## **Fiduciary Best Practices for Captive Insurers**

Oklahoma Captive Conference

### The Calusa Group

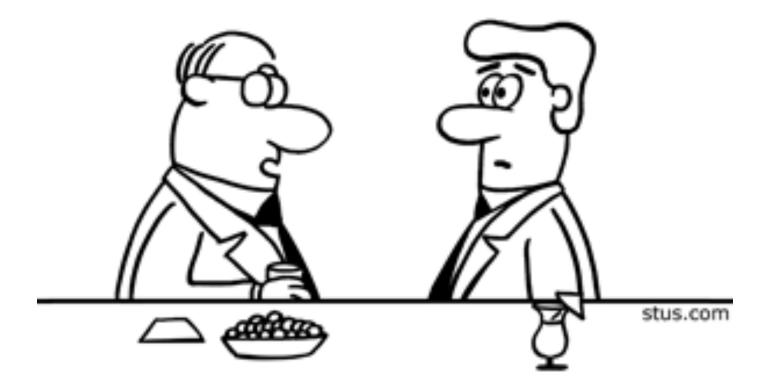
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Fiduciary Perception



This "fiduciary" thing really complicates pillaging a corporation.

# Fiduciary **Reality**

A Historical Perspective

Origin: Latin fīdūciārius: of something held in trust

Law #265: "If a herdsman, to whose care cattle or sheep have been entrusted, be guilty of fraud and make false returns of the natural increase, or sell them for money, then shall he be convicted and pay the owner ten times the loss." *Babylon and the Code of Hammurabi (1790 BC)* 

> "In acting on behalf of others, have I always been loyal to their interests?" *Confucius (551-479 BC)*

> > "No man can serve two masters" Matthew 6:24

Someone who is managing the assets of another person or a company and stands in a position of trust, confidence, or legal responsibility.



# Why: Fiduciary Best Practices?

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Fulfillment of Responsibilities
- Increased Efficiency and Effectiveness
- Reputation

Transition from liability to opportunity

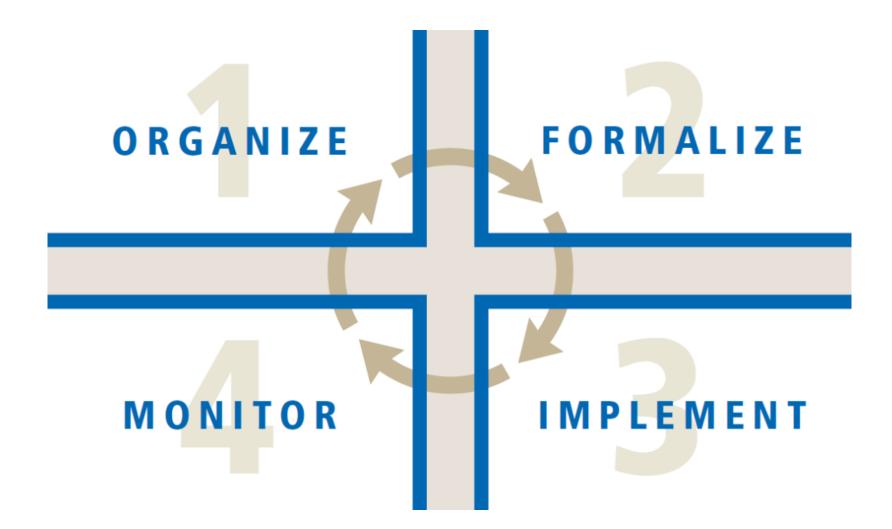
# What: Fiduciary Best Practices?

- Definable
- Defendable
- Documented

# **The Standard Bearers**

- Center for Fiduciary Studies
  - Fi360
  - Accredited Investment Fiduciary
- CEFEX
  - Independent global certification

A Disciplined Approach for Insurers



#### Step 1: Organize

- Practice S-1.1 Investments are managed in accordance with applicable laws, trust documents, and written investment policy statements (IPS).
- Practice S-1.2 The roles and responsibilities of all involved parties (fiduciaries and non-fiduciaries) are defined, documented, and acknowledged.
- Practice S-1.3 Fiduciaries and parties in interest are not involved in self-dealing.
- Practice S-1.4 Service agreements and contracts are in writing, and do not contain provisions that conflict with fiduciary standards of care.
- Practice S-1.5 Assets are within the jurisdiction of appropriate courts, and are protected from theft and embezzlement.

#### Implementing Step 1: Organize

- Assess current situation, goals, objectives, and restrictions
- Review relevant statutes, laws, and regulations
- Determine operational funding (day to day needs, reinsurance premiums etc.)
- Determine liability funding (claim payments)
- Gather documents, including statements, and agreements

#### Step 2: Formalize

- Practice S-2.1 An investment time horizon has been identified.
- Practice S-2.2 A risk level has been identified.
- Practice S-2.3 An expected, modeled return to meet investment objectives has been identified.
- Practice S-2.4 Selected asset classes are consistent with the identified risk, return, and time horizon.
- Practice S-2.5 Selected asset classes are consistent with implementation and monitoring constraints.
- Practice S-2.6 There is an IPS which contains the detail to define, implement, and manage a specific investment strategy.
- Practice S-2.7 The IPS defines appropriately structured, socially responsible investment (SRI) strategies (where applicable).

#### Implementing Step 2: Formalize

- Target time horizon for cash flow needs
- Document risk tolerance and investment restrictions
- Model asset allocation scenarios
- Select indices and benchmarks
- Construct investment decision process
- Define roles and responsibilities of investment committee, custodian, investment managers, and consultants
- Draft investment policy statement (IPS)



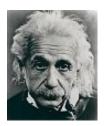
#### Step 3: Implement

- Practice S-3.1 The investment strategy is implemented in compliance with the required level of prudence.
- Practice S-3.2 Applicable safe harbor provisions are followed (when elected).
- Practice S-3.3 Investment vehicles are appropriate for the portfolio size.
- Practice S-3.4 A due diligence process is followed in selecting service providers, including the custodian.

#### **Completing Step 3: Implement**

- Implement investment manager hiring protocol
- Screen potential candidates using qualitative criteria
- Screen potential candidates using quantitative criteria
- Retain best candidates

"Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted." -- Albert Einstein





Past Performance is a Poor Predictor of Future Success

#### 25% 1<sup>st</sup> Quartile 23% 1<sup>st</sup> Quartile 25% 2nd Quartile 23% **2nd Quartile** 25% 23% **3rd Quartile 3rd Quartile** 4th Quartile 25% 31% 4th Quartile

If Past Performance Were Your Only Determinant

Source: PSN Enterprise, 2009

The chart illustrates findings from a study of the Large Cap Value Universe of domestic managers with a performance record of at least 10 years. The left column shows five-year quartile return rankings ending March 2004. The right shows how the top-performing managers ranked against their peer group over the following five years (ending March 2009).

### Qualitative Investment Criteria

#### Factors Considered

- Structure/Ownership
- Age
- AUM/Growth
- Account Minimums
- Regulatory Issues
- Registration

#### Staff

- Number of Professionals
- Tenure/Turnover
- Credentials/Experience
- Compensation Structure
- Support Staff

#### Philosophy & Strategy

- Asset Classes/ Products
- Stated Strategy/Styles
- Resources
- Changes
- Intangibles

#### Process

- Research
- Implementation
- Responsibilities
- Consistency
- Risk management

#### Administration

- Trading
- Service
- Back-office



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### Quantitative Investment Criteria

#### Performance

- Rolling Time Periods: 1, 3, 5, & 10 years
- Absolute and Relative
- Vs. Primary Style Index, Market Index
- Vs. Russell Universe/Peers
- Risk-adjusted/After-Tax Results
- Actual vs. Stated Results

#### **Portfolio Statistics**

- Portfolio Construction
- Number of Holdings, Turnover
- Security, Sector Weightings
- P/E's, Yields, P/B, Capitalization, Maturity, Issuer, Quality

#### **Risk Measurement**

- Account Return Dispersion
- Standard Deviation
- Sharpe, Information and Capture Ratios
- R<sup>2</sup>, Alpha, Beta
- Tracking Error

#### **Return-Based Attribution**

- "Backwards Looking" Method of Estimating a Manager's Style Using the Manager's Performance History
- Style Verification, Style Change Monitoring
- Return Regression Analysis for Best-Fit Asset Class and Style Indices

#### **Security Level Attribution**

- Systematic Method of Confirming Style and Process Success
- Examination of Actual Portfolio Holdings
- Style Verification, Implementation Ability
- Security selection, sector selection, portfolio construction

#### Step 4: Monitor

- Practice S-4.1 Periodic reports compare investment performance against appropriate index, peer group, and IPS objectives.
- Practice S-4.2 Periodic reviews are made of qualitative and/or organizational changes of investment decision-makers.
- Practice S-4.3 Control procedures are in place to periodically review policies for best execution, "soft dollars," and proxy voting.
- Practice S-4.4 Fees for investment management are consistent with agreements and with all applicable laws.
- Practice S-4.5 "Finder's fees" or other forms of compensation that may have been paid for asset placement are appropriately applied, utilized, and documented.
- Practice S-4.6 There is a process to periodically review the organization's effectiveness in meeting its fiduciary responsibilities.

#### Implementing Step 4: Monitor

- Quarterly reports to the investment committee
- Compare portfolio against IPS constraints, goals, and benchmarks
- Monitor risk levels and asset allocation against IPS
- Ongoing due diligence of investment managers
- Utilize Manager Watchlist
- Terminate and replace underperforming/compromised managers
- Conduct full program reviews every three to five years

✓ *Review current process* 

✓ *Identify weakness* 

✓ Develop a strategy to address those weakness

✓ *Revitalize your investment plan* 

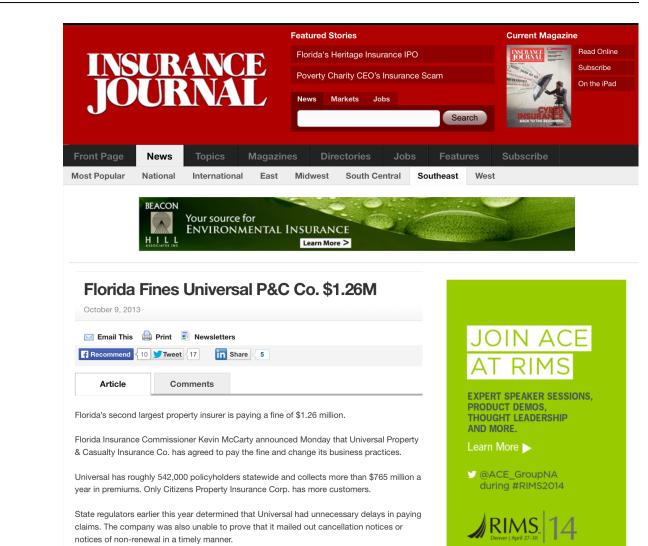
# Fiduciary Not-so-Best Practices

#### Lack of Process and Oversight

8,593 trades in 18 month period
23 per trading day
5,700 annualized
50% in gold/mining stocks
1200% portfolio turnover
\$2,300,000 in commissions
Subpar investment performance

#### **Unintended Consequences**

Fined \$1,260,000
CEO resigned
Stock price dropped 10%
Lost \$23,500,000 in market cap.



Universal initially challenged the proposed fine, but company officials signed a consent order with regulators last Friday.

That order requires the company to review nearly 300 claims it had previously denied.



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