

Profit and microinsurance

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Emerging Consumer
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Agenda

- Benefits to the firm: financial profit, innovation, and reputation
- Core financial profit in microinsurance over time
- Profit and client value
- Summary and conclusion

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2

Financial profit is ultimately a key measure of commercial success



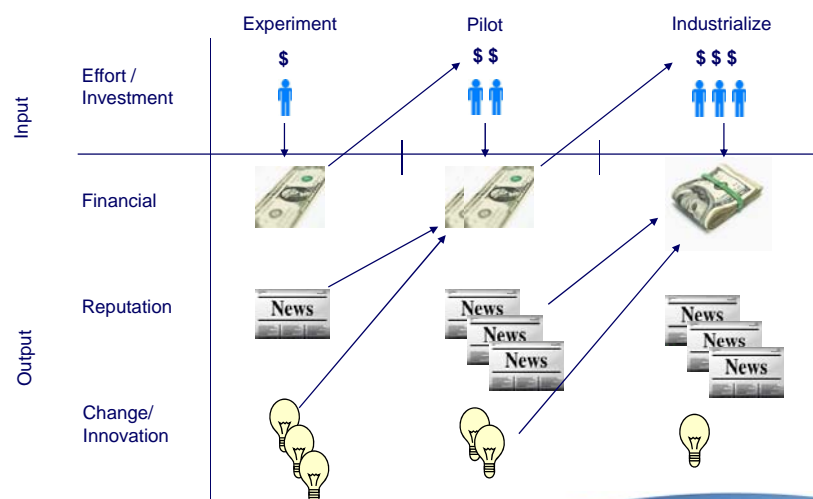
- Higher risk-adjusted returns should more easily attract capital
- Insurance returns are underwriting profit and investment income
- Reputation and ability to innovate (i.e. profitable growth, relevance) are among other risks which “adjust” investor decisions
- Improving risk performance also directly improves return performance over time

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3

Risk-adjusted financial returns are improved through microinsurance.



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4

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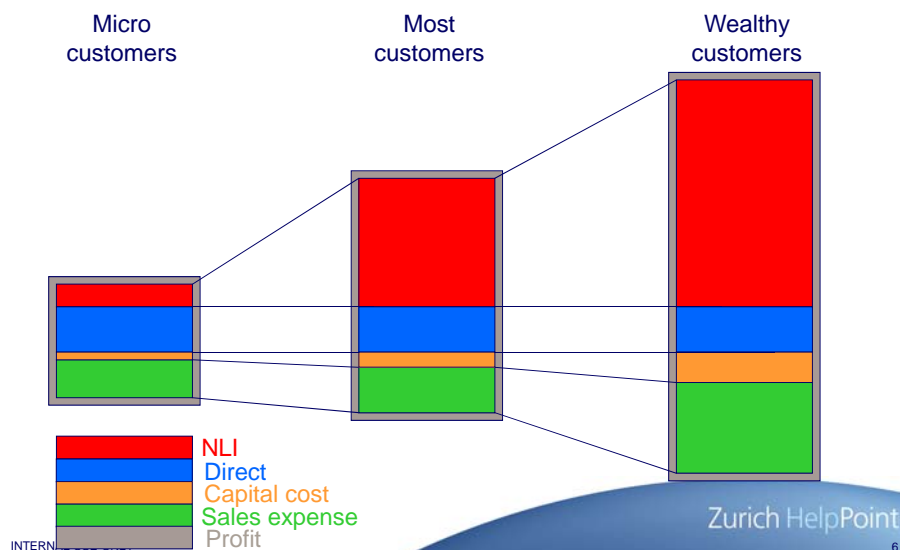
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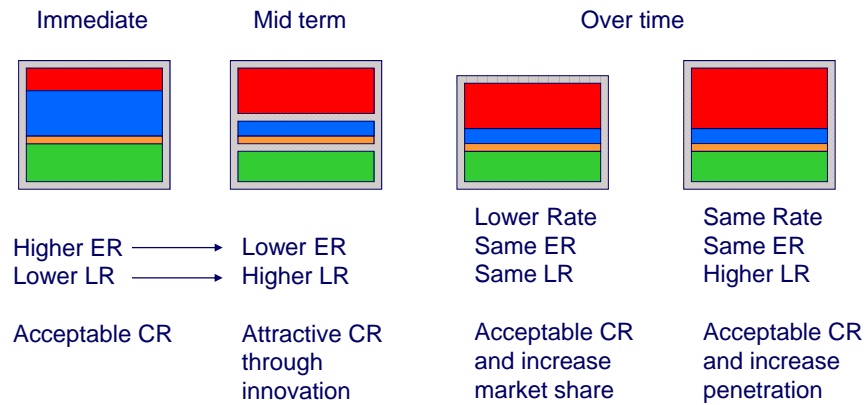
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5

Direct expenses (operational risk) and commissions are knowable factors



Innovate over time to gain profit and then to improve market position



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7

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8

Profit is a measure of business value...



- If each year 100 people will buy \$10 insurance policies with \$100 lump-sum payment and projected 10% frequency
 - The insurer expects to collect \$1000 and to pay ten claims totaling \$1000
- Accident year experience varies from the projection:
 - Year 1: 5 paid claims (5% frequency)
 - Year 2: 10 paid claims (10% frequency)
 - Year 3: 15 paid claims (15% frequency)
- Which year was best / worst for underwriting “business value”?

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... and not a measure of client value.



- Same portfolio with same assumptions:
 - Year 1: 5 paid claims (5% frequency)
 - Year 2: 10 paid claims (10% frequency)
 - Year 3: 15 paid claims (15% frequency)
- Which year was best / worst for “client value”?
 - For a policyholder with a paid claim?
 - For a policyholder with no paid claim?

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Microinsurance business value and client value are not negatively correlated



- Aside from extreme cases, profit (or loss) on a portfolio of insurance risks does not materially predict value to individual policy holders
- Insufficient business value will limit investment toward client value
 - Business value and individual client value, however, are also not entirely positively correlated

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11

Analyzing client value requires the same portfolio view as business value



- | | |
|---|---|
| ● Business value looks at the highly visible portfolio profit | ● Client value is largely unmeasured in terms of portfolio effect |
| Revenue | Premiums paid |
| - Expenses | - Risks transferred |
| + <u>Investment income</u> | + <u>Economic activity increased</u> |
| = Profit | = Reduced community volatility |

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12

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13

Profit creates business value in various ways and is not a measure of client value



- Profit can be measured through increased return and decreased risks
- Direct financial profit is earned through scale and efficiency over time
- Business value and client value are not antithetical and tend more towards correlation
- Measures of client value require a portfolio view in order to match with business value discussions

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14