

**Letter To Mr. Feldblum
From Mr. Fisher**

Dated 4/21/87

April 21, 1987

Mr. Sholom Feldblum

Dear Mr. Feldblum:

Mr. Ferguson asked me to take a look at your note of 4/10/87.

Your method is interesting and different, but it doesn't accomplish a true sharing of inflation between primary company and reinsurer.

The average effect of inflation on the loss used in your example is 64.8%.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Nominal Dollars</u>	<u>Inflation Factor</u>	<u>Real Dollars</u>
1975	\$ 10	1.10	9.1
1976	15	1.21	12.4
1980	<u>150</u>	<u>1.77</u>	<u>84.7</u>
TOTAL	175	1.648	106.2

The comparison below shows that your approach results in an inequitable sharing of inflation.

Feldblum

	<u>Nominal Dollars</u>	<u>Real Dollars</u>	<u>Inflation Effect</u>
Primary	\$ 75.5	\$ 50	+51.0%
Reinsurer	<u>99.5</u>	<u>56.2</u>	<u>+77.1</u>
Total	\$175.0	\$106.2	+64.8

Mr. Feldblum
Page 2
April 21, 1987

	Ferguson		
	<u>Nominal</u> <u>Dollars</u>	<u>Real</u> <u>Dollars</u>	<u>Inflation</u> <u>Effect</u>
Primary	\$ 82.4	\$ 50	+64.8%
Reinsurer	<u>92.6</u>	<u>56.2</u>	<u>+64.8</u>
Total	\$175.0	\$106.2	+64.8

Interestingly enough, your point, I think, (page 2, first paragraph, last sentence) is that it is not equitable to share inflation equally. But are you confusing the leveraged effect of inflation with the leveraged effect of investment income?

Yes, the reinsurer holds his portion of the loss longer than the primary company - but the paper makes no presumption of total return pricing.

Sincerely,



Russell S. Fisher

cc: R.E. Ferguson