

GLOSSARY OF SELECTED INSURANCE AND RELATED FINANCIAL TERMS

In an effort to help our investors and other interested parties better understand our regular SEC reports and other disclosures, we are providing a Glossary of Selected Insurance Terms. Most of the definitions are taken from recognized industry sources such as A. M. Best, The Insurance Information Institute and the International Risk Management Institute, Inc. This list is intended to be informative and explanatory, but we do not represent that it is a comprehensive glossary.

Accident year: The accounting period in which an insured event becomes a liability of the insurer.

Accounting Standards Codification: The source of authoritative generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP—see definition on page 3) recognized by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) to be applied to nongovernmental entities.

Admitted company; admitted basis: An insurance company licensed and authorized to do business in a particular state. An admitted company doing business in a state is said to operate on “an admitted basis” and is subject to all state insurance laws and regulations pertaining to its operations. (See: Non-admitted company)

Adverse selection: The tendency of those exposed to a higher risk to seek more insurance coverage than those at a lower risk. Insurers react either by charging higher premiums or not insuring at all, as in the case of floods. Adverse selection can be seen as concentrating risk instead of spreading it.

Agent: An individual or firm that represents an insurer under a contractual or employment agreement for the purpose of selling insurance. There are two types of agents: independent agents, who represent one or more insurance companies but are not employed by those companies and are paid on commission, and exclusive or captive agents, who by contract are required to represent or favor only one insurance company and are either salaried or work on commission. Insurance companies that use employee or captive agents are called direct writers. Agents are compensated by the insurance company whose products they sell. By definition, with respect to a given insurer, an agent is not a broker (See: Broker)

Alternative markets: Mechanisms used to fund self-insurance. This includes captives, which are insurers owned by one or more insureds to provide owners with coverage. Risk-retention groups, formed by members of similar professions or businesses to obtain liability insurance, are also a form of self-insurance.

Assets; admitted; non-admitted: Property owned, in this case by an insurance company, including stocks, bonds, and real estate. Because insurance accounting is concerned with solvency and the ability to pay claims, insurance regulators require a conservative valuation of assets, prohibiting insurance companies from listing assets on their balance sheets whose values are uncertain, such as furniture, fixtures, debit balances, and accounts receivable that are more than 90 days past due (these are non-admitted assets). Admitted assets are those assets that can be easily sold in the event of liquidation or borrowed against, and receivables for which payment can be reasonably anticipated.

Bodily injury: Physical harm, sickness, disease or death resulting from any of these.

Broker: An intermediary between a customer and an insurance company. Brokers typically search the market for coverage appropriate to their clients and they usually sell commercial, not personal, insurance. Brokers are compensated by the insureds on whose behalf they are working. With respect to a given insurer, a broker is not an agent. (See: Agent)

Bulk reserves: Reserves for losses that have occurred but have not been reported as well as anticipated changes to losses on reported claims. Bulk reserves are the difference between (i) the sum of case reserves and paid losses and (ii) an actuarially determined estimate of the total losses necessary for the ultimate settlement of all reported and incurred but not reported claims, including amounts already paid. (See: Case Reserves)

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Capacity: For an individual insurer, the maximum amount of premium or risk it can underwrite based on its financial condition. The adequacy of an insurer's capital relative to its exposure to loss is an important measure of solvency.

Capital: Stockholders' equity (as defined in GAAP—see definition on page 3) or policyholders' surplus (as defined in SAP—see definition on page 6). Capital adequacy is linked to the riskiness of an insurer's business. (See: Risk-Based Capital, Surplus, Solvency)

Case reserves: Reserves for future losses for reported claims as established by an insurer's claims department.

Casualty insurance: Insurance which is primarily concerned with the losses caused by injuries to third persons (in other words, persons other than the policyholder) and the legal liability imposed on the insured resulting therefrom. (See: Professional liability insurance, Medical professional liability insurance)

Cede, cedant; ceding company: When a party reinsures its liability with another, it "cedes" business and is referred to as the "cedant" or "ceding company."

Claim: Written or oral demands, as well as civil and administrative proceedings.

Claims-made policy; coverage: A form of insurance that pays claims presented to the insurer during the term of the policy or within a specific term after its expiration. It limits a liability insurers' exposure to unknown future liabilities. Under a claims-made policy, an insured event becomes a liability when the event is first reported to the insurer.

Combined ratio: The sum of the underwriting expense ratio and net loss ratio, determined in accordance with either SAP or GAAP.

Commission: Fee paid to an agent or insurance salesperson as a percentage of the policy premium. The percentage varies widely depending on coverage, the insurer, and marketing methods.

Commutation: An agreement between a ceding insurer and the reinsurer that provides for the valuation, payment, and complete discharge of all obligations between the parties under a particular reinsurance contract.

Consent to settle: Clause provided in some professional liability insurance policies requiring the insurer to receive authority from an insured before settling a claim.

Damages; economic, non-economic and punitive: Monies awarded to a plaintiff or claimant. Economic damages are intended to compensate a plaintiff or claimant for quantifiable past and future losses, such as lost wages and/or medical costs. Non-economic damages are those awarded separately and apart from economic damages, that are intended to compensate the claimant or plaintiff for non-quantifiable losses such as pain and suffering or loss of consortium. Punitive damages are non-economic damages intended to punish the defendant for perceived outrageous conduct.

Direct premiums written: Premiums charged by an insurer for the policies that it underwrites, excluding any premiums that it receives as a reinsurer.

Direct writer(s): Insurance companies that sell directly to the public using exclusive agents or their own employees.

Domestic insurance company: Term used by a state to refer to any company incorporated there.

Excess & surplus lines; surplus lines: Property/casualty insurance coverage that isn't generally available from insurers licensed in the state (See: Admitted company) and must be purchased from a "non-admitted company". Examples include risks of an unusual nature that require greater flexibility in policy terms and conditions than exist in standard forms or where the highest rates allowed by state regulators are considered inadequate by admitted companies. Laws governing surplus lines vary by state.

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Excess coverage; excess limits: An insurance policy that provides coverage limits above another policy with similar coverage terms, or above a self-insured amount.

Extended reporting endorsement: Also known as a “tail policy,” or “tail coverage.” Provides protection for future claims filed after a claims-made policy has lapsed. Typically requires payment of an additional premium, the “tail premium.” “Tail coverage” may also be granted if the insured becomes disabled, dies or permanently retired from the covered occupation (i.e., the practice of medicine in medical liability policies.)

Extraordinary Dividend: a dividend requiring specific approval by the state in which the insurance company is domiciled as the dividend amount exceeds the definition of an ordinary dividend as determined by the state’s insurance code

Facultative reinsurance: A generic term describing reinsurance where the reinsurer assumes all or a portion of a single risk. Each risk is separately evaluated and each contract is separately negotiated by the reinsurer.

Frequency: Number of times a loss occurs per unit of risk or exposure. One of the criteria used in calculating premium rates.

Front, fronting: A procedure in which a primary insurer acts as the insurer of record by issuing a policy, but then passes all or virtually all of the risk to a reinsurer in exchange for a commission. Often, the fronting insurer is licensed to do business in a state or country where the risk is located, but the reinsurer is not. The reinsurer in this scenario is often a captive or an independent insurance company that cannot sell insurance directly in a particular location.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles; GAAP: A set of widely accepted accounting standards, set primarily by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), and used to standardize financial accounting and reporting in the U.S.

Gross premiums written: Total premiums for direct insurance written and assumed reinsurance during a given period. The sum of direct and assumed premiums written.

Guaranty fund; assessment(s): The mechanism by which all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico ensure that solvent insurers fund the payment of claims against insurance companies that fail. The type and amount of claim covered by the fund varies from state to state.

Incurred but not reported (IBNR): Actuarially estimated reserves for estimated losses that have been incurred by insureds and reinsureds but not yet reported to the insurer or reinsurer including unknown future developments on losses which are known to the insurer or reinsurer. Insurance companies regularly adjust reserves for such losses as new information becomes available.

Incurred losses: Losses covered by the insurer within a fixed period, whether or not adjusted or paid during the same period, plus changes in the estimated value of losses from prior periods.

Insolvent; insolvency: Insurer’s inability to pay debts. Typically the first sign of problems is inability to pass the financial tests regulators administer as a routine procedure. (See: Risk-based capital)

Investment income: Income generated by the investment of assets. Insurers have two sources of income, underwriting (premiums less claims and expenses) and investment income.

Liability insurance: A line of casualty insurance for amounts a policyholder is legally obligated to pay because of bodily injury or property damage caused to another person. (See: Bodily Injury, Casualty insurance, Professional liability insurance, Medical professional liability insurance)

Limits: The maximum amount payable under an insurance policy for a covered loss.

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Long-tail: The long period of time between collecting the premium for insuring a risk and the ultimate payment of losses. This allows insurance companies to invest the premiums until losses are paid, thus producing a higher level of invested assets and investment income as compared to other lines of property and casualty business. Medical professional liability is considered a long tail line of insurance. (See: Medical professional liability, Professional liability)

Loss adjustment expenses (LAE): The expenses of settling claims, including legal and other fees and the portion of general expenses allocated to claim settlement costs.

Loss costs: The portion of an insurance rate used to cover claims and the costs of adjusting claims. Insurance companies typically determine their rates by estimating their future loss costs and adding a provision for expenses, profit, and contingencies.

Loss ratio: The ratio of incurred losses and loss-adjustment expenses to net premiums earned. This ratio helps measure the company's underlying profitability, or loss experience, on its total book of business.

Loss reserves: Liabilities established by insurers to reflect the estimated cost of claims payments and the related expenses that the insurer will ultimately be required to pay in respect of insurance or reinsurance it has written. Loss reserves are a liability on the insurer's balance sheet.

Mass Tort: An alleged civil wrong against multiple individuals. A mass tort may result a single legal action for damages brought by multiple plaintiffs. (see also: Tort)

Medical malpractice: An act or omission by a health care provider that falls below a recognized standard of care. (See: Standard of Care)

Medical professional liability insurance: Insurance for the legal liability of an insured (and against loss, damage or expense incidental to a claim of such liability) arising out of death, injury or disablement of a person as the result of negligent deviation from the standard of care or other misconduct in rendering medical professional service.

National Association of Insurance Commissioners: Generally referred to as the "NAIC." The organization of insurance regulators from the 50 states, the District of Columbia and the four U.S. territories.

Net losses: Incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses for the period, net of anticipated reinsurance recoveries for the period.

Net loss ratio: The net loss ratio measures the ratio of net losses to net premiums earned determined in accordance with SAP or GAAP.

Net paid losses: Paid losses and loss adjustment expenses for the period, net of related reinsurance recoveries.

Net premium earned: The portion of net premium that is recognized for accounting purposes as income during a particular period. Net earned premium is equal to net premiums written plus the change in net unearned premiums during the period.

Net premiums written: Gross premiums written for a given period less premiums ceded to reinsurers during such period.

Non-admitted company; basis: Insurers licensed in some states, but not others. States where an insurer is not licensed call that insurer "non-admitted." Non-admitted companies sell coverage that is unavailable from licensed insurers within a state and are generally exempt from most state laws and regulations related to rates and coverages. Policyholders of such companies generally do not have the same degree of consumer protection and financial recourse as policyholders of admitted companies. Non-admitted companies are said to operate on a "non-admitted" basis.

Nose coverage: See: Prior acts coverage.

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Occurrence policy; coverage: Insurance that pays claims arising out of incidents that occur during the policy term, even if they are filed many years later. Under an occurrence policy the insured event becomes a liability when the event takes place.

Operating ratio: The operating ratio is the combined ratio, less the ratio of investment income (exclusive of realized gains and losses) to net earned premiums, if determined in accordance with GAAP. While the combined ratio strictly measures underwriting profitability, the operating ratio incorporates the effect of investment income.

Paid loss ratio: The ratio of paid losses, net of anticipated reinsurance recoveries related to those losses, to net premiums earned. (See Loss ratio)

Paid to incurred ratio: The ratio of net paid losses to net incurred losses.

Policy: A written contract for insurance between an insurance company and policyholder stating details of coverage.

Premium: The price of an insurance policy; typically charged annually or semiannually.

Premiums written: The total premiums on all policies written by an insurer during a specified period of time, regardless of what portions have been earned.

Premium tax: A state tax on premiums for policies issued in the state, paid by insurers.

Primary company: In a reinsurance transaction, the insurance company that is reinsured.

Prior acts coverage: An additional coverage for claims-made policies, optionally made available by an insurer, that covers an insured for claims that occurred, but were not reported prior to the inception date, or retroactive date, of the policy. Sometimes called “Nose Coverage.”

Professional liability insurance: Covers professionals for negligence and errors or omissions that cause injury or economic loss to their clients. (See: Casualty insurance, Liability insurance, Medical professional liability insurance)

Property casualty insurance: Covers damage to or loss of policyholders’ property and legal liability for damages caused to other people or their property.

Rate: The cost of insurance for a specific unit of exposure, such as for one physician. Rates are based primarily on historical loss experience for similar risks and are generally regulated by state insurance offices.

Rating agencies: These agencies assess insurers’ financial strength and viability to meet claims obligations. Some of the factors considered include company earnings, capital adequacy, operating leverage, liquidity, investment performance, reinsurance programs, and management ability, integrity and experience. A high financial rating is not the same as a high consumer satisfaction rating.

Recorded Cost Basis: The original cost basis of the security less impairments recognized to-date plus related accumulated accretion or minus related accumulated amortization.

Reinsurance: Insurance bought by insurance companies. In a reinsurance contract the reinsurer agrees to indemnify another insurance or reinsurance company, the ceding company, against all or a portion of the insurance or reinsurance risks underwritten by the ceding company under one or more policies. Reinsurers don’t pay policyholder claims. Instead, they reimburse insurers for claims paid.

Reinsured layer; retained layer: The retained layer is the cumulative portion of each loss, on a per-claim basis, which is less than an insurer’s reinsurance retention for a given coverage year. Likewise, the reinsured layer is the cumulative portion of each loss that exceeds the reinsurance retention. (See: Reinsurance, Retention)

Reserves: A company’s best estimate of what it will pay at some point in the future, for claims for which it is currently responsible.

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Retention: The amount or portion of risk that an insurer retains for its own account. Losses in excess of the retention level up to the outer limit, if any, are paid by the reinsurer. In proportional treaties, the retention may be a percentage of the original policy's limit. In excess of loss business, the retention is a dollar amount of loss, a loss ratio or a percentage.

Retroactive date: Applicable only to claims-made policies. Claims that have occurred and have not been reported prior to this date are excluded from coverage. The retroactive date is generally the date coverage was first afforded to an insured by a company under a claims-made policy form, unless extended into the past by Prior Acts Coverage. (See: Prior Acts Coverage)

Return on equity: Net Income (or if applicable, Income from Continuing Operations) divided by the average of beginning and ending stockholders' equity. This ratio measures a company's overall after-tax profitability from underwriting and investment activity and shows how efficiently invested capital is being used.

Risk-Based Capital (RBC): A regulatory measure of the amount of capital required for an insurance company, based upon the volume and inherent riskiness of the insurance sold, the composition of its investment portfolio and other financial risk factors. Higher-risk types of insurance, liability as opposed to property business, generally necessitate higher levels of capital. The NAIC's RBC model law stipulates four levels of regulatory action with the degree of regulatory intervention increasing as the level of surplus falls below a minimum amount as determined under the model law. (See: National Association of Insurance Commissioners)

Risk management: Management of the varied risks to which a business firm or association might be subject. It includes analyzing all exposures to gauge the likelihood of loss and choosing options to better manage or minimize loss. These options typically include reducing and eliminating the risk with safety measures, buying insurance, and self-insurance.

Self-insurance: The concept of assuming a financial risk oneself, instead of paying an insurance company to take it on. Every policyholder is a self-insurer in terms of paying a deductible and co-payments. Larger policyholders often self-insure frequent or predictable losses to avoid insurance overhead expenses.

Severity: the average cost of resolving a claim.

Severity Trend: the change in severity from one year to the next

Shelf Registration: A type of registration where the timing and amount of the offering of some or all of the securities is not determined at the effective date. SEC Rule 415 allows certain stock offerings to be registered with a three year window for issuance.

Solvent; solvency: Insurance companies' ability to pay the claims of policyholders. Regulations to promote solvency include minimum capital and surplus requirements, statutory accounting conventions, limits to insurance company investment and corporate activities, financial ratio tests, and financial data disclosure.

Standard of care: The standard by which negligence is determined. The degree of skill associated with the activities and treatment from a reasonable, prudent, ordinary practitioner acting under the same or similar circumstances.

Statutory Accounting Principles; SAP: Accounting rules imposed by state laws that emphasize the solvency of insurance companies. A primary objective of SAP is to allow financial statement users to evaluate whether an insurer has sufficient funds readily available to meet all anticipated insurance obligations. SAP generally recognizes liabilities earlier or at a higher value than GAAP and assets later or at a lower value. For example, SAP requires that selling expenses be recorded immediately rather than amortized over the life of the policy. (See: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Admitted assets)

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Surplus; statutory surplus: The excess of assets over total liabilities (including loss reserves) that protects policyholders in case of unexpectedly high claims. “Statutory Surplus” is determined in accordance with Statutory Accounting Principles.

Tail: The period of time that elapses between the occurrence of the loss event and the payment in respect thereof.

Tail coverage: See: Extended Reporting Endorsement

Third-party coverage: Liability coverage purchased by the policyholder as a protection against possible lawsuits filed by a third party. The insured and the insurer are the first and second parties to the insurance contract.

Tort: A civil wrong which may result in damages. (See also: Mass Tort)

Treaty reinsurance: The reinsurance of a specified type or category of risks defined in a reinsurance agreement (a “treaty”) between a primary insurer and a reinsurer. Typically, in treaty reinsurance, the primary insurer or reinsured is obligated to offer and the reinsurer is obligated to accept a specified portion of all such type or category of risks originally written by the primary insurer or reinsured.

Ultimate Loss: The total sum an insurer pays for resolution of a claim, including both loss and loss adjustment expenses. It may not be possible to know the exact value of ultimate losses for a long period of time following the end of a policy period and actuaries are employed to assist in projecting ultimate losses for the purposes of setting rates, financial modeling, or estimating required reserves.

Underwriting: The insurer’s or reinsurer’s process of reviewing applications submitted for insurance coverage, deciding whether to accept all or part of the coverage requested and determining the applicable premiums.

Underwriting expense ratio: Under GAAP, the ratio of underwriting, acquisition and other insurance expenses incurred to net premiums earned (for SAP, the ratio of underwriting expenses incurred to net premiums written.)

Underwriting expenses: The aggregate of policy acquisition costs, including commissions, and the portion of administrative, general and other expenses attributable to underwriting operations.

Underwriting income; loss: The insurer’s profit on the insurance sales after all expenses and losses have been paid, before investment income or income taxes. When premiums aren’t sufficient to cover claims and expenses, the result is an “underwriting loss.”

Underwriting profit: The amount by which net earned premiums exceed claims and expenses. (See: Underwriting Income)

Unearned premium: The portion of premium that represents the consideration for the assumption of risk for a future period. Such premium is not yet earned since the risk has not yet been assumed. May also be defined as the pro-rata portion of written premiums that would be returned to policyholders if all policies were terminated by the insurer on a given date.