

1.

가.

가

(actuarial view of risk) C (C risks)³¹⁾ C-1
(asset risk), C-2 (pricing risk), C-3 (interest rate risk),
C-4 (general management risk, miscellaneous risk)

³²⁾ (< - 1>)³³⁾. C

가

가

가 (C-2)

가

(assumed rate) ³⁴⁾

³⁵⁾.

31) Contingency risks

32) , 가 , 가

33) Santomero & Babbel (financial view of risk)
(actuarial risk), (systematic risk), (credit
risk), (liquidity risk), (operational risk),
(legal risk) . 『Financial Risk Managements by

Insurers』, pp.233-270.

34) (adequate), (reasonable),

가
 가 (< -1>).
 가

< -1>

C-1 ()	o 가) 가 (, o
C-2 (가)	o , (mortality, morbidity), ,
C-3 ()	o 가 o 가 o (Asset Liability mismatching)
C-4 ()	o (,) o , o , ,

: 1. Conant, S. et al, 『Managing for Solvency and Probability in Life

(equitable)

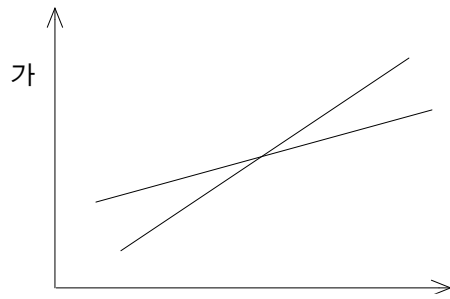
35) 가 (, 『
 RBC 가 () - Risk Based Capital Formula -』 ,
 , 1993).
 (,), , ,
 가

가

가

and Health Insurance Companies』, LOMA, 1996. pp.43-45.
2. Black, K. (1994), pp.853-855.

가 , 가
, 가
.
.
< -1> 가



: Black, K. (1994), p.854.

가
가 , 가
.
가 가
가

가

가

가

가

가

가

37).

가

가

36)

37)

가 (demography)

가

(underwriting)

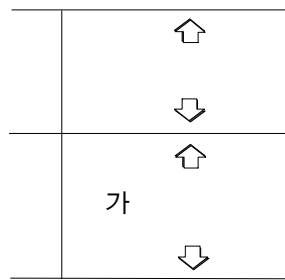
, (lower bound)

38). ,

가

(< -2>).

< -2>



가

(positive)

가 (positive) ,

38) , " Solvency margin () ", 1994.
 , " Risk 가 " , 1996.

가 n

가 m_a

$$\sum_{a=1}^n \sum_{b=1}^{m_a} \max(0, i_{ab} - i_a) \times R_{ab}$$

< -2 >

< -2 >

↕	i ₁ %	R ₁
	i ₂ %	R ₂

	i _k %	R _k
	i _{k+1} %	R _{k+1}
	i _{m_a} %	R _{m_a}
= $\sum_{j=1}^k (i_j - i_{ML}) \times R_j$		

: (i_{ML}) i_k i_{k+1}

가

가

(minimum) p (p percentile)

(parametric method)

(statistical distribution)

(confidence interval)

가

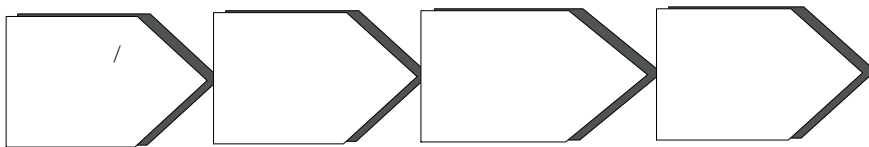
가

2.

가.

4 (< -3>).

< -3>



(interest rate generation model)³⁹⁾

가

4

(scenario)⁴⁰⁾

RBC

41)

39)

40)

(interest rate path)

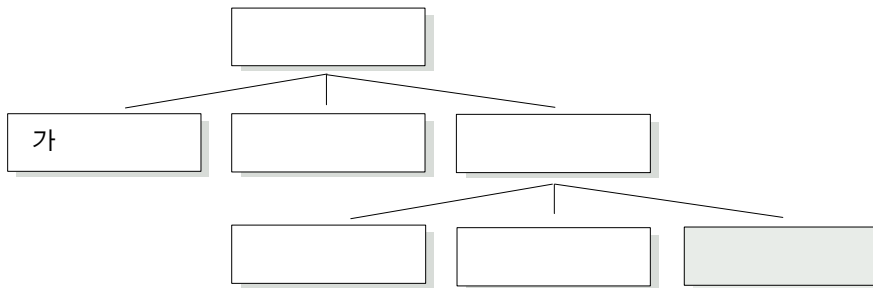
41)

『Cash Flow Testing』, 1998, pp.21-24.

가

(pricing model), (prediction model),
 (risk analysis model) (< -4>).

< -4>



가 42) (interest-rate-derivative securities)
 가 (trading securities)
 (derivative securities) 가
 가
 (point estimation) 가
 42) 가 (no-arbitrage model)
 (equilibrium model)
 Tuckman(1996), pp.111- 114

가 (professional judgment and experience) . (multiple time periods)⁴³⁾ , ALM (asset liability management) .

(arbitrary model), (lattice model), (stochastic process model) (< -5>) .

1)

(non-stochastic model)

44)

가

(optimistic case), (pessimistic case) (midrange case)

가

(depression)

(hyperinflation)

가

43) (month), (quarter), (annual)

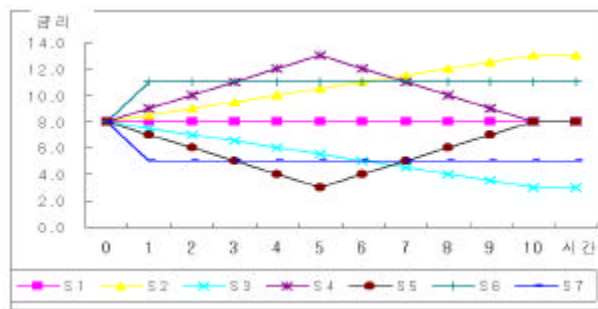
44) (deterministic model) (preset model)

(sensitivity analysis), (stress testing)

(New York Regulation 126) 7 45)가

(< -5>).

< -5>



2)

46)

(binomial lattice model) (lattice)⁴⁷⁾

45) , 10 0.5%p 가, 0.5%p
 , 5 1.0%p 가 5 1.0%p ,
 5 1.0%p 5 1.0%p 가,
 3.0%p 가, 3.0%p .

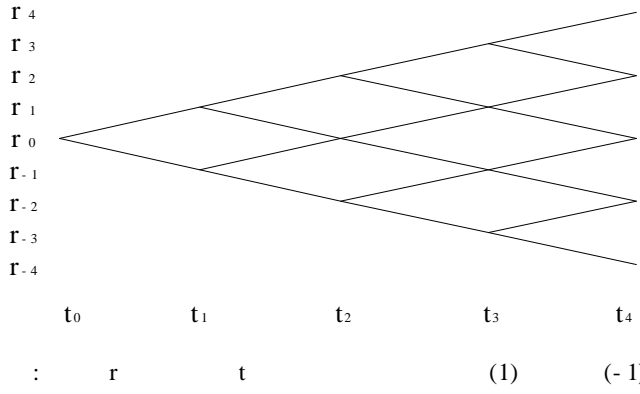
46) (tree model) (probabilistic model)

47) (decision tree)

가

($\langle -6 \rangle$).

$\langle -6 \rangle$



(constant)

(constant) c

가

k

(1) (2) 48).

()

$$r_k = r_0 + c \cdot k, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

----- (1)

()

$$r_k = r_0 \cdot (1 + c)^k, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

----- (2)

가

0.5

가

48) Jetton(1988)

(multinomial lattice)

(upper bound)

(lower bound)

가 가

3)

(parameter)가

(Wiener process)

가

49)

가

가

50). < -7>

49)

(volatility)

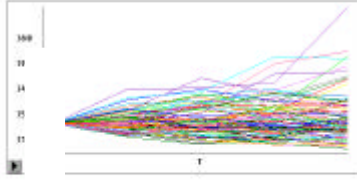
(drift)

50)

factor mean reverting factor),

가(correction

< -7 >



: 7.0%, 0.3, 100

Vasicek (1977)⁵¹⁾ Cox, Ingersoll
 Ross(1985)⁵²⁾, Ho Lee(1986)⁵³⁾, Black, Derman Toy (1990)⁵⁴⁾,
 Heath, Jarrow Morton(1990)⁵⁵⁾, Black Karasinski(1991)⁵⁶⁾
 , (short-rate)

가

(lognormal

-
- 51) Vasicek, O., "An Equilibrium Characterization of the Term Structure", *Journal of Financial Economics*, Vol. 5, 1977.
- 52) Cox, J. C., Ingersoll, J. E. and Ross, S. A.(1985).
- 53) Ho, T.S.Y. and Lee, S. B., "Term Structure Movements and Pricing Interest Rate Contingent Claims", *The Journal of Finance*, Vol. XLI, 1986.
- 54) Black, F., Derman, E. and Toy, W., "A One-Factor Model of Interest Rates and Its Application to Treasury Bond Options", *Financial Analysts Journal*, Vol. 46, 1990.
- 55) Heath, D., Jarrow, R. and Morton, A., "Bond Pricing and the Term Structure of Interest Rates: A Discrete Time Approximation", *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, Vol. 25, 1990.
- 56) Black, F. and Karasinski, P., "Bond and Option Pricing When Short Rates are Lognormal", *Financial Analysts Journal*, Vol. 46, 1991.

model)⁵⁷⁾, CIR , Jetton ⁵⁸⁾, Strommen ⁵⁹⁾, Gurski ⁶⁰⁾, Mereu ⁶¹⁾ ⁶²⁾.

가)

가

가 ⁶³⁾ .

(random shock)

, , $\log(r_{t+1}/r_t)$ ⁶⁴⁾ μ_t $\frac{2}{t}$

(normal distribution) 가 .

(3)

, Z (standard normal distribution)⁶⁵⁾

. μ_t (drift) t

t

$$\log \frac{r_{t+1}}{r_t} = \mu_t + \frac{1}{t} Z$$

----- (3)

(3) .

$$\log \frac{r_{t+1}}{r_t} = \log \left(1 + \frac{r_{t+1} - r_t}{r_t} \right) = \log \left(1 + \frac{r_t}{r_t} \right)$$

57) Tuckman(1996), pp.96-102.

58) Jetton(1988).

59) Strommen, S., Discussion of Jetton(1988).

60) Gurski, J. M., Discussion of Jetton(1988).

61) Mereu(1990).

62) Christiansen(1992).

63) 1980 가

(Salomon Brothers Model)

64) (natural logarithm) .

65) 0, 1 . , Z N(0,1).

----- (4)

$$\log(1+x) \approx \log(x) \quad (4)$$

(5) .

$$\log \frac{r_{t+1}}{r_t} \approx \frac{r_t}{r_t}$$

 -- (5)

(3) (5) (discrete stochastic process)
 (stochastic differential equation) (6)
 (6) dW (standard Wiener process)⁶⁶⁾

$$\frac{dr_t}{r_t} = \mu_t dt + \sigma_t dW$$

----- (6)
 (6)

μ_t 가 0 σ_t (constant), t $r_t =$

$$r_{t+1} = r_t \cdot e^{\dots}$$

 --- (7)

(negative)

가

66) (Brownian Motion) (increment)
 (stationary) ,
 (variance proportional to the time interval) 가
 (diffusion process) . 1 가

가 .

$$r_{t+n} = r_t \cdot e^{\sqrt{n}Z}, \quad (7) \quad (8)$$

(8)

) Jetton

가

가

(mean reversion) 가 .

(mean reversionary process)

(long-run mean rate, r)⁶⁷⁾

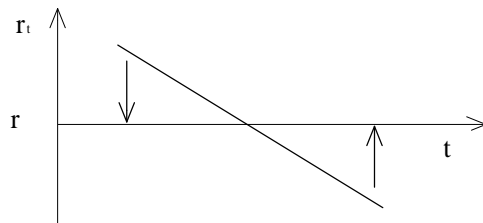
가

가

(< -8>

).

< -8>



Jetton(1988)

(before type)

67) (target rate)

$$r_{t+1} = [r_t + f(t)] \cdot e^{-z}$$

----- (9)

(9) 1 (Treasury bond)

, (9) 0.27, $f(t)$

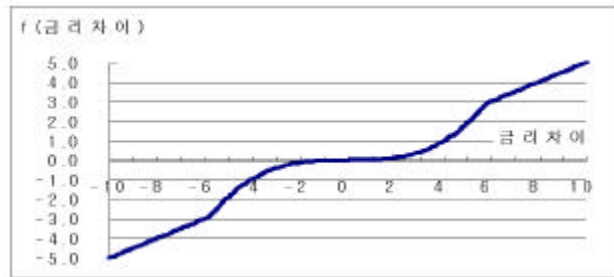
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} r_t < r \\ \min [0.015 \cdot [r - r_t]^3, 0.5 \cdot [r - r_t]] \\ r_t > r \\ \max [0.015 \cdot [r - r_t]^3, 0.5 \cdot [r - r_t]] \end{cases}$$

$r = 1$, r_0

가

r_0

< -9> Jetton



: $= r - r_t$

< -8> 68)

, Jetton 69)

68) (the speed of the interest rate to its long-run mean) .

69)

(absolute value) 5.77 , 3
 (< -9 >).

Jetton t
 가 가

) CIR

Jetton 가 가
 Cox (1985) CIR 가
 (increment) .

(diffusion process)⁷⁰⁾

dW

$$dr = \mu(r, t)dt + (r, t)dW$$

(10)

CIR (mean reverting stochastic process)
 가 ,

$$dr = a(-r)dt + \sqrt{r}dW$$

(11)

r , a , ,
 dW .

(11) (12) CIR

Z N(0,1)

70) (drift term) (diffusion term) 가
 (continuous time Markov process) ,

$$dr = a (- r) dt + \sqrt{r} Z$$

----- (12)

(deterministic component,)

(stochastic component,) CIR

가 71), , 가

72)

(negative)

가

, Jetton , CIR

(13) (14)

73)

$$dr = \mu(r) dt + (r) dW$$

----- (13)

$$\frac{dr}{r} = \mu(r) dt + (r) dW$$

----- (14)

Jetton

CIR

가

가

가

가

71) Cox (1985).

72) (square root)

73) t

Jetton CIR

· ,

r Z

Jetton 가 1, CIR 가 0.5 74).

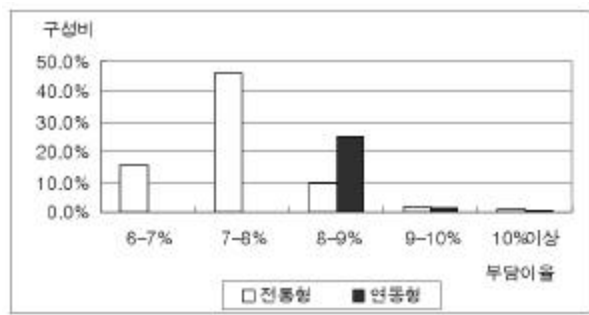
74) Chan et al.(1991) 가
 가 . Chan, K. C et al., "The Volatility
 of Short-Term Interest Rates: An Empirical Comparison of Alternative
 Models of the Term Structure of Interest Rates", Working Paper, *The
 Academy Faculty of Finance*, Ohio State University, 1991. Rebonato(1996)
 p.239 .

3. 가

가. 가

, 가 ("A ") A 가 . A < - 10> 75%, 25% .

< - 10>



: 2000. 9

7 8%

8 9%

3 1 가 76). 75)

가

가

가 A 77).

75)

76) (1998) p.70

1)

5 2000. 9 , Jetton CIR 78) 79).

1996.7 2000.9

1997.12 1998.6

(< -11>).

Jetton [f(t)] ,
CIR 0.10 80) 2000. 9

77)

가

가

가

가

78)

가

가

79) 가 2000. 9

80)

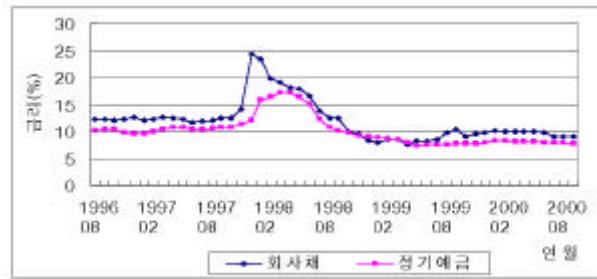
가

가

81)

82)

< - 11 >



: <http://www.bok.or.kr>

가 가 가 가 가
 (normality)
 가 83)
 Jetton 가
 CIR
 84) < - 3 >

81)

82) Jetton CIR

83) Shapiro-Wilk

가 p-value 0.0781 0.1295 p-value
 가 가

가

84) CIR (regression analysis)
 (maximum likelihood estimation method)

< -3>

			0.23689	0.13364	-
Jetton	9.00%	7.73%	"	"	f(t)
CIR			0.06097	0.03169	0.1

: f(t) Jetton .

2)

< -3>

5

85) (random number generation)

, Jetton , CIR

2,000 , A

가

가 , 가 2000

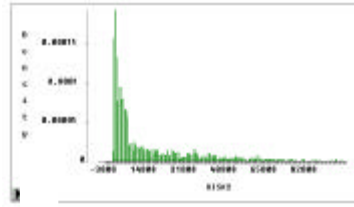
90%⁸⁶⁾ A

(< -12>).

85)

86)

< -12>



90%

Jetton t=1 .

< -3> : Jetton, CIR
 2000, A
 < -4> .

< -4>

(:)

	t=1	t=2	t=3	t=4	t=5
	41,063	57,684	69,837	83,333	92,804
Jetton	41,063	56,761	67,245	77,252	82,552
CIR	39,196	53,624	62,856	72,246	77,773

가 가

A 1 41,063 , 2
 57,684 , 3 69,837 가 . A
 A

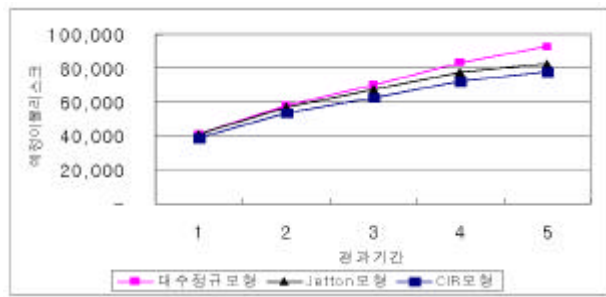
3) .

< -13>

가

가

< - 13 >



Jetton CIR

Jetton CIR

CIR Jetton

95%

Jetton

CIR

Jetton

가 CIR

4) 87)

A

75%, 25%

1 6

3 64% 36 37%

(< -5 >).

< -5 >

(: %)

	t=1	t=2	t=3	t=4	t=5
	64.1/ 35.9	63.2/ 36.8	63.1/ 36.9	63.1/ 36.9	63.2/ 36.8
Jetton	64.1/ 35.9	63.2/ 36.8	62.6/ 37.4	62.0/ 38.0	61.9/ 38.1
CIR	62.5/ 37.5	60.9/ 39.1	60.7/ 39.3	60.6/ 39.4	60.3/ 39.7

: /

, A

A

가

87)

88) . ,
 < -5> ,
 Jetton CIR
 가 .

가 .
 A
 ,
 가 .

5) A
 가
 A
 ,
 .
 가 .
 A
 . A
 A

95%, 90%

88) ,
 가 .

< -6> .

< -6>

(: %)

		t=1	t=2	t=3	t=4	t=5
95%	Jetton	71.4	76.6	80.7	83.8	85.5
	CIR	71.4	76.2	79.9	82.5	83.7
		70.1	75.6	78.5	81.3	82.6
90%	Jetton	42.9	55.6	61.4	67.6	70.9
	CIR	42.9	55.1	60.1	65.1	67.3
		40.2	53.7	58.7	62.6	65.3

: 100% .

가

95%

가

70 85%

90%

40 70%

CIR

< -7>

가

< -7>

(: %)

	100%	95%	90%
	63 64	58 61	54 57
	36 37	39 42	43 46

: 100%

A

, 가 . <
 -10> 8 9%
 가

4.

가.

가 , 가 . , (1998) , (3) , 가 (< -8>)⁸⁹⁾. < -8>

	x		
	x		

: . . (1998), p69.

, (1998)

, (< -9>). , 가

90)

가 가
 (< -9>).
 < -9>

	0.26450	0.31607	0.22521

: 1
 : 1996.7 2000.12 .

가

90) (coefficient of variation)

, Jetton , CIR . 91)

가 .

가 92).

, ,

,

Christiansen(1992)

93)

,

가

Jetton

CIR

.

,

가 . ,

가

.

가

가

가 ,

가

91)

92) NAIC (Cash Flow Scenario Testing)
http://www.naic.org/products/finance

lrbc3/ .

93) Christiansen(1992) 126 (New York Regulation 126)
(reasonable),

(volatility)

(Canadian Institute of Actuaries) 1,000

94).

(confidence level)

95)가

가

1)

5.5%,

6.5%

가

가

2000. 9

50%

7 8%

9%

7%

(< - 14>).

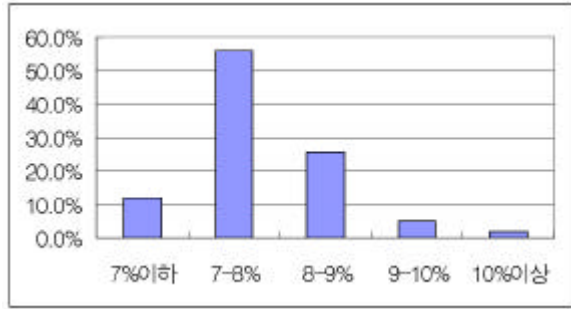
< - 14>

94) Britt(2000)

95) 90%

200 가

2,000



: 2000. 9

가

96).

97),

98).

가 가

96)

(arc tangent)

97) 13

FY'98 54.0%, FY'99 63.9%, FY2000.9 71.2%

가

98)

(Survival Analysis)

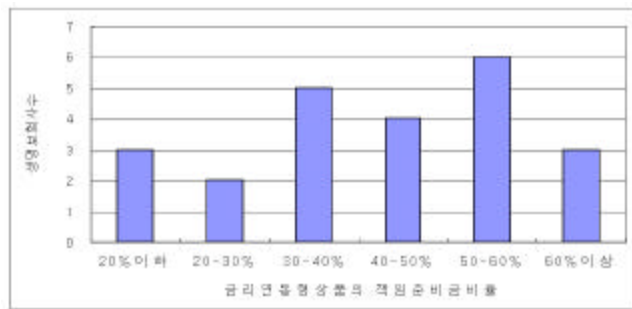
』,

, 1999. 3., pp.24-31.

2)

, (65%)
30 60% (< - 15>).

< - 15>



: 2000. 9

가 .

가 .

가 .

가

가 .

. 가 가 .

가 , ,

99) 가 (moving average) 가