

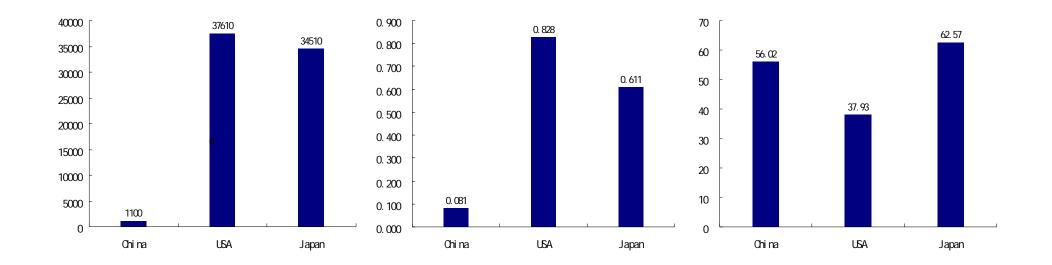
Analysis of Chinese Motor Insurance

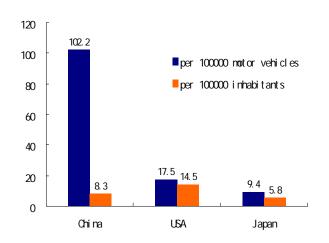
Yao Rui Tao Qian

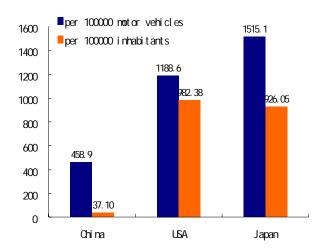
Orlando, United States June 2007

Agenda

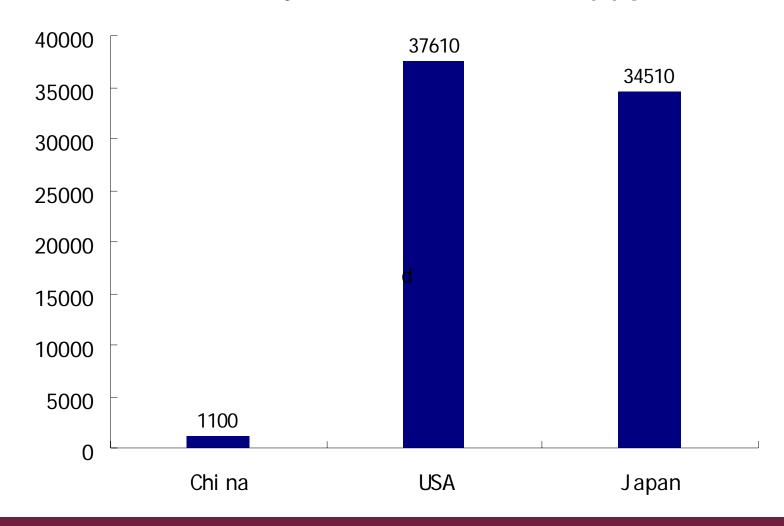
- Motor insurance market context
- Third Party Motor Insurance in China
- Motor vehicle insurance rating
- Final Considerations



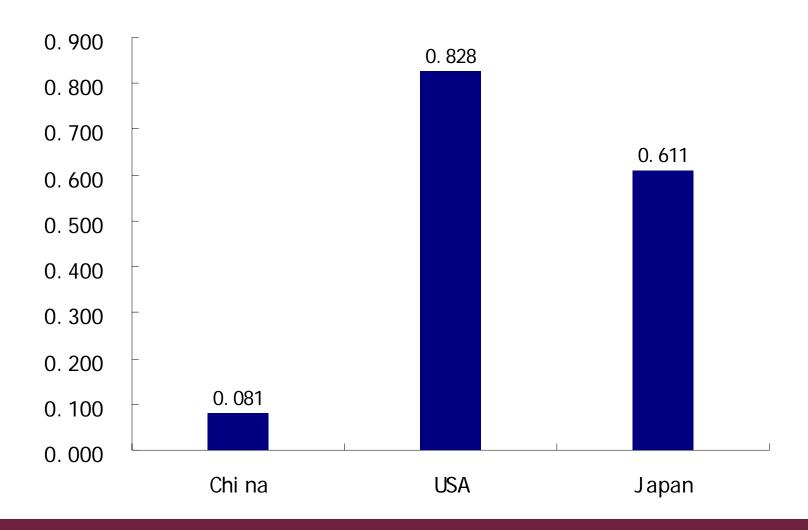




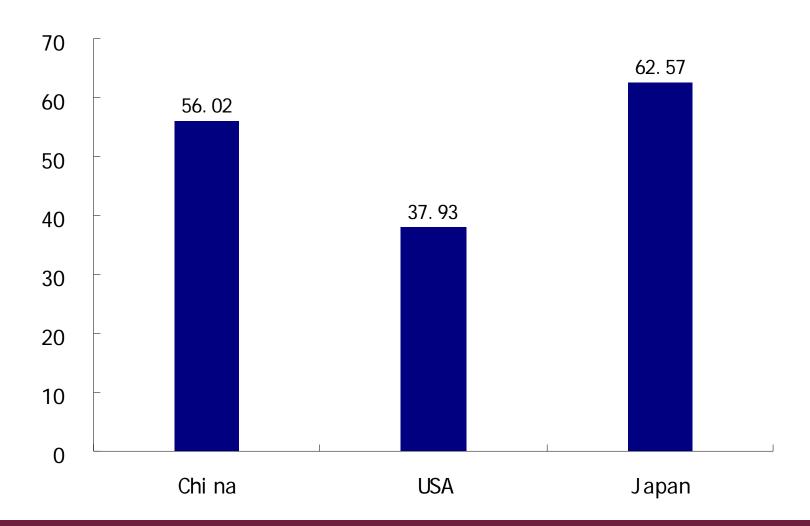
Economic Activity and Traffic ---- GDP (\$) per inhabitant



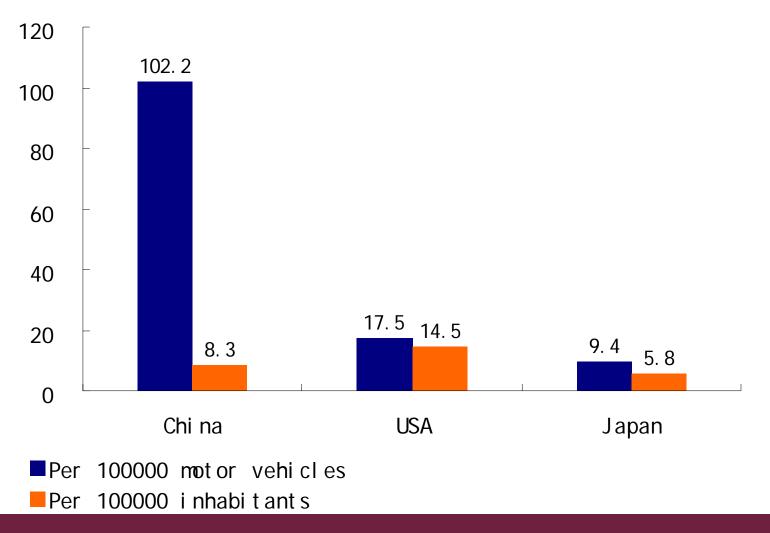
Economic Activity and Traffic ---- Motor vehicles per inhabitant



Economic Activity and Traffic ---- Motor vehicles per road-km

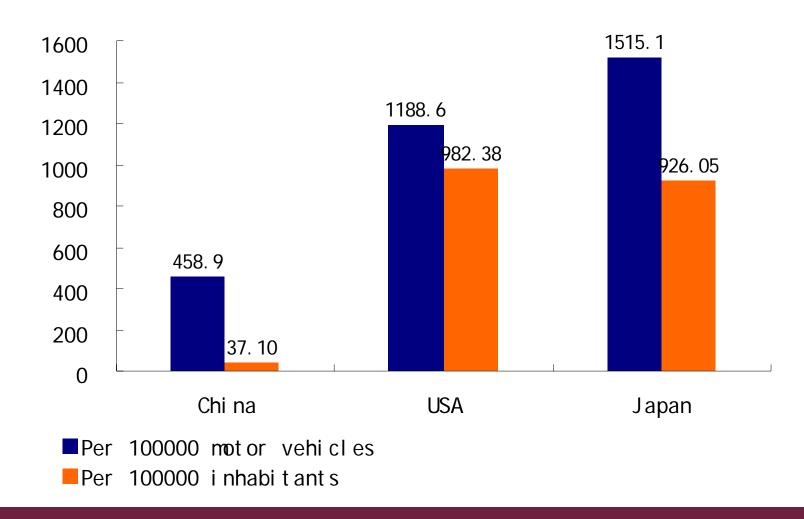


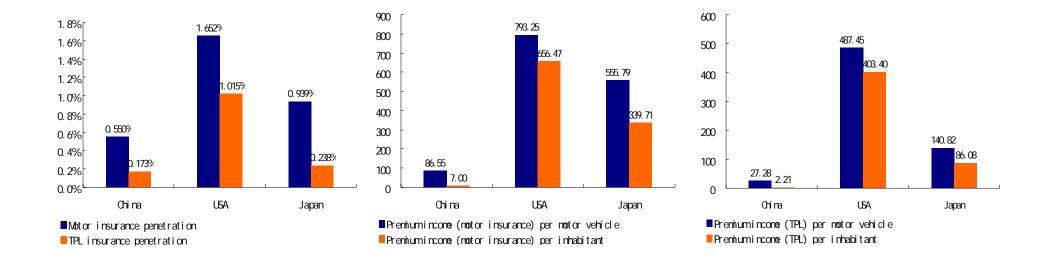
Economic Activity and Traffic ---- Road deaths



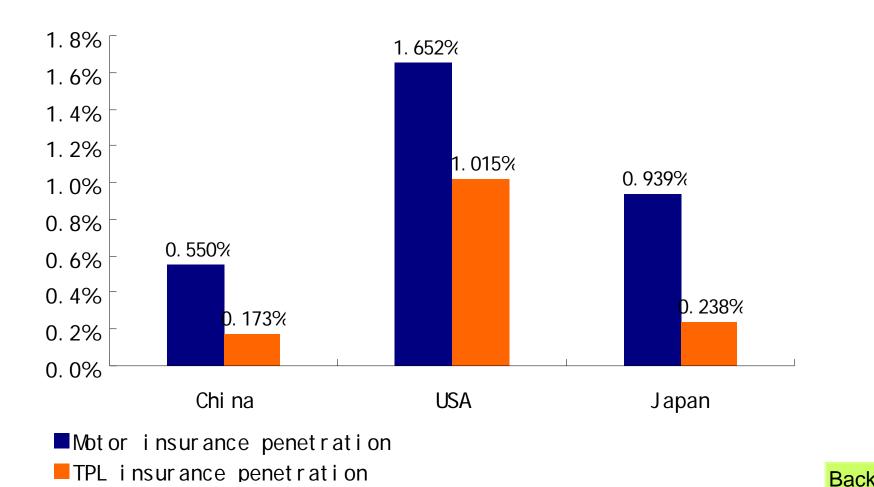
Back

Economic Activity and Traffic ---- Road injuries

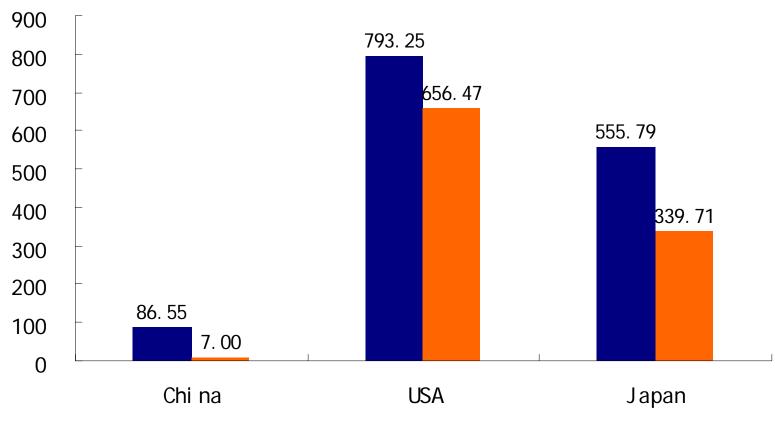




Gross Premium Revenue --- insurance penetration



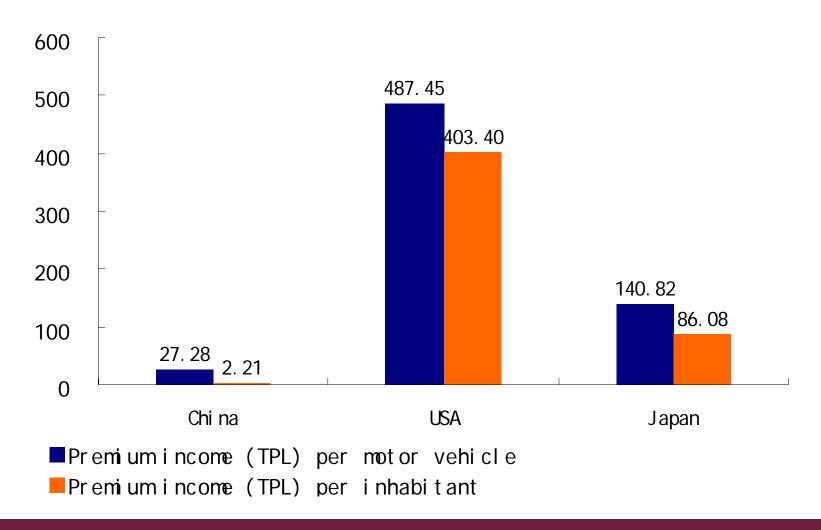
Premium income (total motor insurance) per unit



- Premium income (motor insurance) per motor vehicle
- Premium income (motor insurance) per inhabitant



Premium income (TPL) per unit



Third Party Motor Insurance in China

Regulation development for TPL

Date	Event
1999	Statutory automobile liability insurance was listed on the legislation
	program
May 1st 2004	Requiring all motor vehicles must be covered by SALI. In addition,
	owners of motor vehicles may buy voluntary TPL insurance on
	themselves.
March	Automobile traffic accidents statutory liability insurance clause was
28th 2006	promulgated
July 1st	SALI was promulgated formally and came into force on that day.
2006	

Third Party Motor Insurance in China

- Introduction to SALI
- Introduction to commercial TPL
- Distinctions between SALI and commercial TPL
 - Compulsoriness
 - Coverage
 - Limits of liability
 - Exclusions and Deductible
 - Premium
 - Profit

Agenda

- Rating of SALI
- Rating of commercial TPL
 - Primary tariff
 - Adjustment coefficients
 - Rating factors
 - Bolus Malus System

Rating of SALI

- "No-loss, No-profit" rules
- Uniform regulation and primary tariff
- Independent management and account
- Revise future premium rates.

- Rating of commercial TPL
 - Main classes of risk rating factors
 - Motor vehicles
 - Drivers
 - Driving environment.
 - Rate

Final rate = Primary tariff
$$\times C_1 \times C_2 \times \cdots \times C_n$$

where C_1 , C_2 , ..., C_n are adjustment coefficient.

Primary tariff

- Rating factors
 - usage
 - number of seats
 - tonnage
 - limit of insurance liability
 - place of registration/residence (region)

Adjustment coefficients

Premium differentiation factor	classes	spread
Driver/owner classification		
agender	2	5%
age	5	1.11
age of driving license	3	1.05
loyalty bonus	2	10%
additional Contract with insurer	2	5%
Use classification		
BMS	7	1.86
motoring fines	2	10%
user group(No. of drivers)	2	10%
low-mileage discount	3	1.44
region of use4	4	1.25
Motor vehicle classification		
type of car/model	3	1.54
Additional classifications		
motorcade management	*	*
experience & excepted loss ratio	5	1.86
No. of cars insured	4	1.25

The overall spread with regard to the primary premium differentiation is approx. 1 to 21.23

Rating factors- I

Tariff Criterion	USA	China	Japan
Driver/owner classification			
gender		\checkmark	
age		\checkmark	
marital status	\checkmark		*
additional Contract with insurer	\checkmark	\checkmark	*
motoring fines	\checkmark	\checkmark	
safety training	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$
membership in automobile club	$\sqrt{}$		
loyalty bonus	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark	\checkmark
age of driving license		\checkmark	\checkmark
public transport user (railcar, etc)		\checkmark	
state of health			\checkmark
sign of zodiac			\checkmark
owner-occupied Home			\checkmark
compr. insurance discount			\checkmark

Rating factors- \boldsymbol{II}

Tariff Criterion	USA	China	Japan
Use classification			
place of registration/residence(region)	\checkmark	\checkmark	
commercial use	\checkmark	\checkmark	
low-mileage discount	\checkmark	\checkmark	
user group (No. of drivers)	\checkmark	\checkmark	
second car use	\checkmark		
region of use		\checkmark	\checkmark
Motor vehicle classification			
type of car/model		$\sqrt{}$	
age of car	\checkmark		
maximum speed			\checkmark
safety equipment	\checkmark		*
structural modifications			\checkmark
Additional classifications			
no rental car			\checkmark
full information provided			\checkmark

Bonus Malus System

- In 2003, only four to five classes
- In June 2006
 - Three different BMS
 - Ten different classes
- In April 2007
 - The new BMS that is being used
 - Seven classes
 - Premium fluctuation spread are much smaller

Bonus Malus System

			No claims in the past			Downgrading			
No.	class	prenium	1 year	2 years	3 years	after less than 3	after 3	after 4	after more than 4
			upgrading to the class			claims to the class			
1	7	130%	3	2	1	4	5	6	7
2	6	120%	3	2	1	4	5	6	7
3	5	110%	3	2	1	4	5	6	7
4	4	100%	3	2	1	4	5	6	7
5	3	90%	3	2	1	4	6	6	7
6	2	80%	3	2	1	4	5	6	7
7	1	70%	3	2	1	4	5	6	7

The spread for the BMS is 1.857

Appraisal

- Easy to understand and to use
- It is not a optimal BMS
- Bonus and malus are insensitive to the claim frequency
- Induce adverse selection
- Premium income might decrease

Final Considerations

- Further development
 - Market
 - Actuarial technologies
 - Rating factors
 - BMS
- SALI presents many uncertainties for the market
- Much further research remains to be done

Yao Rui and Tao Qian

That's all. Thank you!