

Article Title: ARCHIVE | Criteria | Insurance | Health: Financial Flexibility Data: (EDITOR'S NOTE: —This article is no longer current. It has been superseded by an article titled "Financial Flexibility," which was published on April 22, 2009.) Financial flexibility, the last element in an insurer analysis, is predominantly qualitative. It is broken down into capital requirements and capital sources. Capital requirements refer to factors that may give rise to an exceptionally large need for long-term capital or short-term liquidity. Almost by definition, these exceptional requirements tend to relate to the company's strategic objectives and thus often involve acquisition or recapitalization plans. Capital sources involve an assessment of a company's ability to access an unusually large amount of short-term and long-term capital. Typically, these sources consist of demonstrated access to multiple types of capital markets such as the long-term public debt market, the commercial paper market, and the Euromarkets. In addition, a company may hold assets with significant unrealized capital gains that could be sold without affecting the basic enterprise. The ability or demonstrated willingness to raise common equity capital is another important source of financial flexibility, as is the ability to obtain reinsurance in adequate amounts from a variety of high-quality markets. One example of surplus relief for health insurers is reinsurance. Although prudent use of reinsurance is often employed, it can be misused in many fashions. Characteristics to be analyzed are the degree of reinsurance leverage as measured by the ratio of net reserves to gross reserves and net written premiums to gross written premiums. Reinsurers' creditworthiness is always a concern, but it becomes more relevant as these ratios fall. Pure coinsurance of risks can be a valuable source of capital and financial flexibility, while surplus-relief transactions with little risk transfer have little value. A review of the reinsurance schedule for life and health insurance companies is necessary to identify the reinsurers being used. Among the items Standard & Poor's Ratings Services reviews are the creditworthiness of the names, the use of brokers with no real name behind them, large cessions to poor-quality names, and so on. Reinsurance protection is also reviewed in discussions with management. It is normally important for the company to have routine procedures for review and acceptance of all reinsurers. Companies that abdicate the responsibility are asking for trouble. By far, the best source of long-term flexibility is created through generating good returns. Therefore, the returns on equity, assets, and permanent capital are evidence of the company's long-term access to sources of financing. The most important element is the relationship between an organization's needs for long-term capital and the sources available to it. Companies with modest needs might be quite successful with few sources other than retained earnings, while those with a voracious appetite for acquisitions might not be able to satisfy these needs, even with all the above-identified sources available to it.