

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