REINSURANCE TREATY PRICING

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REINSURANCE TREATY PRICING.

Two case studies from practice.

• cat X.L.:

profit loadings at treaty level

• risk X.L.:

• aggregate deductibles

reinstatement premiums

A question from the underwriter.

O: how should I load a cat X.L. treaty for the cost of capital.

A: in theory:

• stochastic A.L.M.

marginal capital required to support writing that new treaty

A: in practice:

take some short cuts

Short cut: the route.

- Profit margin required at portfolio level
- arising from marginal capital requirements calculated at company level

allocate by zone / peril

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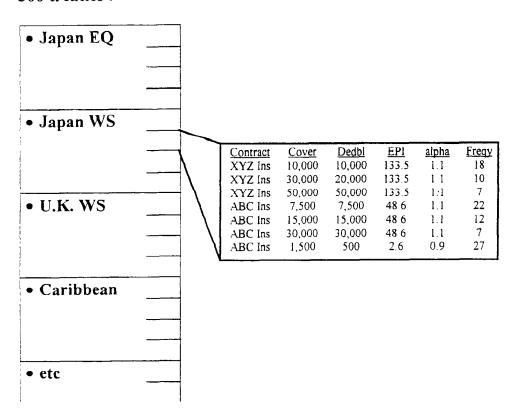
- reflecting marginal contribution to risk
- allocate within territory proportional to treaty standard deviation

Sample cat X.L. portfolio.

- 300 treaties
- 40 zones / perils
- 900 t50m premium income
- maximum gross exposure per zone / peril £35m
- reinsured down to first loss deductible £5m, retro premium £10m
- profit margin required for total cat X.L. portfolio £10m

In principle: stochastic A.L.M. at individual treaty level.

• 300 treaties:



- · volume of calculations daunting
- cannot see wood for trees

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Allocate profit margin required by zone / peril.

· cost of gross claims to portfolio:

		Re	eturn peri	iod	
Zone / peril	5 vrs	25 vrs	<u>50 yrs</u>	100yrs	250 yrs
Japan EQ	£0m	£15m	£25m	£35m	£35m
Japan WS	£1.5m	£5m	£7.5m	£7.5m	£7.5m
U.K. WS	£10m	£30m	£30m	£30m	£35m
Caribbean	£6m	£8m	£10m	£10m	£10m
etc.					

simulate in @RISK

- gross claims to total portfolio
- recoveries from retro programme
- variability of gross results, net result
- marginal contribution to risk of each zone / peril

Allocate profit margin required within zone / peril.

• typically treaties all subject to same peril

variability related to "distance from event "

• volume of underlying exposure

height of layer

• encapsulated in R.O.L.

• rule of thumb: standard deviation varies as square root of R.O.L.

now you can allocate territory profit margin to individual treaties

RISK X.L. PRICING EXAMPLES.

Prefer frequency / severity approach.

intuitively appealing to underwriter

extrapolate to higher deductibles

© can estimate variance of loss cost

easy to value special terms and conditions

aggregate deductibles

reinstatment premiums

RISK X.L. PRICING EXAMPLES.

Frequency / severity approach.

· frequency projected by triangulation

less distorted by outliers

· model claims F.G.U., then apply reinsurance terms

Frequency projected by triangulation.

• individual F.G.U. data triangulated on an "as if" basis

revalued claims set against revalued exposures

• slice at different deductibles

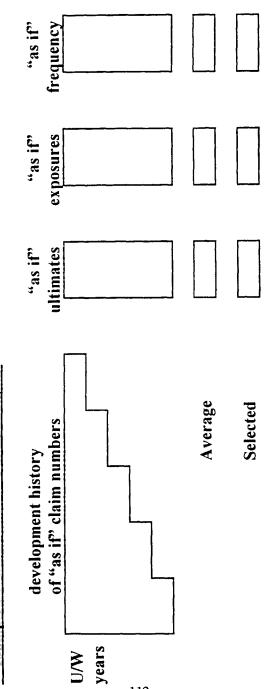
get frequency IBNR at different deductibles

• get ultimate frequency at different deductibles

• fit curve to these ultimate frequencies

Frequency projected by triangulation.

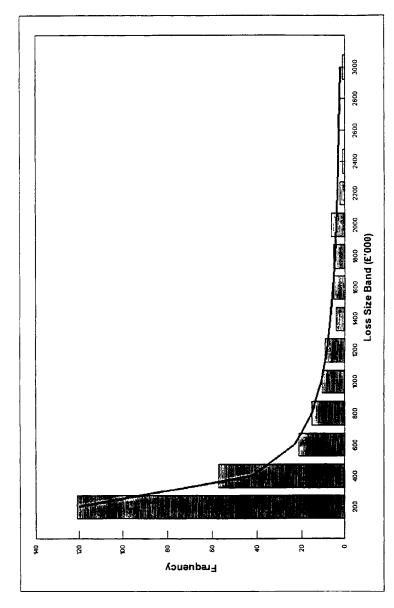
example : claims numbers above £750,000



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repeat for other deductibles to get frequency in different loss size bands

Fitting a curve to severity data.



Pricing a reinsurance layer.

model produces frequency / severity distribution for F.G.U. losses above a threshhold

** "integrate" between deductible and limit

"layering" - easy to produce alternative quotes that are consistent

extrapolate to higher layers - with care

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Implied Claim Frequency	3.5				
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RISK X.L. PRICING EXAMPLES - AGGREGATE DEDUCTIBLE (3).

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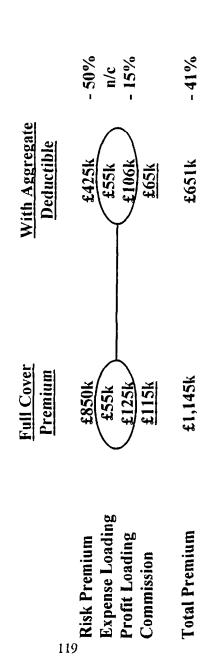
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22 Premiums received			2.43			
23 Revised Risk Premium (2 @ 100)			295			

RISK X.L. PRICING EXAMPLES.

Be careful with loadings!

• need to preserve cash value of loadings:



note how profit loading has decreased in cash terms, but increased as % premium