AM Best's Overview of the US Captive Industry

Adrienne Stark – Senior Financial Analyst, AM Best Dan Teclaw – Associate Director, AM Best

November 2, 2022





Agenda

- The interactive rating process
- Methodology determining ratings for captives
- Types of captives rated by AM Best
- US captive performance vs. commercial casualty peers
- Cell captives
- Recent trends and observations





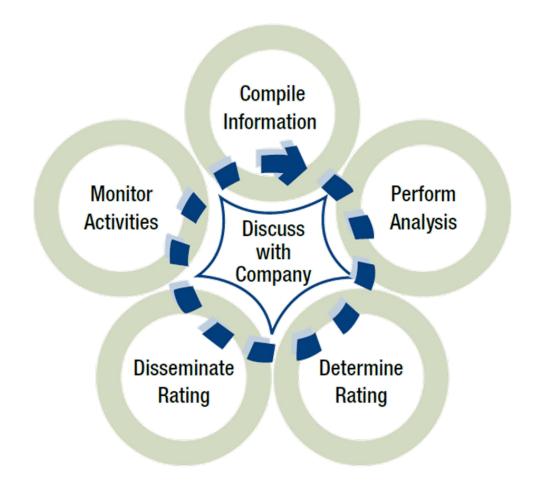
The Interactive Rating Process





The Interactive Rating Process

- The rating process starts with an indepth 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
a-	A-
bbb+, bbb	B++
bbb-	B+
bb+, bb	В
bb-	B-
b+, b	C++
b-	C+
ccc+, ccc	С
ссс-, сс	C-



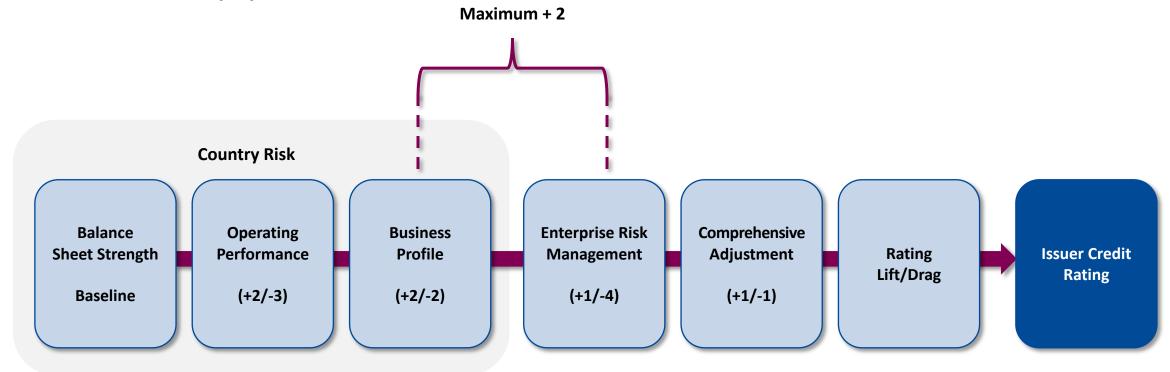


Methodology – Determining Ratings for Captives





AM Best's Rating Process — Building Block Approach







Balance Sheet Strength Assessment



Specialty Criteria Considerations
Alternative Risk Transfer

Exposure to large loss events

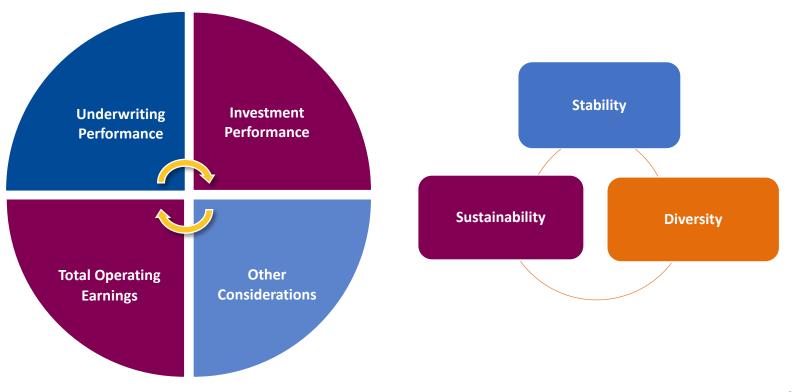
Loan-backs to parents & Letters of Credit

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



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

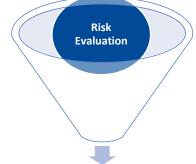
Risk Impact Worksheet (RIW)

• Part I: Framework Evaluation

• Part II: Risk Evaluation

• Part III: Overall ERM Assessment





Assessment of Capabilities Relative to Profile

Product and Underwriting Risk

Reserving Risk

Concentration Risk

Reinsurance Risk

Investment Risk

Legislative/Regulatory/Judicial/Economic Risk

Operational Risk

Liquidity and Capital Management Risk





Indications for Potential Lift/Drag

Focus on captives:

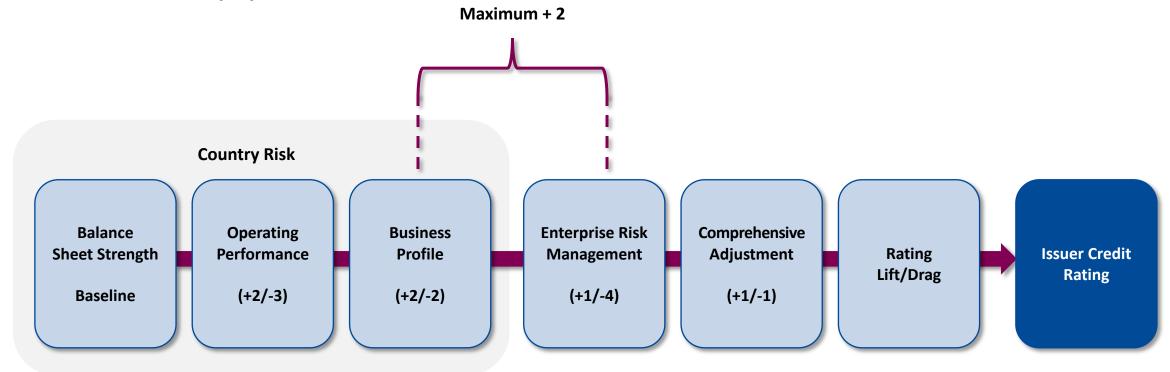
Are the resources of the parent available to the captive or could the captive be called upon to service the obligations of the parent?

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		





AM Best's Rating Process — Building Block Approach







Methodology References and AM Best's Industry Research

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



Key Criteria:

http://www3.ambest.com/ambv/ratingmethodology





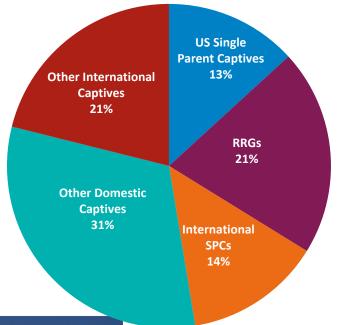
Types of Captives AM Best Rates





Rated Captive Types

AM Best currently rates more than 200 captives worldwide AM Best's Rated Global Captives – by Type

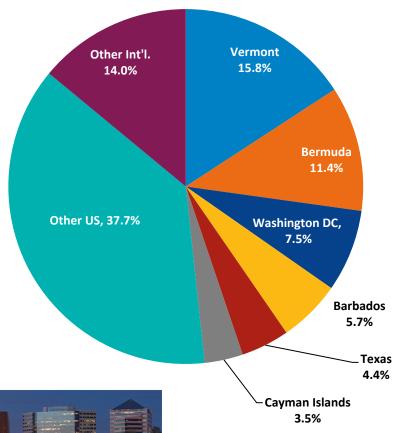






Rated by Domicile

AM Best's Rated Global Captives – by Domicile







Performance Trends of Rated Captives





Performance Trends – Combined and Operating Ratio

US CIC – Five-Year Combined Ratios (%)					
	5-Year Combined Ratio (Ex Div)	5-Year Operating Ratio			
SPCs	72.4	53.6			
RRGs	95.7	85			
All Captives (CIC)	84.5	80.1			
5-Year Commercial Casualty Composite (CCC)	99.4	88.0			

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.





Performance Trends – Policyholders' Surplus

US CIC — Policyholders' Surplus \$ millions						
	2017 PHS	2021 PHS	Increase	Stock and Policyholder Dividends	Total Savings	
SPCs	9,939	12,331	2,392	1,759	4,151	
RRGs	2,490	3,090	600	388	988	
All Other Rated Captives	11,815	13,139	1,324	3,607	4,931	
Total Rated Captives	24,244	28,560	4,316	5,754	10,070	





Performance Trends – Ratio Analysis

US CIC – Ratio Analysis, 2017-2021 (%)						
	Loss & LAE	Underwriting Expense	Combined (Ex Div)	Policyholder Dividends	Investment	Operating
2017	62.2	20.5	82.6	9.9	19.4	73.1
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
5 Yr. Avg. (CIC)	64.8	19.6	84.5	13.6	17.9	80.1
5 Yr. Avg. (CCC)	69.9	29.5	99.4	0.3	11.7	88.0





Performance Trends – Underwriting Expense

US CIC vs. CCC – Underwriting Expense Analysis, 2017-2021 (%)						
	Commission E	xpense Ratio	Other Expe	nse Ratio	Total Underwritin	ng Expense Ratio
Year	US CIC	ссс	US CIC	ссс	US CIC	ссс
2017	1.2	11.5	19.2	18.6	20.5	30.1
2018	1.6	13.0	18.3	16.8	19.9	29.8
2019	2.0	13.3	17.6	16.9	19.6	30.2
2020	1.5	12.8	17.4	16.5	18.9	29.3
2021	2.3	12.6	17.0	15.8	19.3	28.4
5 Yr. Avg.	1.8	12.7	17.9	16.8	19.6	29.5





Cell Captives





Cell Captives – Highlights

- Increased interest in cell structures during hardening market
- By borrowing third-party insurance management and licensing, can address certain risk transfers more quickly
- Smaller amount of capital investment, while gaining professional oversight, enables cells to focus on the business they are insuring
- Easier to close/suspend if desired when market softens or when sponsor closes (or sells)
- Conversely, can be restarted quickly if the market turns or if business need arises
- Protected cells can range from single-cell subsidiary in a corporate structure to "rent-a-captive"
- Variety of names: Segregated Account Company, Segregated Portfolio Company, Protected Cell, Incorporated Cell
- Serve a wide variety of industries with broad coverage offerings
- Risks tend to align between executive management team and the policyholders





Protected Cell Companies – AM Best Criteria Highlights

- Evaluating a Protected Cell Company (PCC) requires a clear understanding of the characteristics of the business in the PCC, and its structure, domicile and ability to manage the exposures of its sponsor
- If an insured established its own PCC and divides its risk into a number of protected cells within the PCC, it will be treated as a pure captive for rating purposes
- If a PCC is made up of unaffiliated protected cells, each protected cell will be reviewed independently
- AM best considers the PCC to be only as strong as its weakest cell. Hence the onus is on the PCC to ensure that each segregated cell is adequately capitalized.
- Regulatory framework under which the PCC is established is a key component in the business profile evaluation
- Controls and monitoring of a PCC is crucial to ensure expectations for claim response are met
- Considers the contractual relationship among the cells in the program and between them and the PCC itself





Recent Trends





Challenging Market Conditions

- Increased captive formations
- Captives taking on new exposure, broadening coverages, filling gaps
 - Professional lines medical malpractice, errors & omissions
 - Directors & officers coverages
 - Cyber coverage captives become more viable and attractive option
 - Casualty & property (including CAT) moving more exposure into the captive
 - Increased retention on primary lines of coverage
 - Captives participating in the insurance tower





Friendly Regulatory and Legislative Environments

- Regulators competing for new formations
- Why? Bringing insurance industry participants into the state and keeping them can foster a long-lasting business relationship



• Captives can contribute economically to their domiciles:

Jobs

Premium Taxes

State Income Tax





Friendly Regulatory and Legislative Environments

- Observation: More captive friendly state regulators in the last 12-18 months
- Actions & initiatives to attract business:
 - Easing reporting & meeting requirements
 - Modifying capital requirements for cells to permit easier establishment
 - Enabling parametric reinsurance policies
 - Permitting state-domiciled SPCs to issue Side A D&O for state-domiciled corporate parents
 - Short-term tax holidays as incentive to re-domesticate
 - Streamlining licensing and registration process conditional certificate of authority while application is reviewed





Thank You





© AM Best Company, Inc. (AMB) and/or its licensors and affiliates. All rights reserved. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT LAW AND NONE OF SUCH INFORMATION MAY BE COPIED OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCED. REPACKAGED, FURTHER TRANSMITTED, TRANSFERRED, DISSEMINATED, REDISTRIBUTED OR RESOLD, OR STORED FOR SUBSEQUENT USE FOR ANY SUCH PURPOSE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IN ANY FORM OR MANNER OR BY ANY MEANS WHATSOEVER, BY ANY PERSON WITHOUT AMB'S PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT. All information contained herein is obtained by AMB from sources believed by it to be accurate and reliable. AMB does not audit or otherwise independently verify the accuracy or reliability of information received or otherwise used and therefore all information contained herein is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any kind. Under no circumstances shall AMB have any liability to any person or entity for (a) any loss or damage in whole or in part caused by, resulting from, or relating to, any error (negligent or otherwise) or other circumstance or contingency within or outside the control of AMB or any of its directors, officers, employees or agents in connection with the procurement, collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation, communication, publication or delivery of any such information, or (b) any direct, indirect, special, consequential, compensatory or incidental damages whatsoever (including without limitation, lost profits), even if AMB is advised in advance of the possibility of such damages, resulting from the use of or inability to use, any such information. The credit ratings, financial reporting analysis, projections, and other observations, if any, constituting part of the information contained herein are, and must be construed solely as, statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell or hold any securities, insurance policies, contracts or any other financial obligations, nor does it address the suitability of any particular financial obligation for a specific purpose or purchaser. Credit risk is the risk that an entity may not meet its REPACKAGED, FURTHER TRANSMITTED, TRANSFERRED, DISSEMINATED, REDISTRIBUTED OR RESOLD, OR STORED FOR the suitability of any particular financial obligation for a specific purpose or purchaser. Credit risk is the risk that an entity may not meet its contractual, financial obligations as they come due. Credit ratings do not address any other risk, including but not limited to, liquidity risk, market value risk or price volatility of rated securities. AMB is not an investment advisor and does not offer consulting or advisory services, nor does the company or its rating analysts offer any form of structuring or financial advice. NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, COMPLETENESS, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OF ANY SUCH RATING OR OTHER OPINION OR INFORMATION IS GIVEN OR MADE BY AMB IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER. Each credit rating or other opinion must be weighed solely as one factor in any investment or purchasing decision made by or on behalf of any user of the information contained herein, and each such user must accordingly make its own study and evaluation of each security or other financial obligation and of each issuer and guarantor of, and each provider of credit support for, each security or other financial obligation that it may consider purchasing, holding or selling.



