An Overview of the ILS Market

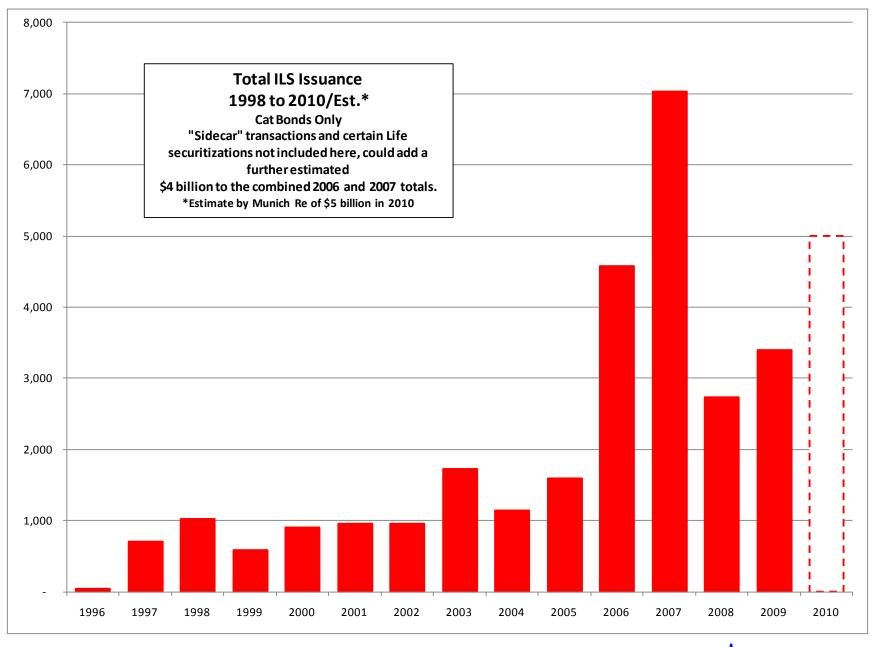
Morton N. Lane Ph. D.

Director,

Masters of Science in Financial Engineering,
University of Illinois,

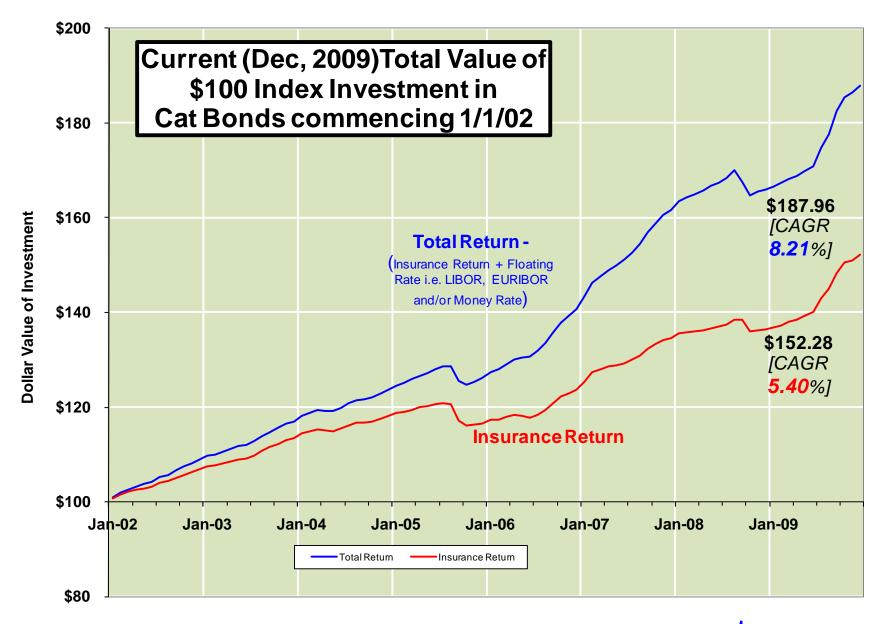
President, Lane Financial LLC. Wilmette, Illinois

CAS Rate Making Seminar Fairmont Hotel, Chicago March 17, 2010.



Investor Attraction

Calendar Annual Returns, ALL Cat						
<u>Total</u>	<u>Insurance</u>	<u>Floating</u>	<u>Price</u>			
8.91%	6.86%	1.93%	1.23%			
7.41%	6.09%	1.25%	0.83%			
5.82%	4.26%	1.50%	-0.59%			
1.84%	-1.44%	3.31%	-6.22%			
11.69%	6.13%	5.27%	-0.68%			
14.86%	8.91%	5.50%	1.80%			
2.65%	1.28%	1.35%	-6.78%			
13.22%	11.65%	1.43%	4.45%			
8.30%	5.47%	2.69%	-0.74%			
4.78%	4.13%	1.79%	3.90%			
	Total 8.91% 7.41% 5.82% 1.84% 11.69% 14.86% 2.65% 13.22%	Total Insurance 8.91% 6.86% 7.41% 6.09% 5.82% 4.26% 1.84% -1.44% 11.69% 6.13% 14.86% 8.91% 2.65% 1.28% 13.22% 11.65% 8.30% 5.47%	Total Insurance Floating 8.91% 6.86% 1.93% 7.41% 6.09% 1.25% 5.82% 4.26% 1.50% 1.84% -1.44% 3.31% 11.69% 6.13% 5.27% 14.86% 8.91% 5.50% 2.65% 1.28% 1.35% 13.22% 11.65% 1.43% 8.30% 5.47% 2.69%			



Basics of Cat Bonds and Overview of some Trends

Perils
Maturity
Ratings
Shelf Registrations
Indemnity

Basic Definition of Securitization

The term insurance securitization is taken to mean any instrument that transfers risk from the insurance and reinsurance market to investors in the capital markets.

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The purest form of insurance-linked security [**ILS**] is popularly known as a **Cat Bond**. It transfers catastrophe risk from insurers to investors. Typically the investor is provided with **probabilities** of loss from such catastrophes together with a spread over LIBOR.

More generally the term ILS can refer to risk transfers with similar characteristics and this might include **Sidecars** and **ILW**s.

While most of the initial securitizations have been done with catastrophe risk increasing amounts are being done in Mortality, Auto, Excess Liability, and several attempts at Longevity.

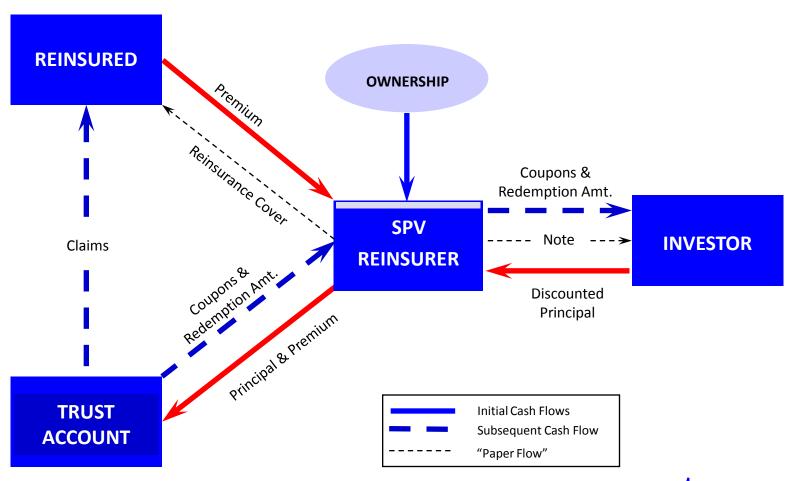
There have also been several attempts by official institutions –The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to extend the concept to developing or less developed countries – e.g. the Caribbean Country Risk Insurance Facility, Mexico Multi-Cat.

There are several other related types of securitization Triple XXX Embedded Value, and Life Settlements not discussed here.

History

- First proposal 1992 AIG Merril Lynch
- Experiments 1995-1996 Reliance, Hannover, St Paul
- First Large deal USAA \$500 million 1997, Now \$4 bn Shelf
- Persistent Issuance about \$ 1.0+ billion per year, Now \$5 to \$7 per year
- Mostly Catastrophe Risk, but increasingly other lines

How it Works TYPICAL SECURITISATION STRUCTURE



How it Works

- Often an interest rate swap is added to structure to stabilize spread received and accommodate cash flow
- Note that "ownership" used to be quite an issue.
 On whose books if any, should the SPR be consolidated
- Originally ignored, then conservative accounting put it at 3% because that is what other Asset Backed Securities structures required. Not so much an issue these days
- Guernsey, Barbados, Bermuda, Cayman Islands all used
 Must be flexible and tax neutral. Timing.

Advantages Of Securitization

To Cedents:

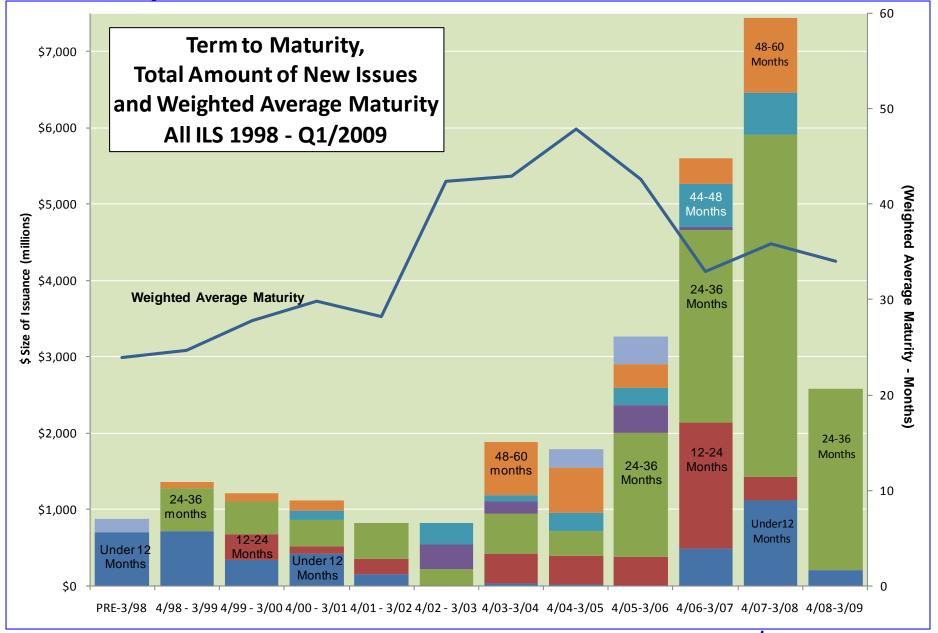
- Access to more capital providers
- Greater security, no credit risk or reinsurance recoverables issues
- Substitutes "designer" capital for permanent general capital. Improves RoE.

To Investors:

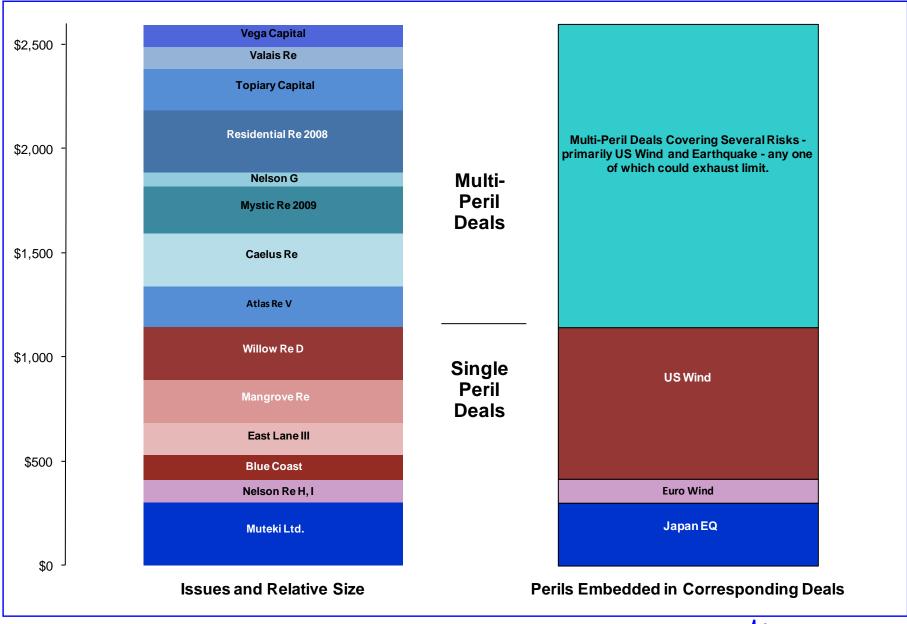
- High Excess returns
- Diversification, non-correlated asset
- Direct investment in risk, not management, market multiples nor investment philosophy.

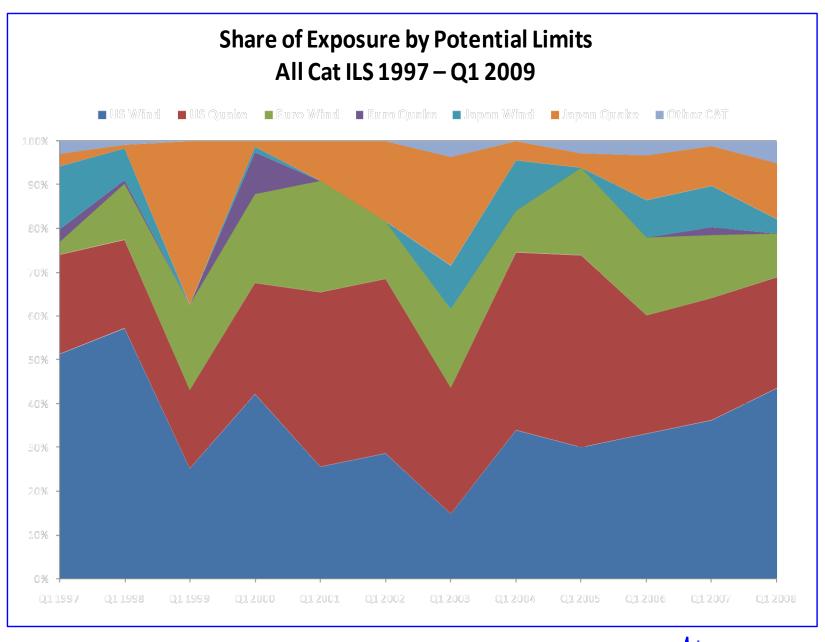
- Term of the risk. Mostly annual initially. Should depend on cycle. Multi-period Exposure, Term of 'development' period
- Amount, Limit, Currency, Investment Banker/Placement Agent Underwriter? Book Runner/Lead
- Other service providers; Risk Modeler AIR, EQEcat, RMS Rating agency (s) Moody's, Standard and Poor's, Fitch.
- Fiscal Agent, Administrator, Indenture Trustee, Reinsurance Trustee, Reinsurance Trust, Investment manager, Claims Reviewer, Attorney, Agent, Accountant

Security Structural Decisions - Term



- Perils to be covered, Catastrophe Wind and Quake in US, Europe and Japan
- Other Perils; Weather, Auto Residual Value, Space,
 Aviation, Life, Longevity, Excess Liability
- Single, Multiple, Joint, Contingent.
 Single one risk one region.
 Multiple Portfolio of singles risks (leveraged)
 Joint several perils, each of which can exhaust limit
 Contingent must fulfill another contingency before being on risk
- Occurrences; Single event, Multiple events, Aggregate



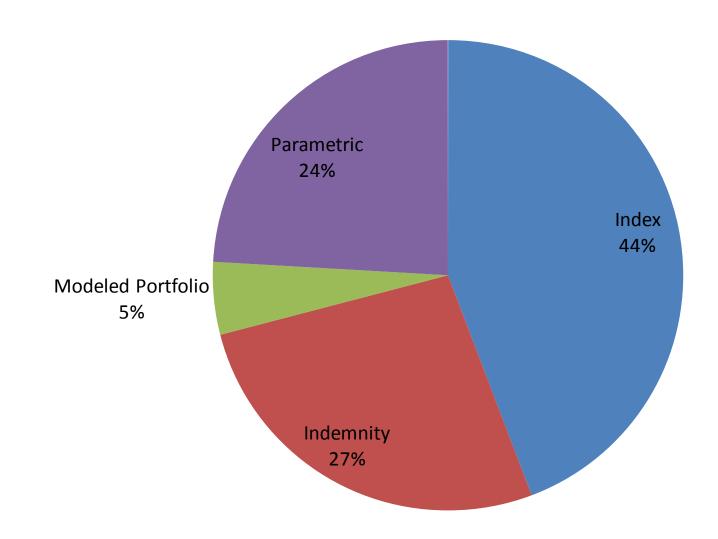


- Denominating the Loss measure
- Indemnity Loss Replacing the exact loss of the cedent
 Moral hazard issue, revealing the book, changing the book,
 co-insurance. Alignment of interest essential. Exit Prices.

Basis risk with any approximate loss replacement.

- Index Loss Usually Industry loss, in US Property
 Claims Service (PCS), Industry Services Office (ISO)
 NatCat SERVICE (Munich Re), Sigma (Swiss Re), Perils.
- Modeled Loss Various. Stored and run after event or risk period based on event parameters.
- Parametric Measure Geo Physical, Richter Scale for Region
 Japanese Meteorological, Wind Speed
- Hybrids

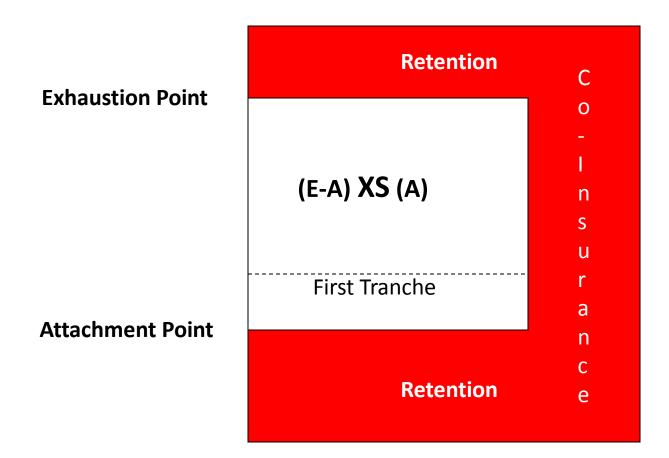






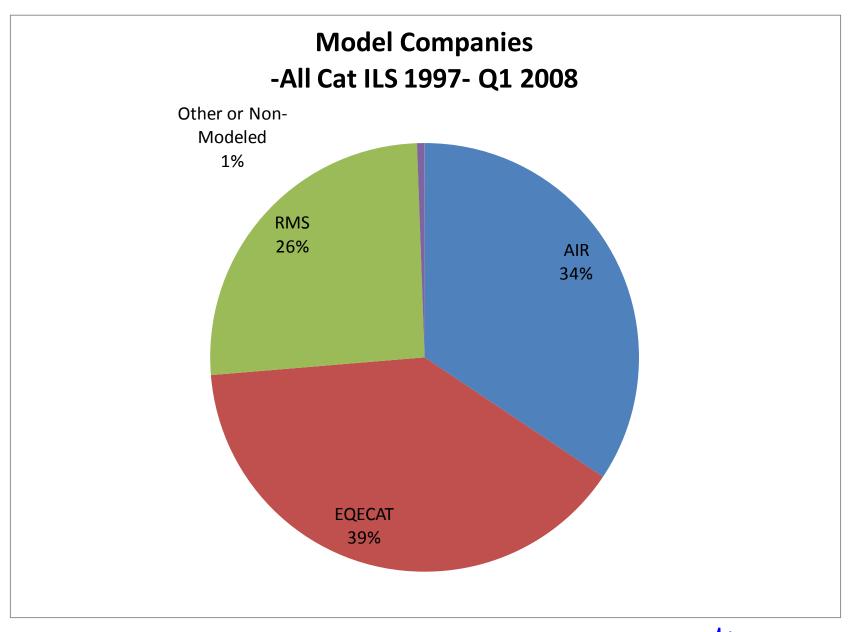


- Tranching; Single or Multiple
- First Loss Position as Equity, Non consolidation considerations.
- Horizontal Tranches, how many and why, ratings thereof and price thereof?
- Vertical Co-Insurance
- Non adjacent tranches



Security Structural Decisions

- Risk analysis
- Applied Insurance Research (AIR) Boston 1987
- EQEcat Earthquake origins, Oakland, California
- Risk Management Solutions (RMS) Newark,
 California, Stanford Origins 1988



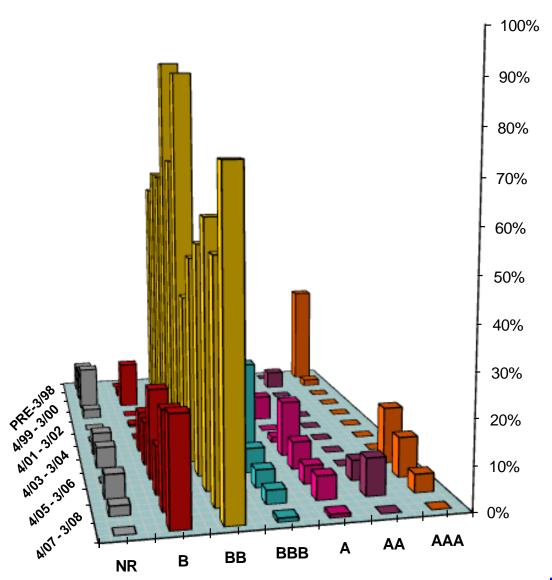
- Ratings Agencies Issuer Financed
- Moody's; Alpha Numeric code Relies on Expected Loss Ba3

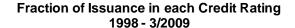
 Standard and Poors; Letter Rating- main focus will be Probability of Default. - AA+

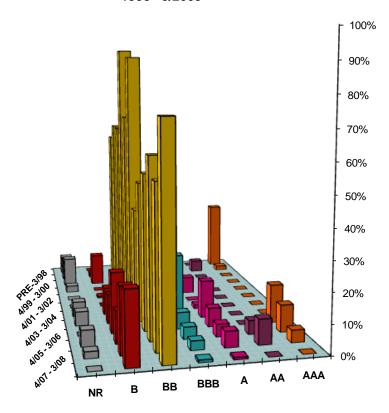
• Fitch-IBCA; Letter Rating, Mix of Expected loss, Probability of Loss and Probability of Exhaustion.- B+

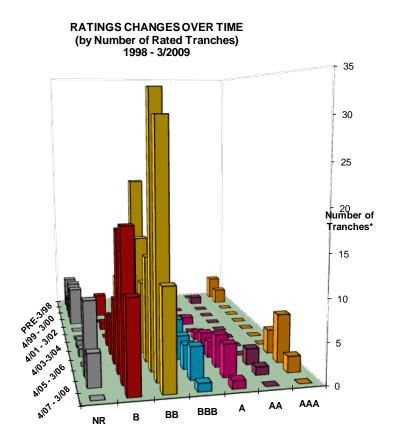
 No Buyer Financed Rating Agency so far utilized e.g. Egan-Jones Rating.

Fraction of Issuance in each Credit Rating 1998 - 3/2009









*Each issue of a various program

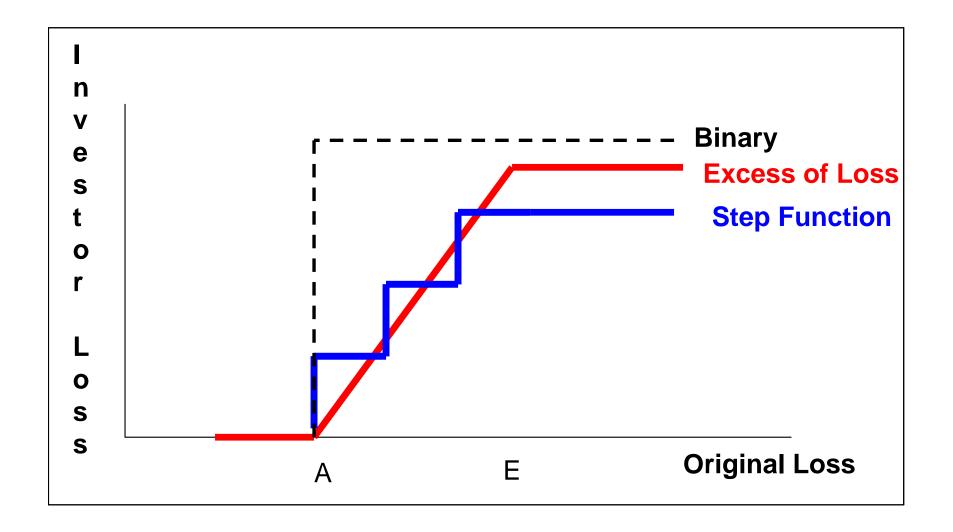
Optionality - Other Structural Choices

- Embedded Options Extensions of term
 - Drop Downs
 - Callable
 - Putable

- Explicit Options Contingent upon Event Occurrence
 - Mandatory
 - Implicit Options Deductibles

- Payout Formulas
- Proportionate as in Excess of Loss, or Conventional Option
- Binary Full Payout upon Trigger
- Step Function

Security Structural Decisions



Cost of Issuance

Estimated Cost of Typical Insurance-Linked Security

Note: There can be considerable variation in cost depending on the structure, peril, trigger complexity and other business factors. Figures in \$000's.

•	Structuring/Investment Banking	\$400 - \$800,	one time
•	Risk Modeling	\$200 - \$400,	one time
•	Legal	\$300 - \$600,	one time
•	Rating Agency	<u>\$ 50 - \$150,</u> [\$ 950 -\$1950]	one time
•	Accounting/Audit	\$10 - \$20	per year
•	Administration	\$15 - \$25	per year



Estimated Cost of Typical Insurance-Linked Security

Note: There can be considerable variation in cost depending on the structure, peril, trigger complexity and other business factors. Figures in \$000's.

- Loosely, for a \$100 million issue total cost might be [\$1 million \$2 million]
- i.e. [100 200] basis points
- If the term is 3 years, that is an annual equivalent of [30 60] basis points

- Traditional annual brokerage on coverage with an [8% -12%] premium at 5% would be [40 60] basis points
- Clearly costs are comparable
- ILS issuance costs will tend to be lower when a) term is long and b) premium is high



CASE STUDY I - USAA

- Flexibility in the original issue market

USAA - A user of indemnity bonds

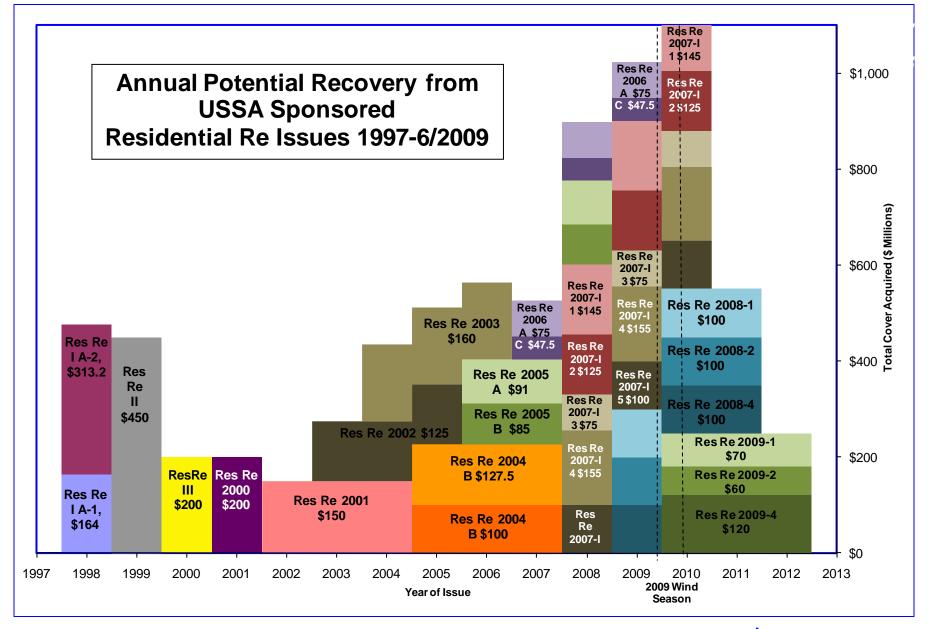
- 13 year Program
- Shows flexibility
- Cost minimization
- Smoothing

Residential Re Issues - 1997 to 2006

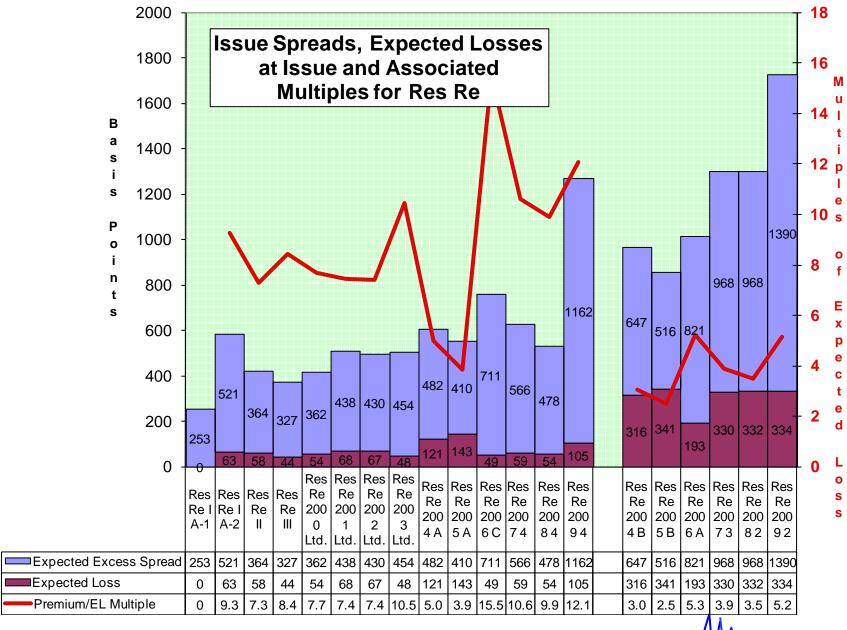
Issue	Amount (US \$Mil)	S&P Rating	j Issue Date	Maturity	Spread Premium to LIBOR (bps)	Expected Loss (Annual)
Residential Re I Class A-1	163.8	AAAr	Jun-97	Jun-98	250	0.00%
Residential Re I Class A-2	313.2	BB	Jun-97	Jun-98	576	0.63%
Residential Re II	450.0		Jun-98	Jun-99	416	0.58%
Residential Re III	200.0	BB	Jun-99	Jun-00	366	0.44%
Residential Re 2000 Ltd.	200.0	BB+	May-00	Jun-01	410	0.54%
Residential Re 2001 Ltd.	150.0	BB+	May-01	Jun-04	499	0.68%
Residential Re 2002 Ltd.	125.0	BB+	May-02	Jun-05	490	0.67%
Residential Re 2003 Ltd.	160.0	BB+	May-03	Jun-06	495	0.48%
Residential Re 2004 A Residential Re 2004 B	127.5 100.0	88 8	May-04 May-04	Jun-07 Jun-07	595 950	1.21% 3.16%
Residential Re 2005 A Residential Re 2005 B	91.0 85.0	88 8	May-05 May-05	Jun-08 Jun-08	545 845	1.43% 3.41%
Residential Re 2006 A Residential Re 2006 B Residential Re 2006 C	47.5 0.0 75.0	B B BB+	Jun-06 Jun-06	Jun-09 Jun-09	1000 750	1.93% 0.49%
Residential Re 2006 D	0.0	BB				

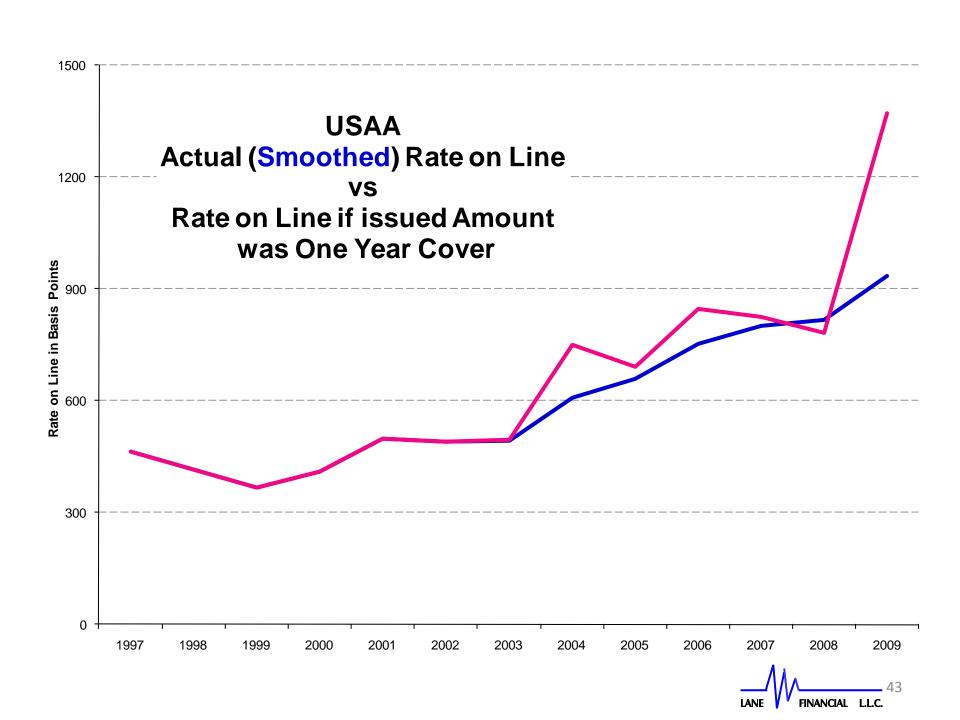
Residential Re 2007-I 1	Goldman Sachs	145.0	BB
	BNP Paribas		
Residential Re 2007-l 2	Lehman Bros.	405.0	D
Residential Re 2007-12	Goldman Sachs BNP Paribas	125.0	В
	Lehman Bros.		
Residential Re 2007-I 3	Goldman Sachs	75.0	В
Residential Re 2007-1 5	BNP Paribas	75.0	D
	Lehman Bros.		
Residential Re 2007-I 4	Goldman Sachs	155.0	BB+
Residential Ne 2007-1 4	BNP Paribas	155.0	DD+
	Lehman Bros.		
Residential Re 2007-I 5	Goldman Sachs	100.0	BB+
Residential Ne 2007-1 5	BNP Paribas	100.0	DD+
	Lehman Bros.		
Residential Re 2008-1	Goldman Sachs	100.0	BB
Residential Ne 2000-1	Lehman Bros.	100.0	DD
Residential Re 2008-2	Goldman Sachs	100.0	В
Residential Ne 2000-2	Lehman Bros.	100.0	ь
Residential Re 2008-4	Goldman Sachs	100.0	BB+
Residential Re 2000-4	Lehman Bros.	100.0	ООТ
	Goldman Sachs		
Residential Re 2009-1	AON Benfield Securities	70.0	BB-
Residential Re 2000 1	BNP Paribas	70.0	55
	Goldman Sachs		
Residential Re 2009-2	AON Benfield Securities	60.0	B-
Noordonia No 2000 2	BNP Paribas	00.0	J
	Goldman Sachs		
Residential Re 2009-4	AON Benfield Securities	120.0	BB-
Nosidelitial Ne 2000-4	BNP Paribas	120.0	DD-

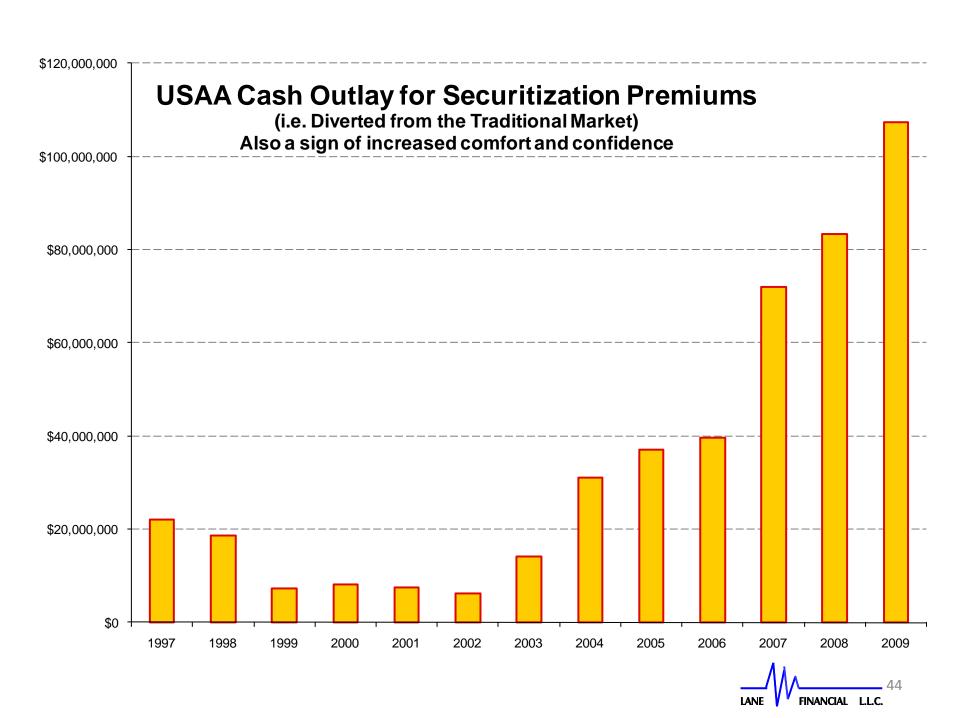
Issue	Amount (US \$Mil)	S&P Rating	Issue Date	Maturity	Spread Premium to LIBOR (bps)	Expected Loss (Annual)
Residential Re 2006 A	47.5	В	Jun-06	Jun-09	1000	1.93%
Residential Re 2006 B	0.0	В				
Residential Re 2006 C	75.0	BB+	Jun-06	Jun-09	750	0.49%
Residential Re 2006 D	0.0	BB				



Issue Year	Capital Guaranty Cat 3 +21Gulf	Category 3 21 Gulf States	21 Gulf + Hawaii	3 year Term	US Wind + Quake	Multiple Tranche s	Occurrence and Aggregate Offerings
1997	V	V					
1998- 2001		V		V			
2002			V	V			
2003				V	V	V	
2004-5				V	V	V	
2006-7				V	√	VV	V







CASE STUDY II - MEXICO

- Using the ILS Secondary Market to inform original issue pricing

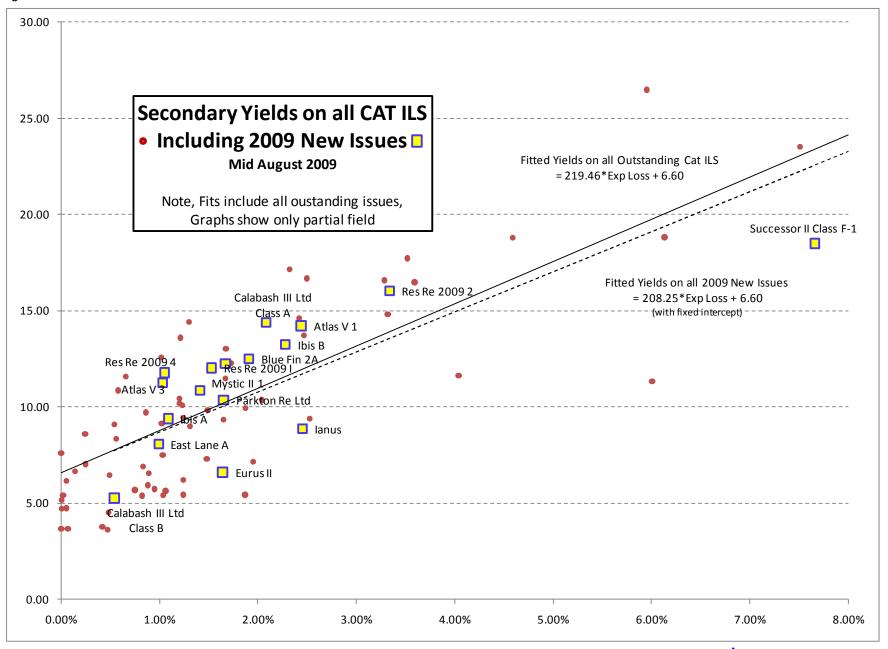
Multi-Cat Mexico September 2009

- Second Issue by Sovereign
- 3 year program
- Quake and Wind
- Parametric
- Multi-peril and Single peril structure

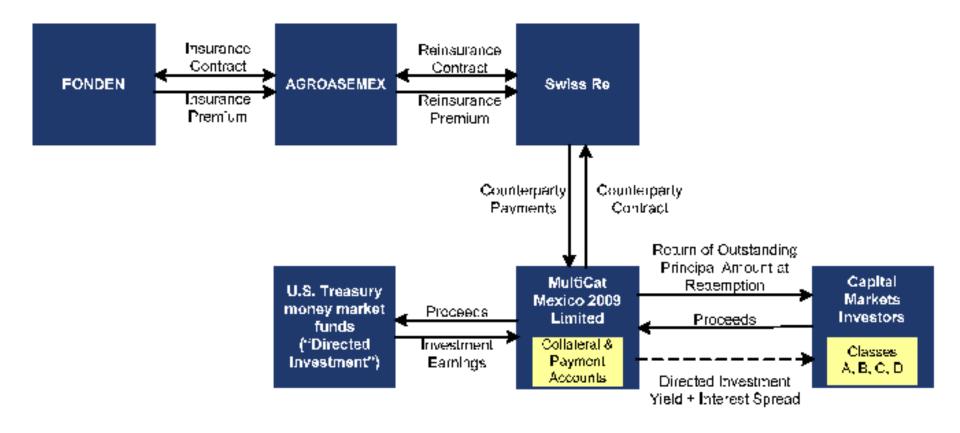
Secondary Market

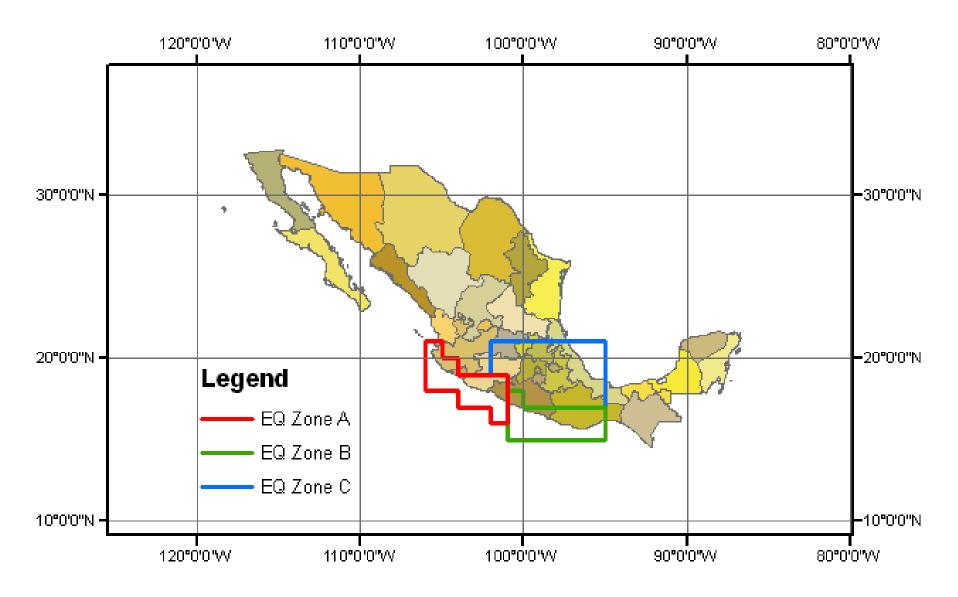
- After issuance ILS may trade over the counter, at whatever prices the market determines
- Thus a deal issued at L + 10% (i.e. L + 1000) may fall in price, or equivalently rise in yield.
- Par becomes 98 and the secondary yield becomes L + 12% a hardening market
- Such prices can be plotted against expected loss to show current risk return trade-offs

Figure 4

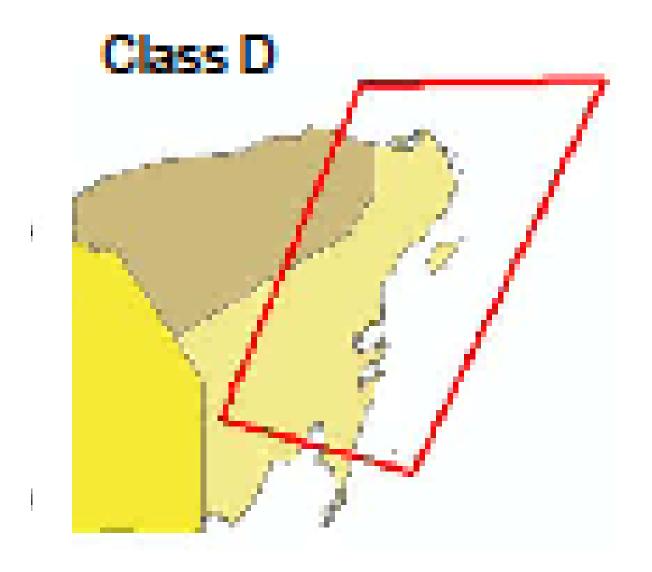












Terms	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
Notional:	\$[100] million	\$[50] million	\$[50] million	\$[50] million
Peril:	Earthquake	Pacific Hurricane	Pacific Hurricane Pacific Hurricane	
Risk Period:	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Trigger Type:	Parametric	Parametric	Parametric	Parametric
Principal Reduction Mechanism:	Binary	Binary	Binary	Binary
AIR Modeled Annualized Expected Loss:	4.65%	3.94%	4.00%	2.36%
Preliminary Rating (S&P):	[B]	[B]	[B]	[BB-]
Pricing	TMM + []	10.25%	TMM + []	TMM + []

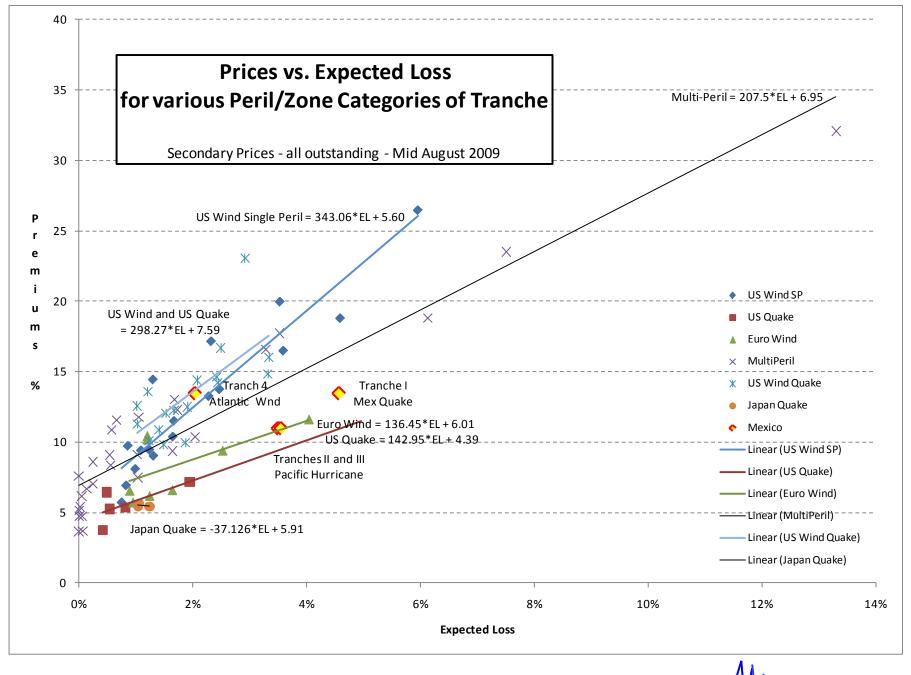
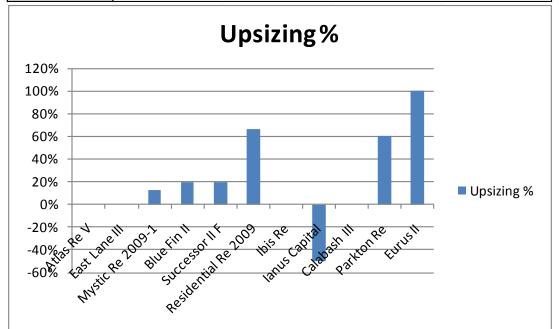




Table 1

ISSUE (listed in issue date order)	Proposed Issue Amount (\$000)	Actual Issue Amount (\$000)	Over (+) or Under (-) Subscribed (\$000)	Peril
Atlas Re V	200,000	200,000	0	US Wind, US EQ
East Lane III	150,000	150,000	0	US Wind
Mystic Re 2009-1	200,000	225,000	+25,000	US Wind, US EQ
Blue Fin II	150,000	180,000	+30,000	US Wind, US EQ
Successor II F	50,000	60,000	+10,000	US Wind, CA EQ
Residential Re 2009	150,000	250,000	+100,000	US Wind, US EQ
Ibis Re	150,000	150,000	0	US Wind
lanus Capital	EUR 100,000 (\$137,160)	EUR50,000 (\$68,580)	-EUR50,000 (-\$68,580)	Euro Wind, Turkish EQ
Calabash III	100,000	100,000	0	US Wind, US EQ
Parkton Re	125,000	200,000	+75,000	NC US Wind
Eurus II	EUR75,000 (\$106,703)	EUR150,000 (\$213,405)	+EUR75,000 (+\$106,703)	Euro Wind
Total	\$1,519,000	\$1,797,000	\$278,123	



Terms	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
Notional:	\$[100] million	\$[50] million	\$[50] million	\$[50] million
Peril:	Earthquake	Pacific Hurricane	Pacific Hurricane	Atlantic Hurricane
Risk Period:	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Trigger Type:	Parametric	Parametric	Parametric	Parametric
Principal Reduction Mechanism:	Binary	Binary	Binary	Binary
AIR Modeled Annualized Expected Loss:	4.65%	3.94%	4.00%	2.36%
Preliminary Rating (S&P):	[B]	[B]	[B]	[BB-]
Pricing	TMM + []	TMM + []	TMM + []	TMM + []

11.50 % 10.25 %

10.25 % 10.25 %

END

mlane@lanefinancialllc.com

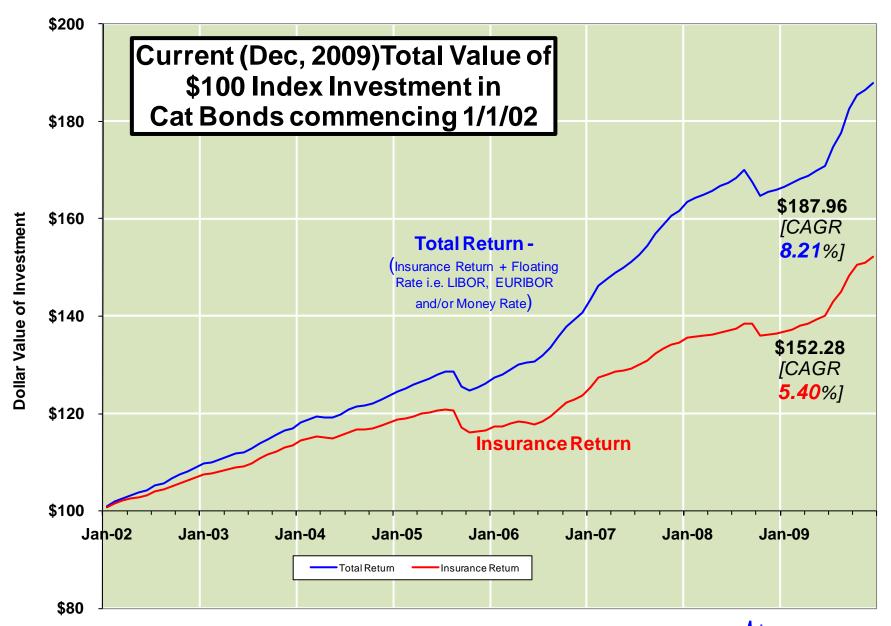
mnlane@illinois.edu

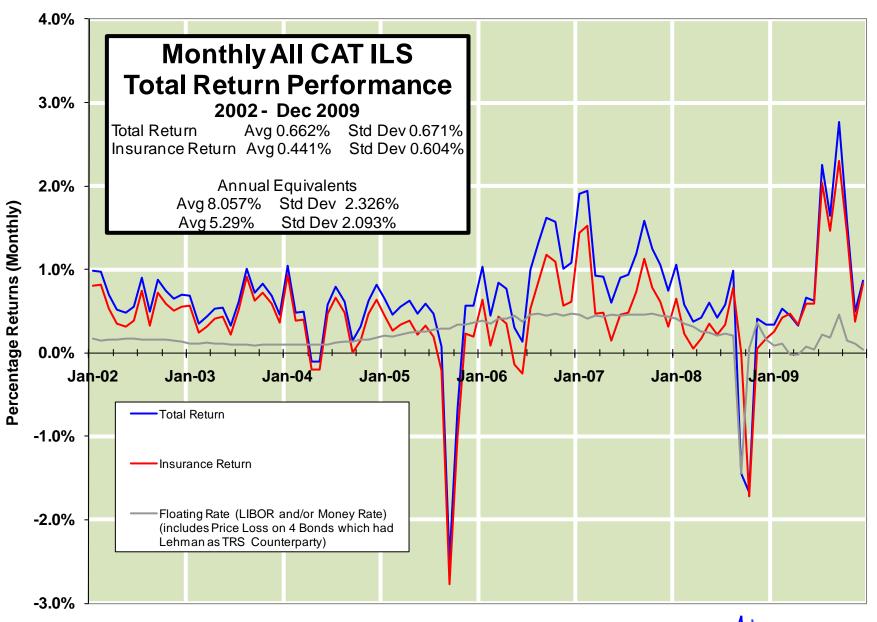
Additional Material

ILS Return Performance Benchmarking

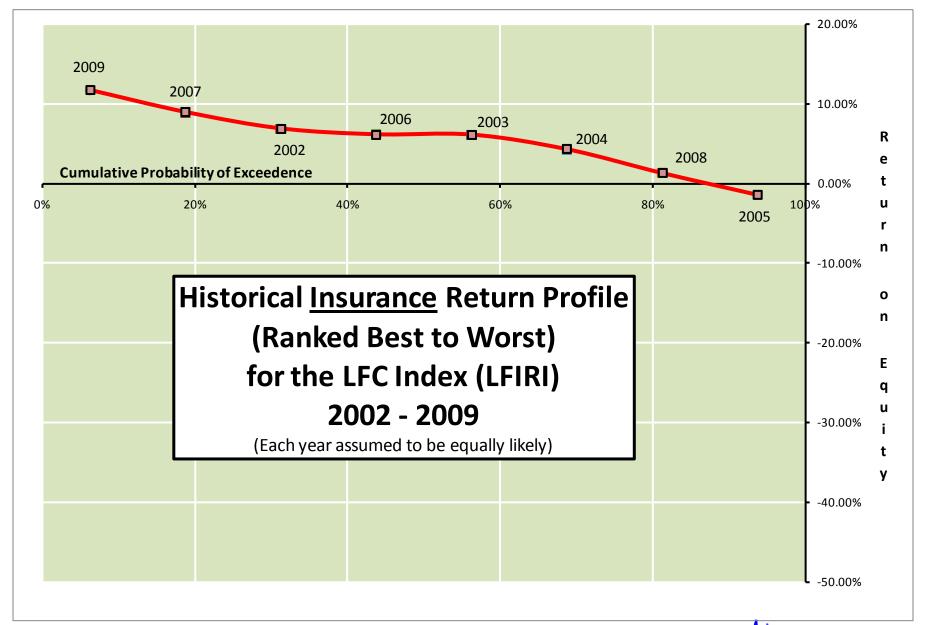
And

Price Indices





lendar Annual Re	eturns, ALL C	<u>at</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Insurance</u>	<u>Floating</u>	<u>Price</u>
2002	8.91%	6.86%	1.93%	1.23%
2003	7.41%	6.09%	1.25%	0.83%
2004	5.82%	4.26%	1.50%	-0.59%
2005	1.84%	-1.44%	3.31%	-6.22%
2006	11.69%	6.13%	5.27%	-0.68%
2007	14.86%	8.91%	5.50%	1.80%
2008	2.65%	1.28%	1.35%	-6.78%
2009	13.22%	11.65%	1.43%	4.45%
Annual Average	8.30%	5.47%	2.69%	-0.74%
Std Dev	4.78%	4.13%	1.79%	3.90%



Lane Financial Insurance Return Index (LFIRI) - Historical

All Cat ILS Total Returns

Rolling R	eturns -	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months	Index Level
_						100
End Mar	2002	2.67%	NA	NA	NA	102.67
End Jun	2002	1.56%	4.27%	NA	NA	104.27
End Sep	2002	2.29%	3.89%	6.67%	NA	106.67
End Dec	2002	2.11%	4.45%	6.08%	8.91%	108.91
End Mar	2003	1.47%	3.61%	5.99%	7.65%	110.52
End Jun	2003	1.40%	2.89%	5.06%	7.47%	112.06
End Sep	2003	2.37%	3.80%	5.33%	7.55%	114.72
End Dec	2003	1.98%	4.39%	5.85%	7.41%	116.98
End Mar	2004	2.03%	4.04%	6.51%	7.99%	119.36
End Jun	2004	0.36%	2.40%	4.42%	6.90%	119.79
End Sep	2004	1.55%	1.92%	3.98%	6.04%	121.64
End Dec	2004	1.77%	3.34%	3.72%	5.82%	123.79
End Mar	2005	1.68%	3.47%	5.07%	5.46%	125.87
End Jun	2005	1.69%	3.40%	5.23%	6.85%	128.00
End Sep	2005	-1.94%	-0.28%	1.39%	3.18%	125.52
End Dec	2005	0.44%	-1.51%	0.16%	1.84%	126.07
End Mar	2006	2.33%	2.78%	0.79%	2.50%	129.01
End Jun	2006	1.20%	3.57%	4.02%	2.00%	130.57
End Sep	2006	3.99%	5.24%	7.70%	8.17%	135.77
End Dec	2006	3.70%	7.84%	9.14%	11.69%	140.80
End Mar	2007	4.84%	8.72%	13.06%	14.42%	147.62
End Jun	2007	2.43%	7.39%	11.37%	15.81%	151.21
End Sep	2007	3.76%	6.28%	11.43%	15.55%	156.89
End Dec	2007	3.08%	6.96%	9.56%	14.86%	161.73
End Mar	2008	2.02%	5.17%	9.12%	11.78%	165.00
End Jun	2008	1.46%	3.52%	6.71%	10.72%	167.42
End Sep	2008	0.11%	1.57%	3.63%	6.82%	167.59
End Dec	2008	-0.94%	-0.84%	0.61%	2.65%	166.01
End Mar	2009	1.32%	0.37%	0.47%	1.94%	168.21
End Jun	2009	1.62%	2.97%	2.00%	2.10%	170.94
End Sep	2009	6.80%	8.54%	9.98%	8.94%	182.57
End Dec	2009	2.95%	9.96%	11.74%	13.22%	187.96

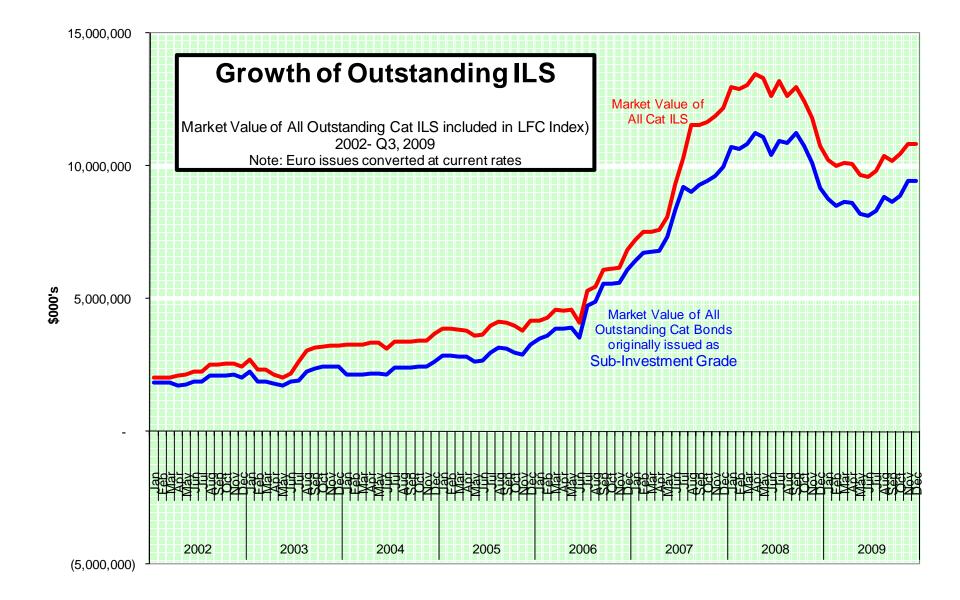
Note: The difference between Total Return and the Insurance Return is the Floating Return. Calculated monthly these two components are additive, however when monthly returns are compounded over several months, component numbers must be similarly compounded. Because of differential compounding, addition of the components may diverge over time from compounded total returns.

Lane Financial Insurance Return Index (LFIRI) - Historical

All Cat ILS
Insurance Return Component

Rolling Re	eturns -	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months	
ŭ						100
End Mar	2002	2.17%	NA	NA	NA	102.17
End Jun	2002	1.06%	3.25%	NA	NA	103.25
End Sep	2002	1.81%	2.88%	5.11%	NA	105.11
End Dec	2002	1.66%	3.50%	4.59%	6.86%	106.86
End Mar	2003	1.13%	2.81%	4.67%	5.78%	108.07
End Jun	2003	1.07%	2.21%	3.91%	5.79%	109.23
End Sep	2003	2.08%	3.16%	4.33%	6.07%	111.49
End Dec	2003	1.68%	3.79%	4.90%	6.09%	113.37
End Mar	2004	1.72%	3.43%	5.58%	6.71%	115.32
End Jun	2004	0.07%	1.79%	3.50%	5.65%	115.40
End Sep	2004	1.15%	1.22%	2.96%	4.70%	116.73
End Dec	2004	1.26%	2.43%	2.50%	4.26%	118.20
End Mar	2005	1.05%	2.33%	3.50%	3.57%	119.45
End Jun	2005	0.94%	2.00%	3.29%	4.48%	120.57
End Sep	2005	-2.79%	-1.88%	-0.85%	0.41%	117.20
End Dec	2005	-0.59%	-3.37%	-2.46%	-1.44%	116.51
End Mar	2006	1.17%	0.57%	-2.24%	-1.32%	117.87
End Jun	2006	-0.03%	1.14%	0.54%	-2.27%	117.83
End Sep	2006	2.58%	2.55%	3.75%	3.13%	120.87
End Dec	2006	2.29%	4.93%	4.90%	6.13%	123.65
End Mar	2007	3.48%	5.85%	8.58%	8.55%	127.95
End Jun	2007	1.08%	4.60%	7.00%	9.76%	129.33
End Sep	2007	2.36%	3.47%	7.07%	9.53%	132.39
End Dec	2007	1.72%	4.12%	5.25%	8.91%	134.66
End Mar	2008	0.93%	2.67%	5.09%	6.23%	135.92
End Jun	2008	0.75%	1.69%	3.44%	5.88%	136.94
End Sep	2008	1.13%	1.88%	2.83%	4.60%	138.48
End Dec	2008	-1.51%	-0.40%	0.35%	1.28%	136.39
End Mar	2009	1.14%	-0.38%	0.74%	1.49%	137.95
End Jun	2009	1.53%	2.69%	1.14%	2.28%	140.06
End Sep	2009	5.92%	7.54%	8.77%	7.13%	148.35
End Dec	2009	2.65%	8.72%	10.39%	11.65%	152.28

Note: The difference between Total Return and the Insurance Return is the Floating Return. Calculated monthly these two components are additive, however when monthly returns are compounded over several months, component numbers must be similarly compounded. Because of differential compounding, addition of the components may diverge over time from compounded total returns.



Price Indices

