

# Loss of Earnings with 7 days' deductible – An example



## Why buy 14/90/90 conventional LoH at a rate of 2.00% instead of 7/97/97 at a rate of 2.37%?

### Background:

Until 25-30 years ago, conventional LoH was available in the market with a lower deductible, usually 7 days, but underwriters stopped writing it after the losses in the 7 to 14 days' layer of a casualty got too high and business became unsustainable.

Since then, many first-class owners were forced to switch to full self-insurance for the first 14 days despite impeccable loss records, as a 14 days' deductible became a constant feature.

### What are the figures?

#### Conventional LoH

If we look at the most common LoH package, 14/90/90, the average rate for a ship owner with decent records will be around 2.00%, so with a declared daily insured amount of USD10 000 the annual premium for one vessel will be USD900 000\* 2%, i.e. USD18 000.

Is that the true cost to the shipowner?  
The answer is no!

The real cost for an Owner who has a claim for loss of earning during a delay of say 30 days will be:

- The USD18,000 due to the LoH insurers, plus
- The deductible of 14 days \* USD10,000, i.e.: USD140,000
- The reinstatement premium, calculated on the number of used LoH days.

Therefore, USD158,000 is the minimum cost for an Owner before they start recovering from their conventional LoH policy.

#### PLoE

Let's look at the mathematics of buying a PLoE cover that would enable a ship owner to stop the losses after only 7 days.

If we use the same example as above and add the PLoE rate that Nordic would probably apply to the same shipowner profile, you will get the following picture:

The likely annual rate to cover 7 days in excess of 7 days' deductible would be 50.00% of the daily Insured Amount (DIA), i.e.: a maximum annual premium per ship of USD5,000.

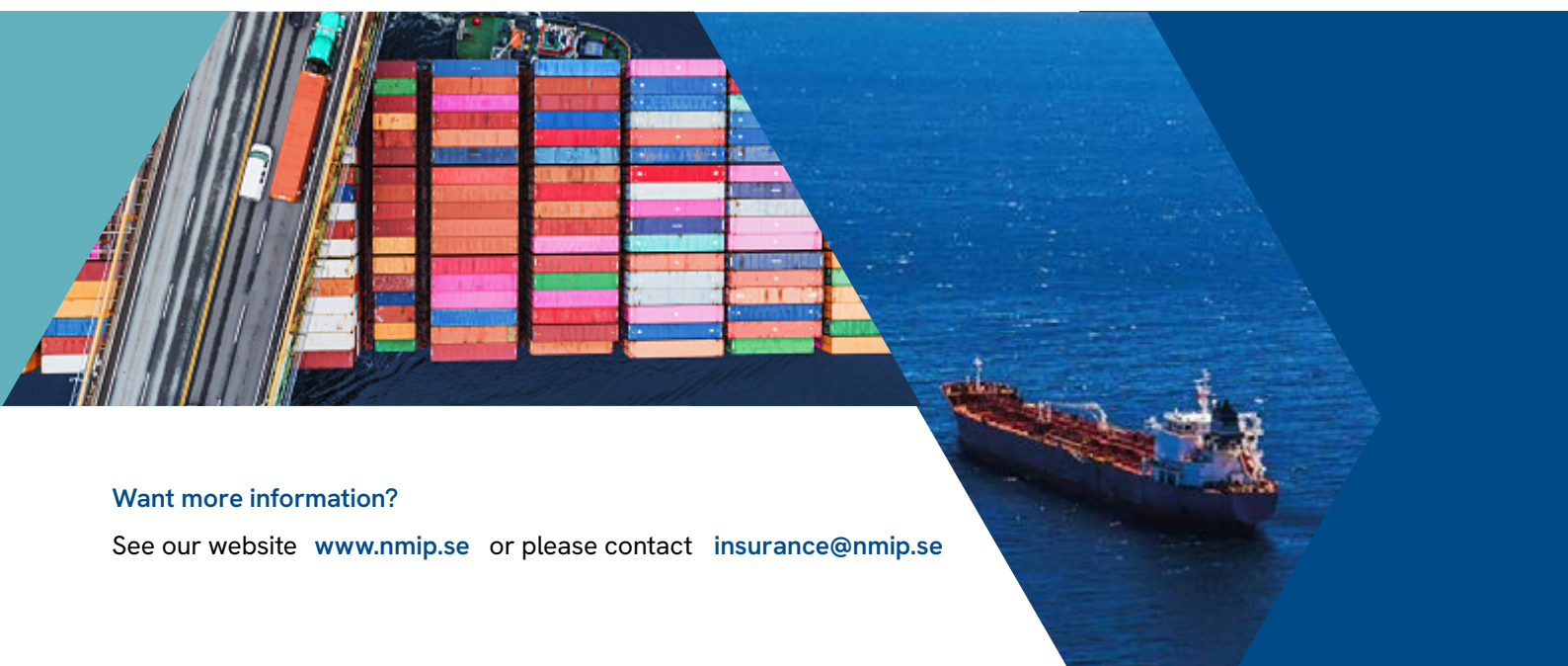
As for the conventional LoH, let's work out the true cost to a shipowner, i.e.: a claim for loss of earning during a delay of 14 days or more:

- The USD5,000 for Nordic's PLoE cover, plus
- The deductible of 7 days \* USD10,000, i.e.: USD70,000.

Therefore, USD75,000 is the minimum cost for an Owner before they start recovering from their conventional LoH policy. In other words:

By "spending" an additional USD5,000 for Nordic's PLoE cover, the true cost of protecting one's earnings is **reduced by USD65,000!**

NB: with or without conventional LoH being in place.



### Want more information?

See our website [www.nmip.se](http://www.nmip.se) or please contact [insurance@nmip.se](mailto:insurance@nmip.se)

## Let's take it one step further.

### Combined Cover: PLoE and Conventional LoH

Let's look at the mathematics of buying a combined PLoE and LoH insurance cover that would enable a ship owner to stop the loss of earnings after only 7 days.

If we use the same example as above, we get the following picture:

By adding the USD18,000 for conventional LoH to the USD5,000 for PLoE we have a total cost of USD23,000, i.e.: a total rate of 2.37%.

Concurrently, the true cost of protecting one's earnings is reduced by USD65,000!



### THE COSTS:

LoH terms	DIA	Est. LoH rate	Total Ins LoH value	LoH premium
14/90/90	USD 10,000	2.00%	900,000	18,000
PLoE terms	DIA	PLoE Rate (before bonus)	Tot insured PLoE value	PLoE premium
7xs7	USD 10,000	50.00%	70,000	5,000
Combined terms	DIA	Combined rate	Combined value	Combined premium
7/97/97	USD 10,000	2.37%	970,000	23,000

<b>LoH "Deductible costs"</b>	<b>LoH Minimum Loss per incident (Premium + Deductible)</b>	
USD 140,000.00	USD 158,000.00	
<b>PLoE "Deductible costs"</b>	<b>PLoE Minimum Loss per incident (Premium + Deductible)</b>	
USD 70,000.00	USD 75,000.00	
<b>Combined "Deductible costs"</b>	<b>Minimum Loss per incident (Premium + Deductible)</b>	<b>Difference in Minimum Loss with Combined package</b>
USD 70,000.00	USD 93,000.00	-USD 65,000.00