## Reinsurance

- 1. The idea:
  - Insurance for Insurers
    - · Claim X is made, insurer pays Y, reinsurer pays Z = X Y.
    - · Increases "effective portfolio size"; insurance "works better"
- 2. Types of reinsurance:
  - Proportional
    - · Retention proportion,  $p \in [0, 1]$

$$\cdot Y = pX$$

$$\cdot Z = (1 - p)X.$$

- Excess-of-Loss
  - $\cdot$  Retention level, M

$$\cdot Y = \begin{cases} X & \text{if } X \leq M \\ M & \text{if } X > M \end{cases} = XI_{(X \leq M)} + MI_{(X > M)}$$

$$\cdot Z = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } X \leq M \\ X - M & \text{if } X > M \end{cases} = (X - M)I_{(X > M)}$$

## Reinsurance

- 2. Types of reinsurance (Continued):
  - Proportional Excess-of-Loss
    - · Retention level, M; Retention proportion p

$$Y = XI_{(X \le M)} + \{M + p(X - M)\}I_{(X > M)}$$
$$= X - (1 - p)(X - M)I_{(X > M)}$$

$$\cdot Z = (1 - p)(X - M)I_{(X > M)}$$

- Limited Excess-of-Loss
  - · Lower retention level,  $M_1$ ; Upper retention level  $M_2$

$$\cdot [M_1, M_2] = reinsurance layer$$

$$Y = XI_{(X \le M_1)} + M_1I_{(M_1 < X \le M_2)} + \{M_1 + (X - M_2)\}I_{(X > M_2)}$$

$$\cdot Z = (X - M_1)I_{(M_1 < X < M_2)} + (M_2 - M_1)I_{(X > M_2)}$$

- Stop-Loss
  - $\cdot$  Retention level, M
  - · Let  $S_k = \sum_{i=1}^k X_i$ , sum of first k claims in policy period

$$Y_k = \begin{cases} X_k & \text{if } S_k \leq M \\ M - S_{k-1} & \text{if } S_{k-1} \leq M \text{ and } S_k > M \\ 0 & \text{if } S_{k-1} > M \end{cases}$$

$$\cdot Z_k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } S_k \le M \\ X_k - (M - S_{k-1}) & \text{if } S_{k-1} \le M \text{ and } S_k > M \\ X_k & \text{if } S_{k-1} > M \end{cases}$$