

Beida CCISSR-Aviva Insurance Research Series

入世十年与中国保险业对外开放

一理论、评价与政策选择

One Decade in WTO and the Opening-up of China's Insurance Industry

——Theory, Evaluation and Policy Options

▼ 孙祁祥 郑 伟 等著 ▼

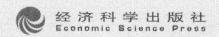
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经过多年的不懈努力,我们初步探索了一条具有中国特色的保险业发展道路。对于什么是中国特色的保险业,我们形成了几点初步的认识:一是必须始终坚持以科学发展观统领保险业发展全局;二是必须始终坚持把服务最广大人民群众作为保险业发展的根本目的;三是必须始终坚持用发展的办法解决保险业前进中的问题;四是必须始终坚持把加强改善监管和防范化解风险作为保险业健康发展的根本保证;五是必须始终坚持把建设创新型行业作为保险业发展的必由之路;六是必须始终坚持把政府推动和政策支持作为保险业发展的重要动力。

当前保险业发展的总体形势很好。从宏观形势看,发展的外部条件十分有利;从行业自身看,我们具备了又好又快发展的基础;从政策环境看,政策支持力度不断加大。国务院领导同志十分重视和关心保险业发展,多次对保险工作作出重要指示。温家宝总理指出,保险是一个重要的行业,保险业发展有利于稳定人们未来预期,从而促进消费,扩大内需,这是关系全局的一件事。《国务院关于保险业改革发展的若干意见》发布后,保险业在国家经济社会整体布局中的定位更加清晰,即保险具有经济补偿、资金融通和社会管理功能,是市场经济条件下风险管理的基本手段,是金融体系和社会保障体系的重要组成部分,在社会主义和谐社会建设中具有重要作用。很多地方政府和行业主管部门把保险业纳入自身发展规划统筹考虑,社会各界对商业保险在现代经济社会中重要作用的认识逐步提高,保险业发展的社会环境逐步改善。

保险业改革发展的成绩得到了社会各界的普遍认可。但是,发展的形势越好,我们越是要保持清醒的头脑。我们要以对事业高度负责的态度,居安思危,未雨绸缪,认真发现和解决保险业前进道路中的苗头性问题,不断提高保险业贯彻落实科学发展观的能力。当前,我国保险业发展仍面临一些差距和挑战:一是与国际保险业相比还有较大差距;二是与是保险公司的竞争能力与国外先进保险企业相比还有较大差距;三是与

经济社会发展的要求相比还有较大差距。此外,随着金融综合经营的逐步发展, 以及不同金融行业之间产品替代性的不断增强,保险业还面临着来自其他金融行 业竞争的压力。由于我国保险业仍然处在发展的初级阶段, 保险市场、保险经营 者、保险监管机构和保险消费者都还不成熟,因此存在这样那样的问题并不可 怕,关键是要对问题的本质和成因有清楚的认识,并在保险业发展实践中切实加 以解决。

总体来看,保险业加快发展的机遇与挑战并存。我们必须从经济社会发展全 局和保险业长远发展的战略高度, 充分认识抢抓机遇、加快发展的重要性和紧 迫性。

保险理论研究是保险工作中一个很重要的方面,对推动保险业改革发展实践 具有十分重要的作用。坚持以反映时代特征和实践要求的科学理论指导实践、并 根据实践的新鲜经验不断推进理论创新,是推进保险事业发展的有力保证。当前 保险业改革发展取得了一些显著成绩,但同时也存在不少的突出矛盾和难点问 题。要回答和解决好这些问题,就必须进一步加强保险理论研究,通过不断地从 实践到理论、从理论到实践、再从实践到理论,为解决好当前的难点问题提供科 学的理论指导,促进保险业加快发展。

北京大学作为国内一流的高等学府,是我国学术研究和理论创新的重要基 地。北京大学中国保险与社会保障研究中心(CCISSR)自2003年成立以来,秉 承北京大学"爱国、进步、民主、科学"的校训精神,以搭建政产学交流沟通 平台、推进理论研究和知识创新为宗旨,为我国保险业发展做出了积极的贡献。 此次推出"北大赛瑟-英杰华保险研究系列丛书",每年选取一个中国保险业发 展面临的重大、难点或焦点问题进行深入系统的研究,并将研究成果出版发行. 这是我国保险理论研究领域一件非常有意义的事情。我借此机会,向该系列丛书 的出版表示衷心祝贺,并预祝我国保险学术界在未来有更加丰富的优秀研究成果 不断面世,为我国保险业的发展起到更大的推动作用!



贺辞

值此"北大赛瑟-英杰华保险研究系列丛书"出版之际,我要向本系列研究的承担者北京大学中国保险与社会保障研究中心致以诚挚的祝贺,祝贺他们经过艰辛的努力取得了丰硕的研究成果!

经验告诉我们,学术研究在推动产业的健康发展方面具有十分重要的价值。 英杰华集团希望通过支持这一系列研究,来促进中国保险业更加专业化和良性的 发展。

英杰华集团是世界第五大、英国第一大保险集团。凭借 300 多年的专业经验,我们正通过合资企业中英人寿致力于在中国的发展。中国业务的增长也使我们意识到要为中国在保险行业的发展以及未来的领先地位贡献绵薄之力。

中国是全球未来几十年最具活力的经济体之一,经济的增长预示着中国保险业发展的光明前景。"北大赛瑟-英杰华保险研究系列丛书"的应时推出在这一发展中具有里程碑式的意义。

再次祝贺北大中国保险与社会保障研究中心出版该系列丛书。英杰华集团以能够分享这一成功为傲。

Sharman 勋爵 英杰华集团主席

CONGRATULATION

I would like to express my sincere congratulations to the China Center for Insurance and Social Security Research (CCISSR) of Peking University, on the publication of "Beida CCISSR-Aviva Insurance Research Series". The success of this Series is a result of the tremendous efforts by Beida's CCISSR research team.

Our past experiences tell us that academic research is extremely valuable in steering the right course of development for any growing industry. Indeed, in supporting this Research Series, Aviva wants to encourage the professional and prudent development of a Chinese insurance industry.

Aviva is the world's 5th largest insurance group and the largest in the United Kingdom. Building upon 300 years' of expertise and experience, Aviva is firmly committed to our life insurance business through our China joint venture Aviva-COFCO. As we grow our business, we are also mindful of our commitment to China's development and future leadership in the insurance industry.

The Chinese economy will present one of the world's most exciting growth opportunities in the decades to come. This growth augurs well for the development prospects for the Chinese insurance industry and we see the "Beida CCISSR-Aviva Insurance Research Series" as a major milestone in this development.

Once again, congratulations to the Beida's CCISSR research team on the publication of this series. Aviva is very proud to be associated with this success.

Lord Sharman Chairman, Aviva ple

前言

本书是北京大学中国保险与社会保障研究中心(CCISSR)承担的英杰华(Aviva)集团支持研究课题《入世十年与中国保险业对外开放——理论、评价与政策选择》的最终成果,也是"北大赛瑟-英杰华保险研究系列丛书"的第五本专著。

2001年12月11日,中国正式成为世贸组织成员。入世十年,中国对外开放迈上新台阶,综合国力大幅提升,国际地位和影响力显著提高。保险业作为中国入世谈判的焦点和入世后对外开放的排头兵,在中国整个对外开放战略布局中一直居于重要地位。在这样的背景下,在中国入世十周年之际,回顾、审视并展望中国保险业的对外开放,我认为具有十分重要的理论和现实意义。

本课题从2010年6月启动,历时一年多完成。课题由我和北京大学经济学院的郑伟副教授共同主持,课题组成员包括我本人及北京大学郑伟副教授、刘新立副教授、锁凌燕讲师;对外经济贸易大学王国军教授、何小伟讲师;首都经济贸易大学维庆举讲师。郑伟博士在课题的总体设计、组织协调、课题出版等方面做了大量工作。我要感谢课题组全体成员对本课题的辛苦付出。

在本书出版之际,我要再一次特别感谢中国保监会主席吴定富先生 2007 年为"北大赛瑟-英杰华保险研究系列丛书"作序,感谢英杰华集团主席 Sharman 勋爵为本系列丛书出版发来贺辞。

本课题是在英杰华集团的大力支持下完成的。我要借此机会特别感谢英杰华集团亚太区董事总裁 Simon Machell 先生、中英人寿保险有限公司总裁张文伟先生、中英人寿助理总裁马旭先生对本课题研究和本书出版的大力支持。

在课题研究过程中,课题组曾于2010年9月赴中英人寿保险公司调研,与中英人寿副总裁俞宁先生和他的同事进行座谈。2010年10月赴韩国现代财产保险公司调研,与现代产险副总裁金弘根先生和他的同事进行座谈。在课题写作过程中,我们还分别与中国保监会国际部刘智夫处长、德国慕尼黑再保险北京分公司总经理常青先生、台湾国泰人寿资深副总王健源先生以及他们的同事进行了座谈讨论。此外,瑞士再保险北京分公司总经理陆勤先生对我们的调研问题做了邮

件回复。这些实地调研和座谈讨论对我们的课题研究起到了重要的推动作用。

本课题研究还得到了北京大学中国保险与社会保障研究中心以及北京大学经 济学院风险管理与保险学系有关师生的有力支持。在此一并致谢。

最后, 我还要感谢经济科学出版社, 感谢齐伟娜编辑和她的同事, 他们细致 高效的工作保证了本书的顺利出版。

孙神祥

2011年10月20日于北大蓝旗营

2001年12月11日,中国正式成为世贸组织成员。入世十年,中国对外开放迈上新台阶,综合国力大幅提升,国际地位和影响力显著提高。保险业作为中国人世谈判的焦点和人世后对外开放的排头兵,在中国整个对外开放战略布局中一直居于重要地位。

本书在入世十年的大背景下,从基本理论出发,对中国保险业的对外开放进行宏观层面和微观层面的系统评价,并在国际比较的基础上,深入讨论未来中国保险市场对外开放的若干重大议题与政策选择。

本书除导论之外,分为五章。第一章是"保险市场对外开放的理论阐述",第二章是"中国保险业对外开放的演进与评价",第三章是"外资保险公司的经营战略及评价",第四章是"保险市场对外开放的国际比较",第五章是"未来保险市场对外开放的重大议题与政策选择:2011~2020"。

导论。关于中国保险业的对外开放,有一系列重要基础性问题值得认真思考。在此,我们提出五个基本理念,它们是: (1) "互利共赢"而非"零和博弈"是保险业对外开放的战略基石; (2) 保险业对外开放应当遵循"三个有利于"的判断标准; (3) 对外开放下的保险监管更应关注"宏观审慎监管"的最新趋势; (4) 保险业"走出去"将成为服务国家战略的必然要求; (5) "全球统一监管规则"将对保险业开放格局产生深远影响。

第一章"保险市场对外开放的理论阐述"。比较优势理论和金融深化理论告诉我们,开放保险市场,引入外部市场竞争主体,对于发展中国家保险市场的发

展具有重要推动作用。对于跨国保险集团而言,在考虑所有权优势、区位优势、 市场内部化优势的基础上、海外扩张的动机、主要有保险集团基于追随客户的扩 张战略、基于市场寻求的扩张战略以及全球范围内的风险分散动机。从实际运行 来看,被动扩张是保险集团海外扩张的"初级阶段",主动扩张是当前越来越多 保险集团海外扩张的选择,全球市场的风险分散战略则是保险集团经营中降低风 险的必然选择。新兴市场国家对外开放保险市场,引进国际保险集团,是其金 融自由化的重要内容,对外开放的根本动因是推进本国保险产业的发展,进而 推动本国金融产业的深化以及经济的健康发展。但是关于保险市场开放效应的 理论研究和实证研究都不能对这一命题给出肯定的回答。换言之,保险市场对 外开放对东道国而言既是机遇也是挑战。为了发展保险产业、推动经济良性循 环,新兴市场国家的选择应该是,积极稳妥地对外开放保险市场,合理有度地 利用贸易保护措施。

第二章"中国保险业对外开放的演进与评价"。本章从历史纵向的视角,对 中国保险业对外开放历程进行全面的总结和评价,着重考察了中国对外开放的整 体部署和开放观对保险业开放进程的影响、保险市场开放格局的演变以及对外开 放对产业安全、金融安全、行业竞争力等方面的影响。人世十年来,保险业迅速 地进入了全方位开放阶段,外资日益多元化地融入中国保险业,在中国保险市场 的参与度稳步提升,形成了中外资保险公司公平竞争、共同发展的格局。当然, 外资公司在中国的发展速度低于早前预期,总体规模偏小,市场份额相对有限、 加上还有一些政策限制,其竞争潜力没有得到充分的发挥,所以还未对中资保险 机构构成明显的生存威胁; 而我国国家主权和金融主权完整, 监管审慎有力, 很好地防范了开放的引致风险。保险业对外开放的实践历程也清楚地告诉我 们,对外开放带来的竞争压力和示范效应,加速了保险业对内改革的进程,进 而大大地推动了行业竞争力的提升,促进了监管制度的改革与完善、提升了消 费者的福利。一个全球性的资源、资金、技术和产品的开放体系,符合我国的 长期利益。

第三章"外资保险公司的经营战略及评价"。本章从微观视角对入世十年来 外资寿险公司和外资产险公司在组织结构、产品、营销渠道、区域发展、人才发 展等方面的经营战略进行总结与评价。研究发现,在组织结构战略上,外资保险 公司的基本导向是因势利导,选择最能发挥出自身优势的组织结构;在产品战略 上,外资保险公司的基本导向是在政策允许的范围内,充分利用外方股东的产品

研发优势,通过差异化来满足目标市场上消费者的需要;在营销渠道战略上,外资寿险公司存在着"总体上的趋同"和"个体上的分化"两种特征,而外资产险公司的营销渠道战略则由于受到多种因素制约而简单得多;在区域发展战略上,外资保险公司基本都把总部所在地放在了上海、北京等中心城市,在区域布局上基本都把长三角、珠三角、环渤海等地区作为战略"桥头堡",并在此基础上逐步对中西部地区进行渗透;在人才发展战略上,外资保险公司采取了包括培养人才、引进人才和委派人才等在内的多种手段,实施积极的人才发展战略。展望未来,外资保险公司将面临中资保险公司越来越强的竞争压力;外资保险公司的经营战略有待调整;外资保险公司之间的分化趋势将进一步加剧。

第四章 "保险市场对外开放的国际比较"。不同国家的保险市场开放并非遵循同一模式,由于各国保险业发展水平、经济金融政策等方面存在差异,并受到不同政治经济环境和事件的影响,它们在对外开放的时机、速度、程度、监管政策等方面做出了不同的选择。本章按照开放速度和程度的不同将不同国家(地区)的开放分成两种模式:快速充分开放和逐步有限开放。快速充分开放是指开放进度较为迅速,且开放程度较大的模式,按其开放动机又可以进一步分为主动型开放和被动型开放两种类型。逐步有限开放是指在开放过程中比较谨慎,分阶段、逐步地开放,同时不断完善本国相关法律法规,使本国保险业有一个相对较大的发展空间与相对较长的发展时间,在一个循序渐进的过程中逐渐适应新的发展变化。在对每种模式选取典型国家,从开放动因、开放进程和开放效果三个方面进行述评的基础上,总结了若干国际经验与教训:第一,保险业开放应该基于本国国情,循序渐进;第二,监管及配套措施应紧跟保险市场开放步伐;第三,坚持本国的立场和规划,提升面对发达国家压力时的谈判能力;第四,重视再保险市场在保险市场对外开放中的重要作用。

第五章 "未来保险市场对外开放的重大议题与政策选择: 2011 ~ 2020"。 "十年树木,百年树人",若以十年为期观察保险市场的年轮,可以清晰地看到中国保险市场的发展脉络。过去的十年是中国保险市场在改革开放中快速发展的十年,也是从稚嫩走向成熟的十年。十年来,外资保险公司为中国保险市场注入了无限的生机和活力,成为中国保险市场不可或缺的重要组成部分。未来的十年,保险市场对外开放仍然是一个关乎中国保险业健康发展的关键因素。本章在描述未来十年中国保险业对外开放所面临的世界政治经济格局以及保险业发展背景的基础上,讨论未来十年中国保险市场对外开放的若干重大议题,如

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合资寿险公司的股权比例问题、保险业对外开放的深度和广度问题、外资保险 区域平衡发展和保险供给结构平衡发展问题、保险业"走出去"的问题、保 险业与其他金融部门改革开放的相互借鉴与协同问题。然后,根据前面各章的 分析结论,按照开放、共赢、与时俱进的思路,借鉴国际经验,结合中国国 情,将未来保险市场对外开放战略划分为三个实施阶段,论述了中国保险业在 未来十年进一步对外开放的六大战略。

Executive Summary

On Dec. 11, 2001, China officially joined the World Trade Organization (WTO). Within the decade in WTO, China's opening-up has stepped onto a new stage, with the national comprehensive strength dramatically enhanced and the international status and influence significantly improved. As the focus of the WTO accession negotiations and the pioneer in the opening-up after the accession, the insurance industry has been placed in an important position in the strategic layout of China's overall opening-up.

Under that background, this book, from the basic theory, conducts systematical evaluation over the opening-up of China's insurance industry on the macro and micro level, and accomplishes in-depth discussion over the several major issues and policy options about the opening-up of China's future insurance industry on the basis of international comparison.

The book is divided into five chapters in addition to the introduction part. The first chapter is "Theoretical Explanation of the Opening-up of the Insurance Market". The second chapter is "Evolution and Evaluation of the Opening-up of China's Insurance Industry". The third chapter is "Business Strategy of Foreign Insurance Companies and Evaluation". The fourth chapter is "International Comparison on the Opening-up of the Insurance Market". The fifth chapter is "Major Issues and Policy Options about the Opening-up of the Future Insurance Market: 2011 –2020".

Introduction. As for the opening-up of China's insurance industry, there is a series of significant and fundamental issues worth thinking about. Here, we present five basic ideas: 1) it is "win-win", instead of "zero-sum game", that shall be the strategic foundation of the opening-up; 2) we should follow the criteria of "Three Favora-

bles" (whether it promotes the insurance industry to serve the economical and social development, wheter it improves the international competitiveness of China's insurance industry, and whether it improves the welfare of insurance consumers); 3) we should lay more stress on the latest trends of "Macro-prudential Regulation"; 4) the "going out" strategy of the insurance industry is to be the inevitable requirement of our national strategy; 5) "Globally Consistent Supervision Rules" will exert profound influence on the opening-up pattern of the insurance industry.

Chapter 1: Theoretical Explanation of the Opening-up of the Insurance Market. According to the "Comparative Advantage Theory" and the "Financial Deepening Theory", the opening-up of the insurance market, with the introduction of external competition entities, has significant promotional effects on the development of the insurance market in developing countries. For multi-national insurance groups, on the basis of the consideration of ownership advantages, location advantages, and the advantage of market internalization, their motivation for overseas expansion mainly includes: the strategy based on the following of their clients, the strategy based on the pursuit of market, and the strategy based on diversification within global range. From the practical perspective, the passive expansion is the "primary stage" of the overseas expansion of insurance groups, and the active expansion is the choice of more and more insurance groups, and the diversification strategy is the inevitable option of insurance groups to lower their risk. For the emerging markets, it is an important part of the financial liberalization to open up the insurance market and introduce international insurance groups. The fundamental motivation for the opening-up is to promote the development of local insurance industry, and further promote the deepening of the financial industry and the healthy development of the economy. However, neither the theoretical study on the opening-up effects nor the empirical research can give out the affirmative answer. In other words, the opening-up of the insurance market is not only an opportunity but also a great challenge for the host country. In order to develop the insurance industry and promote the benign circulation of economy, emerging countries should choose to open up their insurance markets in an active and steady manner, with reasonable and appropriate use of trade protection measures.

Chapter 2: Evolution and Evaluation of the Opening-up of China's Insurance Industry. This chapter conducts overall summary and evaluation of the process of

the opening-up of China's insurance industry from the vertical perspective of history, with the focus on the influence of the overall deployment and the opening-up view on the opening-up process, the focus on the evolution of the opening-up pattern, and the focus on the influence of the opening-up on the industry safety, financial security, industry competitiveness, etc. In the passing decade, the insurance industry has quickly stepped onto the stage of all-round opening-up. Foreign companies have gradually merged into China's insurance industry, and their participation in the market has increased in a stable manner, forming the pattern of fair competition and common development between foreign and local companies. However, on one hand, the development speed of foreign companies in China is lower than expected, with their overall scale relatively small and their market share relatively limited; and on the other hand. there also exist some policy restrictions. Therefore, the potential competitiveness of foreign insurance companies has not been fully developed, not causing evident threats to the survival of Chinese insurance institutions. China has complete national and financial sovereignty with powerful prudent supervision, thus well avoiding the risk caused by the opening-up. The practice clearly tells us that the competition pressure and demonstration effect from the opening-up have speeded up the internal reform process, dramatically improved the industry competitiveness, promoted the reform and maturity of the supervision system and improved the consumer welfare. An open system with global resources, capital, technology and products, conforms to China's long-term interests.

Chapter 3: Business Strategy of Foreign Insurance Companies and Evaluation. This chapter, from micro perspective, conducts summary and evaluation of the business strategy of foreign life insurance companies and foreign property insurance companies in the past decade, in terms of the organizational structure, products, marketing channels, regional development, talent development and so on. According to our study, for the organizational structure strategy, on the basis of their own features, foreign insurance companies select the most suitable organizational structure to develop their advantages. For product strategy, within the tolerance of policy, they will make full use of the research and development advantages of the foreign shareholders to meet the needs of consumers on the target market through the differentiation strategy. For the marketing channel strategy, there are two features "overall convergence" and "individual differentiation" in foreign life insurance companies, while foreign property insurance companies implement simpler strategy due to various restrictions. For the regional

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development strategy, they locate headquarters in such central cities as Shanghai and Beijing and view the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and the Bohai Coastal Region as the "bridgehead" of the strategy, and further develop into the Midwest region on the basis. For the talent development strategy, they adopt positive strategy by means of training, introducing and assigning talents. Looking to the future, they will be faced with more and more competition pressure from China's local insurance companies; their strategies need adjusting; the trend of differentiation will be further intensified among foreign insurance companies.

Chapter 4: International Comparison on the Opening-up of the Insurance Market. Different countries may follow different pattern for the opening-up of their insurance markets. Due to the discrepancy in the development level of insurance industry and economic and financial policies as well as the influence of political and economic environment, they may have different options in terms of the opening-up time, speed. degree the supervision policies. On the basis of the difference in the opening-up speed and degree, this chapter identifies two patterns for different countries (regions); the fast complete opening-up pattern and the gradual limited opening-up pattern. The fast complete opening-up pattern is one with relatively rapid speed and higher opening-up degree, and according to different motivation, it can be further divided into two types: the active pattern and the passive pattern. The gradual limited opening-up pattern means the opening-up is implemented cautiously and gradually with several phases, and relative laws and regulations need to be constantly improved to create relatively larger development space and relatively longer time for the local insurance industry to adapt to the new changes in a gradual process. We review typical countries from each pattern in terms of the motivation, process and the effect of the opening-up and then summarize several international experience and lessons based on the review: first, the opening-up should be based on national conditions and conducted in a gradual manner; second, regulatory and supporting measures should follow the opening-up pace of the insurance market; third, the host country's position and planning should be insisted and the negotiation ability need to be enhanced in face of the pressure from developed countries; fourth, importance should be attached to the role of the reinsurance market in the opening-up.

Chapter 5: Major Issues and Policy Options about the Opening-up of the Future Insurance Market: 2011 - 2020. "It takes ten years to grow trees, but one