Session 4

FINANCING INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS THROUGH CAPTIVE INSURERS

Monday, October 14, 1991

2:00 p.m.

NEW USES FOR CAPTIVES

Michael Ponicall Towers Perrin 245 Park Avenue New York, New York 10167

Telephone: (212) 309-3567 Fax: (212) 309-3730

Financing International

Employee Benefits

Through Captive Insurers

New Uses for Captives

October 14, 1991

RIMS -- Monte Carlo

Agenda

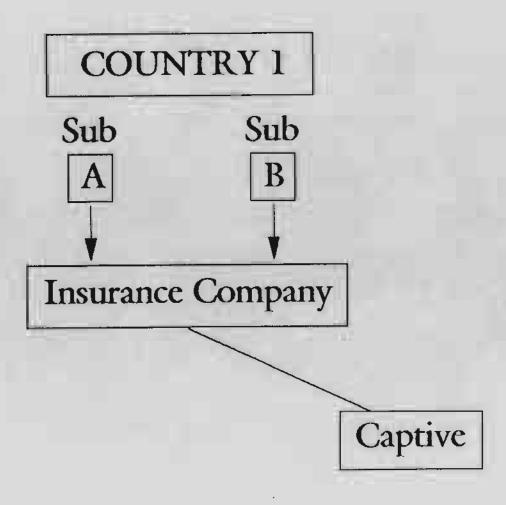
- Captive reinsurance alternatives
- Approach to determine feasibility of captive usage
- Case studies

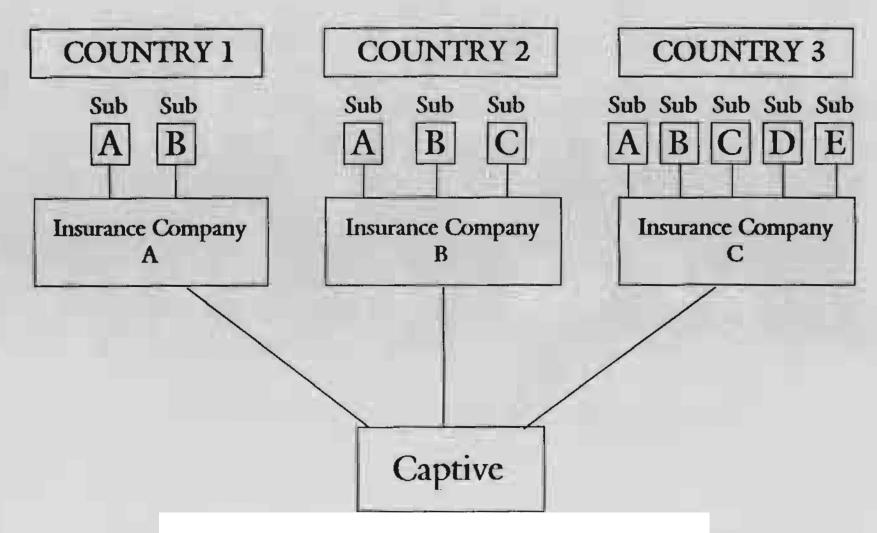
Captive Reinsurance Alternatives

- "Surplus Reinsurance"
- One country reinsurance
- Multi-country reinsurance
- Multinational pooling reinsurance

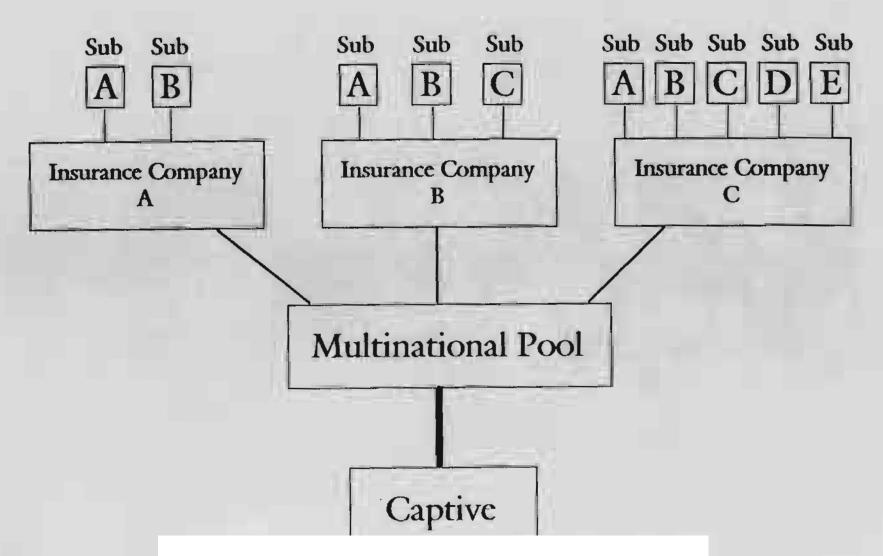
Surplus Reinsurance

- Arrangement offered by most multinational poolers
- All or part of surplus (dividend) transferred to captive
- Captive holds and serves as reinsurer

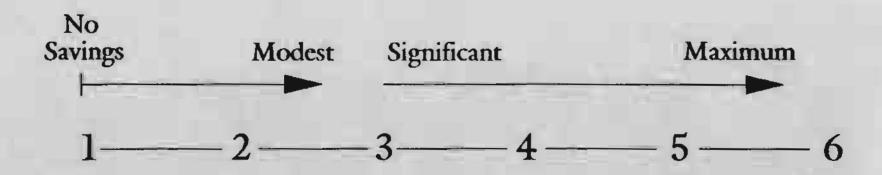




Multinational Pooling Reinsurance



Financial Improvement Scale



- 1. No pools
- 2. Traditional pooling
- 3. Client pool(s) (negotiated improvements)
- 4. Client pool(s) reinsured to central reinsurer
- 5. Pool(s) reinsured to captive
- 6. IASO with captive no local reserves

Level 2 -- Traditional Pooling

- Local contracts moved to network partners
- Coverage "pooled" via multinational reinsurance agreements
- Terms and conditions dictated by poolers

Level 3 -- Client Pool

- Client dictates terms and conditions
 - -- reduced retention
 - -- reserve release (IBNR)
 - -- pre-payment of local and MN dividends

AND/OR

■ Local self insurance

Level 4 -- Central Reinsurer

- Same as level 3, but ...
 - -- reinsured to domestic insurer
 - -- result = minimal risk charge

Level 5 -- Captive Reinsurance

- Client captive serves as reinsurer
- % of risk premiums is ceded to captive
- All risk is transferred to captive and (in some cases) reinsured
- Reserves (IBNR and claims) transferred to captive

Level 6 -- IASO

- ASO with administrative fees based on services
- All other aspects as level 5

Feasibility Determination Methodology

- Step 1 Determine where you are now
 - Present insurance arrangements
 - Premiums and insurance costs
 - Reserves?
- Step 2 Financial analysis to determine potential savings and means
 - Via multinational pooling
 - Via captive reinsurance
- Step 3 Review financial projections to determine optimum strategy

Factors

- Degree of control
- Cost containment objectives
- Captive objectives

RJR Nabisco Experience

Background

- 35 countries; \$3,500,000 premium; 26,000 employees
- 4 pools
- Combined retention 17.9%, return 24.9%

RJR Nabisco Experience

Objectives

- Consolidate to one or two pools
- Maximize use of RJR Nabisco captive
- Minimize insurance expense
- Eliminate risk charge
- e.g., move from stage 2 ==> 5 (6)

RJR Nabisco Experience

Results

- 2 pools
- 75% of premium ceded to captive
 - -- premium loan
 - -- 1/4 or 1/2 yearly settlement
- Reduced administrative charge
- Release of all reserves to captive (where legal)
- No risk charge
- Annual savings \$450,000 p.a.

Case Study #2

Background

- **25** counties
- 2 pools, \$14,000,000 of group insurance premiums
- \$4,000,000 of non-pooled premiums
- Combined retention 13%

Case Study #2

Objectives

- Retain both pools
- Maximize use of captive
- Minimize insurance expense
- Eliminate risk charge
- Move from stage 2 ==> to 6

Results

- 100% of risk premium, \$12,000,000 ccded to captive
- Insurers have call on captive via electronic funds transfer
- Reduced administrative fee
- No risk charge
- Release of all claims reserves with all risk reserves transferred
- Estimated annual savings \$4,000,000