



Captive 101: Asset Allocation

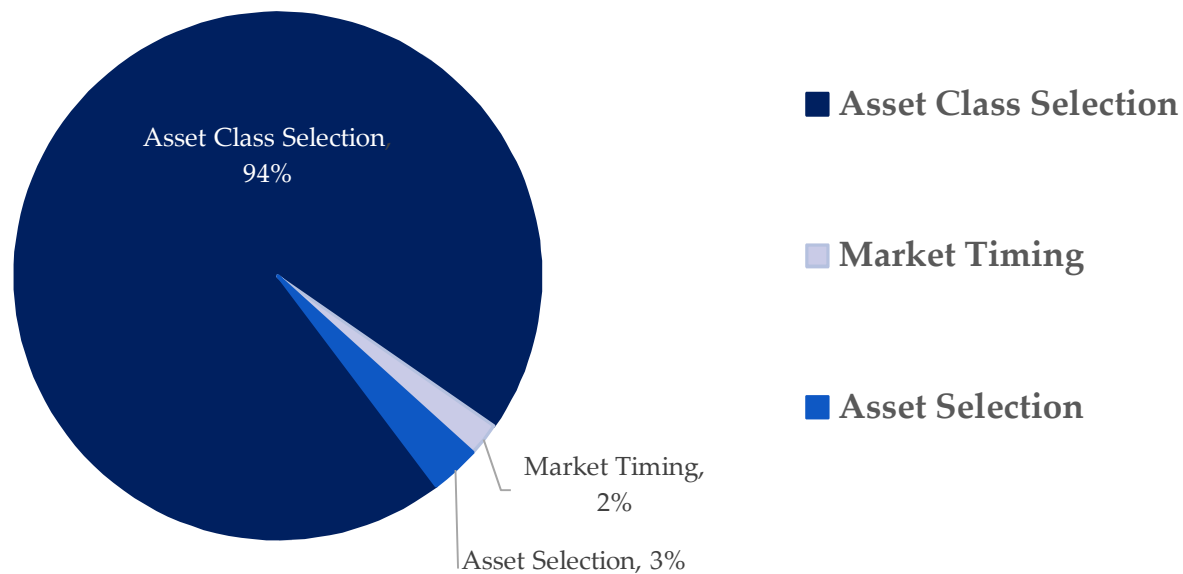
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Asset Allocation

- The most important decision you will make for your captive's investment program!

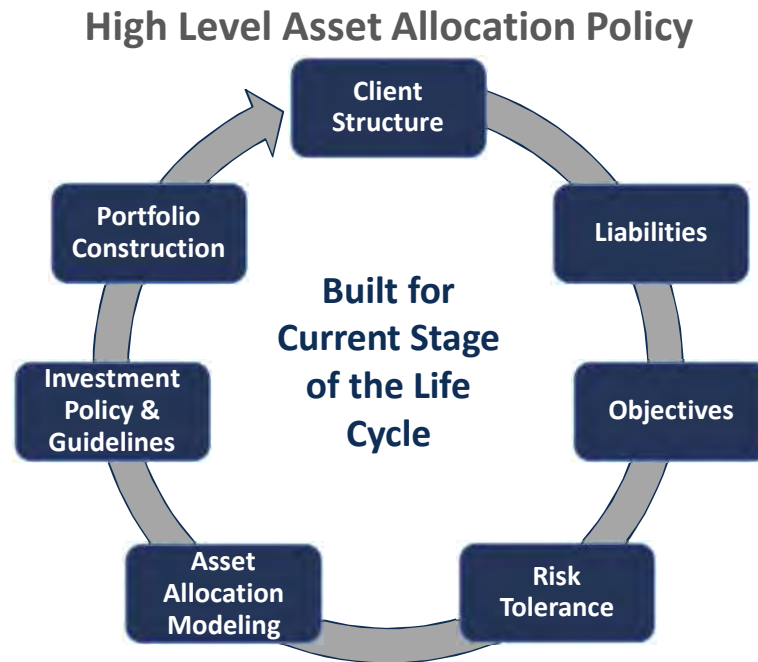


Sources: Ibbotson and Kaplan entitled "Does Asset Allocation Policy Explain 40%, 90% or 100% of Performance?" (2000).

Overview: Asset Allocation

Recommendations Should Incorporate Both...

- Client Variables
 - ~ Capital (i.e., current, target, surplus)
 - ~ Risk tolerance & liquidity needs
 - ~ Stage of the captive life cycle
 - ~ Ownership structure
 - ~ Claims history
 - ~ Domicile
- Portfolio Variables
 - ~ Asset class outlook
 - ~ Duration positioning
 - ~ Portfolio diversification
 - ~ Review of strategy cost effectiveness
 - ~ Forecasting of market trends and interest rates



Life Cycle and Captive Business Model





How Does Asset Allocation work?

Consultant or Investment manager will:

- assess clients objectives, risk profile, regulatory environment and lifecycle stage
- propose asset allocation “mixes” that are aligned with client situation
- test new asset allocations vs current allocation under various economic conditions
- test allocations’ results for key metrics (e.g. Expected Return, Risk (Volatility) and Sharpe Ratio)
- identify Risk/Return trade-offs of proposed mixes
- stress Test portfolio mixes
- determine feasibility and timing for implementation of optimal strategic asset allocation

Strategic vs. Tactical Allocation

Strategic Asset Allocation

- Intermediate to long-term horizon
- Typically 5-15 Years measured in “business cycles”
- Utilizes projected underwriting results
- Incorporates customized risk and return measures
- Governed by broad tax, statutory, and company-specific guidelines
- Defines range of allocations

Tactical Asset Allocation

- Short to intermediate-term horizon
 - Typically 3-18 months measured in Weeks, months & quarters
- Utilizes actual underwriting results
- Incorporates current capital market pricing and relative valuations
- Governed by “temporary” modifications to investment guidelines
- Defines specific allocation

Strategic vs. Tactical Allocation

Strategic Asset Classes

- Cash
- US Bonds
- US Equities
- International Bonds
- International Equities
- High Yield Bond
- Preferreds
- Convertibles
- REITs, MLPs, Commodities
- Hedge Funds

Tactical Asset Classes

- Corporate Bonds
- Government Bonds
- Asset Backed Securities
- Agencies
- Mortgage-Backed Securities
- TIPS

- US Large Cap Stocks
- US Mid Cap Stocks
- US Small Cap Stocks



How to Manage Risks

- Risks that should be regularly discussed with your investment manager:
 - Interest Rates & Yield Curve
 - Issuer/Credit Risk
 - Market Liquidity
 - Portfolio Liquidity
 - Style (Growth vs. Value)
 - Global Economy
- Steps you can take to offset the negative impact of rising rates:
 - Reduce Interest rate risk with shorter durations
 - Use a “Barbell” Yield Curve Strategy
 - Use Fixed Rate & Floating Rate Bonds

Defensive Barbell Positioning

- Guard against Fed rate hikes: 2 to 3 year maturities most susceptible
- Left side of barbell: Floating-Rate Bonds (rising rates = higher income)
- Right side of barbell: Longer maturity (i.e., 5+ years) Fixed-Rate Bonds
- Goal: Maintain same yield as Index with only $\frac{3}{4}$ of the interest rate/duration risk

**Overweight front end
(Floating-Rate Bonds)**

**Overweight long end
(Fixed-Rate Bonds)**



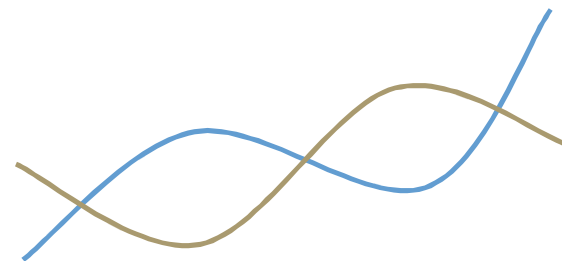
Risk Reduction is a Function of Diversification

- Diversification is a function of combining imperfectly correlated asset classes

High Correlation

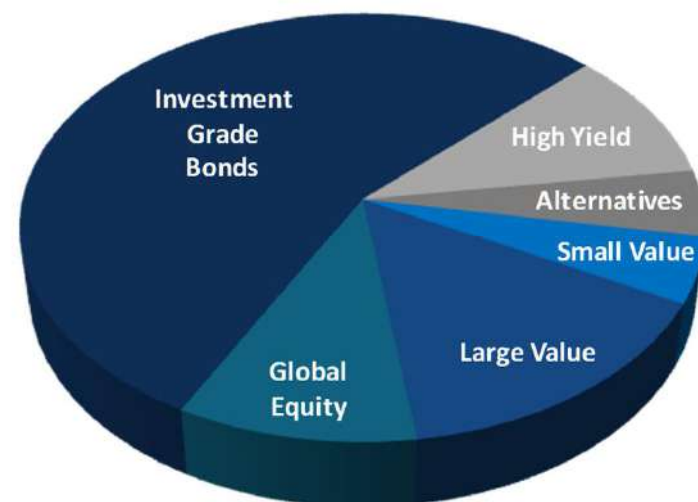
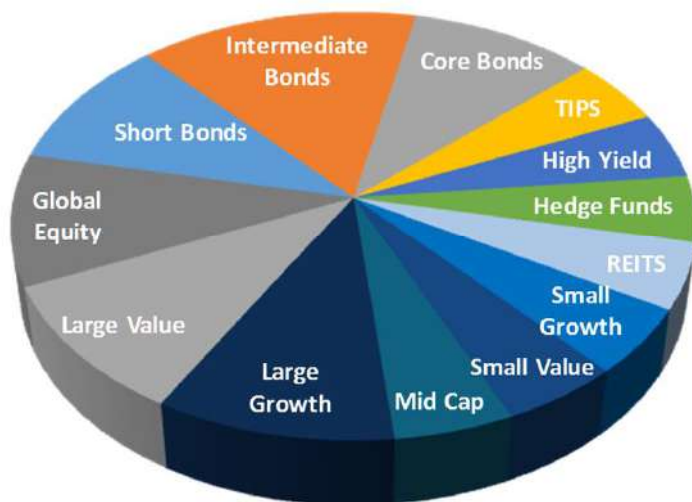


Low Correlation

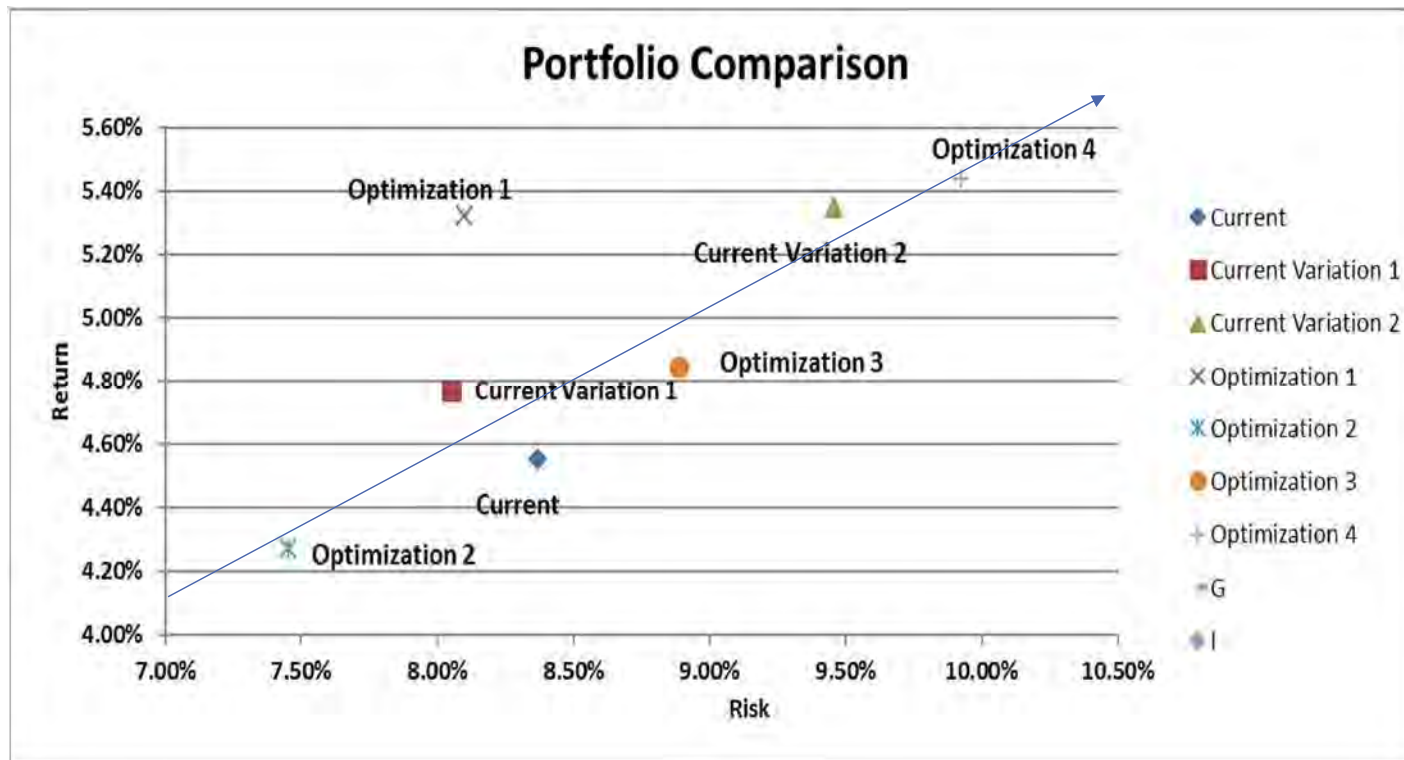


Diversification in Moderation

- Important to have exposure to different asset classes
- But, investing in too many asset classes isn't always optimal
- Over-diversification can be costly and inefficient



Risk/Reward Analysis



Market Risk Analysis

	Tail Risk Comparison				
	Standard Deviation				
Portfolio	+2	+1	Mean	-1	-2
Current	18.31%	7.78%	4.55%	1.33%	-9.21%
Current Variation 1	18.01%	7.87%	4.77%	1.67%	-8.47%
Current Variation 2	20.91%	8.99%	5.35%	1.71%	-10.21%
Optimization 1	18.64%	8.44%	5.32%	2.20%	-8.00%
Optimization 2	16.53%	7.14%	4.27%	1.40%	-7.99%
Optimization 3	19.46%	8.27%	4.85%	1.42%	-9.77%
Optimization 4	21.76%	9.26%	5.44%	1.61%	-10.89%

Heat Map



Additional Factors

- Other variables that can impact an investment portfolio
 - Types of Investment Managers
 - Active vs. Passive
 - Fees: Cost & Transparency
 - LOCs vs. 114 Trusts
 - Regulatory Environment

What happens without an investment plan?

Breaking down \$1,000 invested at 3% over 30 years

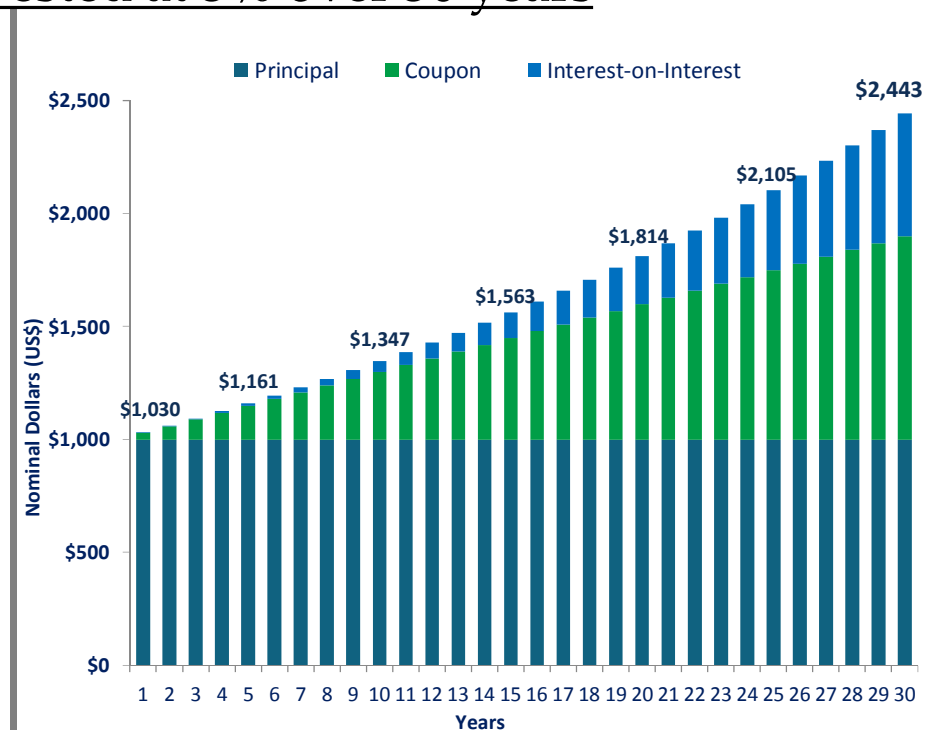
- \$1,000 in cash for 30 years means you start and end with \$1,000 (teal bars):
- However, investing \$1,000 at 3% for 30 years could earn...

\$1,000 Principal

\$900 in Coupon payments

\$543 in Interest-on-Interest

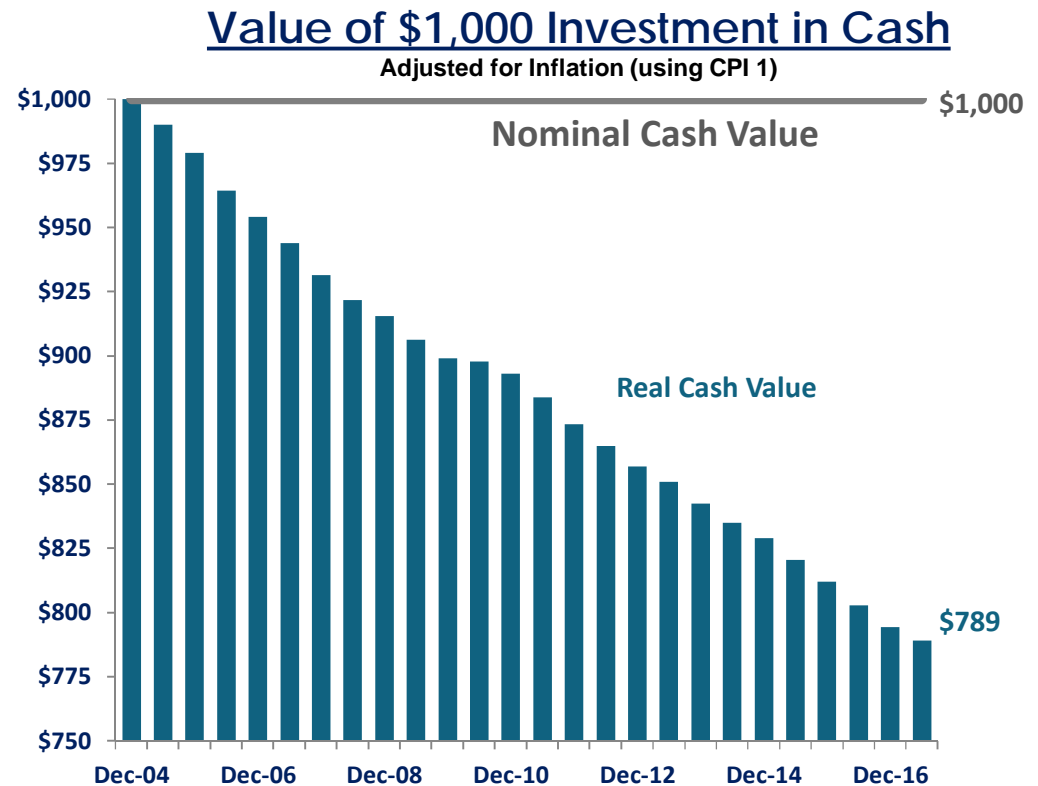
\$2,443 Total



¹ Example assumes \$1,000 is invested at a fixed rate of 3% over 30 years.

The Cost of Cash

- Holding cash maintains nominal value (grey line), but sitting in cash means losing real value (teal bars)
- Over time, inflation erodes purchasing power
- Ex: Holding \$1,000 in cash since 2005 would result in a value of \$789 in June 2017, adjusted for inflation



¹ US Consumer Price Index (CPI) Urban Consumers Less Food and Energy (Seasonally Adjusted)

Source: Bloomberg; Performa Limited (US), LLC

In Summary...Plan Ahead!

Prepare...

An investment plan at the time of captive approval

Develop...

A strategy that is tailored to your captive

Recognize...

Captives are unique; they differ from mainline insurers, individuals, parent assets, etc

Ensure...

Your investment manager understands captives

Sample Questions to ask your investment manager

- How do you define and manage risk?
- How are you positioned for rising interest rates?
- What percentage of the portfolio is liquid?
- Please provide the rationale for the benchmark(s) you have selected.
- What factors have impacted my portfolio's performance?
- What is your short term/long term outlook for markets?
- What should be the triggers for making investment policy changes?



Final Thoughts

- Question & Answers