- a case study in the practical application of Risk-Based Capital
- setting profit margins
- analysing underwriting contribution

by

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Aim of talk

- using a risk-based capital approach,
- · set profit margins,
- · assess underwriting performance,
- stochastic modelling

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Framework of financial control

- UCB = underwriting capital base
 - varies by line of business,
- ROI = return on investment
 - target level of return,
- FPF = financial plus factor
 - credit for investment income,
- TOR = target operating ratio
 - what we can afford by line

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Underwriting capital base

- varies by line of business,
- · reflects riskiness,
- · local statutory minimum requirements,
- RBC formulae:
 - underwriting risk
 - reserve risk
 - investment risk
 - premium growth,
- covariance factor
 - at Group level

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Return required from underwriting

- shareholders' capital
 £ 60
- investment return 8.5% p.a. £ 5.1
- can write premium of £100
- profits from underwriting £ 9
- total return = £14.1/£60 = 23.5%
- return from underwriting =

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Financial plus-factor

- credit for investment income,
- · present value on underwriting year basis,
- · average length of time to payment,
- interest rates in territory concerned,
- funds available for investment,
- reserving strain

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Target operating ratios

	Property risk	Property A	short	Accident long	Marine	Aviation
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Capital base	35	100	45	80	09	70
ROI	15	15	15	15	15	15
Profit	5.3	15	8.9	12	6	10.5
margin	•					
FPF	9	12	14	40	10	14
TOR	100.7	26	107.2	128	101	103.5

All figures are percentage of premiums.

CAPITAL, PROFIT AND RISK

Underwriting targets for underwriters

	Property	Property	Accident	Accident	- Andrew Property Company of the Com	And the designation of the first of the Lands of the Land
	risk %	cat %	short long % %	long %	Marine %	Aviation %
Target Operating Ratio	100.7	97	107.2	128	101	103.5
Retro Cost	6	12.5	1		w	∞
Expenses	8.5	8.5	7	œ	7.5	7.5
Target	91.2	92	99.2	119	88.5	88
u/w ratio						

Underwriters accountable for achieving target u/w ratio

Financial control

- financial control is NOT:
 - for accountants,
- financial control MUST BE:
 - relevant to front-line managers,
- financial control is an integral part of the business,
- financial targets must be translated into UNDERWRITING TARGETS

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Setting profit margins

	Treaty A	Treaty B
Loss cost		
	2.30%	
Target u/w ratio	92.3%	
Commission	10%	
Quotable rate	2.79%	
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Quoted rate	3.15%	
EPI		1
Target profit	£63,000	£420,000
Extra/(less)	£ 2,957	£ 22,260
Achieved profit	£ 7,200	(£12,600)
	£10,157	£ 9,660

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• stochastic modelling

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Quarterly reserving/results reporting

Example team: u/w 1993 at Q1 1995

	Premium	Reserved u/w ratio	Target u/w ratio
	£'000	%	%
Property - risk	2,900	89	92.3
Property - cat	300	10	74.5
Accident - short	1,900	102	100.3
Accident - long	700	115	115.0
Marine	<u>1,800</u>	100	88.5
TOTAL	7,600		

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Profits performance compared to target

Example team: u/w 1993 at Q1 1995

	<u>Premium</u>	***************************************	Target profit	Extra/ (less)	Achieve profit
	£'000	1	£'000	£'000	£'000
Property - risk	2,900	-	152	94	247
Property - cat	300		45	194	239
Accident - short	1,900		128	(33)	95
Accident - long	700		84	0	84
Marine	<u>1,800</u>		<u>162</u>	(207)	<u>(45)</u>
TOTAL	7,600		572	48	619

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Underwriting contribution

Example team u/w 1993 at Q1 1995

	Capital £'000	1	Contribution £'000	Expenses £'000	Profit £'000
Property - risk	1,015		405	160	247
Property - cat	300	 	269	30	239
Accident - short	855	1	209	114	95
Accident - long	560		168	84	84
Marine	1,080		90	135	(45)
TOTAL	3,810	i	1,142	523	619

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Next steps in setting capital requirements

	Current process	Next steps
•	deterministic	• stochastic
•	backward looking	 forward looking
•	covariance factor only approximate	• balance from portfolio
•	worst case scenario	• "risk willingness"

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STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION

Classical approach - simple matched position

Total assets

Surplus

Technical liabilities

- technical liabilities = matched assets
 - currencies of liabilities
 - conventional bonds of suitable duration
 - index-linked bonds
 - invest/disinvest underwriting cashflow
 - capital base = surplus
 - capital base = surplus
 - on call to cover fluctuations
 - invest/disinvest underwriting cashflow

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Interactions of assets and liabilities

- different asset choices
 - = different variability of returns
- assets and liabilities
 - sometimes independent
 - sometimes correlated

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Stochastic approach to asset-liability modelling

- · stochastic model to generate
 - economic variables
 - underwriting cashflow
 - asset returns
- 2 measures of reward
 - amount of surplus
 - return on surplus
- 2 measures of risk
 - variability of surplus
 - Prob (surplus falls below certain value)

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Indivisible pool of capital

- combined riskiness
 - underwriting
 - assets,
- · cannot allocate by line

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Summary of talk

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