

Enterprise Risk Management Loss Reserve Risk Strategy and Plan B

Casualty Loss Reserve Seminar
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Michael E. Angelina, ACAS, MAAA
Endurance Specialty Holdings Ltd



Initial Thoughts

- Strategic Planning at the CLRS ??
 - Oxymoron or Step into a new frontier

- Can reserving be strategic ??
 - Conventional wisdom suggest this thinking gets you into trouble!
 - NOT about strategically setting the reserve
 - Process of understanding the drivers of your reserves can make you a strategic partner in your company.
 - Think portfolio theory and risk levels
 - Avoid too much focus on individual cells

- Transforming from 20th century actuary to 21st century actuary

Agenda

- Background
 - Why reserves
- ERM Process
 - Silos and Integrated Approach
 - Advanced Steps
 - Correlation analyses
- Focus on Reserves
 - Reserving actuary
- Communication
 - Management, External Parties, Board
- Other strategic thoughts

➤ Why Reserves within ERM ?

- Management's best estimate, disclosure requirements, statement of opinion, Sarbanes Oxley, heightened auditing processes, and greater board visibility potentially mitigate concerns over reserve adequacy
- natural catastrophe events, pricing risk perhaps more volatile
- Stochastic reserving, modeling techniques, and discussion on ranges
- hard market typically coincides with reserve redundancies

➤ Reserves remain the largest risk on a company's balance sheet

- Large percentage of recorded liabilities
- Subject to much historical volatility (fairly or unfairly)
- Need to focus on drivers of variability

➤ Volatility for many reasons

- Inability to identify changing trends
 - Propensity to sue, Judicial reforms, medical inflation, attitudes of jurors
- Reinsurance issues
 - Inadequate amount, misunderstanding of coverage, potential for dispute
- Misestimating where we were in the pricing cycle
 - Primary rate change, tort costs, focus on production vs. underwriting
- Shocks to the System
 - Legislative reforms, asbestos and pollution, aggregation of exposures

➤ Focus on lessons learned

- Appreciate the possibility for history to repeat itself
- Beyond traditional methods and analyses

- Traditional Approach to Reserving
 - Adequacy, profitability, changes from prior
- ERM – Initial Phase
 - Silo approach – focus on categories
 - Identification
 - Measurement
 - Management
 - Communication by individual risk owners
 - Need to incorporate claims adjusting process
- ERM – Second Phase
 - Bringing it all together
 - Holistic approach / Connecting the silos

➤ ERM Process – Third phase

- Correlation Analyses

- Need to reflect interactions with other stakeholders
- Enron effect

- Examples

- casualty policies, professional exposures, assets
- Catastrophe events on property coverages, investments in cat bonds, mortgage backed securities
- Sub-prime lenders, E&O policies, financial institutions
- Homebuilders policies, surety coverages, interest rates
- Pricing errors and impacts on loss reserves

➤ Adding value by understanding other parts of business

- Understanding and communicating

➤ Traditional process

- More than adequacy, profitability
- Feedback mechanism on underwriting process and claims adjusting
- Strong opportunity to communicate results to management and focus on drivers of results and potential favorable / adverse events

➤ Drivers of Reserves - Identification

- Adverse claims trends
- Leading indicators
 - Claim frequency, large loss notices, industry information, ceded issues
- Hyper correlation of exposures
- Large policy limits in targeted sectors
- Poor underwriting strategy / Inadequate handle on pricing

➤ Drivers of Reserves -Measurement

- Modeling the variability
 - Outside vendor models, in-house tools, what if analyses
 - Build in correlations
 - Understand likelihood of these results
 - Communicate to management
 - Build a plan around these events
 - Capital raising, reinsurance transaction
 - Dive into the underlying causes
 - Causality versus correlation
- Management of these drivers
 - Proactive to mitigate future risks

➤ Consider the Audiences

- Management
 - Executive team, Reserve committee, Risk committee
- Board of Directors (Audit or Underwriting Committee)
 - Sarbanes Oxley, put reserve risk in context with other risks
- External (The Street, Rating Agencies, Regulators)
 - Caution on how the message is perceived

➤ Consider the Message

- Move away from the point estimate
 - Embrace the range, communicate the volatility
 - Don't be Pollyanna
- Communication of drivers allows management to make better decisions
 - Consider risks in the reserves when making investment decisions

➤ Three approaches

- Contingency planning
 - What we will do if/when this happens
 - Need to model both
- Sensitivity analysis
 - Focus on cause and effect – the drivers
- Scenario analysis
 - More than simulation
 - Present different paths under different assumptions
 - Look at the external factors as well as internal
 - Litigation environment, medical inflation, demand surge, point in cycle

➤ Portfolio Theory

- Reserves is one part of the entire group of risks in portfolio

Concluding Thought (to summarize)

- Know the underlying exposures and drivers;
- Create dashboard showing variability
- Test the results (scenario analysis)
- Communicate scenarios
 - Drivers and likelihoods,
 - Avoid Pollyanna
- Think about entire portfolio
- Welcome to the new frontier