

VIII 資產-負債 (Asset-Liability Modelling)

1.

資產-負債 1988 /
 , 年金負債가 (5 15)
 가 (projection)
 年金資產
 - Greenwich Associates 1990
 30%가
 ,
 가 가가
 . 負債 資産 ()
) (matching) 支給能力危險
 資産投資戰略 基金積立戰略 ,
 .
 人爲 (樂觀
 的, 中立的, 悲觀的) 資産-負債
 ,
 가 資産-負債
 가 資産負債綜合管理
 (asset-liability management; ALM)
 .
 가

資産-負債

克明

가 . 資産-負債

ALM

가

Roger Urwin(1991)

力說 ⁵⁴⁾: "models are to be

used and not believed, with the usefulness to the technique being to provide a disciplined quantitative framework for quantitative discussions on investment policies". 成敗

가 現實性 信賴性 가

, 資産-負債 . 資

産 負債 (projection)

(,

)

가

2. 標準負債 動態的 成長模型

標準負債 (7.12) & (7.24) (,)가

(e

(1+i_v) (§7.1)).

$$AL(t+1) = (1+i_v) \times \{AL(t) + NC(t) - EB(t)\}$$

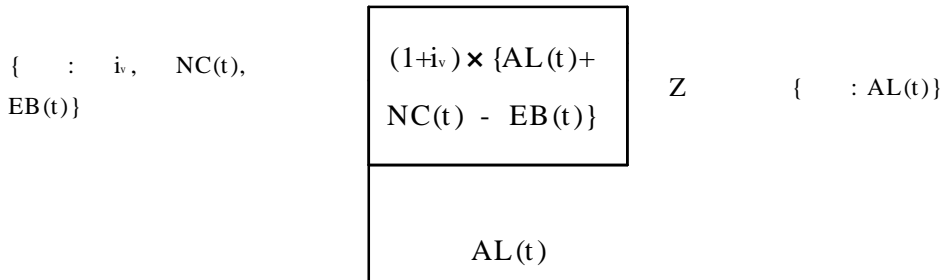
54) Roger Urwin, Financial Times, 18 April 1991.

$$AL(t) + NC(t) - EB(t) + EI(t), \quad AL(0) \quad \dots(8.1)$$

$$EI(t) = i_v \times \{AL(t) + NC(t) - EB(t)\}.$$

(8.1) 連續的 保險計理評價日 $t, t+1$ 循環的
가 $AL(t), AL(t+1)$
(linear dynamic liability growth model or linear liability projection model)

8.1) . (



(8.1) (linear dynamic growth system), (control theory)

: Z 時間遲延作動者(time delay operator)

$$: Z \cdot AL(t+1) = AL(t)$$

(8.1) t 가
統制變數(controlling variable) $i_v, NC(t), EB(t)$,
統制變數 統制變數

(controlled variable) AL(t)

t+1 被統制變數 AL(t+1)

Fujiki(1994)

變更 가

勞·使 合意

i_v, NC(t), EB(t)

AL(t) 가

(7.10), (7.11), (7.23) &

(7.24) 가 :

(x 가 , x=a, a+1, ..., r-1)

$$p_x \times AL(t+1, x+1) = (1+i_v) \times [AL(t, x) + NC(t, x)], \quad p_x = l_{x+1}/l_x \quad \text{--- (8.2)}$$

(x 가 , x=r, r+1, ...)

$$p_x \times AL(t+1, x+1) = (1+i_v) \times [AL(t, x) - EB(t, x)], \quad p_x = l_{x+1}/l_x \quad \text{--- (8.3)}$$

(8.1) EAM & PUM AL(t), NC(t) & EB(t)

t S(t) (W(t))

(i.e. =0 i_s=0), S(t) t 常數가 (i.e.

$t \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, $S(t) = S_0$ (constant), $AL(t)$, $NC(t)$ & $EB(t)$ are given by (8.2) & (8.3)

$$d_v \times AL + NC = EB \quad (NC + EI = EB) \quad \dots (8.4)$$

$d_v = i_v / (1+i_v)$ (valuation discount rate).

靜態的(stationary) case, $\{AL(t) = AL(0): t=1, 2, 3, \dots\}$.

$$(8.4) \quad \dots$$

'가' = '가' (real salary inflation rate) = 0. $AL(t)$, $NC(t)$ & $EB(t)$ are given by (8.2).

(8.4)

Trowbridge(1952) (mature case) "靜態的人口構造(stationary population), '가'가"

(8.4) 成熟等式(equation of maturity) 命名

均衡等式(equation of equilibrium) (8.4)

準均衡等式(equation of quasi-equilibrium)

(8.1) $t, NC(t) + d_v \times AL(t) = EB(t)$ ($t, NC(t) + EI(t) = EB(t)$). (7.4)

$\{AL(t) = AL(0): t=1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

(8.2) $W(t) = e^{(1+i_s)t}$ 가 (stationary membership) 가 . 가 가 (stable membership) 가 (7.11) & (8.1) (§ 2.9 , 가). , § 7.1 가 가 : . 가 가 新規勤勞加入者 가 (geometric growth in membership) 가

$S(\cdot)$, 가 가 1

$M(t+a-x+1) = (1+i_m) \times M(t+a-x)$, $x = a, a+1, \dots, r, r+1, \dots$
 i_m 가 가 $i_m > -1$; $M(\cdot)$ 가 가 (membership growth function) $M(0) = 1$
 . , 가 $t, t+1$ 가 $W(t), W(t+1)$

$$W(t) = \sum_{x=a}^{r-1} M(t+a-x) \times S(t) \times l_x ,$$

$$W(t+1) = \sum_{x=a}^{r-1} M(t+1+a-x) \times S(t+1) \times l_x$$

$$= (1+i_s) \times (1+i_m) \times \sum_{x=a}^{r-1} M(t+a-x) \times S(t) \times l_x$$

$$= (1+i_s) \times (1+i_m) \times W(t),$$

$$W(0) = \sum_{x=a}^{r-1} M(a-x) \times S(0) \times l_x \quad \text{--- (8.5)}$$

$$AL(t) = a\% \times W(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& AL(t+1) \\
&= a\% \times W(t+1) \\
&= a\% \times e^{-\delta} \times e^{\delta} \times W(t) \\
&= (1+i_s) \times (1+i_m) \times AL(t), \quad AL(0) = a\% \times W(0) \quad \text{--- (8.6)}
\end{aligned}$$

(8.3)

(recursive equation for the net premium reserve)

$${}_tV_x = (1+i_v) \times [{}_tV_x + tP_x - q_{x+t} \times {}_tV_x], \quad (8.1)$$

‘ (Gerber(1995; § 6.3)) 가

(Gerber(1995; § 6.3)):

$$p_{x+t} \times {}_{t+1}V_x = (1+i_v) \times [{}_tV_x + tP_x - q_{x+t} \times {}_tV_x], \quad {}_0V_x \quad \text{--- (8.7)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& {}_tV_x = x \quad t \quad ({}_tP_x \ \& \ {}_tA_x) \\
&) \quad \text{가} \quad ; \\
& {}_tP_x = x \quad t \quad ; \\
& {}_tP_x = x \quad t \quad ; \\
& p_{x+t} = x+t \quad \text{가} \ 1 \quad ; \\
& q_{x+t} = 1-p_{x+t}
\end{aligned}$$

(8.7)

가 ((8.2)
) 가 ((8.3)
 , EB(t, x)
 $q_{x+t} \times t_x$, NC(t, x) t_x , AL(t, x)
 tV_x .

3. 年金財源 動態的 成長模型

標準負債(AL) 年金財源(F) 健全性 對稱變數
 標準負債 年金財源 {AL(t): t=0, 1, 2, ...}, {F(t): t=0, 1, 2, ...}

(8.1)

가 :
 . 每
 年初
 . (, 排除
)

理想的
 相對概念 實質 年金財源
 年金財源 .

$$F(t+1) = (1+i_{t+1}) \times \{F(t) + C(t) - B(t)\}$$

$$F(t) + C(t) - B(t) + I(t) , F(0) \quad \text{--- (8.8)}$$

,
 i_{t+1} = 計理評價中間期間(intervaluation period) (t, t+1)
 (i.e. i_v) 가 (, i_v 가
 $\{i_{t+1}: t = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ i_v 가
 (nominal interest rate) (real
 interest rate) 가);

$F(t)$ = 가 t (C(t) & B(t))) 年金財
 源 가가 ;

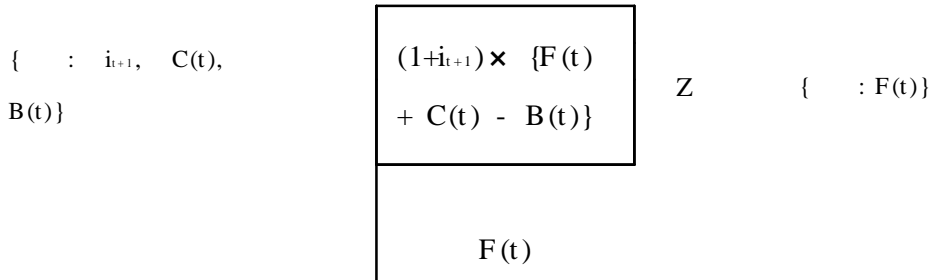
$C(t)$ = (t, t+1)
 가 流入 ;

$B(t)$ = (t, t+1)
 가 流出 ;

$I(t) = i_{t+1} \times \{F(t) + C(t) - B(t)\} =$ (t, t+1)
 一般性 'F(t)+C(t)-B(t) > 0'

; (8.8) 가 t, t+1 가
 $F(t), F(t+1)$ (linear
 dynamic fund growth model or linear fund projection model)

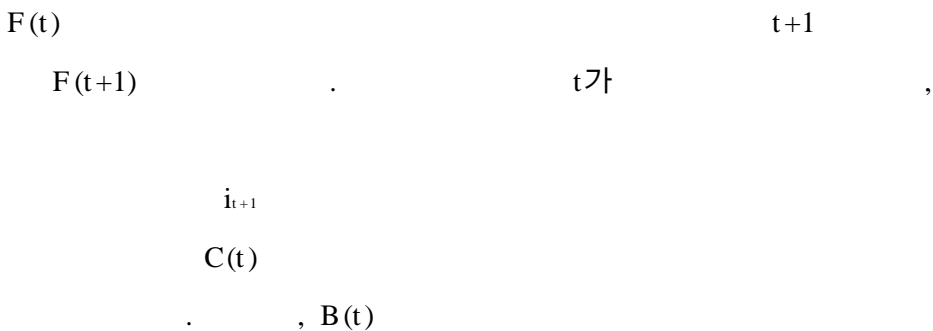
(8.1) (8.2) .



(8.2) 年金財源 (linear dynamic growth system): Z 時間遲延作動者 (time delay operator)

: $Z \cdot F(t+1) = F(t)$.

(8.2) (8.1) 統制變數 (controlling variable) $i_{t+1}, C(t), B(t)$, 皮統制變數 (controlled variable)



- $C(t)$.
 i_{t+1} & $B(t)$
(random variable)
(8.8) (stochastic recursive equation)

(8.4) (8.1) 年金財源
(equation of quasi-equilibrium) : (8.8) ,
 $t, C(t) + d_{t+1} \times F(t) = B(t)$ ($t, C(t) + I(t) = B(t)$), $d_{t+1} = i_{t+1}/(1+i_{t+1})$
--- (8.9)

; 年金財源 靜態的(stationary)
, $\{F(t) = F(0): t=1, 2, 3, \dots\}$.
(8.9) $B(t)$
 $C(t)$ $I(t)$,

4 相互關聯性

提高 $AL(t)$ $NC(t)$ 가
. (matching theory)
資產-負債
, (VI) , $\sum_{t=0}^n [C(t)-NC(t)]^2$, 支給能力 ,
 $\sum_{t=0}^n [F(t)-AL(t)]^2$,

. , Haynes & Kirton(1952) (absolute matching)
 , ' t, $F(t) = AL(t) \ \& \ C(t) = NC(t)$
 (i.e. = 支給能力 = 0)' .
 가 .
 가 未
 積立負債가 가 , , t, $i_v = i_{v+1}, B(t) =$
 $EB(t) \ \& \ AL(0)-F(0) = 0.$

, 資産 負債 (matching of assets and liabilities) 支給能
 力 , 標準釀出金
 (matching of recommended contributions and standard
 contributions) 完全
 . () 標準負債 年金財源
 가

:
 $t, EI(t) + NC(t) = EB(t), \ I(t) + C(t) = B(t) \ \& \ UL(0) = 0$
 --- (8.10)

, (7.29)

, 支給能力(benefit solvency) ({UL(t)=0,
 100% 完全積立: t=0, 1, 2, ...} 支給能力危險 = 0);
 , 年金財源
 $C(t) \ NC(t) \ I'(t) + NC(t) = B(t) \ (\ = 0).$
 $C(t)-NC(t)$

相殺 .

$$t, I(t) = B(t) - C(t)$$

$$t, i_{t+1} = [B(t) - C(t)] / \{F(t) + C(t) - B(t)\} \quad (8.8) \quad 55)$$

--- (8.11-1)

(8.11-1) : ,

$$t, I'(t) = B(t) - NC(t)$$

$$t, i'_{t+1} = [B(t) - NC(t)] / \{F(t) + NC(t) - B(t)\} \quad --- (8.11-2)$$

$C(t) - NC(t) > 0$ $i'_{t+1} > i_{t+1}$ ($C(t) - NC(t) < 0$
 $i'_{t+1} < i_{t+1}$).

, 支給能力 (i.e. $UL(t) > 0$ & $C(t) > NC(t)$)
 $C(t) > NC(t)$ $I(t) < I'(t)$ 逆 相關關係
(negative correlation) (i.e. $|C(t) - NC(t)| > |I(t) - I'(t)|$)
相互 相殺效果(trade-off effect)
相殺)
融通性(flexibility) .

55) 'C(t) > NC(t)' 가 .

5 財務健全性 指標 動態的 成長模型 I

$$(8.1) \quad \text{年金財源} \quad (8.8)$$

(scale) 가

未積立負債 - 未積立負債

: , 未積立負債

$$\begin{aligned} & UL(t+1) \\ & AL(t+1) - F(t+1) \\ & = (1+i_v) \times \{AL(t) + NC(t) - EB(t)\} - (1+i_{t+1}) \times \{F(t) + C(t) - B(t)\} \\ & = (1+i_v) \times UL(t) + (1+i_v) \times \{[NC(t)-C(t)] + [B(t)-EB(t)]\} \\ & + (i_v - i_{t+1}) \times [F(t)+C(t)-B(t)], \quad UL(0) (=AL(0)-F(0)) \end{aligned}$$

--- (8.12)

; (8.12) 가 t, t+1 가

UL(t), UL(t+1)
(linear first-order dynamic growth model) .

(Actuarial Gain & Loss Analysis) (7.28)

. (7.28) ,

$$\begin{aligned} & UL(t+1) - (1+i_v) \times UL(t) \\ & = (1+i_v) \times [NC(t)-C(t)] + (1+i_v) \times [B(t)-EB(t)] + (i_v - i_{t+1}) \times \end{aligned}$$

(8.5) 初期未積立負債(initial unfunded liability)

가 : (plan initiation) (;

$t=0$, $UL(0)=AL(0)-F(0)$ 0) (

) 修整(amendments to scheme benefit rules) (;

가 2/3 3/4

) ()

(changes in the actuarial assumptions or primary funding method) (; EAM

PUM). ‘ ’ ()

가

標準釀出金 ()

)

(8.6)

(가(Revaluation))

.

() 가

(8.5) 法定 最

大許容 再計算 期間 , 3 6

, 5

. 가 t $t+1$ § 7.2 가

/ 가 ,

$t, t+n, t+2n, \dots$ ($n>0$)

6 財務健全性 指標 動態的 成長模型 II

(8.1) 年金財源 (8.8)

比率(ratio) 가

(funding ratio)

衡平性 比率

가 (8.14)

:

(8.8) AL(t+1),

$$F(t+1)/AL(t+1) = (1+i_{t+1}) \times \{AL(t)/AL(t+1)\} \times \{F(t)/AL(t)+C(t)/AL(t)-B(t)/AL(t)\}$$

$$FR(t+1) = (1+i_{t+1}) \times \{AL(t)/AL(t+1)\} \times \{FR(t)+CR(t)-BR(t)\} \quad \text{--- (8.14)}$$

, FR(t) [F(t)/AL(t)] = t

FR(0)=F(0)/AL(0) (, t, AL(t) 0);

CR(t) [C(t)/AL(t)] = t 標準釀出金比率 ;

BR(t) [B(t)/AL(t)] = t

; (8.14) 가 t, t+1 가

FR(t), FR(t+1)

(linear first-order dynamic growth model)

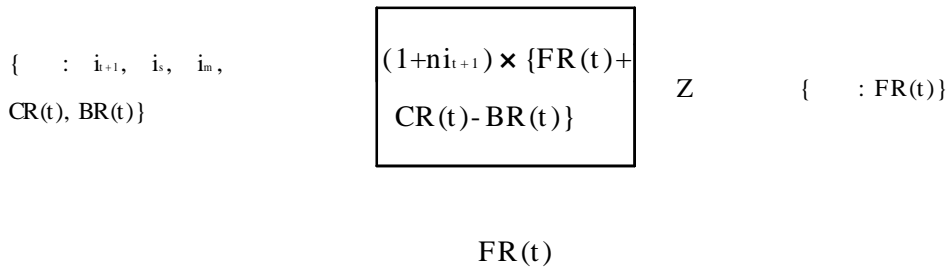
가 가

, AL(t)/AL(t+1) (8.6) :

$$AL(t)/AL(t+1) = 1/[(1+i_s) \times (1+i_m)].$$

$$(8.14) \quad (8.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &FR(t+1) \\ &= (1+i_{t+1})/[(1+i_s) \times (1+i_m)] \times \{FR(t) + CR(t) - BR(t)\} \\ &\quad (1+ni_{t+1}) \times \{FR(t) + CR(t) - BR(t)\} \quad FR(0) \\ &\quad \dots (8.15) \end{aligned}$$



(8.3) (linear dynamic growth system): Z (time delay operator)
: Z · FR(t+1) = FR(t).

(8.3) (8.2) 가 統制變數
(controlling variable) $i_{t+1}, i_s, i_m, CR(t)$,
統制變數(controlled variable) FR(t)
t+1

FR(t+1) . t가 , . ,

人事政策

$i_s, i_m,$

, $(1+i_{t+1}) / [(1+i_s) \times (1+i_m)]$ (net

interest rate over $(t, t+1)$; n_{t+1} , $(1+i_{t+1}) / [(1+i_s) \times (1+i_m)] = 1+i_{n_{t+1}}$,

7. 補助積立方式 (Supplementary Methods or Methods of Amortization)

事後保全手段 標準釀

出金 (AD) . 標準釀出金

(6.3), $C(t) = NC(t) + AD(t)$ $C(t)$ (8.1)

NC(t) 事前

가

AD(t) - 狹義 AD(t)

. VI

AD(t)

未積立負債 償却 (Methods of

Amortization) . , , ()

가.

(Spread Method; SM)

가 t 가, ((7.14) 未積立負債
) (actuarial surpluses & deficits)

償却 補助積立方式 .

$${}^{SM}AD(t) = {}^{SM}k_t \cdot UL(t), \quad 0 \leq {}^{SM}k_t \leq 1 \quad \text{--- (8.16)}$$

, ${}^{SM}k_t =$ 가 t 가, 未積立負債 $UL(t-q)$
償却 分散母數 (spread parameter) .

${}^{SM}k_t$ ${}^{SM}AD(t)$ 가 $SMkt$.

Haberman(1994) ${}^{SM}k_t$ 未積立負債 $UL(t-q)$
(penal rate of interest)

100% 完全積立

((8.7) (8.16) ${}^{SM}k_t$ 境界 (boundary value) 0 1

가 :

' ${}^{SM}k_t = 0$ ' 未積立負債 ;

' ${}^{SM}k_t = 1$ ' 未積立負債 , .

가 t 未積立負債 $UL(t)$ (accounting
& auditing) 不充分性 가 가 未積立
負債 $UL(t-q)$ (q =

). , 'q=0' 가

未積立負債 完全情報 (complete information)

1997 4 . ,
 (Minimum Funding Requirement; MFR)
 . 過少積立 (i.e. $F(t)/AL(t) < 100\%$)
 (restoring time limits)
) 5 6 100%
 (schedule of contributions) ,
 (Occupational Pensions Regulatory Authority)
 - k_t
 ${}^{SM}k_t = 1/\ddot{a}_m(i_v)$, $m = 1, 2, \dots 6'$
 100% 未積立
 (cash-injection) ()
).
 가
 ()
 가 ${}^{SM}k_t$
 가 均等定額償却方法 - 均
 等' 現價 :
 () I:
 未積立負債 (i.e.
 i_v) 가 (evenly spreading-out)

- k_t 常數分散母數(time-invariant spread parameter;
 $t, {}^{SM}k_t = {}^{SM}k$) :

$$t, {}^{SM}k_t = {}^{SM}k = 1 / \ddot{a}_m(i_v) \quad \text{--- (8.16- 1)}$$

m (amortization period or spread period)
 母數 未積立負債 (56).
 m 가 平均殘存勤勞期間(average
 remaining lifetime of the active members) (;
 $m = 20 \quad 25$) 57).

(賃金比例型) 均等定額償却II:

가 (i_v)
 未積立負債 -
 ${}^{SM}k_t$ 時間變動分散母數(time-varying spread parameter)
 :

$$t, {}^{SM}k_t = W(t) / PVFW(t) \quad \text{58) --- (8.16- 2)}$$

56) ' $i_v > 0$ ' , $\ddot{a}_m(i_v)$ m 가 (strictly
 increasing function of m) . $\ddot{a}_1(i_v) = 1$ & $\ddot{a}(i_v) = 1/d_v$ ${}^{SM}k$

{k: d_v ${}^{SM}k$ 1}.

$$57) \quad \frac{UL(t-q)}{\ddot{a}_m(i_v)} \quad t \quad UL(t-q) \quad t+m$$

58) (8.16- 1) & (8.16- 2) , 'PVFW(t)/W(t)
 $\ddot{a}_{m(t)}(i_v)$ $m(t)$ 가
 (8.16-1) m (8.16-2)

$PVFW(t) =$ t 가
 (pensionable payroll) 가 ;
 $W(t) =$ t 가 .

(8.16-2) (, 가) 現價

定額償却法(Straight-Line Amortization Method) 定率償却法(Fixed-Percentage Amortization Method) .

가 t 가, ((7.14) 未積立負債)
 (actuarial surpluses & deficits) ⁵⁹⁾

償却 補助積立方式

現價

가

自律性 (

m(t) 가 .
 59)

PSL

(UL)

(AD)

(8.9)

가 - Rate , EDP . Rate

가 가 15 100

가

Model . EDP 가 가 100

未積立負債 Rate , EDP

(8.17) (8.19)

(8.11)

Rate (RSM):

(,) 가

1997 4 20% 35%

가 未積立負債 UL(t)

가() -

'n' (8.8)

5 n=1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

現價 : ,

$${}^{RSM}AD(t) = {}^{RSM}k_t \cdot UL(t), \quad \dots (8.17)$$

$$, \quad n, \quad 0 < {}^{RSM}k_t = {}^{RSM}k_{t+1} = \dots = {}^{RSM}k_{t+n} \quad 0.35$$

EDP (ESM): RSM

, 가 : ,

$${}^{ESM}AD(t) = {}^{ESM}k_t \cdot UL(t) \quad \dots (8.18)$$

$$, \quad n, \quad 0 < {}^{ESM}k_t = {}^{RSM}k_t / (N(t) \text{ or } W(t)) = {}^{ESM}k_{t+1} \\ = \dots = {}^{ESM}k_{t+n} \quad 0.35$$

, $N(t) =$ 가 t 가 ;

$W(t) =$ 가 t $W(t)$.

(8.10) RSM ESM ,

ESM (i.e. EDP) RSM (i.e. Rate)

가 EDP UL(t)

가 .

$N(t)$ $W(t)$ 가 導入

(i.e. 負擔比率 惠澤比率) $N(t)$

$W(t)$ 가 -

定率償却 - Rate EDP

定率償却法 (FPM):

(, 稅制漏水)

1997 4 20% 50% 上向擴大 . 가

未積立負債 UL(t)

가 ESM

- 가()

(UL(t)가 完全償却 0

). n

現價 : ,

$${}^{FPM}AD(t) = {}^{FPM}k_t \cdot UL(t), \quad 0 < {}^{FPM}k_t < 0.5 \quad \text{--- (8.19)}$$

$$, \quad n, \quad {}^{FPM}k_t > {}^{FPM}k_{t+1} = ({}^{FPM}k_t)^2 > \dots > {}^{FPM}k_{t+n} = ({}^{FPM}k_t)^n$$

(8.11)

$$. \quad \text{가 } x \quad {}^{SM}k = 1 / \ddot{a}_m^{(x)}(i_v)$$

x

$$(8.17) \quad (8.19) \quad x$$

- 時間價值(time value of money) 便易性

(8.12)

類似點

. , 初期未積立負債

債

大別

現價

(i.e. (7.32-1) & (7.31-2)),

(i.e. (7.32)

(7.34)) 現價 가 :

k_t^{RSM} $\ddot{a}_z(i_v)$ z .

. 가 ,

가 가

(8.13) ,

. , 下限 上限 範圍內

未積立負債 가 .

適格 12가 7 () ‘

,

. (contribution holidays)

連續性

. 100% 完全積立

,

. ()

損失償却方式(amortization of losses method)

(8.5) 初期未積立負債(initial unfunded liability)

3가

t=0

UL(0).

UL(0)

3가

. UL(0) ^{PI}UL(0)

. UL(0) ^{SB}UL(0)

. UL(0) ^{AS}UL(0)

$$UL(0) = {}^{PI}UL(0), {}^{SB}UL(0) \text{ and/or } {}^{AS}UL(0).$$

(amortization of losses method; LM):

未積立

負債

. 가 t

(i.e. ^{LM}AD(t))

()

損益(actuarial gains (i.e. negative losses) & losses; L(t-j), j 0)

未積立負債(i.e. UL(0))

가 ,

現價

$${}^{LM}AD(t) = PI(t) + PL(t)$$

--- (8.19)

$$PI(t) = \begin{cases} UL(0) / \ddot{a}_n(i_v), & 0 \leq t \leq n-1 \\ 0, & t \geq n \end{cases} \quad (60)$$

;

$$PI(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} L(t-j) / \ddot{a}_m(i_v) \quad (61),$$

$L(t) = L(t-1, t)$, 가 (陰) (§ 8.5 (8.14)), $L(t) = 0$ for $t < 0$ (i.e.).

(8. 14)

()

:

, $UL(0)$ n . ,

$$\Rightarrow PI(t) = {}^PUL(0)/\ddot{a}_{30}(i_v) + {}^SUL(0)/\ddot{a}_{30}(i_v) + {}^AUL(0)/\ddot{a}_{10}(i_v) \quad PI(t; n=30, 30, 10)$$

, $L(t)$: m .

$$\Rightarrow PL(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} L(t-j) / \ddot{a}_m(i_v), \quad m = 5 \quad PL(t; m=5)$$

; $L(t-j) = L(t-j-1, t-j)$

60)	$UL(0)$	n	n	(가)
	$t=n$			
61)	$(t-j-1, t-j)$	$L(t-j)$	m	
m	(가)	$t-j+m$		

UL(0)

(i.e. $m < n$).

	(minimum funding
standards)	課稅控除上限(maximum
limitation on deductible contribution)	ERISA
	$1/\ddot{a}_{i_v}$

${}^{LM}AD(t)$ 가

:

Min {PI(t; n=30, 30, 10) + PL(t; m=5), PI(t; n=10, 10, 10) + PL(t; m=10)}

${}^{LM}AD(t)$

Max {PI(t; n=30, 30, 10) + PL(t; m=5), PI(t; n=10, 10, 10) + PL(t; m=10)}

; 'NC(t) + Min ' (bottom limit of C(t)),

'NC(t) + Max ' (top limit of C(t))

(8. 15)

가 . ,
 가 未確保 가
 常存 . 勞使 가

가 .

ERISA

ERISA

(Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, PBGC)

가 가

(pension insurance premium) , (

). PBGC

가 가 가

PBGC

純資産 市價 評價額 30%

未確保分 充當 (가 가 33%가 PBGC 가).

(2.5) 年金確約制度(book reserve

schemes) (insolvency insurance) 가

(minimum funding requirements)

PBGC 가

가 가

가

示峻點

가 : , (i.e.

F(t)/AL(t))

C(t) 가 積立 ,

C(t) (i.e. $F(t)/AL(t)$)

가 . ,

가 ((

8.13) ,

過少積立(underfunding) 完全積立(fullfunding)

).

安全性 安定性

가 . ,

採用

Owadally (1995)

가 , . (客觀性

).

UL(0) 完全償却速度가

(, 100% 가 (faster pace of

funding));

(支給能力 危險) (支給能

力危險) 가

((7.17)

(i.e. $F(t)/AL(t)$)

);

, ,
 C(t) 緩和(smoother & more
 gradual funding patterns) 가 :
 ()
 ()
 ((7.22)
 C(t)
).

62) :

$${}^{OM}AD(t) = PI(t) + [UL(t) - U(t)] / \ddot{a}_m(i_v) \quad \text{--- (8.20)}$$

$$PI(t) \quad (7.35) \quad PI(t) \quad ;$$

$$U(t) = \begin{cases} UL(0) \cdot [\ddot{a}_{n-t}(i_v) / \ddot{a}_n(i_v)], & 0 \leq t \leq n-1 \\ 0, & t \geq n \end{cases}$$

62) Owadally가 1997 City University (in London)
 ‘Amortizing Initial Unfunded Liability and
 Spreading Subsequent Surpluses/Deficits’ ()
 Owadally Method(OM)).

(, $U(t)$ t 初期未積立負債 $UL(0)$

).

(7.36) , $PI(t)$ (, 安全性)

, $UL(t)/\ddot{a}_m(i_v)$ (, 安定性)

$U(t)/\ddot{a}_m(i_v)$

(8.16) (8.12)

變形

償却規制

,

(,

(支給能力)

).

가

適格退職年金

12가 適格要件 12 () ‘

,

- ,

加重値

가 ,

(,

) 不安定 (,

)

가 가

(OM)

8.

資産-負債 根幹

. Flow - Chart , .

VII章 .

- **Flow - Chart**

1. : (cash-flow projection)

- Inflows {C(t), I(t)}
- Outflows {B(t), (E(t))}
- Inflows {NC(t), EI(t)}
- Outflows {EB(t)}

(ALM)

2. 가 : ○ 가

- 가
- 가 (;

stochastic or deterministic)

- 가
- (time-horizon for projection)
- ()

) 가 (timing) 가 (

) 가 .

(feed back)

3.	
(; (7.20)) - deterministic or stochastic approaches	(; (7.27)) - deterministic or stochastic approaches

(feed back)

4. I (7.28) & II (7.30))

(;

- deterministic or stochastic approaches

(feed back)

5. & : .
 . () (; $F(t) = AL(t)$, 100%
) and/or (; $C(t) = NC(t)$)
 . 가 and/or
 . 가 가 가
 . , 가 (;
 (5.1), (5.3))
 . 가 ,

(feed back)

6.
 () : $\{C(t): t=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$: $\{I(t): t=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

(feed back)

7. Updating: 가
 가 ()
 2 6)

長點

資産

가 容易, 危險

報償(risk & reward)

;

資産 負債

;

選定 財政方式 (未積立負債) 가

資産-負債 ()

