

# Pricing Alternative forms of Commercial insurance cover

**Andrew Harford** 

- Types of policies
- Overview of Pricing Approaches
- Total claim cost distribution
- Discounting Cash flows
- Adjusting quote for differences in cover
- Conclusion

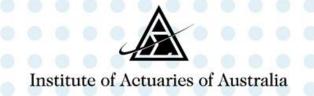
# **Types of Policy**

- Conventional
- Policies where insurer only pays some claims
  - Aggregate
  - XOL
- Policies involving premium adjustments
  - Burner
  - CED

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#### Role of underwriter

- Quote for conventional
  - Exposure
  - Claim experience
  - Changes over time
- Breakdown of premium
  - Expected claim number and size
  - Expenses
  - Cost of reinsurance
  - Profit



# **Pricing approaches**

- Aggregates and XOLs insurer does not pay all claims and receives fixed premium
- CEDs and Burners insurer pays all claims but there are premium adjustments
- Different approach required for the two groups:
  - Adjusting for differences in cover
  - Discounting expected cash flow

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#### Distribution of total claim cost

Need a distribution of total claim costs:

$$T = X_1 + X_2 + ... + X_N$$

- For aggregate need it to assess cost of claims over aggregate limit
- For Burners and CEDs also need this distribution
- Derive using assumptions about distribution of claim numbers and claim sizes

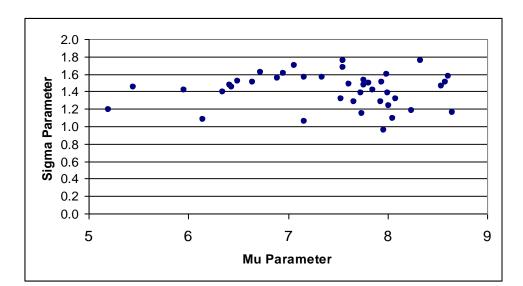


#### Claim number distributions

- Choose the **form** of the distribution: Poisson, Negative binomial, ...
- Choose parameters of the distribution
- Set expected value equal to underwriters assessment
- Model different clam types separately

#### Claim size distributions

- Choose the form Lognormal, Gamma, ...
- Test validity of selection
- Use underwriter's assessment to set mean
- How to set variance?



#### **Simulation**

- Quick with modern computing power
- Simple to implement
- Easy to understand
- Flexible Calculate other items of interest

#### Other considerations

- Development delays
- Model and parameter uncertainty
- Accumulations



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# Discounting expected cash flows

- Burners and CEDs insurer pays all claims
- Premium adjustments depending on claims
- Simulate potential claims for a year and the premium adjustments they generate
- Calculate the expected value of future premium adjustments
- Discount expected premium adjustments and make equal to Conventional quote

## Discounting expected cash flows

- Considerations:
  - credit rating of insured
  - development of claims
  - Uncertainty in constructing claim distributions

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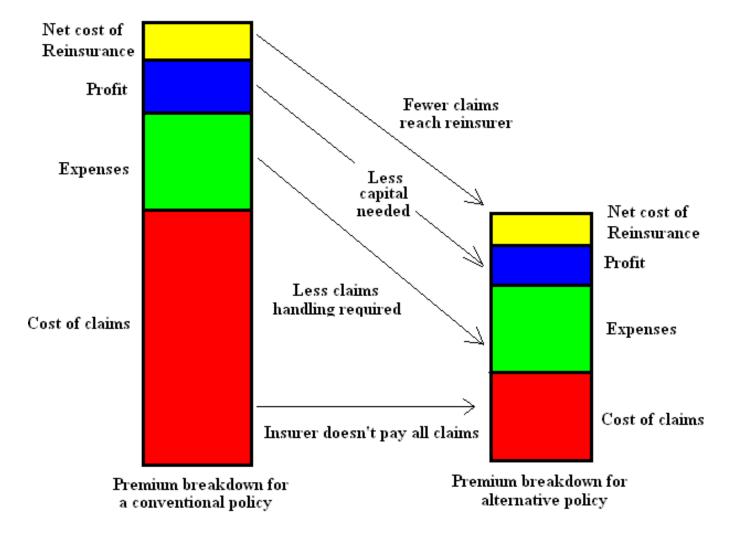
# Adjusting for differences in cover

- Underwriter produces quote for conventional policy
- Start of with underwriters assessment and adjust for differences in cover



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## Adjusting for differences in cover

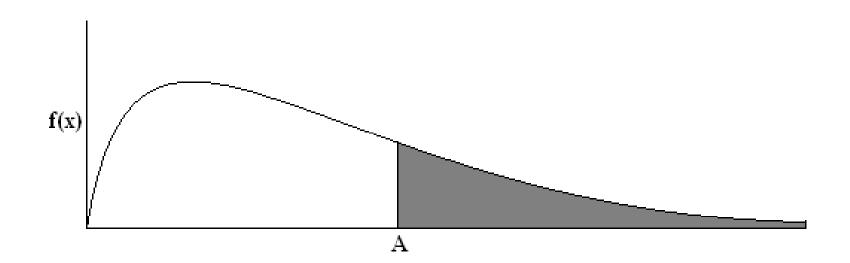


# Adjusting for differences in cover

- Suitable for Aggregates and XOLs
- Ensures consistency with underwriter's quote
- Relies on skill of underwriter

## **Expected cost of claims**

 Compute Max(T-A,0) in each simulation and get average



## **Expenses**

- Claims handling
  - Claims handled by client or insurer?
- Underwriting
  - Time involved preparing quote
- Overheads

#### Reinsurance

- Reinsurance recoveries calculated for each simulation for the conventional and the alternative risk
- Derive ratio for average recovery from conventional and from alternative
- Apply this ratio to reinsurance margin in conventional quote

#### **Investment income**

- Delays in paying claims:
  - Typically involves larger claims
- Not usually material on short tail lines

#### **Profit**

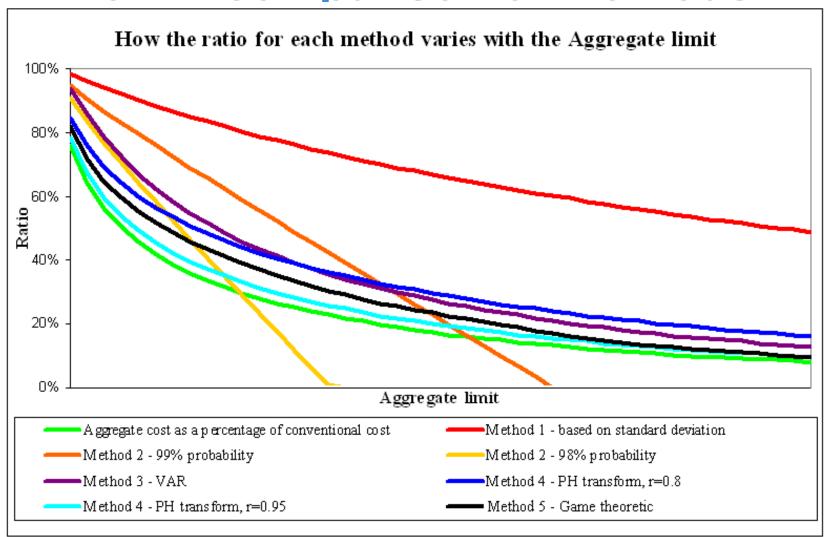
- Consider level of capital needed for conventional policy versus capital for alternative policy
- No consensus

## Profit – some approaches

- Standard deviation
- Value at risk
- Probability of meeting claims to some level
- Proportional hazards
- Capital consumption
- Game Theory



#### **Profit – comparison of methods**



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#### Conclusion

- Modifying the underwriter's quote
  - Consistency
  - Tractability
  - Simplifies some of the calculations
  - Use knowledge & skill of underwriter