RIMS 31ST ANNUAL RIMS CONFERENCE APRIL 25-30, 1993 ORLANDO, FL

Speaker's Name(s): Cucque R. Schoenlier
Session Number: KX Session Name: <u>luternational</u> Cists
Date: <u>Sunday</u> Time: <u>9-11 A.M</u> April 27

Risk Measurement and Evaluation

Among the factors that make risk measurement in international corporations extremely complex are:

- The different probabilities of loss from each peril from one country to another.
- The differences in property protection among the numerous plants.
- The interdependence among geographically dispersed supply sources (e.g., a shutdown in France, which supplies the German plant, causes a shutdown at the German location.)
- The many currencles involved and the foreign exchange risk (inconvertibility of currency or devaluation.)
- The different measures of "value" and the rates of inflation in various countries that affect asset values and replacement costs.

Risk Measurement and Evaluation

- The lack of information necessary to evaluate loss potential or communication problems inhibiting its flow.
- The differences among countries in potential income lost from business interruptions. Such variables include:
 - the length of time required to rebuild,
 - availability of materials,
 - transportation of materials,
 - labor supply,
 - termination clauses in some labor laws and labor contracts, and
 - management fees, royalties and other expected expenses or income.
- The differences in the extent of ownership and replacement cost of various classes of assets.

Loss Control

Among the complicating factors involving loss control In international corporations are:

- (smoking, wearing hard hats and safety shoes, etc.) The attitudes of local nationals toward safety rules
- The lack of acceptance of loss control programs by affillate managers.
- The lack of available loss control services in many countries.
- The differences in quality of loss control throughout the world.

Loss Financing

Among the factors that tend to complicate international insurance management are:

- The wide range of insurance regulations from country to country (including compulsory insurance.)
- The prohibitions against insurance policies purchased out of the country where the risk is located (including severe penalties for violation.)
- The many alternative types and combinations of insurance coverages from which to choose (US insurance contracts, foreign language contracts and combinations.)
- The pros and cons of using various brokers, consultants, insurers and combinations thereof (US international brokers with correspondents or local brokers, for example.)

Loss Financing

cont'd

- The potential violation (due to currency devaluations) of policy clauses requiring insurance to value.
- The peculiar income tax problems concerning the non-deductibility of some insurance premiums and the absorption of loss payments.
- The attitude and sometimes the conflict of interests of the affiliate manager with respect to insurance purchasing.
- The many languages involved and legal interpretations of the various insurance policies.
- The absence of customary insurer services.
- The foreign exchange regulations and the need to be kept up to date.

SOURCE: Global Risk Management by Norman A. Baglini

Risk Managment Society Publishing, Inc.

1983

- 1. What's the best way for us to purchase insurance?
- 2. Do we want a standard level of protection worldwide? If yes, how do we achieve it?
- 4. Subsidiaries in each country purchase their own coverage and reports details to Risk Management Department. (Risk Management Department may provide umbrella.)
- 3. Same as above, except Risk Management Department provides coverage parameters e.g., types of coverage limits, perhaps even what companies to use.
- C. Risk Management Department uses multinational broker and purchases overall
 program from a multi-national carrier.
 Underlying or fronting policies
 are issued at Risk Management Department's
 instructions. Depends on local
 management for day to day administration.
 This coordinated international approach
 generally utilizes a combination of admitted
 and non-admitted coverages.

3. How do we export the Risk Management procedures we know are effective?

We have good existing programs that can be modified as necessary and "exported" to foreign operations

- Driver Training Programs (several)
- UPS Injured Employee Procedure
- UPS Claims Control Procedures
 - 1- Auto
 - 2- W.C.
 - 3- CGL
- UPS High Cost Claims Procedures
- UPS Air Ramp Safety Procedure
- UPS Emergency Operating Plan and Disaster Recovery Procedure
- UPS Hazardous Materials Procedure
- UPS Plant Engineering (Construction)
 Procedure

- 3. How do we export the Risk Management procedures we know are effective?,
- UPS Plant Engineering (Maintenance)
 Procedure
- UPS Mechanics Safe Work Achievement Plan
- UPS Safe Driving Honor Plan
- UPS Safe Work Methods
- UPS Air Casualty Media Procedures
- UPS Automotive Procedures (Maintenance)
- UPS Crisis Management Procedure
- UPS Loss Prevention Procedures (Security)

Separate Manuals are available for each of the above procedures.

4. How do we staff? (Risk Management)

		(CORPORATE) INT'L RISK MANAGER	-	
	-		-	
· -		- 	 	<u>-</u>
FINANCE MANAGER CANADA	FINANCE MANAGER AMERICAS	FINANCE MANAGER CENTRAL EUROPE	FINANCE MANAGER EUROPE	FINANCE MANAGER ASIA-PACIFIC
				
	COUNTRY	COUNTRY	COUNTRY	COUNTRY
:	LOCAL BROKERS	LOCAL BROKERS	LOCAL BROKERS	LOCAL
	_	-	-	

5. Given the distances involved, the language barriers and other complexities involved, how do we control and communicate?

Control

- Corporate Risk Management policy
- Broker Policy Digests
- UPS Policy Digests/Policy Summaries, (Q&A)
- Monthly meetings with broker
- Establishing commitments/objectives with broker
- Yearly Stewardship reports/meetings
- Periodic visits

 Given the distances involved and the language barriers and complexities involved, how do we control and communicate?, cont'd.

Communicate

- International Risk Management Manual
- E Mail
- · Fax
- Periodic visits
- Meetings involving brokers and managers from other UPS functions (ownership of insurance programs)
- Periodic memos explaining changes in program, etc.
- Being available
- Tap into brokerage network

- 6. How do we assure ourselves that coverages are appropriate and adequate?
- Broker/insurance Company information bulletins
- "In country" sources
- Accurate yearly review of exposures
- Trade journals, seminars, etc.
- Ongoing, periodic review of coverages

- 7. How do we train/educate foreign managers about Risk Management issues? How do we incorporate them into the program?
- Personal visits, meetings
- Pick areas they are concerned with
- Sell don't tell
- Be a part of the team
- Talk in company terms, not Risk Management jargon

- 8. How do we develop information about our foreign operations?
- Broker surveys and feedback from broker
- Yearly Risk Management questionnaires
- Personal visits
- Staying in the loop with foreign managers

Establish the Various Job Functions

- Develop a policy
- Develop an International Risk Management manual
- Develop an international "intelligence" system
- Work on your relationships
 - Define international Risk Management Responsibilities within the organization
- Establish an International Risk Management
 Calendar of Critical Events for the upcoming year
- Determine how you will handle international insurance policies
 - Filing of policy, endorsements, correspondence, etc.
 - Policy digests (Q&A)
 - Accounting

Establish the Various Job Functions

- Develop your reports to management and the field
 - What information does your management want?
 - Who should get it?
 - Comparative (measurement) reports
 - Annual Risk Management report
- Develop a cost allocation system
- Develop standard bidding procedures and standards for utilization of international brokers, consultants, etc.
- Develop loss reporting procedures
 - From field
 - From brokers/insurance companies
 - To your company
- Develop value reporting procedures
- Develop a record retention schedule

Establish the Various Job Functions

- Develop training/education sources
- Journals, magazines, papers, etc.
- Seminars, schools, etc.

Develop claims control procedures

- Approval levels
- Auto
- Llability
- Employee injury procedures
- Other

Develop cost statements to measure department expense

implement an annual stewardship meeting with your major international broker(s) and other major service providers

Develop an International Risk Management Manual

- People in the various countries must know what to do about accidents, injuries, and claims.
 - They need general information.
 - Rented cars
 - Personal cars used on business
 - Safety standards
 - Fire protection
 - Contractual liability issues
 - Description of coverages
 - Other miscellaneous
 - The Risk Manager relies on country personnel for information basic to administering the Risk Management function.
 - Reports on values
 - Changes in operations
 - Contracts being negotiated
 - Other miscellaneous
 - If your company allocates costs of Risk Management/ Insurance to the country, operators will want to know details about what they are being billed for.

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XIV.	DEFIN	ITIONS
	SOUR	CE: RISK MANAGEMENT MANUAL GUIDE By: David Warren Risk Management Society Publishing, Inc. Copyright 1985

UPS INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE POLICY DIGEST

REGION:	COUNTRY:
NAMED INSURED:	
ADDRESS:	
BROKER:	COVERAGE:
	(RENEWAL OF)
	CANCELLATION NOTICE:
LIMIT(S):	
<u> </u>	
DEDUCTIBLE(S):	
	
DESCRIPTION:	
	
	<u>·</u>
	v _
PREMIUM: PER	BASIS = PREMIUM
LACTIONATEN.	
LAST UPDATED:	

BLANARY OF CURRENT POLICIES EUROPE

MANED ENSURED		INSURANCE COMPANY		TERM PREMIUM	(1M) (1M) (S)	COMMENTS
M. Air Couriers (Bahrain) Burglary Policy	Burglary Policy	Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd.	\$#/#/1002}	03/01/69-03/01/90 \$0 30.00	80 4,000: Office equipment. 80 3,000: Office furniture.	Cancel upon expiration, Office contents, etc will be covered by F.M.I. program when new program put in as of 3/1/89.
IM, Air Couriers (Behrain) Comp. General Lieblilty 6.1.1.	Comp. General Liability	Cigna	<u>ā</u>	10/01/89-10/01/90 U.S. 11,250,00	Unificited: Employer's (Lability. USS1,000,000: Third party bodily Injury. USS1,000,000: Third party property demoge. USS1,000,000: Annuel appregate.	This will be a new coverage for IN, Bahrain. Comprehensive general Tiability coverage was not covered by IM, previously. To be instituted by local JAM office effective 10/1/89. To be extended to \$/1/89.
iM. Air Couriers (Bahrain) Comprehensive Auto	Coaprahens I va Auto	Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd.	8PHJ 27926	07/51/86-07/31/69 so 199.00	Unifalted third party liability and third party bodily tnjury. 80 50,000; Proparty damage. Actual cash value; Collision, fire & theft.	Allow to run to 7/3/90. Local J&M affice to replace Coverage as of that data. Will be extended to 5/1/91.
JM, Afr Caurfers (Bahrain) Fidelity Busrantee U.L.L.	Fidelity Quarantee	Arabla Traumance Go. Ltd.	FG/BH/12	03/05/69-03/05/90 🐞 27.00	NO 2,500: Total sum Insured.	General on 3/5/90. Mill pick up coverages on U.P.S. world-uide coverages (still being negotiated) on that date.
jk, Air Caurlors (Bahrain) Property Damage W.L.L.	Property Demaga	Anabla insurance Co. Ltd.	BM/F/40052	03/01/89-03/01/90 #0 30.00	ND 4,000: Office equipment. ND 3,000: Office furniture.	Continue until 3/1/90, 781 carnot wite on an additted basis. Will write on a non-admitted basis as of 3/1/90, Will write 3/1/90 to 1/1/91, then on a 1/1 to 1/1 basis.
United Percel Service	General Liability	Clene	1	01/01/90-05/01/91 \$1,250.(Ninima)	mum) \$1,000,000. (U.S.) C.S.L.	

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Develop Relationship With International Functions, cont'd

Legal

- Contractual Liability Issues
- New Laws Affecting Liability

Human Resources

- Safety/Loss Prevention
- Claims Control
- Loss Reporting
- Loss Adjusting

Plant Engineering

- · Fire Protection Engineering
- Fire Inspections

Operations

- Cost Allocation
- Loss Reporting

Marketing

Insurance Programs Offered to Customers

International Risk Management

Relationships = Results

· Be a part of the team

Talk in company terms not Risk Management Jargon Match your mission to the corporation's overall mission statement

· Sell, don't tell

Communicate, communicate, communicate

WHY UPS MAINTAINS A COORDINATED INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

- TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM CORPORATE STANDARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF ASSETS
- TO ASSURE THAT ADEQUATE THIRD PARTY LIABILITY PROTECTION IS IN PLACE
- TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIES OF SCALE BY CONSOLIDATING WORLDWIDE INSURANCE BUYING POWER
- TO ASSURE CONSISTENCY OF COVERAGE BETWEEN LOCAL AND CORPORATE PROGRAMS/ELIMINATE GAPS
- TO ASSURE PROPER RISK ANALYSIS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS OF LOCAL EXPOSURES TO LOSS

CONTROLLED MASTER PROGRAM

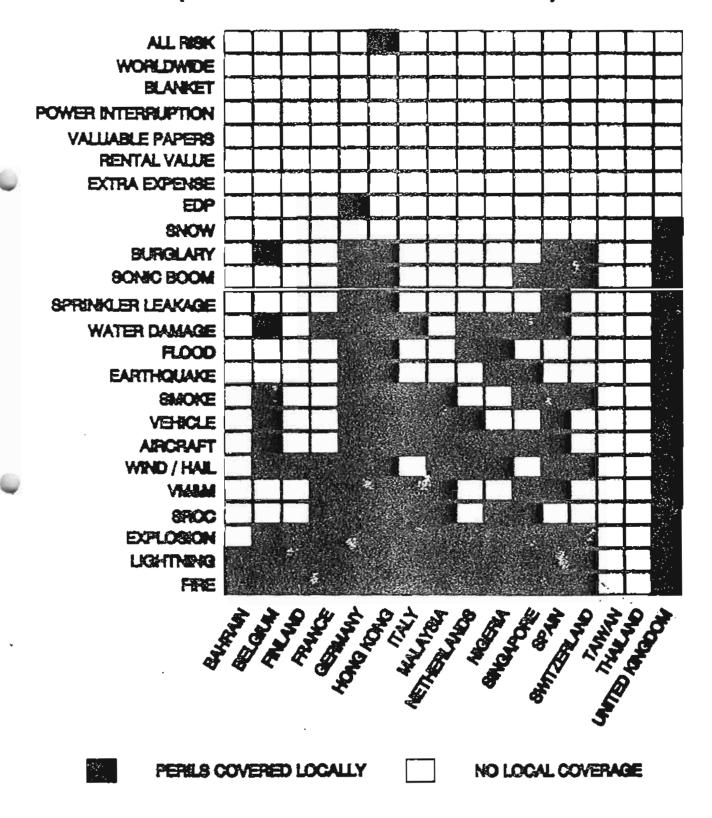
FEATURES

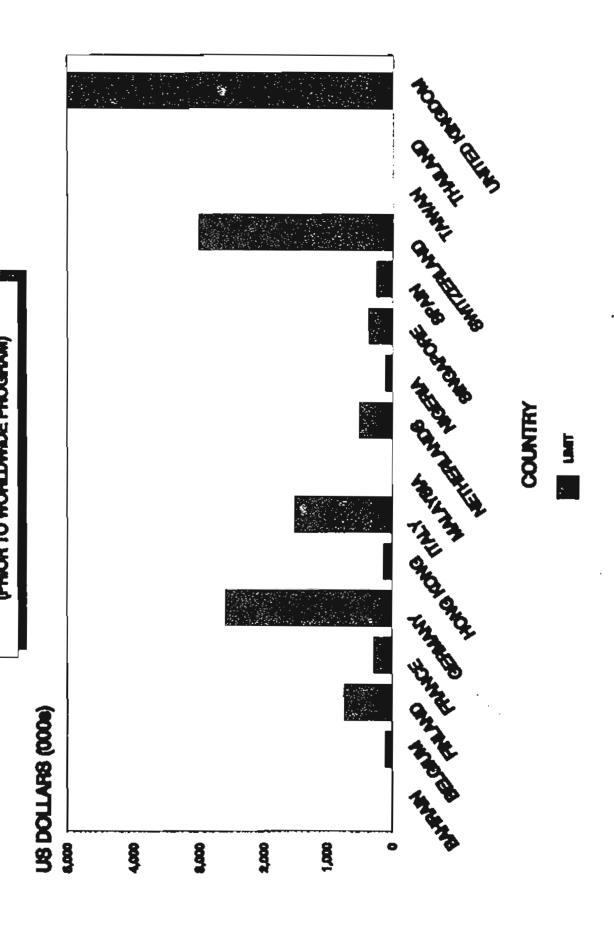
- MASTER POLICY AND LOCAL POLICIES WITH THE SAME UNDERWRITING GROUP
- CONTROLLED REINSURANCE TO U.S. UNDERWRITING OFFICE
- LOCALIZED MASTER POLICIES
 WHERE PERMITTED
- LOWEST POSSIBLE OVERALL
 COST
- BROADEST POSSIBLE COVERAGE
- GREATEST PREMIUM
 ALLOCATION FLEXIBILITY
- GREATEST LOSS HANDLING FLEXIBILITY

UNITED PARCEL SERVICE

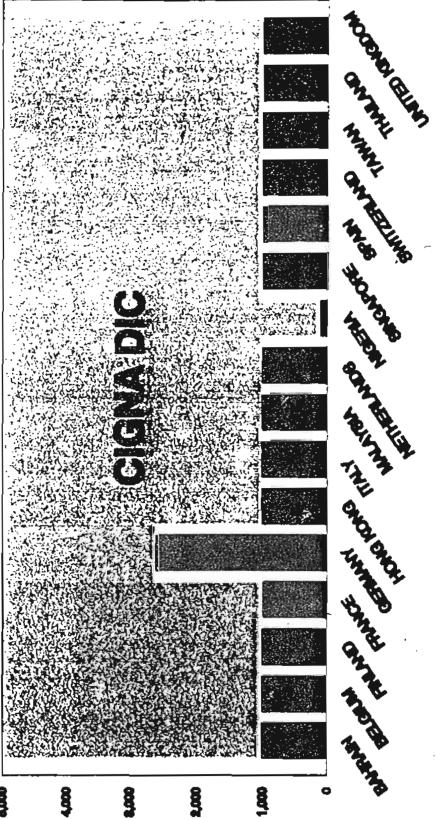
LOCAL FOREIGN PROPERTY INSURANCES

(PRIOR TO WORLDWIDE PROGRAM)





UNITED PARCEL SERVICE



Acquisitions And Existing Foreign Risk Management Programs

During the last 5 years we made 16 acquisitions.

Typically,

- Insurance was purchased centrally by the owner or top financial manager.
- Many decisions however were de-centralized.
- Insurance was purchased from a friend, relative or long standing relationship going back a generation.
- Brokers entertained lavishly (by our standards.)
- There was no (or very little) retention under the existing policies. The concept of the intentional self-assumption of losses was non-existent.
- you are having losses, buy insurance," then
 by to burn the underwriters and go somewhere

UNITED PARCEL SERVICE DUE DILIGENCE CHECKLIST

X. INSURANCE

X-1	Obtain name, address, phone number of company employee responsible for purchasing insurance (only if he can be contacted during Due Diligence process).
X-2	Obtain name, address, phone number of current insurance broker (include name of individual responsible for companies account.)
X-3	Obtain summaries (in English if possible) of <u>all</u> existing insurance policies. Also obtain copies of all current insurance policies.
X-4	Obtain premium and loss information on all policies for the past five years. If policies are subject to loss rating, loss divisor, retrospective rating or other rating plans, obtain copies of all premium adjustments.
X-5	Obtain copies of Certificates of Insurance and other insurance obligations required by auto lessors, banks, customers, governmental authorities, etc.
X-6	Obtain liss and description of all Surety Bonds currently in force.
K-7	Obtain compies of Hold Harmless, Indemnity and Insurance Provisions in all major commacts.
₹-8	Obtain list and description of all open claims and lawsuits against the company.
(-9	Obtain listing of property values by location, i.e. building, plant equipment, leasebook improvements, supplies. Replacement value is preferred. If not available use book or ACV. (Coordinate with Section K.)
-10	Obtain estimated annual values of all shipments by location. Maximum value per shipment? Average value per shipment?
-11	Obtain in eakdown of number of employees and payroll by classification, i.e.
-12	Oracin Issuing of all owned vehicles, commercial and private passenger. Incince anake, model, serial number and estimated replacement value (Concinere with Section K.)
13	Describe amounts of cash on hand by location. (Coordinate with Section

Summary Points

- Sell, don't tell.
- Document cost savings.
- Be a part of the team.
- Personal visits a must.
 - explain programs
 - what you're trying to accomplish
 - corporate philosophy
- Be a diplomat bone up on cultural differences.
- Communicate clearly.
 - It can be a mess. Remember brokers and insurance companies have the same problems you do.
- Monitor your broker and insurers closely.
- Obey the laws. Live with local tariffs if you have to.
- Insurance is important but remember primary goal is to eliminate/control losses.
- Be patient.