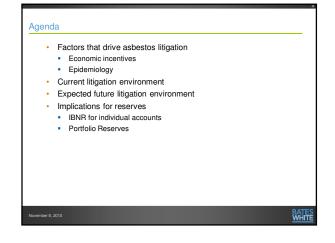
# EXAMPLE 2014 Sector 2014 Secto

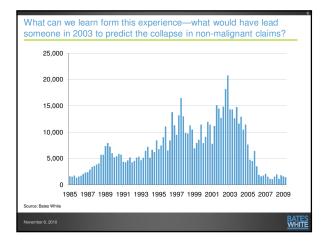
eserves (2010+) \$23 B	
ncurred-to-Date \$68 B	
pinion Ultimate Net Loss Impl (UNL)	ied Shortfall
M Best \$75 B	\$7 B
lilliman \$85 B	\$17 B
ates White Less than \$65 B	Surplus


s funding
s

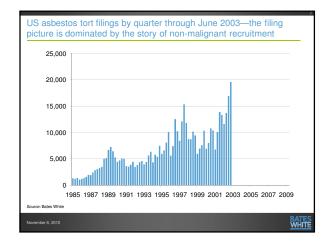




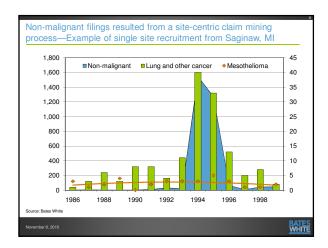




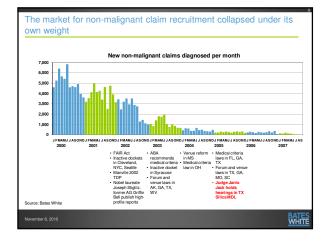














### Takeaways from our mass recruitment discussion

- Mass recruitment of tort claims has ceased and is unlikely to return
  - 95% decline in non-malignant claims
  - 60% decline in lung and other cancer claims
- Major shifts have occurred and will happen again in the tort environment
  - These shifts can be detrimental to defendants and insurers
- These shifts can be beneficial to defendants and insurersThe recent historical tort environment has always been a poor
  - predictor of the likely future tort environmentExtrapolating the recent history is not a forecast
  - Forecasts should be scenario based and model for likely changes in the tort environment

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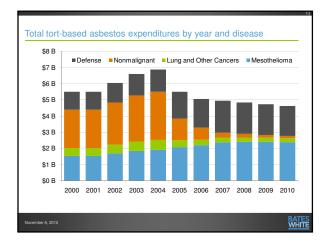


### Known and agreed upon facts

- · Mesothelioma claims dominate the current landscape
- No one party observes all of the information
  - Defendants know their spend and only some disclose
  - Plaintiff law firms know the recoveries of only their claimants
  - Insurers observe a patchwork quilt
- All data sources indicate the following trends
  - Non-mesothelial expenditures have declined
  - Mesothelioma expenditures (indemnity + defense) have increased
  - Total expenditures for the largest defendants have declined
  - Many new defendants have emerged
  - Wealthy 524(g) trusts have emerged

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# Building blocks of total tort expenditure

### Building blocks

- Distribution of defendant indemnity payments by disease
- Defense-to-indemnity ratio
- Number of mesothelioma claims
- Value of a mesothelioma claim
- Sanity checks
  - 10-K data
  - Verdicts
  - Insurance industry expendituresProfits of plaintiff law firms
  - Tronts of plaintin law

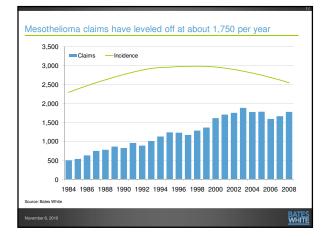
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Year	Mesothelioma	Other cancer	Non-malignant	
1985 to 2000	35%	10%	55%	
2001	35%	10%	55%	
2002	35%	10%	55%	
2003	35%	10%	55%	
2004	35%	10%	55%	
2005	55%	10%	35%	
2006	65%	10%	25%	
2007	80%	10%	10%	
2008	82%	10%	8%	
2009	84%	10%	6%	
2010	85%	10%	5%	
2010	85%	10%	5%	



Year	Defense-to-Indemnity Ratio	
2000	25%	
2001	25%	
2002	25%	
2003	25%	
2004	25%	
2005	45%	
2006	55%	
2007	65%	
2008	65%	
2009	65%	
2010	65%	







Item	Value
Total Costs	\$50 B
Defense-to-indemnity ratio	25%
Defense Cost	\$10 E
Indemnity Cost	\$40 E
Mesothelioma share	35%
Mesothelioma Indemnity	\$14 E
Pre-2000 resolved mesothelioma claims	15,000
Average value of a mesothelioma claim	≈ \$900,000

rember 8, 2010

averag	mesothelioma claims received no more than \$1.5 million c ge	
	"Show Me The Money"[1] documents this fact through multiple routes	
	Naming and settlement patterns	
	Disclosed defendant expenditure levels	
	Verdicts	
	Plaintiff law firm profits	
•	FAIR Act (2002 to 2005) proposed \$1.1 million per mesothelioma claim	1
	Bates and Charles H. Mulin, "Show Me The Money," MEALEY'S Litigation Report: Asbestos 22, no. 21 (2007) bateswhite.com/insight.php?NewsID=81	
vovember 8. 3	2010	B/

Defendant perspective	Percentage		Range	Average	
Target	Less than 5%	Μ	ore than \$250,000	\$600,000	
Significant risk	15%-20%	\$5	i0,000 to \$250,000	\$100,000	
Non-core	40%		Less than \$50,000	\$15,000	
Dismissed	40%	\$0		\$0	
Claimant perspective	L	ow	High		
Named defendants		20	50		
Target		1	1		
Significant risk		3	6		
Non-core		8	20		
Total recovery	≈\$1	I M	≈\$1.5 M		
Total Totovery	~ ų I	1.141	~ \$1.5 W		

Factor	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	
Mesothelioma value	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	
Trust impact per claim	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0	
Net tort payment	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,500,000	
Mesothelioma claims Mesothelioma indemnity	25,000	27,500	30,000	30,000	30,000	
percentage	90%	85%	85%	85%	80%	
Nominal Indemnity	\$20.8 B	\$24.3 B	\$35.3 B	\$44.1 B	\$56.3 B	
defense-to-indemnity ratio	1-to-2	1-to-1	2-to-3	2-to-3	3-to-4	
Nominal Defense	\$10.4 B	\$24.3 B	\$22.9 B	\$28.7 B	\$42.2 B	
Nominal Total	\$31.3 B	\$48.5 B	\$58.2 B	\$72.8 B	\$98.4 B	



	Lung	Other	
 			,
			J01 to 2008)

Average value	\$7.8 M	\$4.1 M	\$11.3 M	\$3.6 M
Median Value	\$4.5 M	\$1.1 M	\$3.4 M	\$1.6 M
Count	192	56	5	78

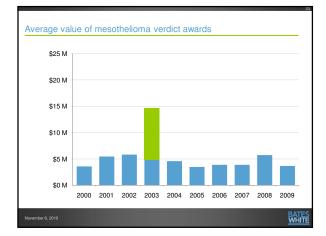
# Cases taken to verdict are not representative

Otherwise, other cancer claims receive the greatest compensation

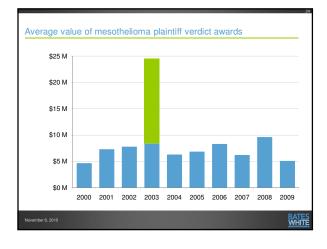
- Among mesothelioma cases value is driven by age and law firm • Verdicts for claimants under 60 years of age average over \$12 million
- Verdicts for claimants over 60 years of age average under \$2 million

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where 201			

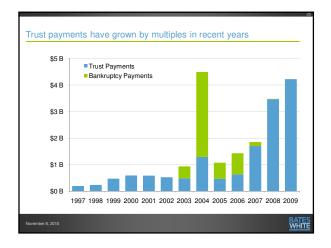














l(g) trusts assets are s reorganized defendan		er the former tort liabili
Era	Trust assets	Average payment per mesothelioma claim
Historically	\$4 B	\$50,000
Today	\$25 B	\$1,000,000
Tomorrow	\$40 B	\$1,600,000
ber 8, 2010		

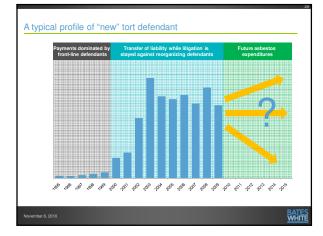


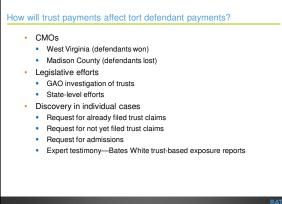


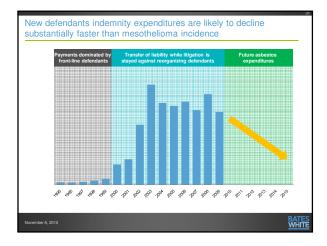
### 2010 and forward litigation environment

- · Slow down in large defendant bankruptcy filings
  - Subsequent slow down in trust funding
  - Corresponding slow down in new defendants
  - There will not be another bankruptcy wave akin to 2000-2002
- Large cash distributions from trusts
  - Eventually more than \$1 million per mesothelioma claim on average
    Net present value of trust assets are sufficient to cover the several
  - shares of their predecessor companies

BATES







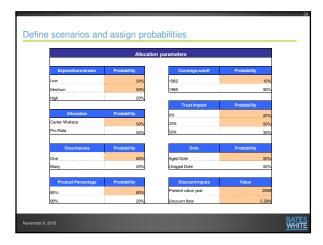


# Account-specific IBNR: Scenario-based analysis

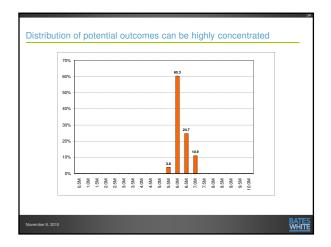
- Define the scenarios
  - Develop a family of future expenditure forecasts
  - Forecast future dates of first exposure
  - Build the policy chart(s)
- Determine the potential allocation methods
- · Use software to run all combinations of scenarios
  - Can be hundreds or thousands of scenarios
  - Low cost with proper software
- Analysis of all interactions
  - Specify a probability distribution for each unknown factor
  - Probability distributions yield expected allocated loss to each policy through time and a distribution about that expectation

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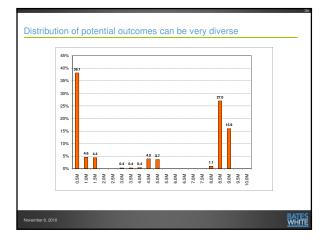














# Portfolio reserves

- Expected loss on a portfolio
  - Individually model each account
  - Typically more cost effective to model a random sample of accounts
- · Variability in the portfolio is not the sum of the accounts
  - Law of large numbers does not apply
  - Distributions will not be normal
  - Systemic risks exist in asbestos litigation

### November 8, 2010

### Modeling systemic risks to obtain robust reserves

- Systemic risks
  - · Future incidence of mesothelioma
  - Propensity to sue (PTS)
  - Changes in the litigation environment
  - Interaction between trust payments and tort losses
    Rogue venues
  - State-specific allocation law
- · Simulation model of all sampled accounts
  - Low cost if scenario model is already done
  - Captures the systemic risk
    Defines the distribution of potential outcomes
  - New accounts are positively correlated with adverse develops

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# Charles Multin, PhD C0027472004 Charles Multing, PhD Charles PhD Charles Multing, PhD PhD Charles Multing, PhD

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Impact of Current Tort Environment on Asbestos Reserves

CAS 2010 Annual Meeting

November 8, 2010

lie Mullin