Cat Risk and Data Quality in the Rating Process

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Catastrophe Risk – Rating Implications

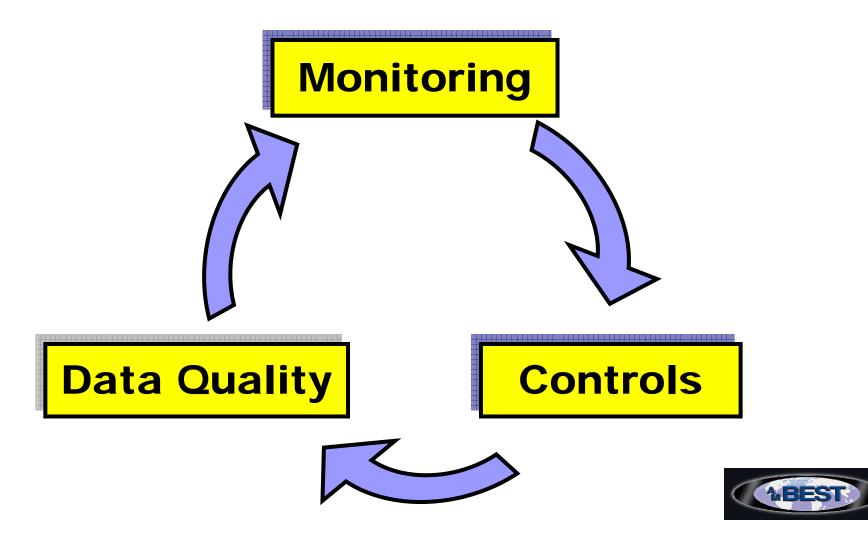
Catastrophe risk is a primary threat to solvency
No single exposure can affect policyholder security more instantaneously than catastrophes



- Subset of Enterprise Risk Management
- Should be evaluated in the context of the total risk picture of the organization
- > Tolerances should be set for all risks



Keys to Strong Catastrophe Management



Data Quality

- Proper Coding of Loss Exposure
- Geo-Coding
- ITV Analysis
- Use of Bulk Coding
- Treatment of Multiple Locations



Monitoring Exposure

- Latest Version of Catastrophe Model
- Multiple Models
- Loss Scenario Testing
- Aggregate Loss Exposure Monitored
- Monitoring is Frequent and Consistent



➤ Controls

- Setting of Aggregate Limits
- Appropriate Reinsurance Program
- Catastrophe Management Integrated into Underwriting Process



New SRQ Questions

- % of Data with Known Attributes
- Bulk Coding Methods Used
- Most Common Exposures
- Data Verification
- Handling of Multiple Locations
- Handling of Time Element Coverage
- > Questions are Intended to Provide Insight into Overall Cat Managment

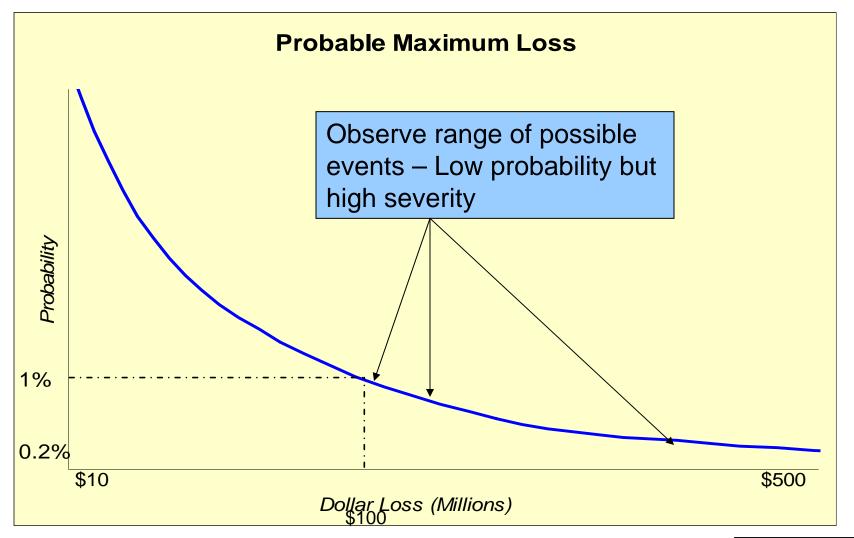


Catastrophe Risk Measurement

- Tail Value at Risk (TVAR) or Tail Conditional Expectation (TCE)
 - The mean of all probable maximum losses greater than or equal to the return period being evaluated.
- Allows a company to evaluate its average exposure to extreme catastrophe events
- Valuable tool when used in conjunction with PML analysis



Catastrophe Risk Measurement





Conclusion

Companies with strong catastrophe management:

- Have strong risk-adjusted capitalization
- Utilize a variety of catastrophe management approaches
- Contemplate a range of possible events
- Have a clearly defined strategic objective in terms of catastrophic exposure management
- Continually monitor catastrophe exposures
- A.M. Best evaluates catastrophe exposure quantitatively and qualitatively





Questions?





Appendix



Best Capital Adequacy Ratio BCAR

- Comprehensive Tool to Evaluate Risk Components Simultaneously
- Generates Overall Estimate of Required Level of Capital to Support Risks
- Frequent Adjustments: Reserve Adequacy, Reinsurance Recoverable Credit Risk Charges, Growth Factor, Projected Capitalization
- Require <u>Minimum</u> Capital for Specific Ratings



Effect of modeled PML on the Rating

- > Published capital score (BCAR)
 - Surplus reduced by first event
 - Greater of 1/100 Wind,1/250 EQ, Recent actual loss
 - Per Occurrence curve
 - Net of reinsurance
 - Gross of reinstatement premium
 - Net of 35% FIT



Requirements in PMLs

- > All lines exposed (prop, WC, GL, marine, etc)
- All coverages (bldg, contents, business interruption, additional living expenses, flood, etc.)
- Fire Following
- Demand Surge
- Storm Surge
- Secondary uncertainty
- Assumed business
- Voluntary & Involuntary Pools
- > PMLs for each material Peril separately
- PMLs on worldwide basis
- PMLs all perils combined basis



BCAR Stress Test

> Why Stress Test?

- We need to see where a company stands after an event
- Rapid escalation of insured exposures in catastrophe exposed areas
- Increased frequency and severity of losses
- Multiple (Katrina, Rita, Wilma) versus single events
- Variances between modeled losses and actual losses



Stress Test PML – BCAR Impact

1^{st} Event – Larger of 1/100 Wind or 1/250 EQ Adjustment Impact Lowers adjusted surplus Subtract after-tax net pml from surplus Add 80% of pre-tax net pml to loss Increases required capital reserves Add 80% of reinsurance recoverables Increases required capital Raise credit risk factors and reinsurance Increases required capital dependence

2nd Event – Larger of 1/100 Wind or 1/100 EQ

Reduce surplus by after-tax net pml Lowers adjuste	d surplus
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Effect of Stress test on Rating

- Stressed BCAR can fall up to 30 points from current required capital as determined by committee
 - 15 points for most companies (i.e. 1 FSR level)
 - 30 points for companies with
 - Good Catastrophe management
 - Financial Flexibility
- Potentially Greater Flexibility for Dedicated Subs of Strong Parent Companies
 - Issue is willingness to recapitalize

