



Micro Captives Redefining Risk—Building Wealth

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Your Risk, Your Rules A captive is a licensed insurance company created to insure the risks of its parent organization. Unlike traditional insurers, captives offer greater control, transparency, and potential cost savings by turning a cost center into a profit opportunity.



What Is A Captive? Your Risk. Your Rules



Goal Of A Micro Captive

Tax-Efficient Risk Funding

01

- Micro-captives allow
 businesses to fund future
 risks using tax-deductible
 premiums.
- This reduces taxable income while building reserves for potential exposures.

Strategic Risk Control

02

- Businesses gain full control over claims, policy terms, and reserve allocations.
- Captives offer greater flexibility than traditional insurance carriers.

Retained Underwriting Profits

- Companies keep the profits that would typically go to commercial insurers.
- These retained funds enhance internal capital and financial efficiency.



Investment-Driven Growth

- Captive reserves can be invested to generate longterm returns.
- This transforms insurance from a pure expense into a strategic asset.

Who's Built for the Captive Advantage?

RISK

Traditional insurance may exclude key operational threats.

Premiums can be high and coverage limited or fragmented. capital and ongoing financial strength.

Captives require upfront

STABILITY

Predictable income supports long-term captive sustainability. Captives offer direct oversight of claims, coverage, and reserves.

CONTROL

Policies are crafted to meet company-specific needs.

A strong safety culture reduces claims and enhances captive viability.

CULTURE

Captives reward disciplined risk management with retained profits.

Captives enable tailored policies aligned with specific exposures.

Strong balance sheets enable greater risk retention. Owners participate in governance and underwriting decisions.

Cultural buy-in improves compliance with prevention protocols.

Self-insurance drives better risk awareness and prevention. Profits can be redirected to internal growth, not insurers.

Full visibility into how premiums are priced and used.

Forward-thinking teams adapt more effectively to captive dynamics.

Ideal Candidates For A Captive

Businesses with unique risks, solid finances, a hands-on approach to insurance, and proactive risk management are ideal for micro captives.







Wealth Preservation

Captives help retain profits and grow capital within the business, rather than paying premiums to third-party insurers.

Cost Efficiency

Lower overall insurance costs by eliminating insurer margins and tail coverage to actual risk.





Market Independence

Gain pricing stability and control, avoiding the volatility of commercial insurance markets.

Estate Planning

Captives can support wealth transfe and asset protection through integra with trusts or holding entities.





Tax Advantages

Eligible captives may benefit from tax deferral or exemption on premium income under §831(b).*

Control, Capital, and Confidence

*Tax benefits under IRC §831(b) depend on proper captive formation, compliance with IRS quidelines, and ongoing regulatory adherence. This is not tax advice-consult a qualified tax advisor.

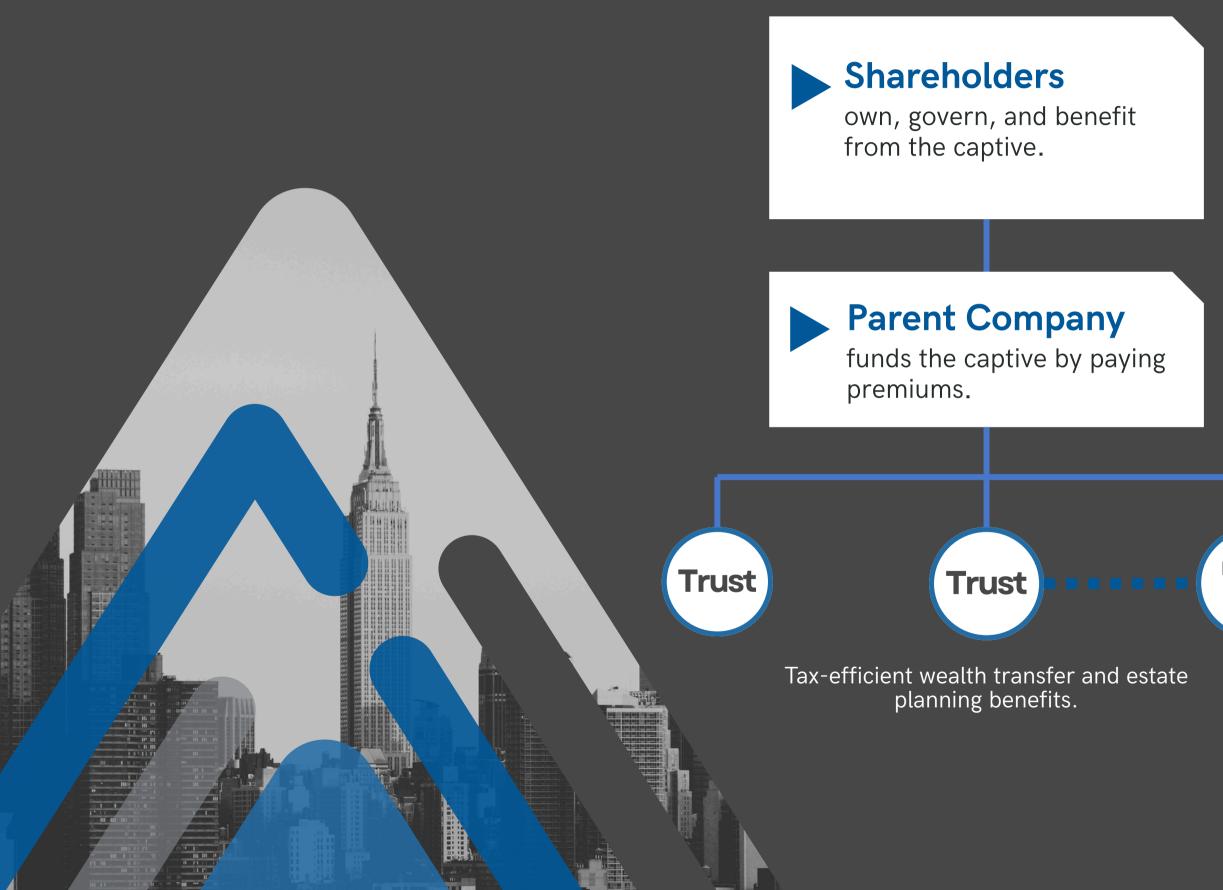
Benefits Of Micro

operational independence. costs and capital. structures.

- Micro captives offer far more than alternative insurance—they serve as a strategic vehicle for financial growth, tax efficiency, and
- By housing risk within the business ecosystem, owners gain control over both
- Captives also enable succession planning and wealth transfer through estate-aligned
- When designed and maintained correctly, they create an integrated framework for risk and financial optimization.



Captive Structure



Shareholders

own, govern, and benefit from the captive.

Paid Premiums

Captive Company is a licensed entity that

holds and invests these premiums.

Investments

Holding Co.

> A captive structure channels premiums from a parent company to a licensed insurer, with ownership held by trusts or holding entitiesenabling control, risk funding, and tax-efficient wealth transfer.



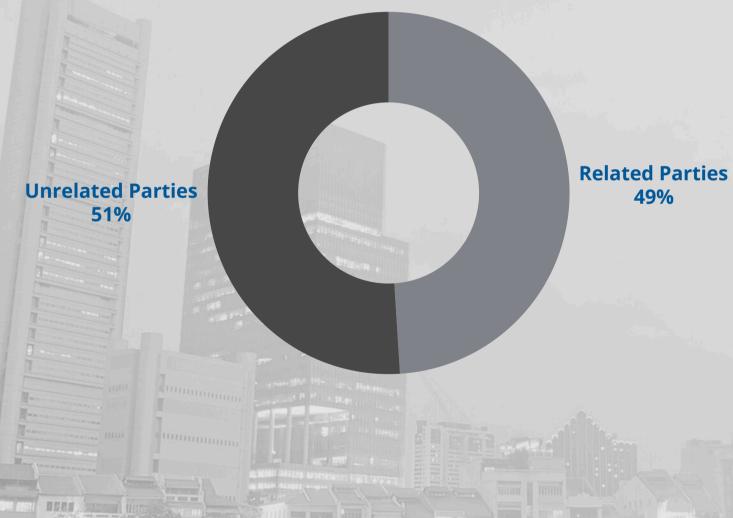
Requires at least 50% of the risk to come from unrelated third parties.

This ensures the captive is not just covering the parent company's own risk, meeting the IRS definition of insurance.

51% - Unrelated third-party risk (per 2002-89)

IRS Safe Harbor Rules

Compliance Matters





Revenue Ruling 2002-90

Applies when risk is spread across 12 or more related sibling entities.

Each entity must contribute no less than 5% and no more than 15% of the total risk pool.

This ensures proper risk distribution among insureds.

49% – Related parties (distributed across 12 sibling entities, 5-15% each per 2002-90)

Captive-Eligible Risks



Hard-to-Insure **Risks**

Cyber Liability

Loss of Key Contracts

Data Loss

Emerging & Strategic Risks

ED

Reputational Harm

Business Interruption



Financial and

| CAPITALIZATION | Solvency Focus Be well-capitalized and have solvency-tested reserves. |
|----------------|---|
| COMPLIANCE | Tax & Legal File taxes and comply with IRS/state rules. |
| | |
| RESTRICTIONS | Investment Limits Avoid related-party loans or circular investments. |





Keeping It Clean, Compliant, and Capitalized



Captive Roadmap

Feasibility

Assess viability and risk exposure before formation.



Formation

Handle entity setup, licensing, and structural design.



End-to-End Captive Consulting



Modeling

Support premium planning with actuarial and financial forecasts.

Compliance

Ensure ongoing adherence to tax, legal, and regulatory standards.

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Thank You!



