現行解決方法的潛在問題

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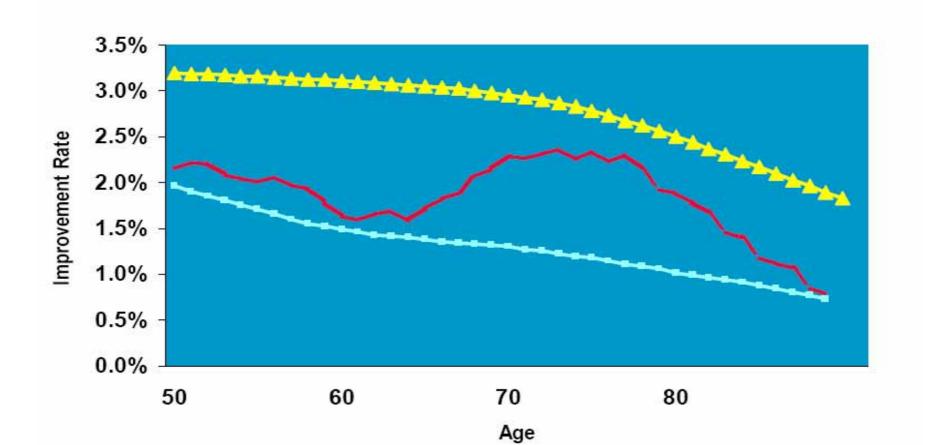
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精算方面的潛在問題

- 準確預估死亡率的改善程度?
- 建立有效的資料庫
- ■資料的正確性

Which Improvement Rate is "correct"? Germany vs. Switzerland (male)





各國的死亡率預測都不盡理想

- "What is the probability that mortality rates projected under the medium cohort are off by 10%?"
- →No consistent or widely accepted methodology in answering this question
- Previous projections are not great
- →Government Actuaries' Projection of 2004 male mortality rates for 55 year old in 1979 is 1.26%, but actual ONS mortality rate is 0.64%.

各種險種均缺乏完整國內經驗

- 年金險(歷史資料?經驗費率?)
- →目前業者使用之年金生命表係民國八十六 年頒布施行,其死亡率為參照國民生命表 八回表之百分之六十五所訂定。
- ■醫療險、健康險
- →國內業者大多使用國外再保公司提供的資料,而非根據國內(例如:全民健保)的經驗資料計算。

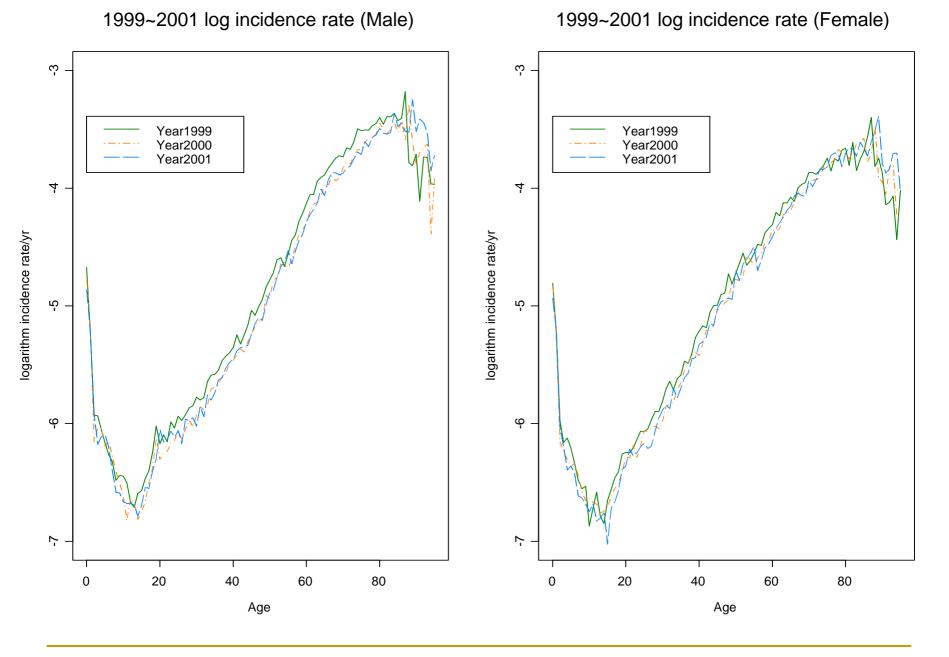
台灣地區重大傷病現況

*資料來源

- 全民健康保險學術研究資料庫分為重大 傷病、住院醫療、癌症…等十二大主題 以及基本資料檔
- 本文主要使用重大傷病主題資料,觀察 年度自1996~2001年

重大傷病門診醫療資料內容

觀察年度	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
資料筆數	3071993	3478998	4064823	4518433	4937040	5514320
資料大小(MB)	615.23	696.75	814.07	904.93	988.75	1104.37



1999~2001年台灣重大傷病發生率

- Investment risk will be (partially) borne by the policyholder (unit-linked annuity)
- No room left for additional margins to cover mortality deviations
- Mortality guarantees to be linked to an external index
- Insurance companies are not supposed to bear the trend risk but individual deviations only

財務方面的潛在問題

- Marketing Strategies
- Re-insurance Capacity
- Risk of Financial Solution

Marketing Strategies

- Swiss Re的(reverse) mortality rate derivative 的行銷策略
- →潛在市場、潛在客戶?
- 保險公司如何將長壽債券(EIB)轉變為可行 的保險商品
- →為什麼會有銀行願意投入年金商品的市場? (死亡率愈低、投資者愈有利!)

The EIB/ BNP Paribas longevity bond: Annual Pay-off

Example based on hypothetical mortality data

Fixing date			2005		2006		2007	
Mortality reference year		year	2003		2004		2005	
Age of the cohort			65y		66y		67y	
Annual mortality rate		ate	1.50%		1.80%		2.10%	
Annual survival rate		te	98.50%		98.20%		97.90%	
Cumulative survival rate		al rate	98.50%		96.73%		94.70%	
					[98.50% x 98.20%]	L	[96.73% x 97.90%]	
	£1,000		£985		£967.3		£947.0	
	Fixed Annuity		Bond pay-off		Bond pay-off		Bond pay-off	
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	

In the current interest rate environment, each £1,000 of Fixed Annuity equates to approximately £11,000 of bond notional

Marketing Strategies (conti.)

- Trading of Longevity Risk
 - Reassurance Market

Reassurers: £2~5Bn per year

ex: Britannic £350M sale to Reassurer in 2004

ex: Royal London £1Bn sale to Prudential in 2004

→ Higher Cost for sale to Reassurer

Reinsurance Capacity

Tail risk

- →Difficulty in getting reinsurance cover for risk over 25 years into the future
- 長壽債券為具有long-tail 的性質
- 再保公司之風險吸收力的大小

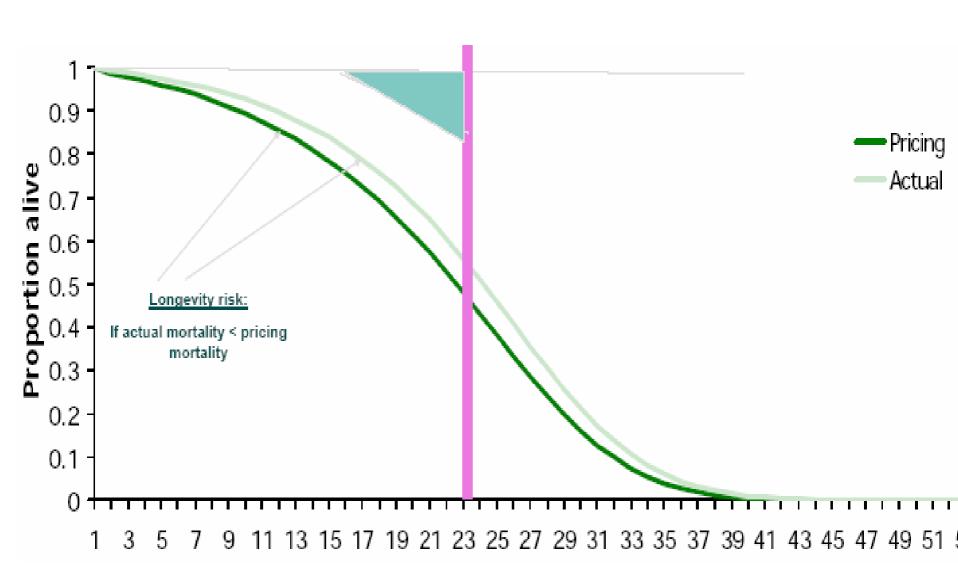
Reinsurance Capacity (conti.)

- Reinsurers how big is their appetite
- →Future of longevity bonds dependent on capacity of reinsurance market
- →historically there have been few longevity reinsurance deals
- →limitations on duration (25-year too long!)
- 再保公司的最後一道防線,是否將承保風險證券化分散到金融市場上?

Risk of Financial Solutions

- 公司對於長壽風險預測的準確度
- ■利率風險
- ■通貨膨脹
- 交易雙方的信用風險(現今學術研究的熱門課題!)

死亡率改善幅度較預期多時!



Longevity risk transfer - Key stakeholders

Life Companies

Pension Funds

Problem owners (over burdened?)



Reinsurers (but capacity issues)

Government

Solution Providers?

Regulators

Rating Agencies

Capital Markets

Solution Providers?

Communication is key!

Academics

PPF

Personal Responsibility