

BENEFITS POOLING & CAPTIVES

American Benefits Council

Benefits Passport Webinar

March 7th, 2013

Willis

Introductions

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 - American Benefits Council
- Sabina Marotta
 - L-3 Communications Corporation
- Kathleen Waslov
 - Willis Global Solutions

Agenda

- Global Employee Benefit Liabilities
- Managing Risk Exposure
- Financing the Plans
 - The Value of Pooling
 - Captive Reinsurance
- Information Utopia

Background

- Many multinationals are seeking new options to finance their employee benefit liabilities, including coverage for death, disability, accident, medical and pensions for both active and retired employees.
- Like any risk exposure, employee benefit risks need to be managed and financed efficiently.
- Financing options include traditional insurance, self-insurance, and increasingly in recent years, pooling and captive reinsurance.
- This session is a brief overview of benefit risk financing techniques with examples.

Global Benefit Costs

Benefits range from 15% to 50% of total compensation costs

Typical plans include financial support and services to employees for events of:

- Death
- Disability
- Accident
- Sickness
- Retirement



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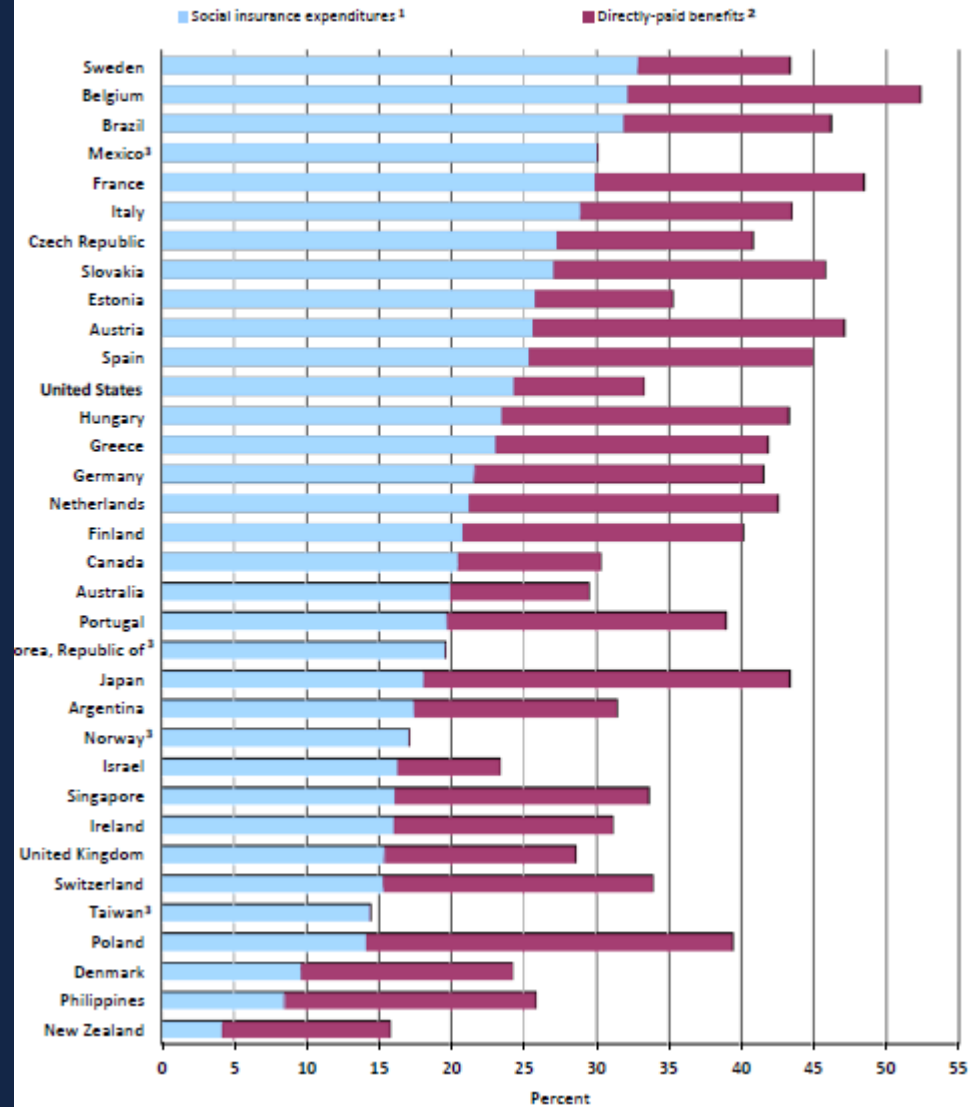


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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF HOURLY COMPENSATION COSTS
IN MANUFACTURING, 2011

Chart 3. Benefit components of hourly compensation costs as a percent of total compensation, 2011



Global Benefit Landscape

“Centralization of operations and governance of employee benefit plans is expected to increase significantly in the short term.”

*-- American Benefits Institute, 2012 Study**

- *“...organisations struggle to know what benefits they offer, ..., how much they cost, and what types of risks they pose...”*
- *“Financial costs and risks due to employee benefits are driving corporate involvement in local benefits decision more than other factors...”*

* 2012 Corporate Governance of Global Benefits Study, American Benefits Institute and Aon Hewitt

L-3 Global Benefit Landscape

- *L-3 grew by acquisition*
- *Multiple businesses with multiple locations operating independently*
 - *Keep ownership of financial bottom line*
 - *Do not want corporate headquarters interference*
 - *Fear of losing decision making control*
- *Different plan coverage and structure*
 - *Business Culture*
 - *Group size*
 - *Country regulations*
 - *Country best practice*

“No Economies of Scale”

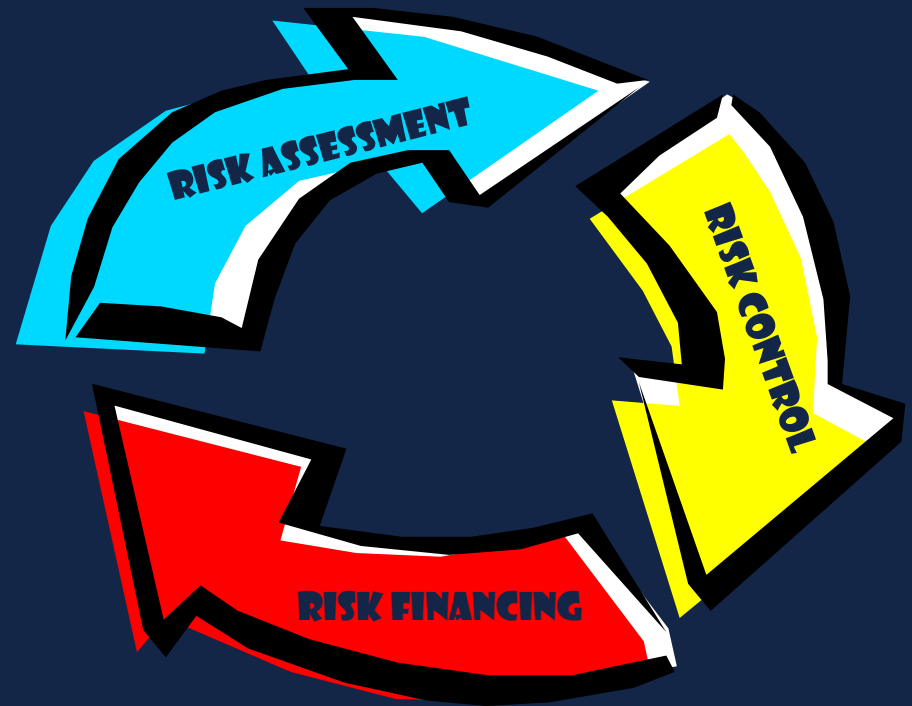
Risk Fundamentals

Benefit risk liabilities can be managed

- Identify the risk exposures
- Prevent and control losses
- Finance efficiently

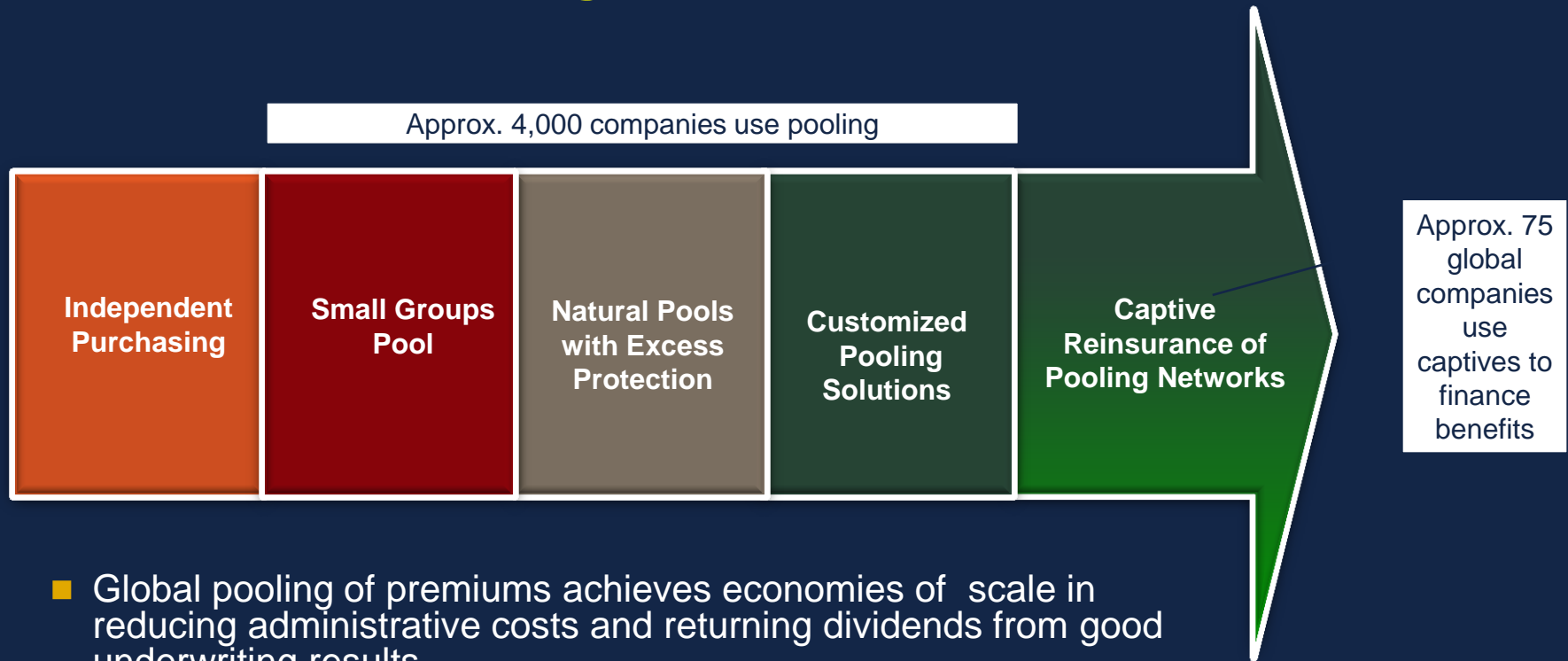
Economies of scale derive from aggregation of volume

- Pool common risks across jurisdictions
- Coordinate with other enterprise risks in a strategic framework



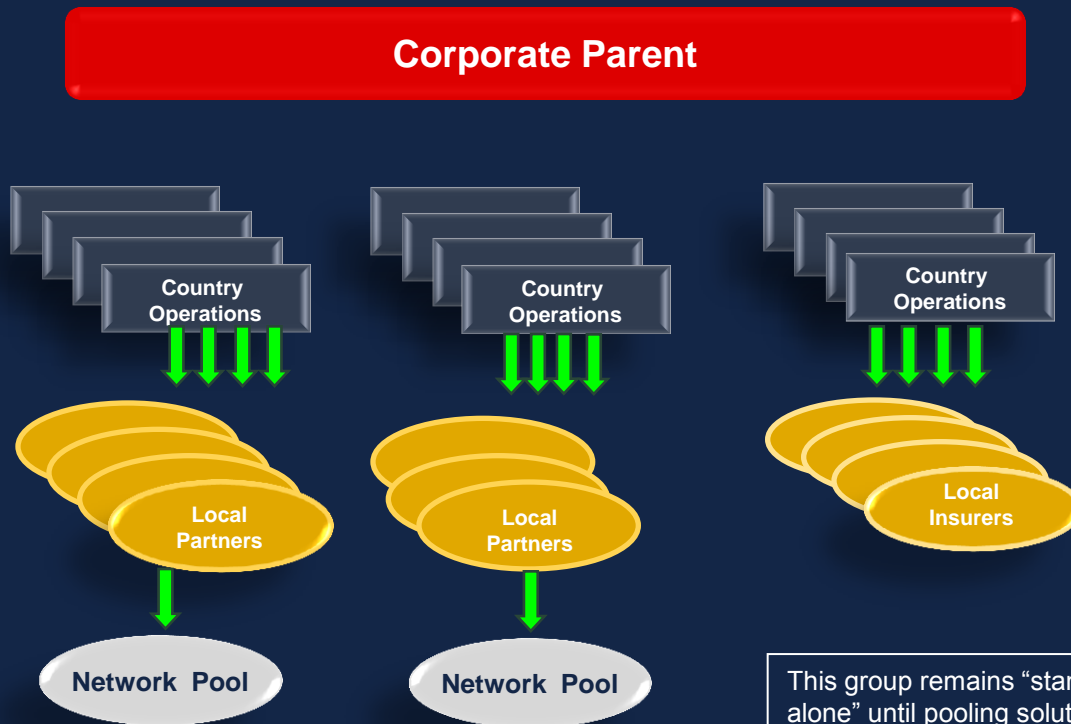
Financial Efficiency

Continuum of Savings and Control



- Global pooling of premiums achieves economies of scale in reducing administrative costs and returning dividends from good underwriting results
- Captive reinsurance of the pooled premiums gives control of information and assets and creates opportunities for custom coverage and underwriting and investment income

Pooling

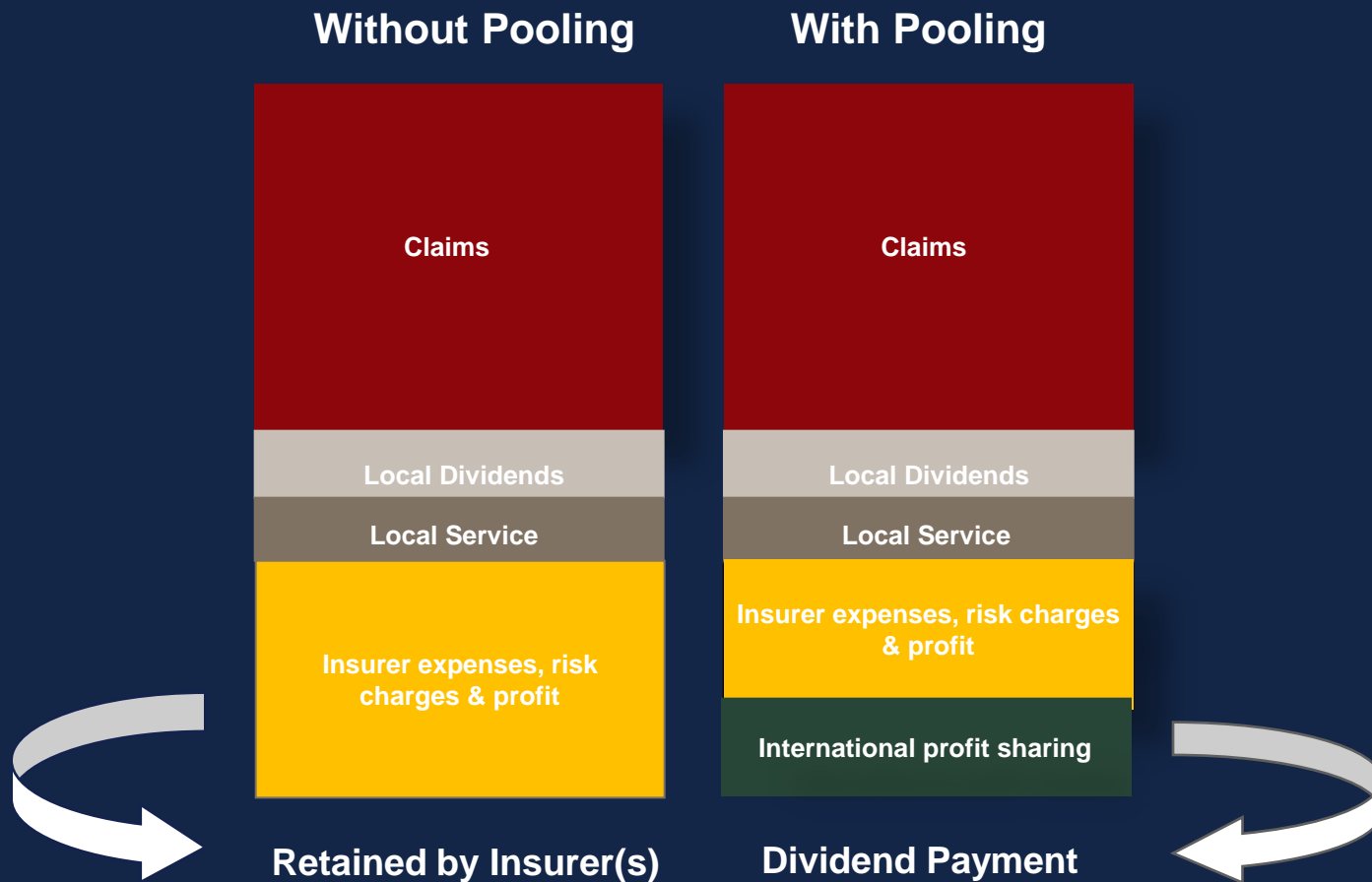


This group remains "stand-alone" until pooling solutions are feasible. Work progresses locally to collect risk exposure and claims data.

Pooling Advantages

- Claim costs are more predictable (actuarially "credible")
- Insurers are more confident in their loss picks and charge less for volatility and solvency capital
- Fixed costs are spread wider, resulting in lower per unit expenses
- Underwriting dividends are paid
- Underwriting experience is understood by cost components

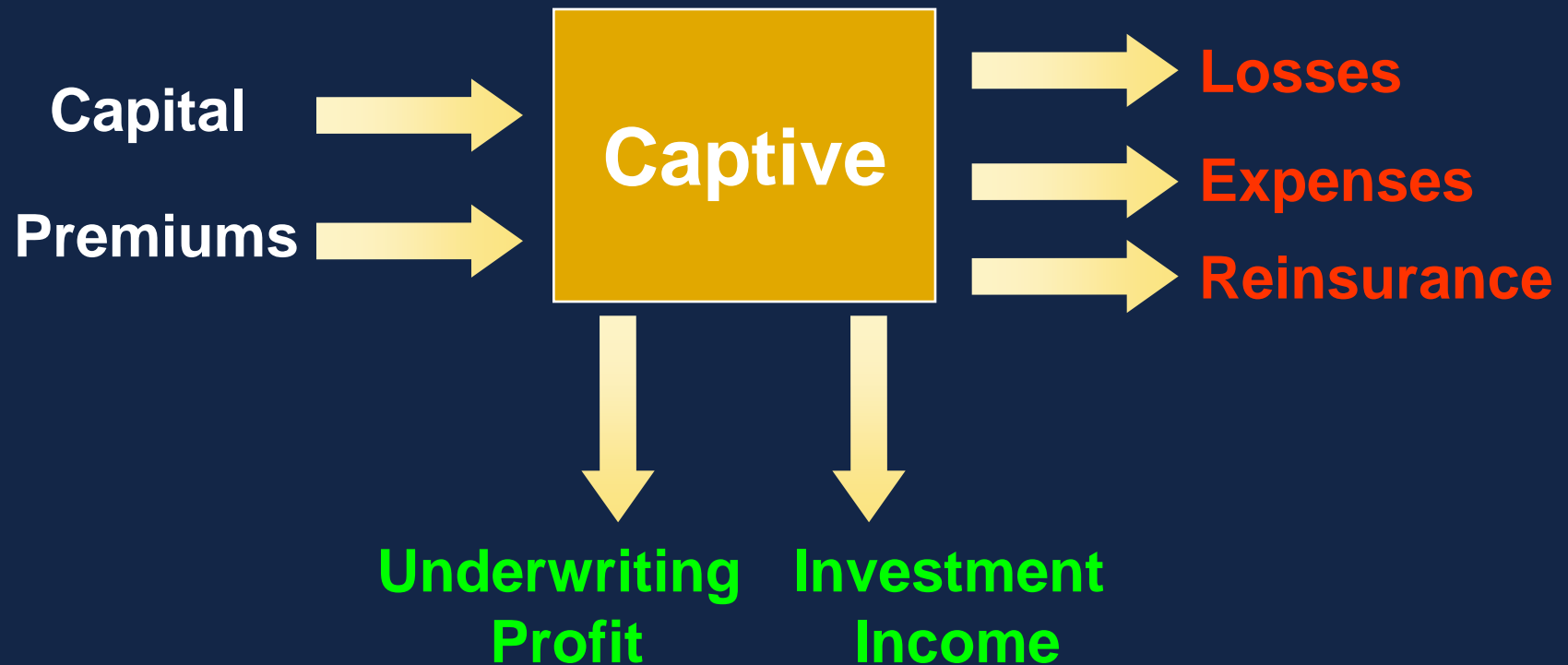
Financial Benefits of Pooling



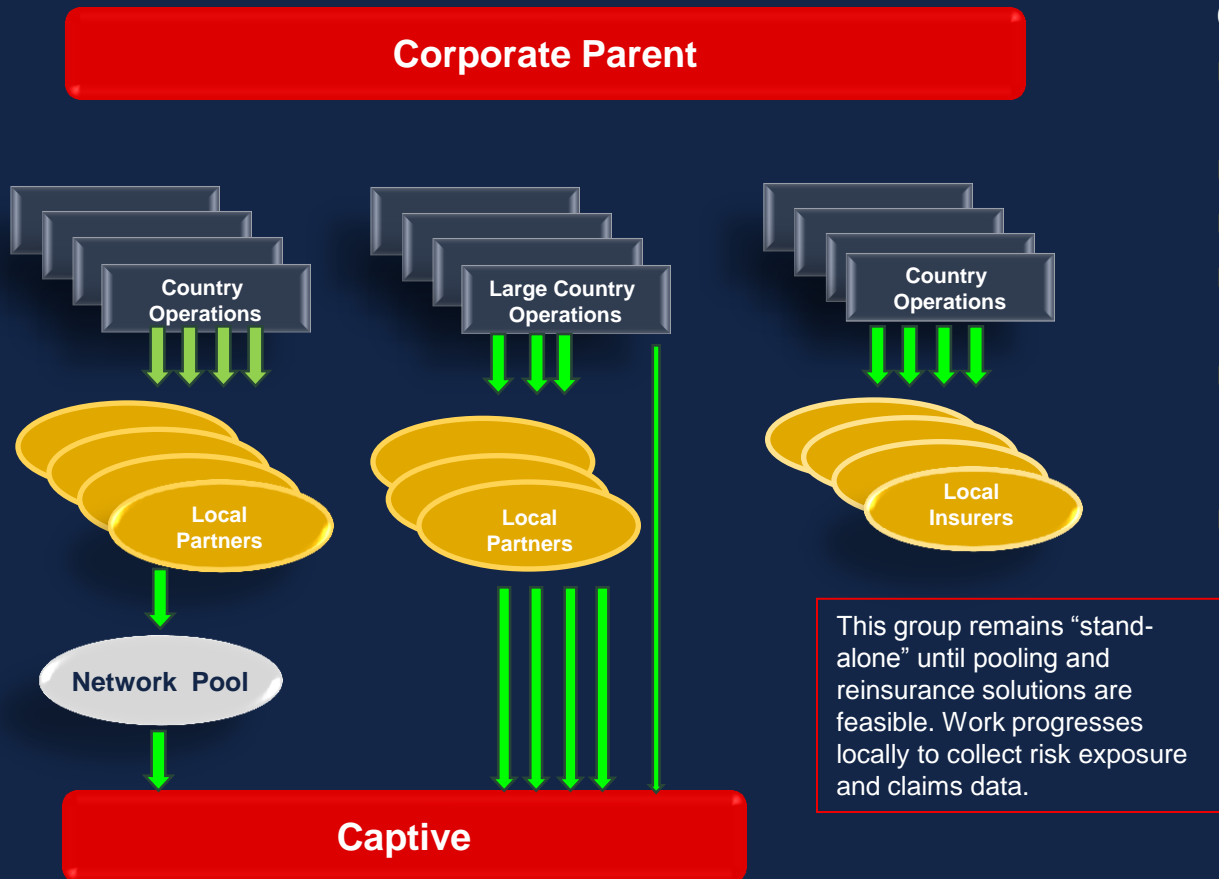
L-3 experience with pooling

- L-3 entered into first “pooling” arrangement for insured life product in the United Kingdom in 2006
 - Reduce annual benefit cost
 - Insurance carrier must be willing to participate (our U.S. carrier does not want to participate)
 - No cost increase if “pool” sustains excessive claim experience
- Expanded to Hong Kong and Germany in 2009
- Thus far, participating business units have realized a 15% premium savings each year through dividend payments
- Business and country culture create difficulties for pooling expansion but.....
 - Expand to include insured income replacement product and capture other countries (e.g. Canada, Italy, Norway, Costa Rica)

How captives work



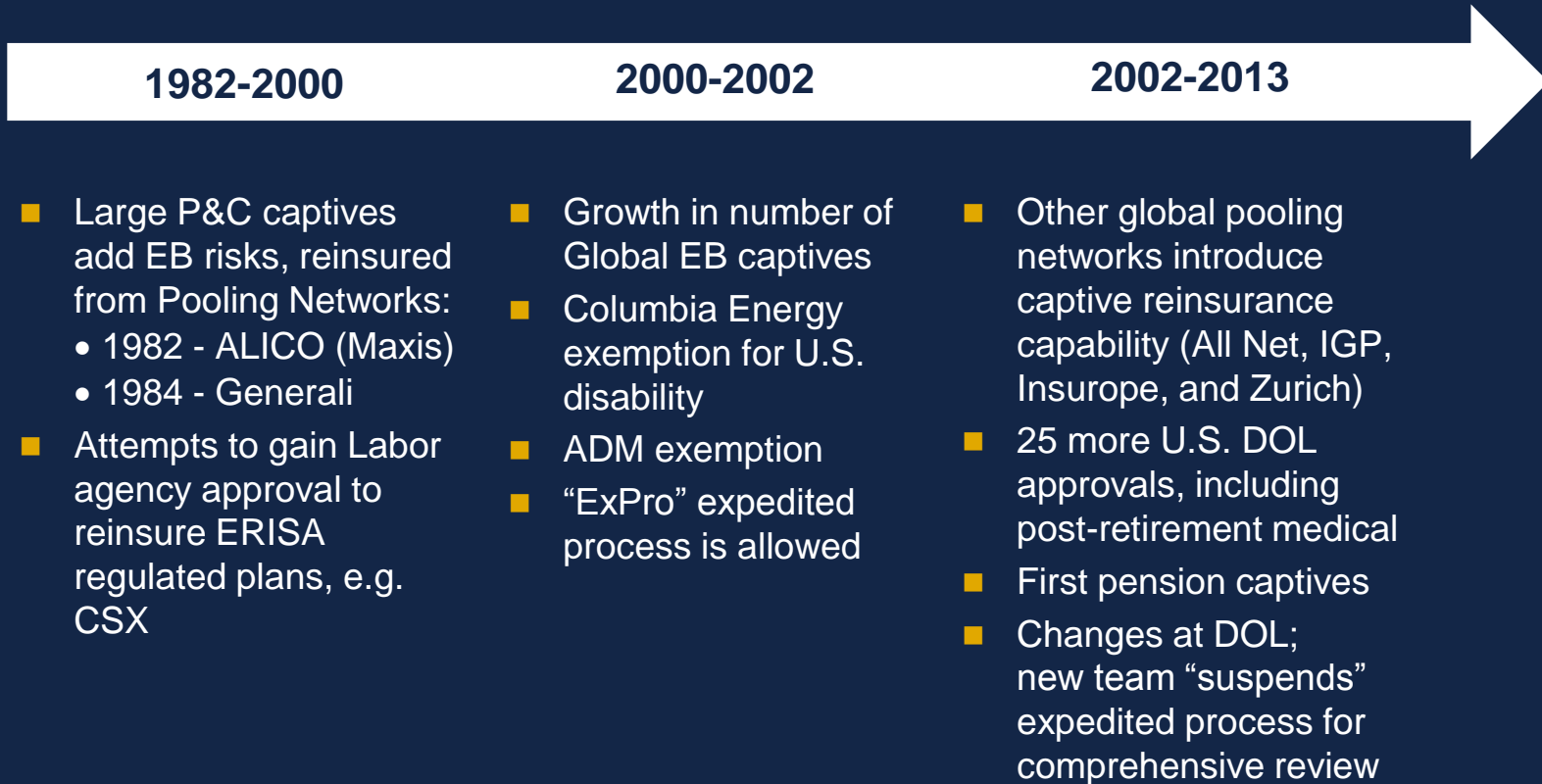
Captive Reinsurance



Captive Advantage

- Premiums flow to captive
- Captive sets reserves
- Assets are invested
- Earnings accrue to Group
- Risk exposure and claims information is centralized
- Decisions about plan design and loss control are informed

Benefit Captive Evolution



Operational Value

Captive insurance can improve risk management governance

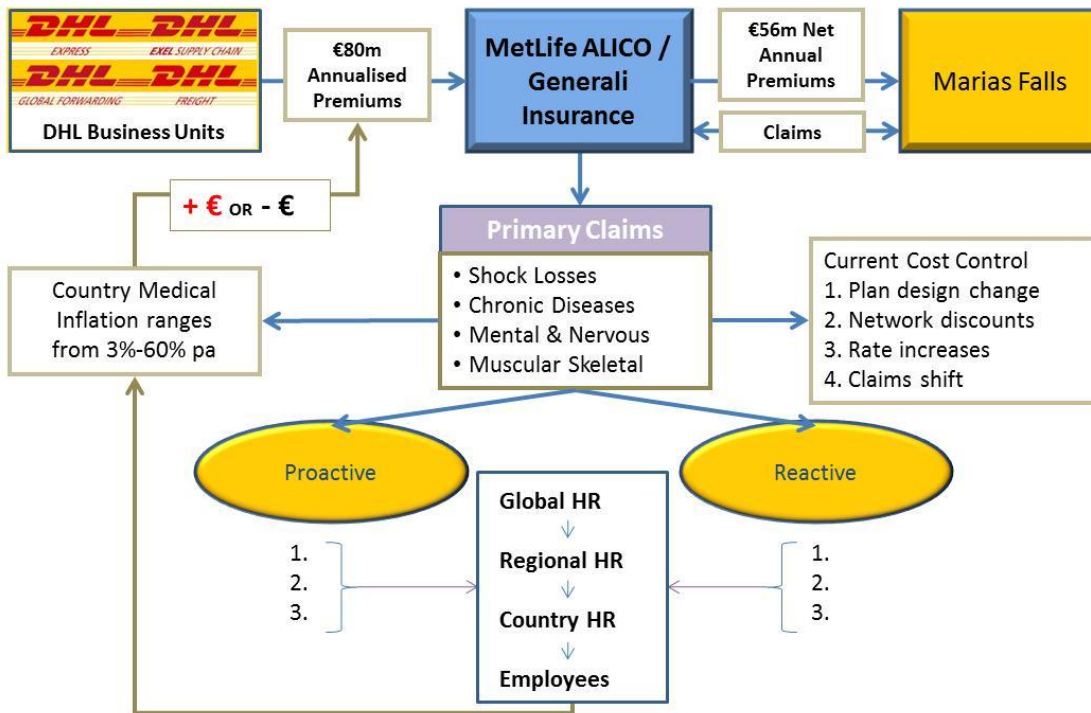
- Pooling risks of individual business units
 - Smoothens results
 - Permits risk sharing and allocation methodologies
- Insurance company structure with accountant, auditor and actuary oversight improves regulatory compliance of self insured plans
- Assets that support enterprise risks are consolidated
- Captive can add customized coverage not otherwise available in the market, e.g. certain perils, limits, plan provisions

Perhaps the most significant advantage is transparency

- Timely access to claims data and focus on trends creates “feedback loop” that ultimately reduces costs

Global EB Captive Feedback Loop

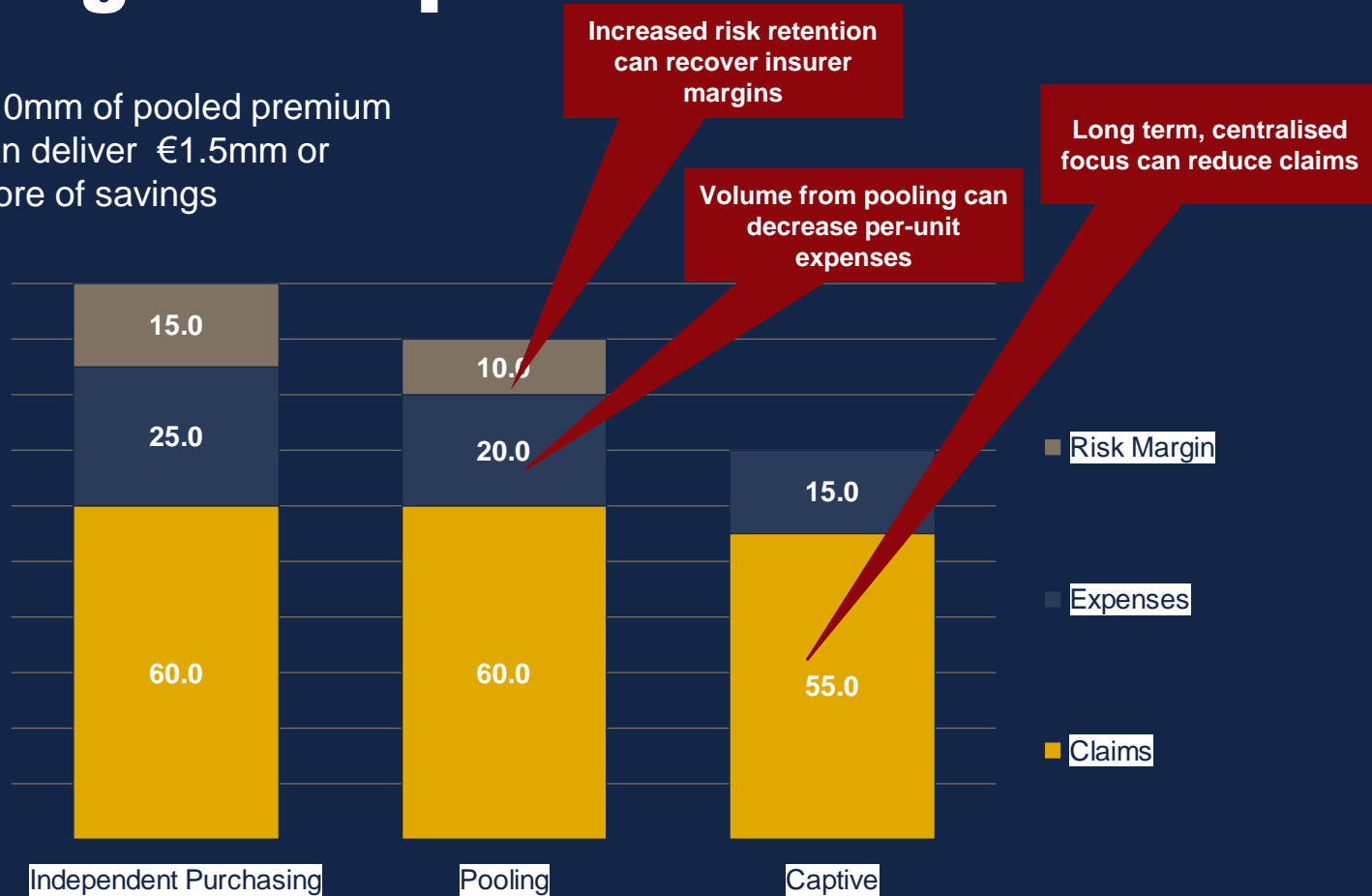
Employee Benefit Program Diagram



Source:
 2012 World Captive Forum
 Presentation by Bill Fitzpatrick,
 Deutsche Post DHL

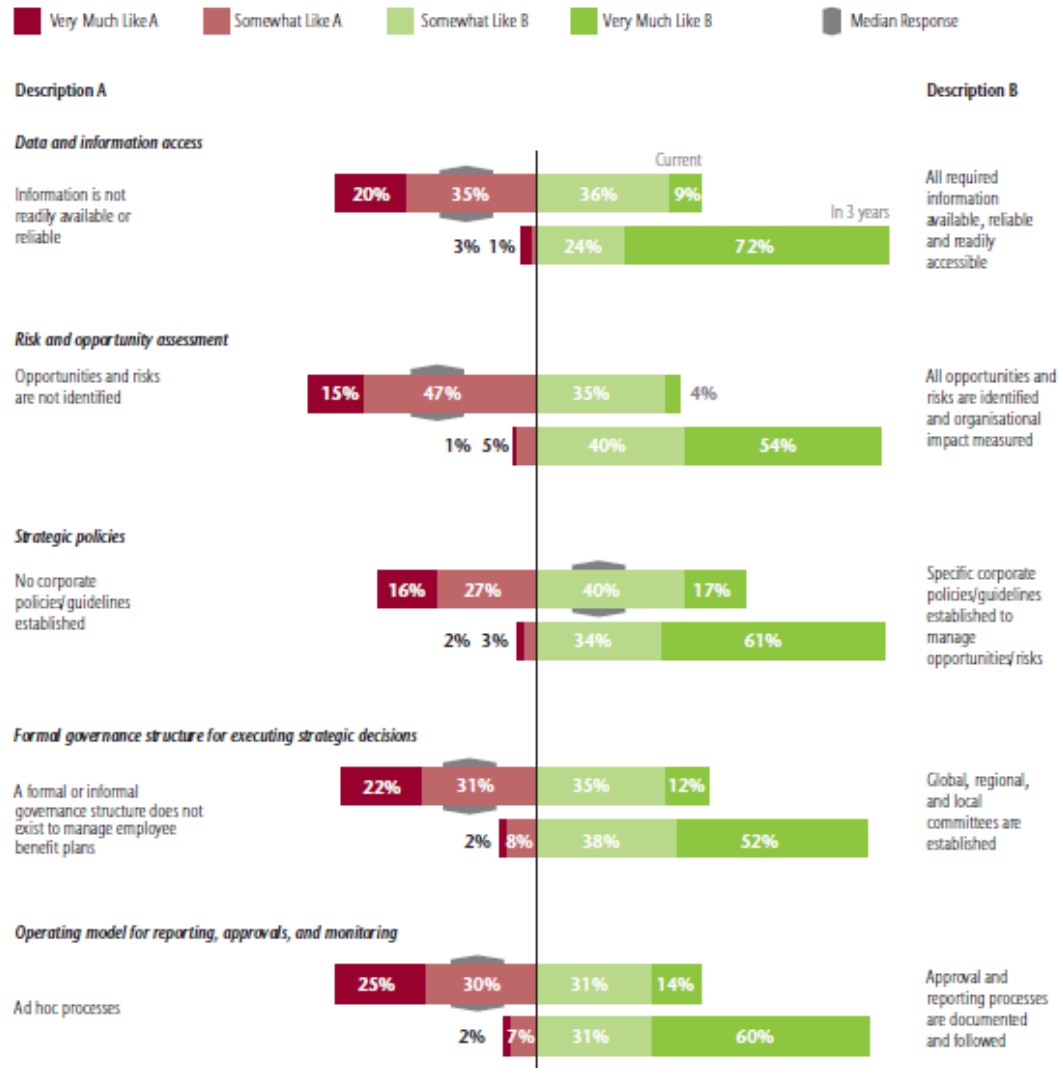
Global EB Savings Example

→ €10mm of pooled premium can deliver €1.5mm or more of savings



Data Utopia

For each of the following, rate your organisation's current position as being more like description A (on the left) or B (on the right) today as well as expected position within next three years.



QUESTIONS?