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Outline

- A. Market Overview/Background
- B. Best's Performance Assessment for DUAEs Process
- C. Key Assessment Factors
- D. Developing the Performance Assessment
- E. Analyzing New DUAE Formations

Best's Performance Assessment Methodology (BPAM) is independent from and not associated with Best's Credit Rating Methodology (BCRM) and uses a performance assessment scale and guidelines that are separate and distinct from the BCRM, as outlined in this document.

A. Market Overview/Background

A Best's Performance Assessment (PA) for Delegated Underwriting Authority Enterprises (DUAEs) is a forwardlooking, independent, and objective non-credit opinion indicative of a DUAE's relative ability to perform services on behalf of its insurance partners. The PA is a comprehensive analysis consisting of a quantitative and qualitative assessment of Underwriting Capabilities, Governance and Internal Controls, Financial Condition, Organizational Talent, and Depth and Breadth of Relationships, as described in Section C. Key Assessment Factors.

The DUAE role is an essential part of the insurance distribution model. AM Best generally defines a DUAE as a third party entity that is appointed by a (re)insurer, through contractual agreements, to perform underwriting, claims handling, and/or administrative functions on behalf of its partners. In this methodology, DUAE is used as a blanket term to capture Managing General Agents (MGAs), Managing General Underwriters, Coverholders, Program Administrators, Program Underwriters, Underwriting Agencies, Direct Authorizations, and Appointed Representatives. AM Best recognizes that each DUAE may have unique characteristics but believes that the application of this methodology is sufficiently comprehensive in capturing the key factors that are necessary to assign a PA to any of these entities. Best's PA for DUAEs provides insight to market participants, such as carriers and agents, that are contemplating a partnership with a DUAE.

By collaborating with brokers, wholesalers, and retail agents, DUAEs can place business with (re)insurers based on their risk appetite. DUAEs can also offer a variety of services beyond generating sales leads and performing administrative functions. For example, a (re)insurer may delegate underwriting authority to its DUAE partners to bind policies and collect premiums, although the ultimate responsibility for underwriting risk remains with the (re)insurer.

Globally, the function of a DUAE varies; however, AM Best believes there are key assessment factors that are indicative of a DUAE's relative ability to perform services on behalf of its insurance partners, regardless of geographic location. The role of a DUAE to generate growth, provide specialized market expertise, and undertake administrative functions is consistent worldwide.



DUAE Example

One of the most common DUAE designations is an MGA. The decision to partner with an MGA presents a series of benefits and risks to a (re)insurer. AM Best realizes that the value of an MGA as a distribution partner can greatly impact a (re)insurer's financial strength and reputation, given that underwriting authority is often granted to an MGA. Similarly, the brokers, wholesalers, and retail agents that interact with an MGA look to the MGA to provide competitive products. In many cases, MGAs have special expertise or distribution capabilities that the (re)insurer may not always have available or would otherwise be expensive to develop in house.

The typical model for MGAs is seen in the distribution of specialty and niche risks in personal and commercial lines in the property/casualty market and certain segments of the life/health markets. Based on their specialized programs, MGAs can provide insurers looking to expand into specialty markets with underwriting expertise and administrative services. These products are often targeted to specific industries, markets, or niche areas that the insurer has not been able to access through other distribution channels.

MGAs using emerging technology, often with the guidance/partnership of insurtech startups, implement mechanisms to streamline, enhance, and provide additional insight into the underwriting and administrative processes. Increasingly, MGAs have broadened their servicing capabilities by incorporating insurtech into their underwriting, claims, marketing, and compliance functions. MGAs can also apply their insurance distribution expertise when their focus is on using various forms of alternative risk transfer (ART) and traditional capital.

The PA for DUAEs provides an insurance carrier with an independent perspective on the DUAE in this case, a potential MGA partner.

B. Best's Performance Assessment for DUAEs Process

The foundation of Best's PA for DUAEs requires ongoing dialogue with management, which is facilitated by an analyst. The analyst manages the continuous interaction with company management and conducts the fundamental analysis. The analyst monitors the financial condition of the DUAE, in addition to any market and company developments that could impact the assessment. Once assigned, the PA is generally updated on an annual basis; however, a review of the PA can take place any time that AM Best becomes aware of a significant development that may have an impact on the assessment.

The ongoing monitoring and dialogue with management occurs through scheduled meetings, as well as through interim discussions on key trends and emerging issues, as needed. These meetings afford the analyst the opportunity to review factors that may affect the assessment such as the company's strategic goals, financial objectives, and management practices.

The PA is intended to be assigned to those DUAEs that have underwriting authority and are principally responsible for underwriting risk. AM Best's assessment will typically be performed at the legal entity level of the DUAE. If there are multiple legal entities present, the assessment will be performed on each entity individually. Certain synergies amongst members of the enterprise however may be recognized in the analysis of the key assessment factors. In certain cases, there may be



significant commonalities and/or strategic rationales that are revealed in the legal entity assessments which may lead AM Best to take a group view of a set of DUAEs.

Assessment Affiliation Code

AM Best reviews cases in which common operations exist and the DUAEs collectively operate as one coordinated group. In these situations, a "g" affiliation code would be assigned to each of the DUAEs and these designated entities would receive the same PA. Examples of commonalities amongst the legal entities, which would make a DUAE eligible for a "g" affiliation code, are listed below:

The same management team is shared amongst the DUAEs

A DUAE entity is necessary for licensing

The DUAE is material to the group's operations and strategy

The DUAE's performance is generally consistent with other group members

The DUAEs have common underwriting practices and/or common products

The DUAEs are fully integrated in operations, making it difficult to operate independently

Each DUAE is readily identifiable with other members of the group

An analyst first collects the required information from the DUAE relating to the key assessment factors shown in **Exhibit C.1: Best's PA for DUAEs.** This information is then assessed in conjunction with a meeting with senior representatives of the enterprise to gain a broader understanding of the organization's strengths and weaknesses. After a comprehensive review, a determination is made as to whether further information is required.

The completion of the analysis leads to a recommended PA and outlook for the DUAE, which is reviewed and voted on by an assessment committee. The assessment committee's approach ensures consistency across PAs. PAs for DUAEs are initially determined and periodically updated through the assessment committee process. After the assessment committee votes on the PA, the assessment is communicated to the DUAE. This process is outlined in **Exhibit B.3: Best's PA for DUAEs Process**.

Assessment Outlooks

A Positive, Negative, or Stable outlook determination is assigned in tandem with the assignment of a PA (Exhibit B.1: Assessment Outlooks). The outlook indicates the potential future movement of a PA (e.g., from PA-2 to PA-1) over an intermediate time period, generally defined as 36 months. An outlook generally does not indicate movement within an Assessment Category (e.g., from 21 to 22 in the PA-3 [Strong]) when no change to the PA is anticipated. A Stable outlook does not preclude movement up or down in the PA, nor does a Positive or Negative outlook necessarily lead to a change in the PA.



| Assessment Outlook | Definition |
|-----------------------|---|
| Positive | A Positive outlook indicates that the continuation of favorable trends may lead to a positive change in the performance assessment. |
| Stable | A Stable outlook indicates that if current trends continue, movement in the performance assessment is unlikely. |
| Negative | A Negative outlook indicates that the continuation of unfavorable trends may lead to a negative change in the performance assessment. |

Following the communication of the initial assessment, the DUAE has the option to make the Best's PA public, which is disseminated through the AM Best website; maintain the assessment on a private basis; or no longer participate in the process. For PAs intended to be made public, the assessment committee determination is communicated to the DUAE before it is publicly disseminated. Private PAs are disseminated directly to the company following the conclusion of the assessment committee.

If a DUAE decides to maintain the assessment on a public or private basis, the DUAE is subject to AM Best's surveillance procedures for the assessment. The PA is monitored on an ongoing basis. In the event of material changes that may have an impact on the overall assessment or outlook of the DUAE, the PA may be placed under review with positive, negative or developing implications. If a DUAE decides to withdraw its PA, AM Best must opine on a final PA before the assessment is withdrawn. If the circumstances under which the initial PA was published are no longer accurate, AM Best reserves the right to withdraw the publication of any existing PA.

Under Review

An assessment may be placed under review in the event of a sudden or unexpected change that may impact the PA. Examples of events that may lead to a PA being placed under review include the sale of the DUAE; significant change in the DUAE's financial condition; unanticipated change in the DUAE's leadership; substantial governance breach of the DUAE; or other factors that could lead to a change in the underlying components of the current PA.

The under review designation may be positive, negative, or developing (**Exhibit B.2: Under Review Designations)** and will generally remain in place until the impact of the issue(s) on the PA is determined. The timeframe may vary depending on the specific circumstances, but resolution of the under review is generally expected within six months.



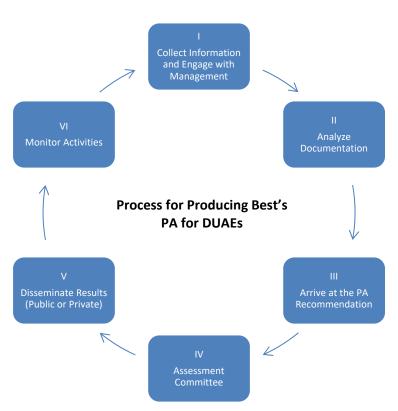
Exhibit B.2: Under Review Designation

| Under Review Designation | Definition |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Positive | A positive under review designation indicates that, based on information currently available, there is a reasonable likelihood that the performance assessment may be higher at the conclusion of the under review. |
| Negative | A negative under review designation indicates that based on information currently available, there is a reasonable likelihood that the performance assessment may be lower at the conclusion of the under review. |
| Developing | A developing under review designation indicates that, based on information currently available, there is sufficient uncertainty as to conditions surrounding the under review and that the performance assessment may be higher, lower or unchanged at the conclusion. |

In conjunction with the assignment of a PA for a DUAE, a summary report outlining the key assessment factors and an explanation of its features is provided to the DUAE.



Exhibit B.3: Best's PA for DUAEs Process



DUAE Ownership Structures

Understanding the structure of a DUAE and that of the organization within which it sits, is an essential aspect of a DUAE's ability to perform services. Organizational structure may vary from a single legal entity to a more complex group with many legal entities. The structure may include several DUAEs and a divisional management structure which may cut across both the activities of each DUAE and other activities within a group. When completing a performance assessment, AM Best looks to gain a clear understanding of:

- Legal entity structure within which the DUAE operates and its rationale
- Commitments between the legal entities
- Authorizations and/or commercial arrangements to access those authorizations by group entities
- Divisional management structure, responsibilities and reporting lines
- The nature of how activity is and will be allocated between legal entities and management divisions, including, where there is more than one DUAE in a group, between the DUAEs

These aspects will be considered as they relate to a DUAE, including the DUAE's interactions with any parent organization. The aim is to appreciate the influence of the structure on a DUAE's capabilities and performance and to fully understand the activities of the entity being assessed.



C. Key Assessment Factors

AM Best uses both quantitative and qualitative elements to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the DUAE. An assessment of five key components: Underwriting Capabilities, Governance and Internal Controls, Financial Condition, Organizational Talent, and Depth and Breadth of Relationships is performed.

Components of Best's PA for DUAEs

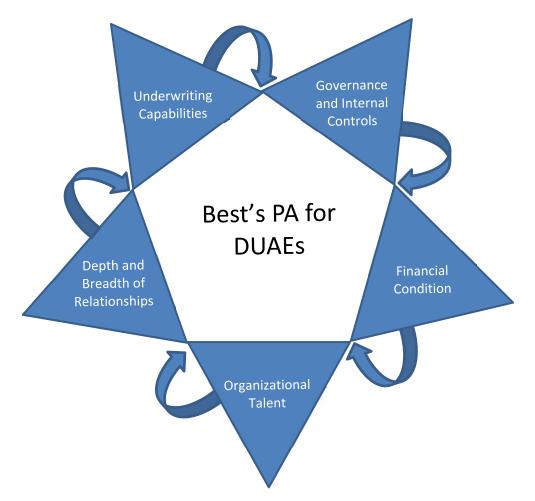
AM Best's assessment of a DUAE is performed through the development of Best's PA for DUAEs. The components of the performance assessment are shown in **Exhibit C.1: Best's PA for DUAEs**. The PA is an aggregation of the sub-assessment assigned to each component. A better overall PA indicates that the DUAE is more likely to achieve greater long-term stability through effective business underwriting, maintain a strong financial profile, have excellent access to business, provide high-level service, and maintain strong business relationships and governance, as opposed to a DUAE that receives a lower PA.

Three of the components, Underwriting Capabilities, Governance and Internal Controls and Financial Condition, can receive up to a maximum of ten points. The other two components, Organizational Talent and Depth and Breadth of Relationships, can receive a maximum of five points. The sub-assessments for each component are aggregated and then translated into a PA, as explained further in **Section D. Developing the Performance Assessments**.

Understanding the DUAE's strategy and long-term goals are key parts of the PA, interwoven throughout the PA components. Strategy is important to the PA because it directly affects the future success of a DUAE. AM Best recognizes the wide-ranging nature of strategic direction. Aspects AM Best seeks to understand as regards strategy will typically include the nature and scale of a DUAE's competitive advantage, how such advantages will be sustained and leveraged and how new advantages might possibly be generated. Adaptability to market conditions is considered as part of understanding the strategic direction of the enterprise, along with the role played by the structure of a DUAE in meeting its strategic goals. Additionally, the sustainability and viability of business relationships for both carriers, agents, and intermediaries are important considerations. AM Best acknowledges that priorities can vary by DUAE.



Exhibit C.1: Best's PA for DUAEs



Best's PA for DUAEs = Underwriting Capabilities + Governance and Internal Controls + Financial Condition + Organizational Talent + Depth and Breadth of Relationships

Assessing the Components

Underwriting Capabilities

Given that (re)insurers partner with DUAEs for their access to specific business and specialized expertise, AM Best recognizes that the profitability of the business written by the DUAE is essential for forming long-lasting relationships with (re)insurers. The following outlines the elements of the underwriting capabilities component.

Quality of Underwriting

When assessing performance metrics, AM Best uses a variety of quantitative and qualitative measures. In addition to considering a company's most recent underwriting performance, the analysis may consider and assess historical trends, expected future performance, measures of central tendency, and volatility of results. Methods of standardization such as calculating certain risk-adjusted performance



metrics may also be used to properly adjust returns for the degree of risk exposure necessary to generate those returns. To assess the effectiveness of the DUAE's underwriting controls, audits by the risk-bearing entities may be considered. The requested documentation for the analysis will vary on a case by case basis dependent upon the DUAE's product offerings and complexity.

AM Best considers the structure and performance of the underwriting portfolio by segment and program to ascertain the underlying profitability of the portfolios based on both underwriting results and calendar year results. AM Best also considers a DUAE's prospective underwriting margins, monitoring trends, and volatility of results. With regard to the long-term sustainability of a scheme, AM Best will seek to understand how the structure benefits all parties in the transaction, which entails assessing the underwriting approach, commission, fee and expense structures, and reserving approach—in particular, any estimated reserves that could influence results, such as incurred but not reported reserves (IBNR). AM Best understands that the availability of underwriting data will vary by DUAE depending on the DUAE's business model.

As part of its review, AM Best expects to assess whether specific underwriting features in the general agency agreement/contract between the agent and the insurance company are being honored—such as the maximum premium volume allowable, the maximum limit of liability, and any exclusions that have been set. Subject to the size and complexity of the DUAE, AM Best expects to review a sampling of the contracts.

Underwriting Results

To assess previous underwriting results, AM Best expects to review the premium and loss histories of a DUAE's programs. Typically, the program results should reflect amounts for the previous five years that may include the following items: written premium, earned premium, paid loss and loss adjustment expense (LAE), case incurred loss and LAE, and IBNR.

Underwriting Competitive Advantage

AM Best recognizes that a purely quantitative analysis may not completely capture the sustainability of a company's performance. Management's ability to adapt to changes in the operating environment is also an important contributor to performance over time. As part of considering the qualitative aspects of profitability, AM Best assesses management's appreciation of what drives the DUAE's underwriting performance and considers management's ability to steer performance.

Proprietary Data and Analytics

Data and the ability to effectively use it are key elements of underwriting performance. AM Best considers the role, nature, and use of data in a DUAE and assesses the DUAE's data collection and monitoring procedures. The use of data analytics that benefit the underwriting approach is key to the DUAE's success. AM Best expects to review a DUAE's data quality and usage in relation to premium pricing, loss reserve development patterns, and IBNR as part of the ongoing assessment of the DUAE.

Commission Structure

A mutually beneficial commission structure will typically support the financial success of a DUAE and its carrier partners, so it is important that AM Best understands the scope of the agreements. The analysis will depend on the complexity of the commission structures in place, whether they vary from



program to program, or policy to policy. How often commission goals are met will be considered in the analysis. AM Best will view commission structures that benefit both the DUAE and the insurer favorably.

Claims Management

DUAEs may be involved in managing claims through a variety of methods that may include outsourcing to a TPA, partnering with the insurance carriers and/or using internal management. Regardless of the method employed, AM Best will look to understand how these claims management methods impact underwriting performance. Timely and accurate reserving practices ensure realistic expectations for a DUAE's carrier partners. The ability to effectively resolve claims in a timely manner is critical for continued profitability regardless of size or type of business. AM Best seeks to understand the level of claims automation and if the automation benefits the DUAE in offsetting administrative costs.

Experience of Underwriting Staff

The experience and financial track record of the staff is critically important to the success of a DUAE. The experience of the underwriting staff is assessed by a review of staff members' designations, the years of experience the staff has underwriting a certain program, and the staff's (commitment to/pursuit of) continued education. Ultimately, the experience should translate into profitable performance.

Technology in the Underwriting Process

Technology in the underwriting process provides a variety of benefits to a DUAE—for example, using technology to enhance premium pricing mechanisms or improving efficiency of claims management systems. Historically, many in the insurance industry have found ways to adapt to an ever-changing market environment without becoming sophisticated technology players. Underwriters rely on diverse sources such as employees, customers, and consultants to keep up with current innovation developments and opportunities. Underwriters may also make investments and form partnerships to address innovation needs, especially when faced with challenges requiring innovation outside of their core competencies.

Limitations on Exceptions/Risk Appetite

Setting limitations on exceptions to underwriting or pricing guidelines for sales and marketing reasons can improve or erode a DUAE's underwriting profitability. Enforcement of preset limitations to prevent overriding above the permitted underwriting authority ensures that the DUAE and insurer are aligned with regard to the amount of risk the DUAE is willing to take and helps accurately price the risk exposures. Adherence to the preset limitations (for example, applying credits and debits, binding risks that may be in a list of excluded classes, etc.) is crucial to the profitability of the program.



| Exhibit C.2: Underwriting Capabilities | | | | |
|--|--------|---|--|--|
| Assessment | Points | Key Characteristics | | |
| Exceptional | 10 | The DUAE's underwriting performance is assessed as exceptional. The DUAE has a profitable book of business with expert experienced underwriters. Commission structures are mutually beneficial for the insurer and the DUAE. The DUAE consistently demonstrates timely and accurate reserving practices and exceptional claims management abilities. Data collection and monitoring processes are exceptional and enhance the DUAE's underwriting analytics. Innovative processes and technology are used effectively throughout the enterprise. Underwriting controls are exceptional. If participation in profit sharing is present, risk management efforts offer sufficient protection. | | |
| Excellent | 8 | The DUAE's underwriting performance is assessed as excellent. The DUAE has a profitable book of business written by experienced underwriters who use technology in most of their processes and have a plan to continue their technological partnerships. Commission structures are mutually beneficial for the insurer and the DUAE. The DUAE demonstrates timely and accurate reserving practices and excellent claims management abilities. Data collection and monitoring processes are excellent and enhance the DUAE's underwriting analytics. Underwriting controls are excellent. If participation in profit sharing is present, risk management efforts offer sufficient protection. | | |
| Strong | 6 | The DUAE's underwriting performance is assessed as strong. The DUAE's underwriting is usually profitable. The DUAE adheres to underwriting guidelines and is supported by appropriate underwriting expertise. The DUAE has adopted technology for some of its processes. Commission structures appear mutually beneficial for the insurer and the DUAE. The DUAE usually demonstrates timely and accurate reserving practices and the strong claims management abilities. Data collection and monitoring processes are strong and enhance the DUAE's underwriting abilities. It has strong underwriting controls in place. If participation in profit sharing is present, risk management efforts offer sufficient protection. | | |
| Fair | 4 | The DUAE's underwriting performance is assessed as fair. Its underwriting profitability is mixed. The DUAE has adequate underwriting expertise and sometimes adheres to general agency contract provisions. It recognizes that technology is important but has not implemented a plan to include it in its regular practices. It is unclear whether commission structures are mutually beneficial for the insurer and the DUAE. The DUAE inconsistently demonstrates timely and accurate reserving practices and fair claims management abilities. Data collection and monitoring processes are present. Underwriting controls are fair, and staff has some experience. If participation in profit sharing is present, risk management efforts are lacking sufficient protection. | | |



| Weak | 2 | The DUAE's underwriting performance is assessed as weak. The DUAE's underwriting profitability is weak. There is a lack of adherence to general agency contract provisions, and underwriting guidelines are loosely followed. The DUAE relies on outdated processes and technology. Commission structures are not mutually beneficial for the insurer and the DUAE. The DUAE does not demonstrate timely and accurate reserving practices nor the ability to manage claims in an effective manner. Data collection and monitoring processes are not present or unused. Underwriting controls are weak or non-existent. Underwriting staff is inexperienced. If participation in profit sharing is present, risk management efforts are not present or are |
|------|---|--|
| | | lacking sufficient protection. |

The key characteristics described for each assessment are ideal scenarios and are not intended to be prescriptive.

Governance and Internal Controls

Although the level of sophistication will vary, strong governance and internal controls ensure risks are managed effectively across an organization, regardless of size. Appropriate licenses, policies and procedures, a disaster recovery plan, tracking of service measures, and broker contracts in line with regulatory requirements are essential to enforcing uniform internal controls. The qualitative analysis of each element is described in greater detail below.

Alignment of Interests

It is important that contractual and other relationships with brokers, carriers, and employees create helpful incentives. Managing intra-group arrangements and financial relationships with connected parties to ensure interests are aligned is also important. Alignment of interests incentivizes balanced risk-taking. When interests are aligned, commercial, economic, and reputational risks are taken into consideration; therefore, AM Best seeks to understand how underwriting and claims exceptions are granted to determine if there is a balanced approach. Additionally, in a soft market cycle, alignment of interests can be a key differentiator and can also support a DUAE's securing abilities. A mission statement that reflects the DUAE's strategic goals is desirable.

Systems

DUAEs and the carriers that they partner with often share systems that tend to increase operational efficiency and the effectiveness of capturing program data in real time. When integrated systems are not present, ensuring that the DUAE's data is compatible with the internal systems of its partners is imperative to facilitate real time monitoring of the DUAE's performance and compliance with the agreement amongst the partners.

Audits and Other Management Reports

AM Best reviews the results of any internal audit. The internal audit serves as a self-evaluation for a DUAE and can be a useful tool to identify areas for improvement, such as the need to update policies and procedures. AM Best also reviews other internal reports that analyze trends and identify underwriting practices. Often using standardized forms, carriers/insurers may conduct external audits on their DUAE partners and share the results. When a DUAE has been subject to this type of external audit, AM Best will request that the DUAE share the audit results for its review.



Policies and Procedures

Internal policies and procedures should explain the steps for a required task clearly and consistently. Additionally, policies and procedures should comply with industry standards and regulatory requirements. Standardized policies or standard operating procedures provide employees with manuals for fulfilling their job responsibilities to meet the company's expectations. For example, a minimum financial strength rating may be required for a DUAE to enter into partnerships with (re)insurers. DUAEs should also supply their data security policies, cyber insurance policies, and document retention plan for review.

Disaster Recovery Plan

The presence of a disaster recovery plan ensures business continuity after an unexpected catastrophic event or crisis. A strong disaster recovery plan outlines the steps necessary to maintain key business operations; data backup; recovery point objectives; security procedures at an alternative site; and designated maximum tolerable downtimes. The DUAE should test, audit, and update its disaster recovery process annually—ideally, testing is built into the policies and procedures.

Key Person Risk Plan

AM Best reviews key person risk when an individual owner's incapacitation would be detrimental to the future of the DUAE. For some DUAEs, the key person may be the only individual capable of running the business. Some DUAEs are often family-owned businesses, with a single person controlling most of the enterprise's operations. In these cases, AM Best expects to review continuity/succession plans to address the possibility that the key individual may be unable to undertake the typical duties that are part of daily operations.

Service Measures

Tracking service measures gives an organization a transparent view of its strengths and the areas needing improvement—AM Best recognizes that this is an essential part of assessing a customer or business partner's satisfaction with the experience. This measure can be captured through a customer retention percentage, third-party scores, complaint escalation rate, regulatory/consumer complaints or other forms of customer/business partner satisfaction measures. Other indicators of service measures include the following:

- Turnaround time from the receipt of submission to the delivery of quotes and how this task is accomplished
- Tracking complaints or compliments
- Quality of claims handling as determined by accurate reserving, customer satisfaction and timely resolution

Binding Contracts

General agency agreements (with business addendums) between DUAEs and insurance companies/carriers outline the responsibilities of both parties to the agreement. The agreement typically addresses a number of areas, such as how funds are held by the DUAE and remitted to the insurer, as well as establishing the amount of funds the DUAE can hold. It also typically addresses underwriting guidelines, the handling of expenses, commission payment structures, record maintenance, audit requirements, and measures taken for noncompliance. AM Best expects to



review a representative sampling of the contracts. AM Best seeks to understand the core product lines and markets that the company operates within, and how the structure of these programs work in relation to its business partners. Sample contracts may be requested across different segments or markets to understand any important differences between contracts.

Broker Contracts

Contracts establishing a partnership between the DUAE and the agent/broker outline the responsibilities of both entities. These contracts detail the level of compliance and financial protection with regard to the DUAE. Transparency during the onboarding process contributes to the success of the partnership. Key contract items to be reviewed are loss history, restrictions to binding authority, requirement of errors and omissions (E&O) policies, the agent/broker license, and the terms of indemnification. Ownership of specialty blocks of business is also important. AM Best assesses the DUAE's ability to retain profitable contracts. The nature of a DUAE's contracts with its brokers is reviewed to assess the brokers' flexibility to move a block of business to another DUAE and any consequences as a result of the transfer of retail agents or policyholders to another party that may affect the DUAE's ability to generate profitable business.

Partnership with TPAs

Partnerships between third party administrators (TPAs) and DUAEs or their insurance partners can enhance or detract from a DUAE's value, depending on the TPA's service measure reputation and its longevity in the industry. If a DUAE uses a TPA to integrate technology into its underwriting processes, this can strengthen a DUAE's ability to differentiate itself from similar DUAEs. Doing business with an unresponsive TPA may hurt a DUAE's relationship with its customers as well as the insurers and damage its own reputation. Analyzing the partnerships that DUAEs enter into is necessary for a complete picture of their staffing.



Best's Performance Assessment for Delegated Underwriting Authority Enterprises Exhibit C.3: Governance and Internal Controle

| Exhibit C.3: Governance and Internal Controls | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Assessment | Points | Key Characteristics | | | |
| Exceptional | 10 | The DUAE's governance and internal controls are assessed as exceptional. The DUAE regularly tests and updates its policies and procedures. It has a proven, effective disaster recovery plan and is able to implement it to resume critical business functions typically within 24 hours. It receives a large number of customer compliments and has detailed, insightful service measures. Internal compliance or an external contractor reviews its broker contracts. Additional binding contracts are also reviewed and adhered to. Transparent and effective shared systems and data transfer capabilities are in place with its carrier partners and the alignment of interests is clear. The DUAE partners with TPAs that have enhanced the function, innovation, and efficiency of the DUAE. The DUAE maintains a mission statement that reflects its strategic goals. | | | |
| Excellent | 8 | The DUAE'S governance and internal controls are assessed as excellent. The DUAE has policies, procedures, and a disaster recovery plan that is tested and updated yearly. They track service measures and address customer complaints in a timely manner. Internal compliance or an external contractor reviews its broker contracts and additional binding contracts. The DUAE has shared systems with its carrier partners and the alignment of interests is clear. It partners with TPAs that have benefitted the function, innovation, and efficiency of the DUAE. The DUAE maintains a mission statement that reflects its strategic goals. | | | |
| Strong | 6 | The DUAE'S governance and internal controls are assessed as strong. The DUAE has policies, procedures, and a disaster recovery plan in place but has not tested or updated them. It tracks service measures but does not address customer complaints in a timely manner. Internal compliance or an independent external third party reviews its broker contracts. It has binding contracts but they are not systematically reviewed. Data is compatible with carrier partners but systems are not fully integrated. There is alignment of interest with partners. The TPAs the DUAE partners with are adequate. The DUAE maintains a mission statement. | | | |
| Fair | 4 | The DUAE'S governance and internal controls are assessed as fair. The DUAE plans to implement policies, procedures, or disaster recovery plans. It has a plan to track service measures but has not implemented it. It uses standardized broker contracts and some elements are missing from binding contracts. It has a plan to integrate systems with carrier partners and it is unclear if there is alignment of interests. The TPAs the DUAE partners with do not enhance the function of the DUAE. The DUAE maintains a mission statement that does not reflect its strategic goals. | | | |
| Weak | 2 | The DUAE's governance and internal controls are assessed as weak. The DUAE does not have documented policies, procedures, or a disaster recovery plan. Systems and data are incompatible with carrier partners. There is no alignment of interests. The DUAE does not track service measures and uses non-standard broker contracts that are tailored without review by internal compliance or an outside contractor, or are missing key requirements. Other binding contracts are either absent or not adhered to. The DUAE partners with weak TPAs. The DUAE does not maintain a mission statement. | | | |

The key characteristics described for each assessment are ideal scenarios and are not intended to be prescriptive.



Financial Condition

The financial condition component of the assessment reviews the financial strength of the DUAE by assessing audited financial statements, proof of two or more years of positive net worth, opportunities for risk-sharing, the presence and maintenance of surety bonds for claims payment protection, and errors and omissions coverage for the protection of the (re)insurer. Given the risk to the carrier of accepting business from a DUAE, the DUAE will often deposit collateral for the benefit of the (re)insurer, or the (re)insurer will obtain a corporate or personal guarantee from the DUAE to ensure that funds are available to address unforeseen risks. AM Best believes a review of these elements provides insight into a DUAE's financial stability and its capability to generate profitable business for (re)insurers.

Analysis of Financial Results and Metrics

Fundamental to the PA analysis is a review of the DUAE's financial statements. AM Best expects that established DUAEs will provide at least three years of audited financial statements subject to organizational structure. Unaudited financial statements may also be reviewed, but limited disclosure and the absence of an independent audit may result in a lower assessment for this component. The analysis may include a review of the appropriate financial information of the significant owners or individuals with a controlling interest. AM Best's analysis includes a review of the following:

• Cash flow evaluation

AM Best will evaluate cash flow in order to understand the contraints and flexibility that arise for management. The impact on cash flow of items outside the income statement such as commitments in respect of acquisitions and obligations to repay borrowings will be incorporated into the analysis, as will expected recruitment and reorganization costs.

• Stability and sources of income

Stability of income depends on the business a DUAE is writing, the sustainability of its relationships, the nature of its commission, fee or other income arrangements and likely changes to all these items over time. DUAEs may additionally have various sources of income outside of their insurance related activities. AM Best will seek to reach an understanding of the stability and sources of income that reflects a comprehensive analysis of a DUAE's operations.

• Leverage and coverage measures as appropriate to assess financial flexibility/areas of potential financial stress/major financial commitments

Ratios will be assessed in the context of the profile and variability of income and cash flow. Financial commitments arising from corporate transactions, reorganizations and from the recruitment and retention of key talent will be factored into the assessment. AM Best will consider if appropriate debt to EBITDA ratios have been and are going to be maintained.

• Covenant commitments and the DUAE's relationships with its funders may be important, especially where borrowings are significant.



Financial Strength and Impact from Related Parties

A DUAE is typically a service based business but its financial strength is nevertheless essential to its partners. Financial strength helps to ensure a DUAE's viability, its ability to respond to challenges and the extent to which it can be relied upon to meet medium or longer-term service commitments, such as those that may be associated with run-off claims.

AM Best will therefore consider the strength or weakness of a DUAE's balance sheet and the support or hindrance that might come from related parties, including investors. The segregation of client funds, usually involving premium trust funds, is expected and cannot be breached.

| Assessment | Points | Key Characteristics |
|-------------|--------|---|
| Exceptional | 10 | The DUAE's financial performance indicators and financial flexibility are assessed as exceptional. The financial structure and composition of the group demonstrates stability in its operations and complements the risk undertaken. Stability of income has been exceptional and sustainable, with clear strategies for continued growth. Commitments and the integrity of contracts provide further reassurance to business partners. |
| Excellent | 8 | The DUAE's financial performance indicators and financial flexibility are assessed as excellent. Stability of income is consistently excellent, and opportunities for growth are recognized. The DUAE maintains excellent risk- sharing strategies and its financial structure is solid. Partners with financially sound insurers. |
| Strong | 6 | The DUAE's financial performance indicators and financial flexibility are assessed as strong. Income is stable. The DUAE is backed by financially stable partners, and it has developed strong risk-sharing strategies. |
| Fair | 4 | The DUAE's financial performance indicators and financial flexibility are assessed as fair. It has generally recorded profitable results over market cycles, but strategies for growth are unclear. The DUAE has developed appropriate strategies to mitigate risks. Insurer partnerships are fair. |
| Weak | 2 | The DUAE's financial performance indicators and financial flexibility are assessed as weak. There are many areas of potential financial stress. Insurer partnerships are not secure and lack adequate capital support. Risk mitigation is not in place or is unenforceable. |

Exhibit C.4: Financial Condition

The key characteristics described for each assessment are ideal scenarios and are not intended to be prescriptive.

Organizational Talent

DUAEs operate on personal relationships and often grow through acquisitions. The organizational talent component of the assessment gauges the strength or weakness of relationships between the DUAE and its employees or partnerships, and whether these positively or negatively impact its relationships with customers. A DUAE with strong talent will have the high quality and time-tested expertise necessary to ensure the longevity of its customer relationships and program offerings. A DUAE should maintain talent that is appropriate for its size and complexity. For example, larger DUAEs may need actuaries and claims managers, which may not be necessary for smaller DUAEs.



Tenure

High employee turnover can be costly for an organization and is often destructive to long-lasting relationships. Over time, an employee can begin to anticipate a customer's needs based on their prior experience with that customer once they have established a trusting relationship that emphasizes the importance of customer experience. This would factor positively into a DUAE's PA. The tenure metric also includes an analysis of the number of employees at the DUAE. AM Best will compare a DUAE's level of tenure to prevailing industry standards.

Training Programs

Employee training programs provide employees knowledge of industry trends, help ensure compliance in a dynamic regulatory environment, and facilitate the consistent onboarding of staff, setting expectations so that employees are fully prepared for their positions. Training can fall into a variety of categories, from improving interpersonal skills and managing stress, to training that educates staff on specific skill sets. Offering tuition reimbursements for pursuing professional designations and furthering an employee's education relevant to an employee's job function is also reviewed. DUAE management should be able to demonstrate to AM Best that key staff have the appropriate skill levels.

Executive Experience

Efficient operations are dependent upon experienced executive leadership that can adapt to change. Management's track record and experience are important considerations in the PA analysis. A review of how the strategic direction provided by management to ensure the company's objectives are met is part of the assessment of this element.

Organizational Structure

Organizational structure establishes and defines employees' reporting responsibilities and ensures that a company is aware of any staffing gaps or overstaffing. AM Best expects DUAEs to design operational structures that support their programs and allow for nimble and flexible frameworks. AM Best analyzes a DUAE's structure in relation to its strategy and the nature and scale of its operations. As a result, there will be differences in key personnel roles between DUAEs, including the need for actuaries, claims managers, and IT professionals. Any risk or benefits that arise from changes in personnel and the ability to retain seasoned staff, attract new quality staff, and ensure business continuity are also factored into the assessment.

Exhibit C.5: Organizational Talent

| Assessment | Points | Key Characteristics |
|-------------|--------|---|
| Exceptional | 5 | The DUAE's organizational talent is assessed as exceptional. The DUAE has appropriate staffing and low turnover. When additional staff are hired, onboarding and training are sufficient for employees to perform their job duties. Additional training is an ongoing requirement for staff and includes a focus on industry information and regulatory updates. The executive team clearly communicates the company's vision and has a transparent approach to improve processes. Organizational structure is well defined, and there is a clear path of reporting duties and opportunities for development. |



| 4 | The DUAE's organizational talent is assessed as excellent. The DUAE has appropriate staffing. Training is required and tracked once a year for important industry and regulatory updates. The executive team has high levels of experience. Organizational structure is well defined, and there is a clear path of reporting duties and opportunities for development. |
|---|---|
| 3 | The DUAE's organizational talent is assessed as strong. Turnover for key staff is moderate. Training is not required or tracked but is available. The executive team has adequate experience. The organizational structure is clear. |
| 2 | The DUAE's organizational talent is assessed as fair. Turnover of key staff is moderate to high; turnover levels overall are moderate. The DUAE recognizes that it needs a training program and has a plan to implement one. There are gaps in certain areas but there is a plan to hire additional personnel. The organizational structure is unclear. Executive experience is fair, yet recognizes the need for improvement. |
| 1 | The DUAE's organizational talent is assessed as weak. Turnover at all levels is high and the DUAE lacks executive direction. There is little organizational structure and reporting lines are unclear. Executives are inexperienced or lack clear direction for the organization. There are no training programs. |
| | 3 |

The key characteristics described for each assessment are ideal scenarios and are not intended to be prescriptive.

Depth and Breadth of Relationships

Number of Programs and Markets

AM Best measures the number of programs a DUAE offers. A well-rounded portfolio of programs in a DUAE's area of expertise spreads the risk and helps ensure that the DUAE can survive well into the future, such as in the case of the termination of key partner(s). The number of markets/insurers a DUAE represents is a key part of the review, which also looks at how quickly a key relationship can be replaced if one is terminated. However, AM Best acknowledges that, in some cases, a DUAE's value may be derived more from its niche expertise or access to business rather than the level of program diversification.

Consistency of Relationships

The ability to maintain consistency in its relationships with partners will likely contribute to the DUAE's overall success because effective communication and interaction with key stakeholders adds value to operations and promotes longevity. AM Best reviews a DUAE's historical relationships during its existence and will consider the tenure and growth of those relationships in its evaluation of this element.

Geographic Reach

The geographic locations of the programs offered indicates if a DUAE has a concentrated risk pool or if its portfolio is diversified and can maintain continuity in the event of an unexpected disaster in one area. AM Best acknowledges however, that DUAEs that specialize as niche market players may have inherent strengths. Additionally, awareness of the different regulatory governance in each geographic region in which a DUAE writes business is important. AM Best focuses on the main characteristics of a DUAE's programs and on the isuues that make it more or less risky, taking into account any diversification benefits.



Retention of Clients

A DUAE's renewal percentage indicates how successful the DUAE is at retaining its business. Satisfied customers will continue to renew their policies; a high renewal percentage for a wellperforming program indicates strong underwriting practices. AM Best expects to review the DUAE's history of non-renewals and to understand the reasons for the turnover of business.

| Assessment | Points | Key Characteristics |
|-------------|--------|---|
| Exceptional | 5 | The DUAE's depth and breadth of relationships are assessed as exceptional. The DUAE has many programs available in all areas of its domiciled country or internationally or have highly specialized access to niche business. It retains a high percentage of clients and has shown continued growth. It successfully launches new programs regularly and is innovative in its approaches. It has consistent and long-standing relationships. |
| Excellent | 4 | The DUAE's depth and breadth of relationships are assessed as excellent. The DUAE has a profitable book of business spread among many programs with experienced partners. Its client retention rate is high and it has a plan for growing its programs. It has stable relationships with some longevity. |
| Strong | 3 | The DUAE's depth and breadth of relationships are assessed as strong. The DUAE has an appropriately diverse number of programs in a variety of geographic regions or access to select business. Its client retention rate and growth rates are stable. It has stable relationships. |
| Fair | 2 | The DUAE's depth and breadth of relationships are assessed as fair. The DUAE has adequate relationships with insurers and an adequate number of programs but would find it difficult to replace contracts if terminated. Its client retention rates are adequate and its relationships are somewhat consistent. |
| Weak | 1 | The DUAE's depth and breadth of relationships are assessed as weak. The DUAE has weak relationships with insurers and a low client retention rate. It sources low volumes of business or offers a low number of programs, concentrated geographic reach, or lacks expertise. It is characterized by high client volatility, with an inability to maintain relationships. |

The key characteristics described for each assessment are ideal scenarios and are not intended to be prescriptive.

D. Developing the Performance Assessment

The assignment of a PA for a DUAE follows the summation of the sub-assessments for each component.

Exhibit D.1 below provides a detailed example of how the PA is developed.

Exhibit D.1: PA Example

DUAE XYZ is a mid-sized underwriting enterprise licensed as an MGA and located in the United States. It writes program-based commercial insurance with multiple insurers. Its financials show that it has had positive net worth for two years. The DUAE does not participate in risk-sharing with insurers and has the appropriate surety bonds, as required by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC).



The underwriting practices of DUAE XYZ are strong in some areas and lacking in others. Three of its five programs perform well. Two programs have been formed within the past two years and have not been profitable. The binding contracts between DUAE XYZ and its insurer partners have no preset limitations on exceptions but do not generally allow exceptions to the DUAE's underwriting practices, which creates confusion among its underwriting staff.

DUAE XYZ's policies and procedures are available on the company's intranet, but there is no process to update or review them. It has a plan to roll out a disaster recovery plan. For processing complaints, it has an e-mail inbox that is checked daily. On average, it receives one or two complaints a week. The DUAE's broker contracts are compliant with regulatory requirements for MGA/broker contracts, and the DUAE uses standardized contracts for each relationship. It does not have the ability to have the contracts signed electronically, so all contracts are either signed and scanned, faxed, mailed or emailed. Its systems are separate from those of its carrier partners, although it has a plan in place to integrate them in the future.

DUAE XYZ does conduct internal audits yearly. All underwriting staff have CPCU designations and are required to enroll in continuing education courses yearly.

Executive leadership of DUAE XYZ has appropriate experience and actively recruits new talent. The training program is extensive and it develops new content every year to stay up to date with industry changes. The executive staff founded DUAE XYZ seven years ago. Most of its staff has stayed and grown with the company.

DUAE XYZ recognizes that it does not use technology to its full ability and has a project under way to onboard insurtech vendors and complete a cost analysis to determine how much value the partnership will add to its underwriting practices. For claims handling, it partners with an underperforming third party administrator that has continually set inadequate reserves for outstanding claims, but it does not have an exit strategy in place.

It writes five different types of programs that are available in coastal states across the country. The renewal percentage is 90% for its three well-established programs, and 44.7% for its two new programs.

DUAE XYZ's strategy is unlikely to change and the expectation is that the company will continue in a similar manner over the next few years with occasional introductions of new programs, supporting a Stable outlook.

| Underwriting Capabilities | 6 | Strong | |
|------------------------------------|----|--------|----------------|
| Governance and Internal Controls | 4 | Fair | PA-4 Fair |
| Financial Condition | 4 | Fair | Outlook Stable |
| Organizational Talent | 3 | Strong | |
| Depth and Breadth of Relationships | 1 | Weak | |
| PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT | 18 | | |



The PA measures the DUAE's relative ability to perform services on behalf of its insurance partners. Minimum and maximum point eligibility are established in **Section C. Key Assessment Factors**. If there is significant weakness in a particular component, particularly in the weighted categories of Underwriting Capabilities, Governance and Internal Controls, and Financial Condition, the overall PA is likely to be lower. The sum of the points received for each of the components is translated into a PA ranging from PA-1 Exceptional to PA- 5 Weak.

Best's Performance Assessment Scale

| Assessment Categories | Assessment Symbols | Assessment Ranges | Key Characteristics |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Exceptional | PA-1 | 34-40 | The DUAE's relative ability to perform services on behalf of its insurance partners is exceptional. It has a diverse or niche profitable book of business. It is staffed with expert underwriters that use technology in every aspect of their business. Exceptional governance and internal controls enable the DUAE to effectively manage risks, which translates into superior and improved profitability. Financial performance indicators are exceptional and sustainable, with a clear path towards continued growth. It partners with a broad range of strong, high profile insurers and its relationships with outside parties are stable and long-term. Internal controls are regularly updated and enforced through periodic reviews of policies and procedures and risk management reviews. |
| Excellent | PA-2 | 27-33 | The DUAE's relative ability to perform services on behalf of its insurance partners is excellent. The DUAE has a profitable book of diversified or niche business spread among many programs, with experienced underwriters who use technology in most of their processes. Excellent governance and internal controls enable them to appropriately manage risk and continuously generate profit. Its financial performance indicators are excellent and the DUAE benefits from stable, long-term partnerships with financially strong insurers. |
| Strong | PA-3 | 20-26 | The DUAE's relative ability to perform services on behalf of its insurance partners is strong. It has a diverse portfolio and appropriate underwriting expertise. It also has a clear plan in place to implement technology into its processes or integrate shared systems with carrier partners. Financial performance indicators are stable and sustainable. Programs perform well and have been profitable for a number of years, with financially secure insurance partnerships. Governance and internal controls and risk-management processes are appropriate for the DUAE's size. |

Exhibit E.1: Best's PA Scale



| | | | |
|---------|------|----------|---|
| Fair | PA-4 | 13-19 | The DUAE's relative ability to perform services on behalf of its insurance partners is fair. It has some niche or diversified risk, and underwriting expertise is adequate. Financial guarantees mitigate the risk posed by partnerships with financially insecure insurers. Financial performance indicators seem adequate. The DUAE recognizes the importance of technology and system integration with carrier partners but does not consistently apply these principles throughout the organization. Governance and internal controls are present but are ineffective or may lack proper coverage for the DUAE's size. |
| Weak | PA-5 | Up to 12 | The DUAE's relative ability to perform services on behalf of its insurance partners is weak. Underwriting expertise is less than adequate and risk concentration or lack of specialization is present. The DUAE's financial performance indicators are either weak, unavailable, or inadequate. Insurance partners are financially insecure, or lack financial guarantees. The company relies on manual processes, with little to no investment in technology or system integration with carrier partners. Governance and internal controls are deficient. |

The key characteristics described for each Assessment Category are ideal scenarios and are not intended to be prescriptive.

E. Analyzing New DUAE Formations

New companies are formed for many different purposes, using a variety of business models. For example, an insurtech that wants to increase its profitability may change its business model to that of a DUAE. In other cases, a new company may be a more traditional start-up venture lacking a financial performance history. Due to this, it is likely that AM Best would assess startup DUAEs more conservatively and their PAs will generally be lower.

A new or startup DUAE's strategy to begin operations is important for both its launch and continued success. AM Best recognizes that assigning a PA to a new or startup DUAE requires a flexible approach, because the historical information needed to assess a DUAE's ability to perform services to insurance partners may not be available.

Requirements for a Newly Formed DUAE

For AM Best to proceed with an initial PA for a DUAE that has been in existence or has qualified as a DUAE for less than two fiscal years, a DUAE must have the following:

- A clearly defined two-year business plan that outlines its partnership criteria to ensure that it will generate profit, along with a thorough description of products offered, pricing standards, and marketing strategy
- Financial statements or reports certified by an officer of the DUAE for any completed fiscal years
- Interim financial statements or reports for the latest year of operation



- Experienced management and the appropriate staff and operational infrastructure (or that are adequately addressed in a detailed implementation plan, which may include use of third party servicers) to support initial activities and meet regulatory requirements
- Management, board members, strategic investors, investment bankers, actuaries or other advisers available for discussions with AM Best, to provide comprehensive disclosure of requested information
- A follow-up process to assess the effectiveness of the initial business plan and to monitor the company's strategic and financial development
- Senior management and underwriters' track record



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