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Preparing for a Product Recall

From vehicles to pharmaceuticals to food products, what might risk managers learn from mass media coverage of product recalls? For manufacturers of all types of consumer goods, it might serve as a wake-up call to the potential impact of a product recall event and a lesson on what should be done immediately to prepare for potential exposures. Faulty products cause thousands of deaths each year, resulting in a plethora of illnesses and lawsuits.

The federal government mandates hundreds of recalls each year, not including voluntary recalls, which are unrecorded. Costs from a product recall or contamination can easily reach the millions. Long-term losses result not only from the expense of a recall, but from falling sales due to poor consumer confidence, brand rehabilitation expenses and potential shareholder lawsuits.

Despite recall frequency and the potential for extraordinary costs, most companies don't adequately plan, prepare and practice for—or buy insurance to protect against—product recall events. In addition to proper insurance coverages, careful planning is essential in managing the risk of a recall.

Types of Exposure

There are two categories of exposure for a company faced with a product recall incident: first-party operational losses to the company and third-party liability losses to injured individuals. Unlike third-party losses, first-party loss is often overlooked. In addition to initial recall expenses, the potential long-term losses from the damage to a company's reputation and loss of sales may continue for months or even years. Since these losses can be catastrophic, this article focuses on ways to manage first-party incident exposures.

Misconceptions and Considerations

It is a common misconception that product recall is covered under a general or product liability policy. Those coverages do a good job of covering bodily injury and property damage, but they generally exclude contamination and recall events. The addition of a product contamination or product recall policy protects your bottom line by covering the direct costs of recall, but transferring the risk is only one part of closing the recall exposure gap.

Regardless of size, every company offering consumer products—and sometimes those that offer products intended for commercial and industrial use—should establish solid product risk management policies and procedures for handling a recall or contamination event.

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Understanding Three Basic Perils

It's helpful to understand the three basic contamination perils when designing a risk management program that provides the best protection at the lowest cost.

- **Malicious tampering** (intentional contamination) is prone to publicity, so it may seem common. In reality, malicious tampering is rare, but when it strikes, it tends to be a very severe loss. Managing this risk exposure can be difficult, as motives vary widely.
- **Accidental contamination** is an unintentional error in the manufacturing, packaging or storage of a product. This includes mislabeling of ingredients, contamination by a foreign object or chemical, etc. This peril is the most common, but the majority of incidents are discovered prior to shipment. Therefore, these events receive very little publicity. As opposed to malicious tampering, this peril has very high frequency but usually relatively low severity. While most accidental contaminations are small events, the largest losses have historically been due to accidental contaminations.
- **Product extortion** is the most difficult peril to characterize. Its frequency is between that of malicious tampering and accidental contamination. However, its severity is more difficult to quantify. Most extortions are amateurish hoaxes but may evolve into outright tampering cases, which can be very costly.

Pyramid Defense

Think of your risk management plan as a pyramid that outlines a series of defenses to counter the

threat of a product incident. The first line of defense is the base of the pyramid. What actions can be taken to eliminate the majority of threats, such as unwanted bacteria, disgruntled employees, malfunctioning equipment, sloppy suppliers or lax testing? Put that in the first tier (bottom) of the pyramid. Any threats that escape being eliminated by the first tier should be addressed by the second, and so on. As the pyramid rises, the plan becomes more specific and more effective at isolating and eliminating product incident threats.



Tier 1 - Total commitment to quality. The good news is that most of what can be done to protect against a product incident occurs in the area of product quality assurance and control. Commitment to turning out the highest quality products day after day is the best countermeasure to the threat of a product recall crisis. This dedication to quality should be evident in every aspect of business, from manufacturing to marketing. The logic is simple: If the product can't leave the plant in a contaminated state and the packaging is designed so that tampering is difficult to accomplish or is obvious once done, the odds of experiencing a major incident are considerably reduced.

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Tier 2 - Prepare with a contingency plan. It is essential to have a plan in place before a crisis arises. Research indicates that the first 48 hours of a major product incident are more crucial than the next 48 days. Every company should have a workable product recall and crisis management plan.

Tier 3 - Focus with training. Contingency plans aren't of much use if they haven't been tested and honed under simulated conditions to ensure the plan works.

Tier 4 - Respond with expertise and decisiveness. Even with a good team and a good plan, there is a place in a recall crisis for professional consultants.

Tier 5 - Transfer risk where possible. Even the best companies who are prepared for a recall can suffer substantial financial losses. In spite of all precautions, a large-scale public recall may cost millions of dollars in extra expenses, lost profits, lost inventory, lost shelf space and lost market share. If it comes to this, the last line of defense is a solid product recall insurance program—one that indemnifies for the host of extra expenses and losses in revenue that come with product withdrawals.

Product Recall Insurance

Insurance for first-party losses caused by product tampering and contamination incidents are broadly labelled as product recall insurance. Product recall policies help to cover the additional costs of a recall, including product loss, costs to withdraw the product from market, product disposal, product testing, overtime wages and crisis management—costs that can be devastating because they arise at a time when a company's revenues are typically hardest hit.

There are several coverage forms, each designed to isolate some component of first-party product exposure. Work with the Thor Insurance team to ensure your product recall policy provides indemnity for:

- **Recall expense.** This out-of-pocket expense is associated with executing a large-scale product withdrawal. It includes costs like extra temporary employees, overtime, public safety messages, special testing and handling, destruction and disposal costs and crisis management and/or PR consulting fees.
- **Replacement cost.** As the name implies, this is the cost of replacing any product that had to be destroyed. This includes the cost of materials, labour and overhead directly associated with producing the product.
- **Lost profits.** This indemnifies the insured for profits which would have been earned on the withdrawn products and also for profits that would have been earned on future product sales but were not earned because of resultant future sales declines. This is usually limited to a specified time period.
- **Brand rehabilitation expense.** Most underwriters will also indemnify the insured for necessary rehabilitation of the recalled product's consumer image. This includes costs like extra advertising, extra expense to rush a new product to market, and special promotions to rebuild public trust in the manufacturer and its products.

In addition to transferring risk, thorough risk management practices are essential to minimize the exposure and the cost of a recall event.