

GENERAL INSURANCE PRICING SEMINAR

13 JUNE 2008, LONDON

Conflicting Objectives Putting Commercial Lines Pricing in Context

The commercial opportunity

- Stakeholder statement (GRIP Report)
 - "we want to see actuaries getting closer to the business and adding value"
- Strong recruitment in reinsurance, company and London markets
- Method and scope of actuarial work have evolved more slowly than in Personal Lines (PL) because of
 - lack of data
 - mistrust
 - lack of involvement
 - case negotiated nature of business
- Value is generated through knowing
 - the cost of risk (current focus of actuaries)
 - behaviour of competitors (underwriter pricing discretion)
 - behaviour of customers (underwriter pricing discretion)
 - behaviour of underwriters (measurement and management)

Questions we will discuss

Technical / educational direction for the profession

- What roles do actuaries typically carry out in CL pricing and underwriting today?
- What are the best areas for actuaries to concentrate on in the future? How will we maximise our value in the CL pricing and underwriting process?
- Improve what we do today?
 - Extend to include results from ICA process
 - Improve integration of Cat models or extreme events
- Improve knowledge of market practice, products and coverage
- Look at buyer behaviour? Model the cycle?
- Build models that explicitly recognise what underwriters consider in arriving at commercial decisions?
- Build models that test appropriateness of underwriter decisions

Questions we will discuss

- Can / should we move into the performance measurement / management space?
 - Alignment of shareholder and underwriter incentives
 - What motivates the underwriter?
 - Balance short and long term needs
- Become the process owners
- Professional Standards
 - Are we at risk of engaging in "advocacy" to the extent that professional standards will be weakened?
 - Is there any need for standards?
 - What do we know from US and elsewhere?

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Setting the context

Evolution of Pricing Techniques

| | PL | CL |
|-------------|--|---|
| 1970's | Case negotiation, limited stats, simple rate cards | 1970's |
| 1980's | GLM's, Portfolio Pricing, Cost Plus, complex rating | 1970's |
| 1990's | CMA, Geo-coding Behaviour Analysis, Individual pricing | Limited transfer of PL techniques from 1980's, Geo-coding |
| 2000's | 1990's techniques at industrial strength | Smaller CL automated, otherwise close to CL 1990's approach |
| Next decade | Customer Analysis, The next big thing? | ? |

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Setting the context

Interested parties

Customers

Competition *Suppliers*

Managers *Rating Agencies*

Regulators *Brokers*

Staff *Shareholders*

Investment Analysts

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Setting the context

Conflicts between company and customers

Common good in compulsory classes

Trust in fairness of pricing (transparency and consistency)

Avoidance of market failure

Preserving proprietary information advantage

Aligning company and distributor incentives

Managing the cycle

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Setting the context

Drivers of the cycle

- Claims / pricing leads and lags
- Fixed costs
- Shock losses
- Capital flows / stock market returns
- Balancing short and long term objectives
 - Attempts to drive out competition
 - Exploitation of expense advantage
 - Competitive intensity / rivalry
 - Need to preserve market share / franchise value

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Setting the context

Cyclical factors

- Companies are subject to a use it or lose it pressure on capital
 - analysts do not like excess capital
 - choice is to write business or increase dividend
 - management is usually loath to surrender capital or market share
- As an example, Lloyds capacity reduction in 2008 is consistent with the level of rate softening
- Companies need to be present in a meaningful way as the cycle bottoms (i.e. at least a watching line)
 - short term pressure to keep writing even at uneconomic rates
 - applies both at account / segment level and in the management of the overall enterprise value
- Pressure to cover some or all of the fixed cost burden

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Setting the context

Customer Behaviour

- Policyholder / broker behaviour vary through the cycle
 - Lapse propensity increases in a soft market
 - Brokers prefer "smoother" pricing, unless they are under attack
 - Cycle (up and down) increases policyholder mistrust
 - Increase = Insurer is ripping me off
 - Reduction = Insurer ripped me off last year
- Buying behaviour varies between companies
 - Who has the buying decision?
 - Finance
 - Risk Management
 - Broker
 - How long is the key decision maker in the job?
 - How frequently do they re-market their insurance program?
 - One-stop-shop or more complex

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Actuaries in CL Pricing

What are people doing today?

- Typical involvement at case level is working with underwriters or brokers to give advice on technical price
 - Expected losses and percentile distribution
 - Reinsurance costs and extreme events
 - Capital allocation and links to ICA process
 - Evaluation of variations in terms conditions limits and deductibles
 - Expense loads
 - Latent claims loads, where applicable
- Involvement at account level varies
 - Target loss ratios, price monitoring
 - Business planning
 - Reinsurance (capacity planning, CAT modelling)
 - Capital management

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