

Selecting and Monitoring Investment Manager(s)

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Session Objectives



- **Learn how to properly and efficiently select a “Best Fit” Insurance Asset Manager for your captive.**
- **Determine the elements of investment plan design that need to be completed prior to the manager search process.**
- **How to construct an appropriate “consideration set” of managers.**
- **Measuring results.**

Are you ready to pick an investment manager?

1. Do you have assets that need to support liabilities/claims payments?

Investment Plan Design Elements

2. Do you have an Investment Policy Statement (IPS)?
3. Do you have a Strategic Asset Allocation?
4. Do you have Investment Guidelines?
5. Have you designed Performance Benchmarks?
6. Do you have an Actuarial Report and Tax/Accounting Guidance?



Investment Manager Selection



Pitfalls to avoid at the start



When a Captive is deciding on which investment managers to evaluate, these are usually worth skipping:

- their brother-in-law, the broker
- the guy who handles the board members' personal account
- the insurer's pension/401k investment manager
- the most conveniently located manager
- the "one stop shop for all your financial needs" manager
- the firm that provides the fanciest reports and seems to have "decent" performance
- And do not necessarily include the firm(s) mentioned when the question "who do you know who does this business" is asked

Insurance Asset Management

...requires a unique skill set and investment process



Institutional Investment Managers

- ▶ Investment process is designed for a “Total Return” objective
- ▶ There are usually no tax considerations when trading securities
- ▶ Risk budget is allocated uniformly across the portfolio
- ▶ Long-term bond portfolios are seldom constructed around liabilities (LDI)
- ▶ Regulatory and accounting considerations are minimal on a comparative basis

Insurance Asset Managers



- ▶ Investment process is primarily designed for an “Income Maximization” objective
- ▶ Most contemplated transactions are evaluated on an after tax basis
- ▶ Risk budget is apportioned across the liquidity, reserve, and surplus portfolios
- ▶ Reserve portfolios are structured to match anticipated claims payout patterns and the overall liability duration (ALM)
- ▶ Regulatory and accounting considerations may sometimes override investment considerations in security selection

The Manager Selection Process

Four Steps to a “Best Fit” Manager

1. Evaluate the universe of investment managers
2. Screen to determine the “Consideration Set”
 - Qualitative and Quantitative analysis
3. Scrutinize finalists
4. Check references and industry reputation



Qualitative and quantitative decision criteria



What's important to Captives ?

Service

- Receiving an appropriate level of high quality service for their account
- Ensuring that their account is a “good fit” in the manager’s current book of business
- Ensuring that reporting meets the requirement of the captive and their captive management firm

Performance

- Protecting principal while earning a competitive risk-adjusted return
- Enjoying the ride!

Fees

- Paying an institutional fee rate
- Paying a competitive fee based upon the unique servicing requirements of their account

Manager selection criterion

....the professional method



- **Philosophy**
 - “Total Return” or “Yield Maximization”
 - Active, passive or blended management
- **Process**
 - Top down or bottom up
 - Alpha attribution: duration, yield curve, sector, security selection
 - Style analysis
 - Tax efficiency
- **Performance**
 - MPT Statistical assessment (Risk-adjusted return analysis)
 - After-tax performance
 - Adherence to guidelines
 - Universe comparison
- **Personnel**
 - Insurance asset management experience
 - Insurance regulatory, tax and accounting expertise
 - Insurance Accounting and reporting capabilities
- **Client-specific criteria**
 - Execution of policy objective & adherence to guidelines and regulations
 - Fees/Value for service
 - Portfolio tax liability management
 - Client service and other administrative responsibilities
 - Accounting & Reporting efficacy
 - Overall relationship efficiency

Evaluate the universe of investment managers



- ▶ **Data Sources:** eVestment Alliance, PSN, Wilshire, Morningstar, etc.
- ▶ **Recommendations from advisors**
- ▶ **Determine Insurance Expertise**
 - **Separate the Insurance Asset Managers from the Investment Managers eliminating:**
 - Institution managers primarily focused on pension, 401k, endowment and foundation or public funds markets
 - Wealth management or retail focused firms
- ▶ **The definitive differentiators**
 - Systems that optimize asset allocations subject to the insurer's liability structure
 - Demonstrated expertise in Asset Liability Management (ALM)

Selecting the “Consideration Set”



How should you determine which Insurance Asset Managers to consider ?

Qualitative Criterion

- Insurance market focus
- Market segment
- Company size...target client size
- AUM Composition/Asset type

Quantitative Criterion

- Performance (total return composite or risk-adjusted after-tax)
- Fees

Evaluating the “Consideration Set”

How to pick from the finalists

- Marketing materials and/or demonstrated interest
- Request for Proposal (RFP)
- Presentations
 - In-person
 - Webex/phone etc.



Do you know the right questions to ask?

Can you differentiate between managers and their styles?

Can you properly assess performance?

Investment Manager Assessment



Sample Bond Managers Performance



Period	1 YR.	3 YR.	5 YR.	Duration
BENCHMARK*	5.8	5.65	5.87	3.97
MANAGERS				
A	5.84	6.96	5.88	4.03
B	6.47	6.26	5.98	N/A
C	5.24	9.74	7.45	3.86
D	5.39	5.97	6.32	3.91
E	5.47	5.72	6.26	3.88
F	5.54	6.27	6.32	3.34
G	6.53	6.86	6.97	4.2
H	5.43	5.64	4.39	N/A
I	4.2	5.38	4.98	3.19

*BARCLAY'S CAPITAL INTERMEDIATE GOV/CREDIT
Data Through 12/30/11

Quantitative manager selection criterion

....the professional method



Performance vs. benchmark (rolling YTD, one, three, five year periods)

Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT) statistical evaluation

- ▶ **Alpha** –measures managers risk adjusted performance
- ▶ **Beta**– measures manager’s systemic risk
- ▶ **R-squared** – comparison measurement of managers returns to market index
- ▶ **Standard deviation** –measures manager’s return dispersion or variance
- ▶ **Tracking error** –measures how closely manager tracks index returns
- ▶ **Sharpe ratio** –measures manager’s excess return over risk – free rate of return
- ▶ **Sortino ratio** – Sharpe ratio refinement which differentiates harmful volatility from volatility in general by replacing standard deviation with downside deviation in the denominator
- ▶ **Up-market capture ratio** –measures manager’s performance in up markets relative to index
- ▶ **Down-market capture ratio** –opposite of up-market capture ratio
- ▶ **Batting average** –measures manager’s ability to meet or beat market consistently
- ▶ And many additional statistics measuring risk adjusted performance

Measuring a Manager's Performance

....the professional method

Return analysis

- ▶ Performance vs. Benchmark
- ▶ Risk-adjusted performance
- ▶ Tax efficiency
- ▶ Net of fees
- ▶ Universe comparison



Compliance analysis

- ▶ Domicile regulations
- ▶ Investment policy
- ▶ Investment guidelines

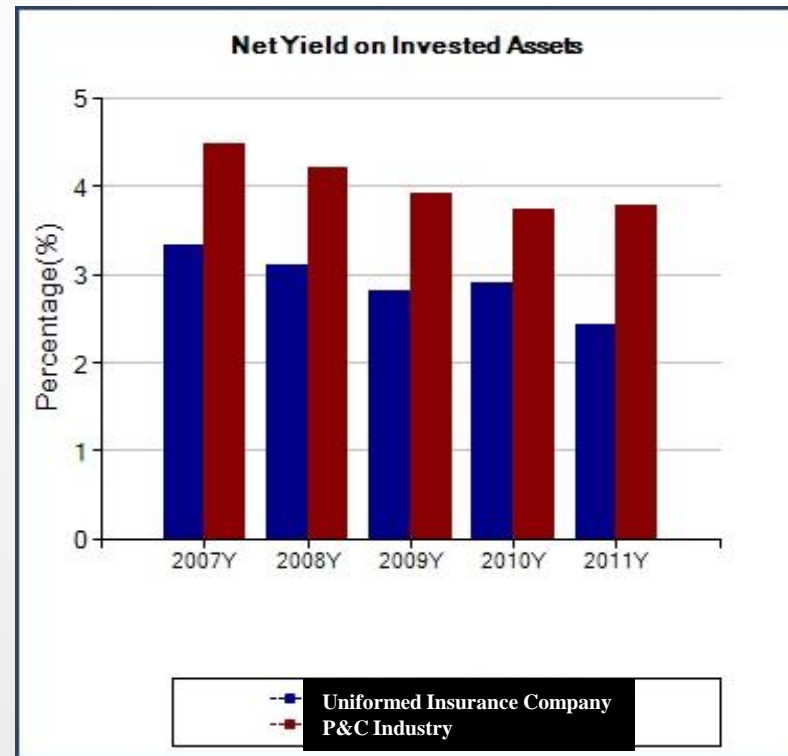
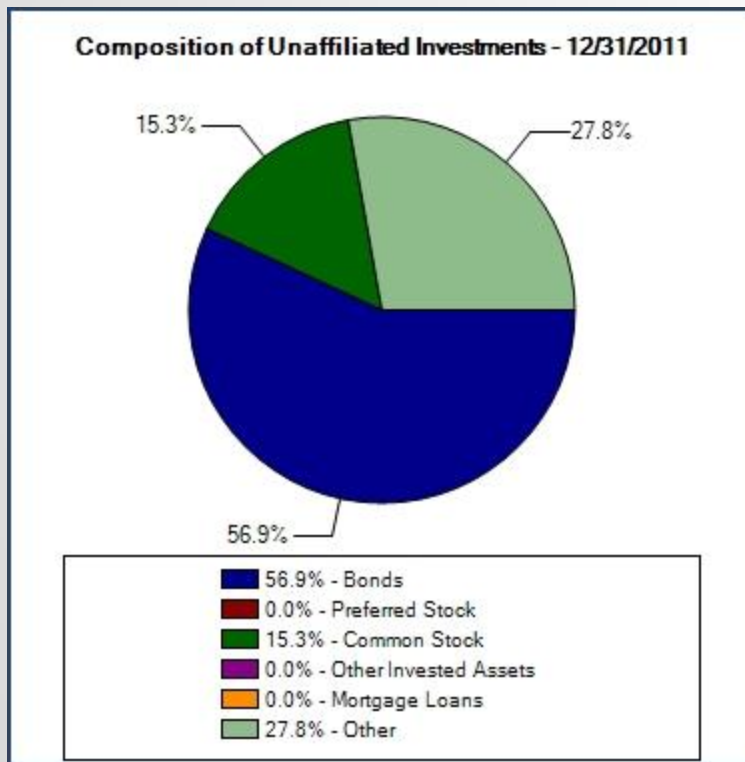
Overall Program Efficacy

- ▶ Meets or does not meet expectations (returns, risk, communications, etc)
- ▶ Overall comfort level
- ▶ Plan revisions?

Case Study: Uninformed Insurance Company, a RRG



Total Portfolio Summary

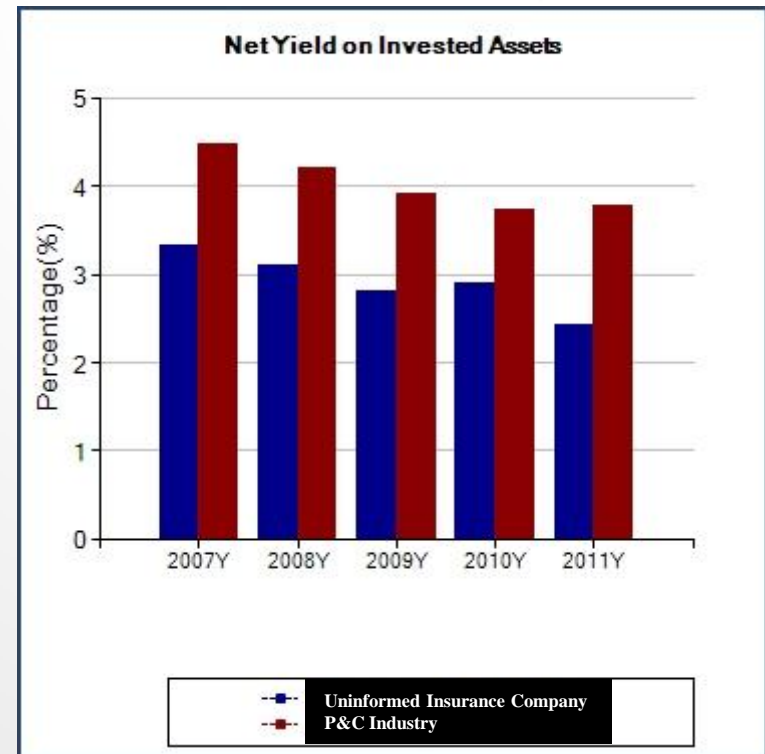
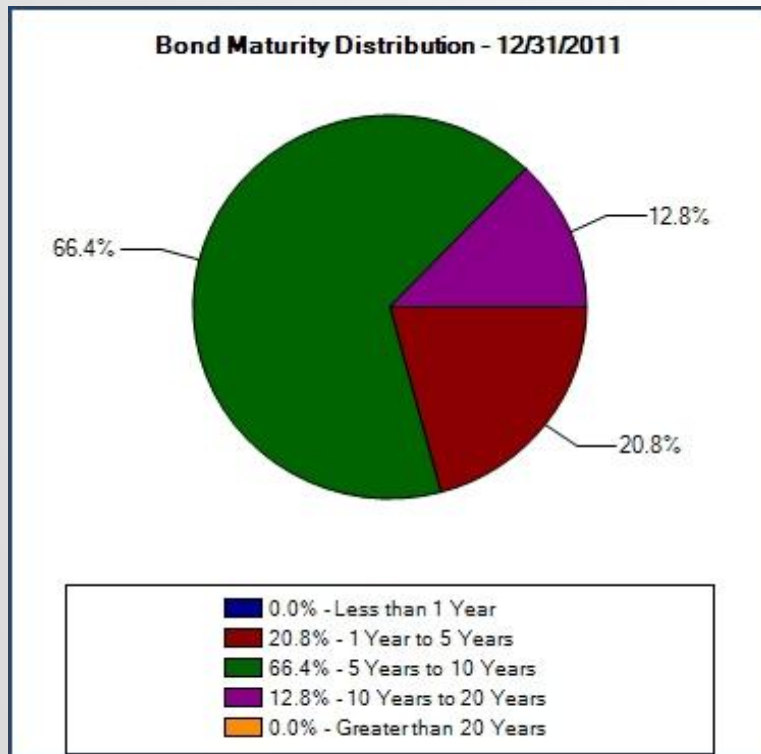


Source: SNL data 12/30/11

Case Study: Uninformed Insurance Company, a RRG



Bond Portfolio Detail



Source: SNL data 12/30/11

Summary: Opportunity Cost

Why a finely tuned investment program is important to your captive

Case Study: UIC, RRG – \$9,110,000 Portfolio, SC Domiciled Med Mal Writer



- ▶ Inefficient asset allocation Cost: \$60,764 (2011)
 - Reducing cash position to 5% and investing in bonds @5.8% = \$60,764 lost return for last year
- ▶ Underperforming P&C “Average Return” cost = \$99,299 (2011) & \$134,828 (2010).
- ▶ “Superior advisor/manager” benefit= \$235,949 (2011) \$225,928 (2010)
 - Assumes manager beats industry average of 3.66 and 3.93, respectively by 150BPs

Keys for Success in Your Captive's Investment Program



CapVisor believes that the key to an optimized and successful insurance investment program is based upon the:

- ▶ Correlation of your investment strategy with your business objectives and risk tolerance
- ▶ Utilization of a component approach to align assets with underwriting/liability structure along three primary components:
 - Short-term liquidity
 - Loss reserve
 - Surplus
- ▶ Anticipation of changes in your circumstances and securities market trends in order to maximize return and protect portfolio liquidity
- ▶ Enforce a disciplined management style on selected manager and measure their ability to precisely executing strategies within investment guidelines and within regulatory, tax and accounting environment
- ▶ Frequent and effective communication of status, progress and results

Session Conclusions



- **Learn how to properly and efficiently select a “Best Fit” Insurance Asset Manager for your captive.**

- **Right-Sized manager, target clients, investment sophistication, insurance expertise, philosophy/style, risk adjusted, competitive returns and fees, etc.**

- **Determine the elements of investment plan design that need to be completed prior to the manager search process.**

- **Lack of a plan most often leads to selection of the wrong manager , not to mention a poor investment result**

- **How to construct an appropriate “consideration set” of managers.**

- **Select from “Best Fit” consideration set an “Insurance Asset Manager”**

- **Measuring results.**

- **Risk-adjusted, after tax returns are what’s important, not absolute returns (Performance vs benchmark)**