



Mesures de/du/des risque(s)

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Au programme aujourd'hui

Les différentes manières de mesurer le risque

- Mesure de risque
- Approche par scénarios
- Cartographie des risques

Comment concilier / tenter de réconcilier ces 3 approches?

Mesurer le risque pour un projet vs pour une entité

Propriétés des différentes mesures de risque

Retour d'expérience et communication sur la mesure du/des risque(s)

Var
TVar

mesures de risque

S2 , Bâle N

SST , Canada, -

risque global

$$X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

$$X = h(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

non linéaire

$$\rho: X \rightarrow \rho(X)$$

↑
V.a.

nombre mesurant la dangerosité la taille du risque
(év + ∞)

représente perte ou gain abattoire



Var

TVar

SE, Bâle N

SST, Canada

$$X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

$$X = h(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

non linéaire

mesures de risque

canto ✓

dynamique (entité)

le + intéressant:

relatif / année N-1

$$\rho: X \rightarrow$$

V.a.
représente perte
ou gain aléatoire

$\rho(X)$ mesurant
nombre
la dangerosité
la taille
(évt + ∞) du risque

→ risque net

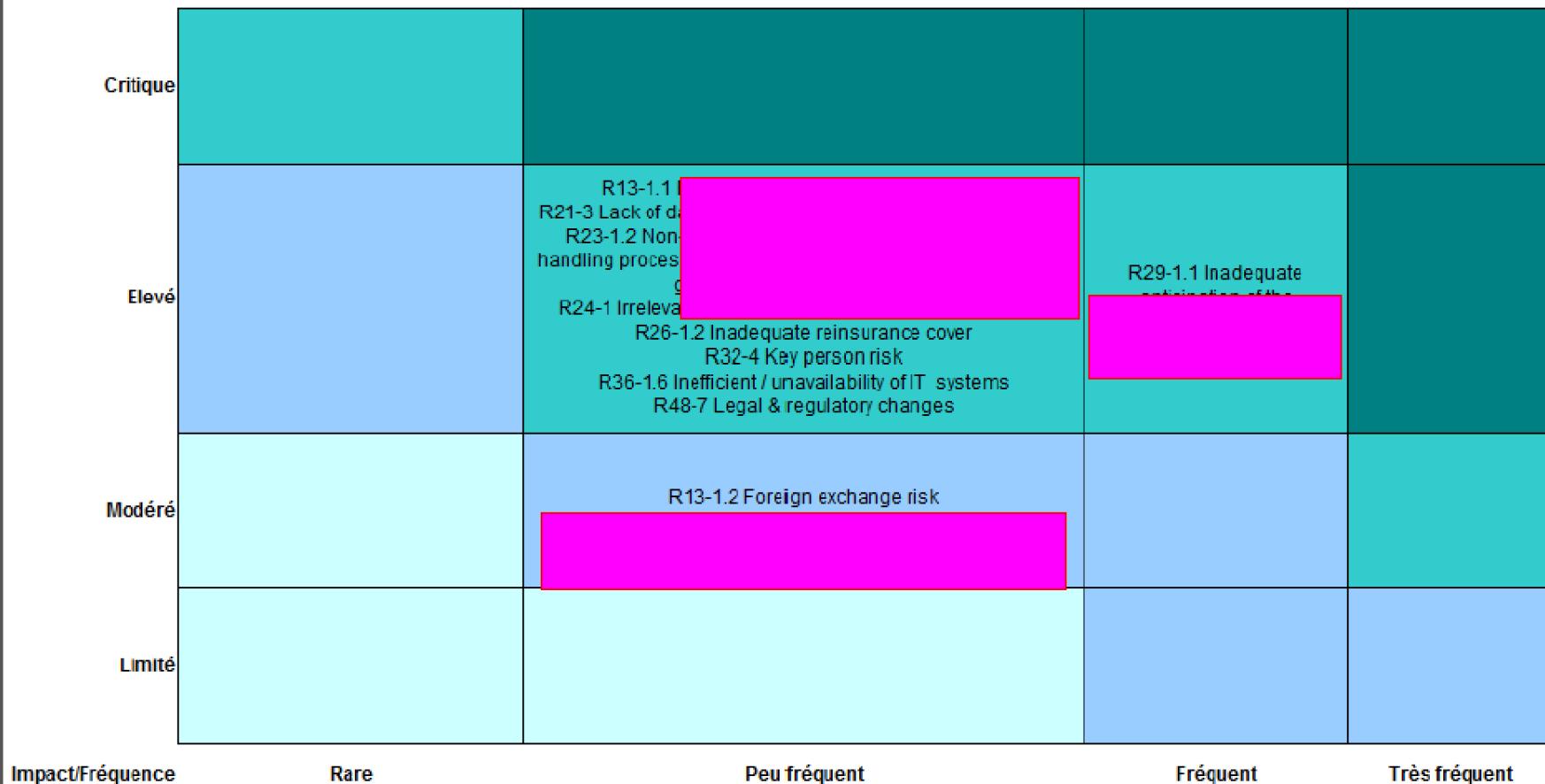
N-2 échelle niveau de matrice

ERN de Projet: mesure STATIQUE

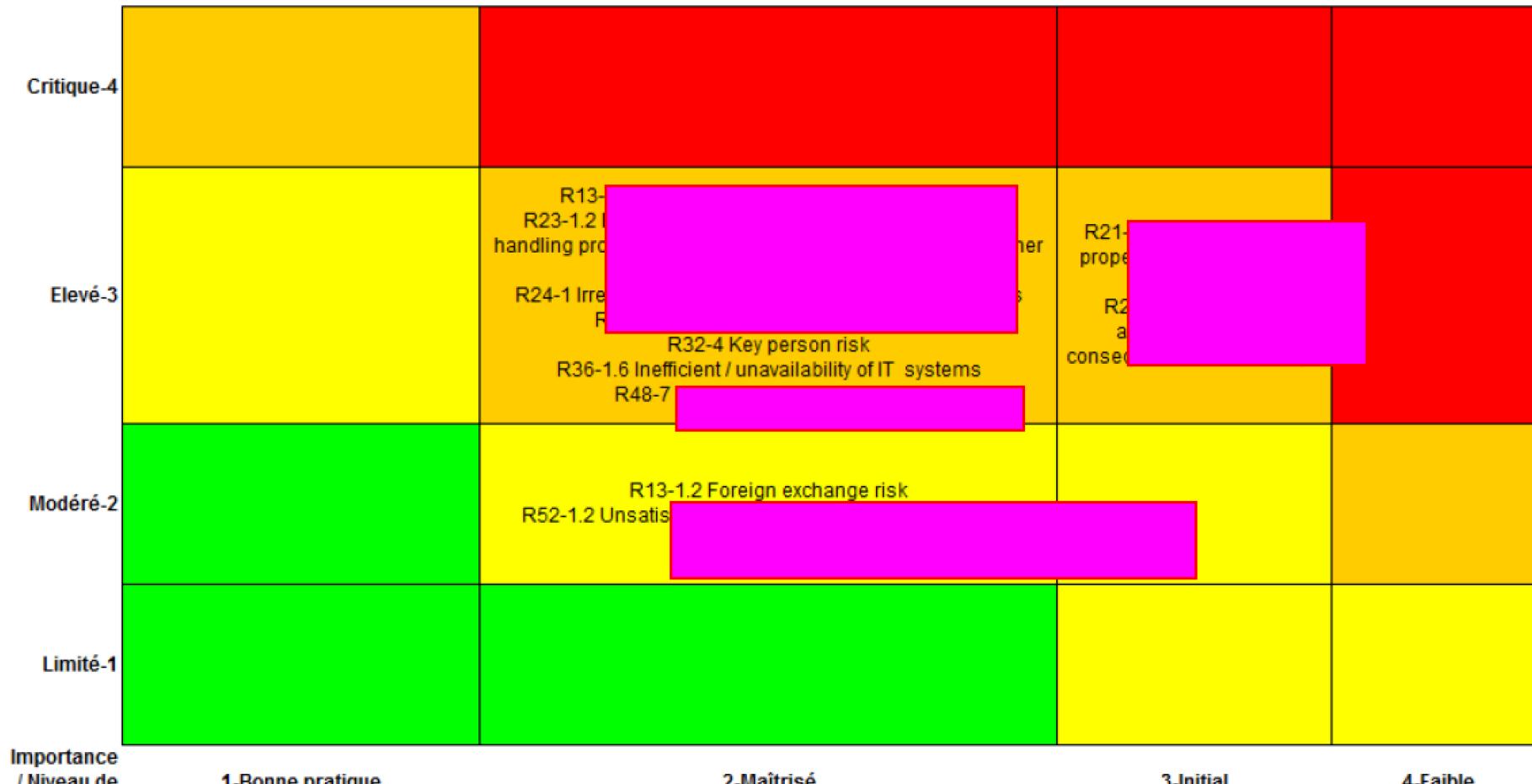
Risques Nets: m^e échelle de proba
que risques brut

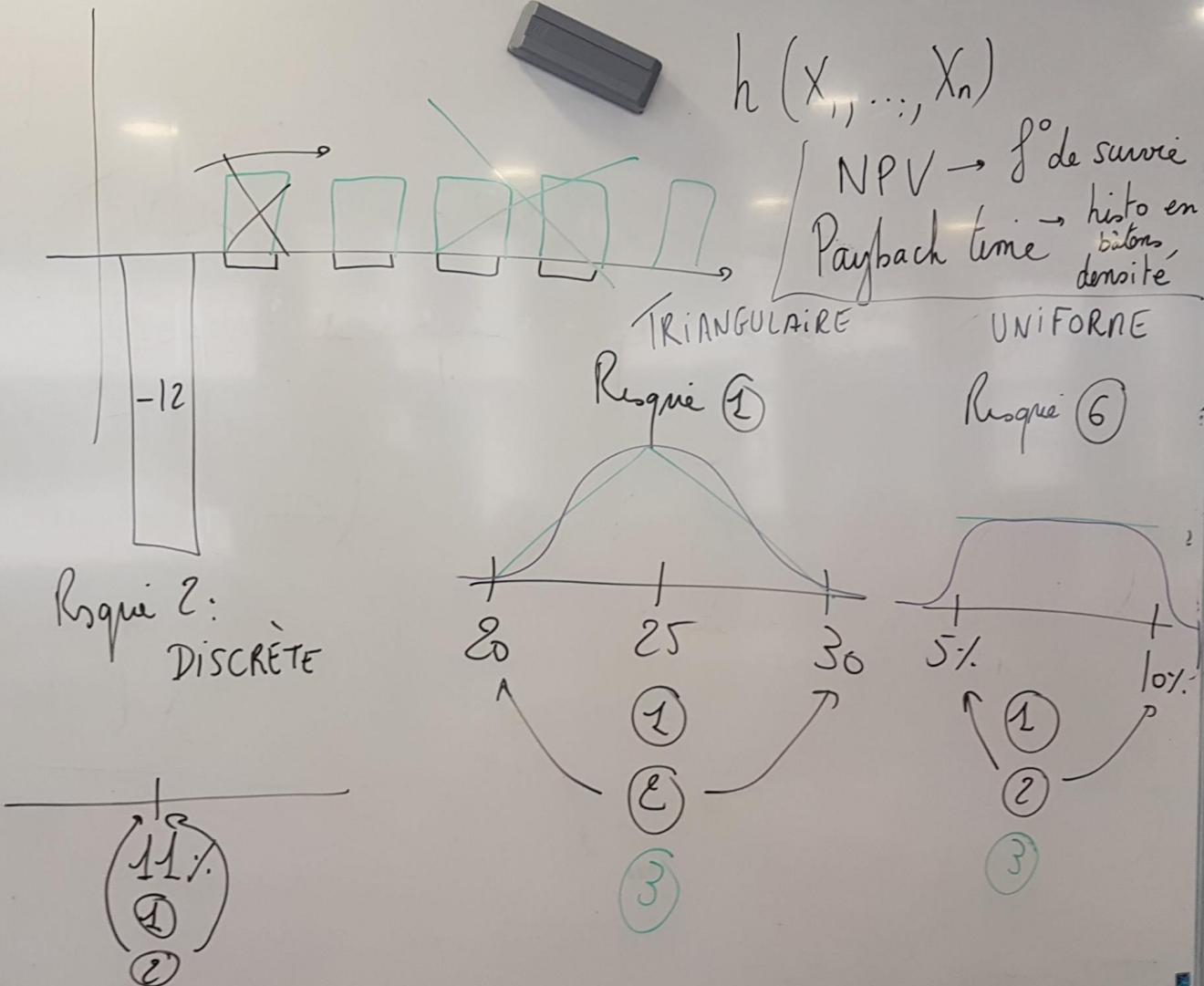
Cartography with gross (strategic) risks

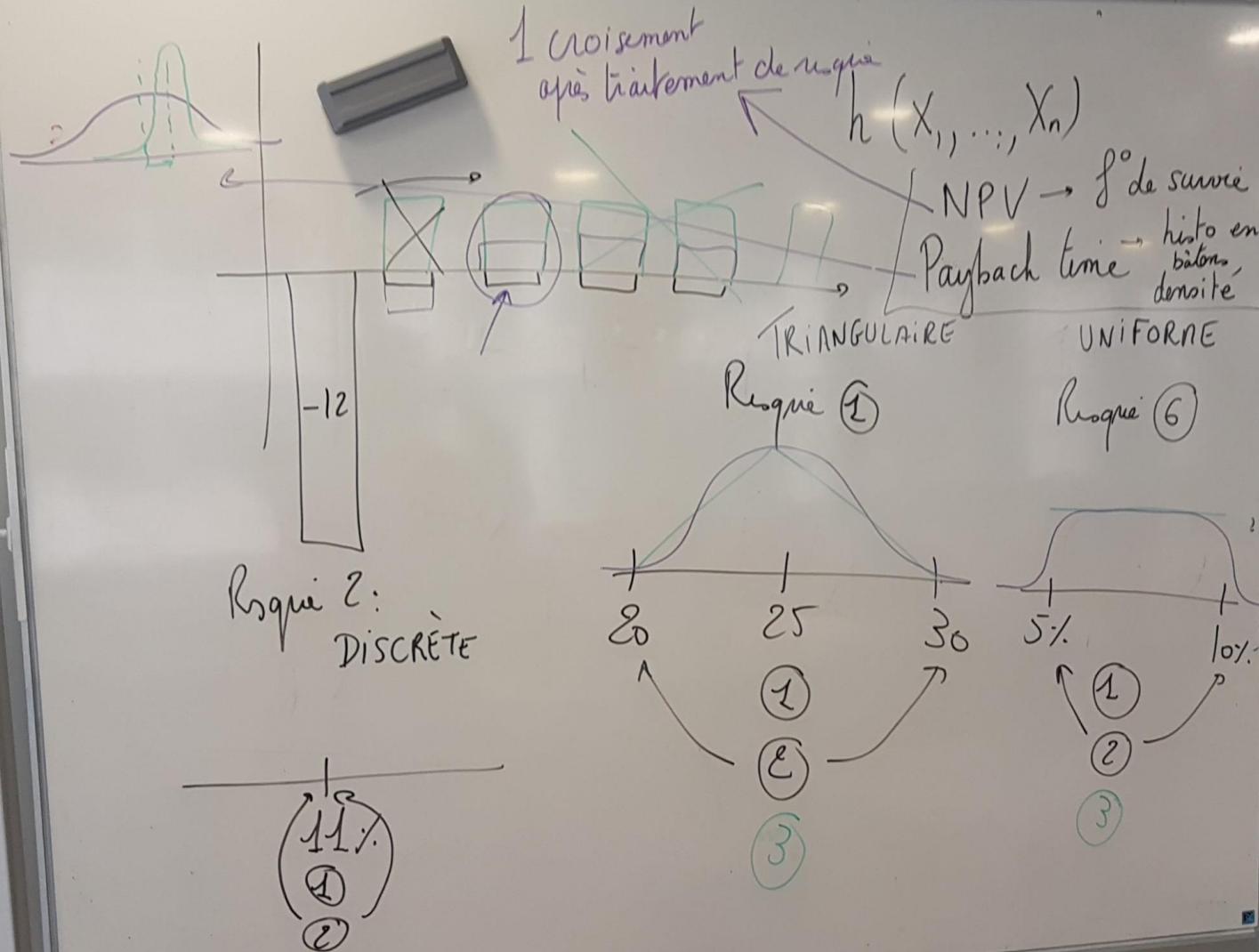
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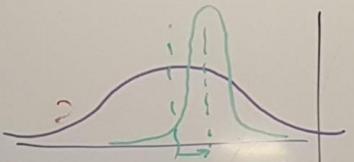


Cartography with net (strategic) risks









1 croisement
après traitement de risque

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

NPV → f^o de survie

Payback time → histo en
bâtons,
densité

TRIANGULAIRE

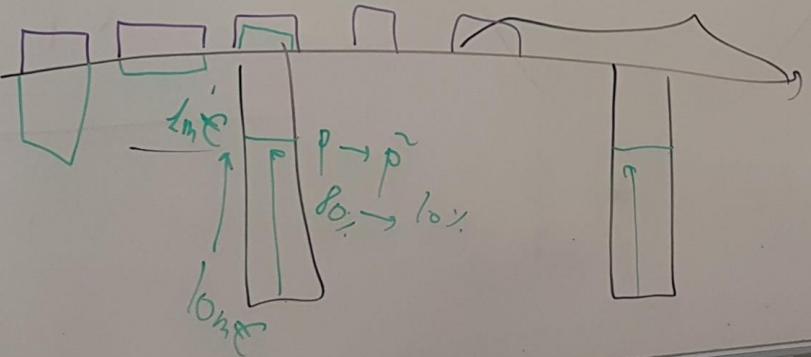
Risque ②

UNIFORME

Risque ⑥

-12

$$\text{VaR}(X_1 + \dots + X_n)$$





How are scenarios calibrated in practice?

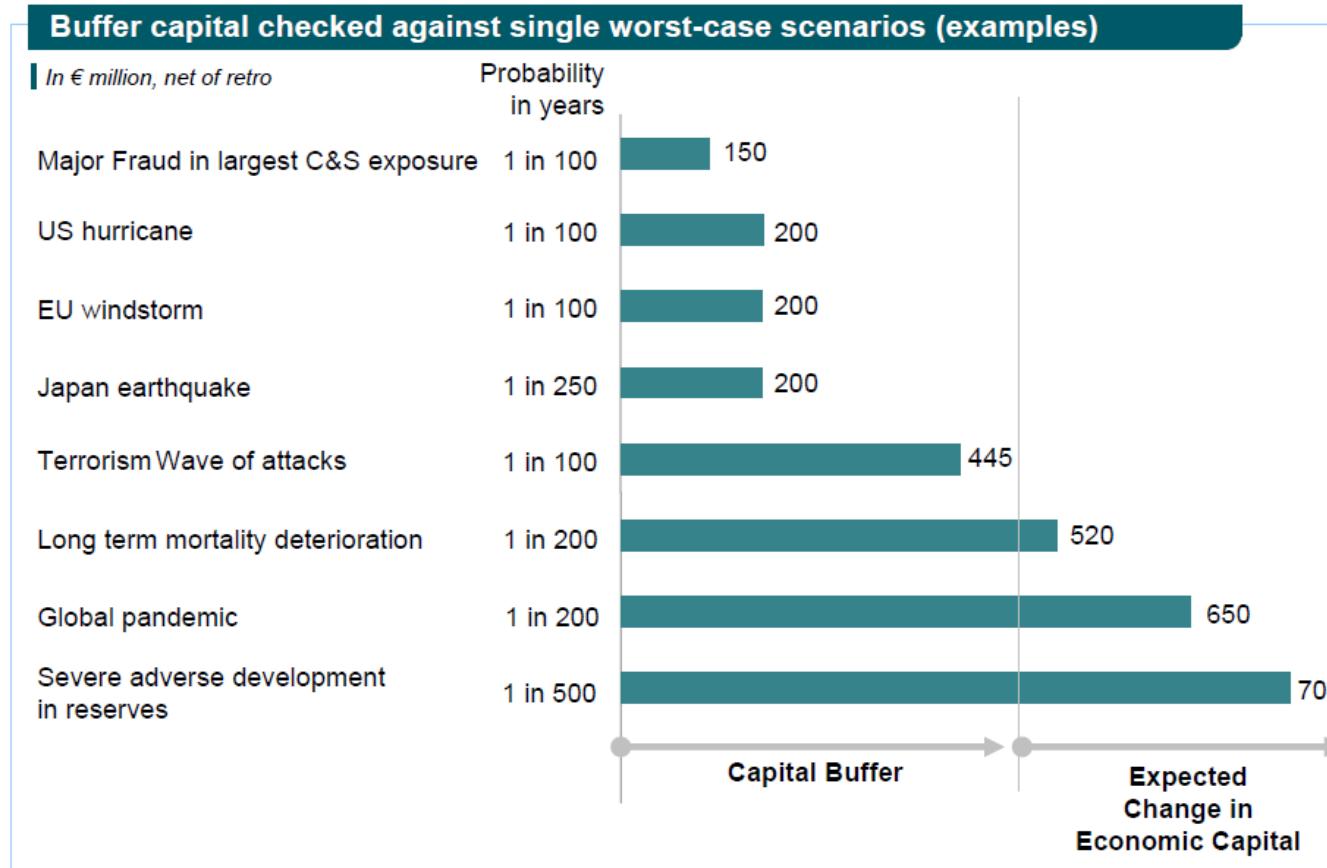
Different types of scenarios

- From supervisors:
 - for individual entity risk assessment
 - for Solvency requirements
 - for financial stability
- From companies top management and board members
 - ORSA
 - Reverse-stress tests
 - Worst-case scenarios

Ways to calibrate scenarios

- External reference
- Statistical / econometric approach when available
 - Use of MSCI World Index annual returns (1973-2009), non-parametric
Reference: Equity risk sub-module (former Consultation Paper 69) 29 January 2010, Article 111 and 304 -Level2 Implementing Measures
- Model-free, really?
- Panel of experts
- Lamfalussy approach / QIS
- Reference to previous events: 1918 Flu Epidemics
- Cat- or pandemic model
- Reverse-stress tests: what would put the company in the red?
- Worst-case scenarios: what is the maximal exposure?

Additional stress tests and what-if scenarios at SCOR (2009)



Pitfalls

- Obvious difficulty to measure likelihood level
- Definition of Worst-case scenario
- What-if scenarios:
 - Tail probability re-assessment
 - Loss-Absorbing Capacity re-assessment
 - Decisions of top management
- Limits of conditioning with respect to events like $\{X=x\}$

Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)

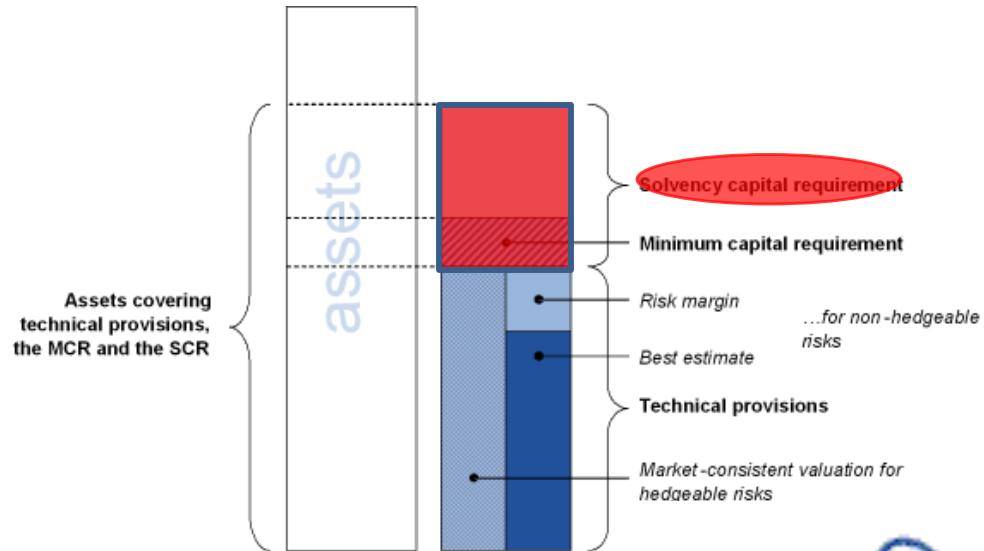
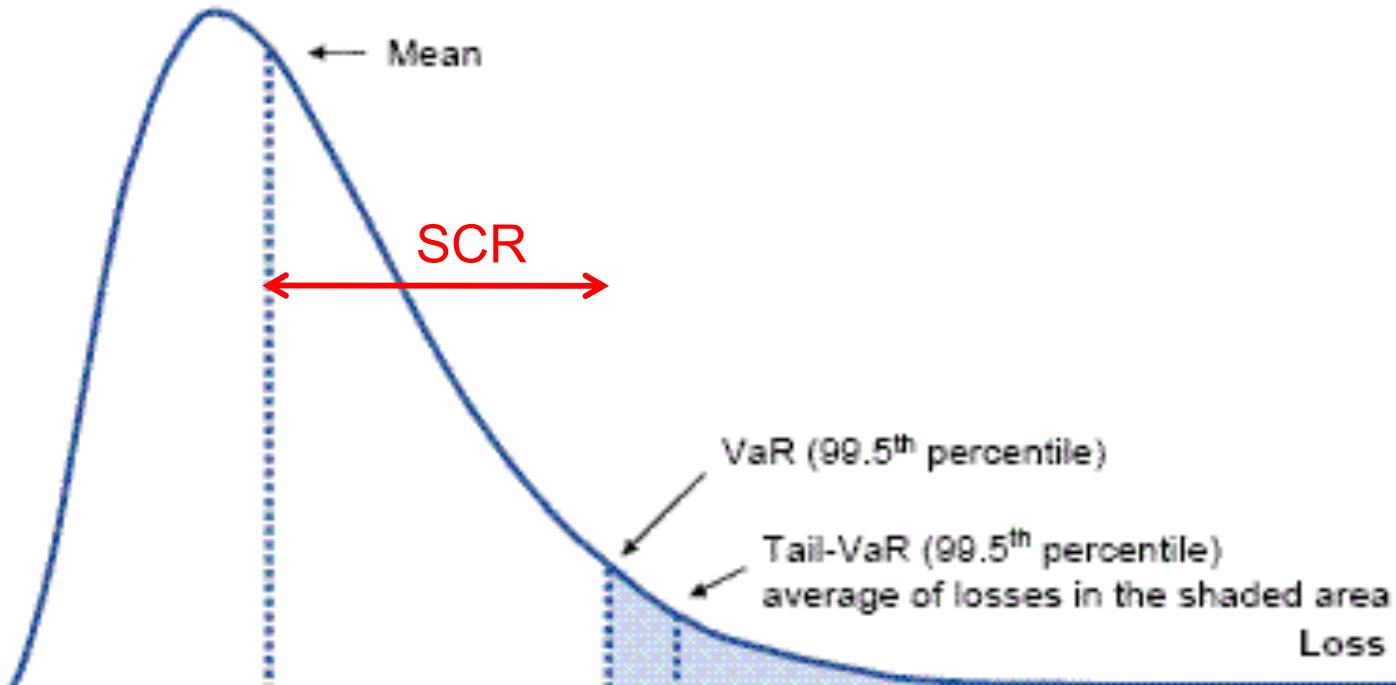


Figure (Source: CP 20, p. 9)

2.2 Pillar 1 is made up of a number of different combination, should provide a structured way whether the insurer has adequate financial carries.

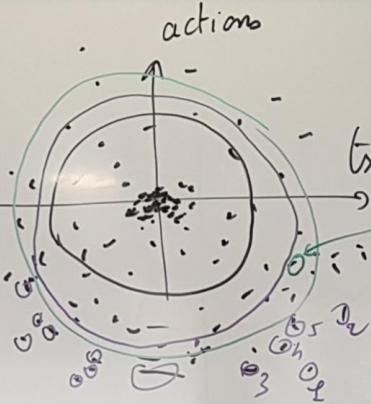
Standard formula:
 Lognormal loss distribution assumption
 1-Year Time Horizon



Evidemment il faudrait beaucoup plus que
5000 simulations primaires!

Intervalles de confiance asymptotiques
obtenus à l'aide de techniques de processus
empiriques

<i>n</i>	5 000	50 000	500 000
Estimated VaR (thousand €)	-39 375	-41 787	-43 058
rank	25	250	2 500
Lower 5% confidence bound (thousand €)	-44 722	-43 840	-43 173
rank	20	236	2 458



tx d'int. simulations
en "numéros" de
3000 simu ← OPTIMISATION
50000 simu

en m€ (absolu)
intervalle de
confiance pour
mesure du risque global

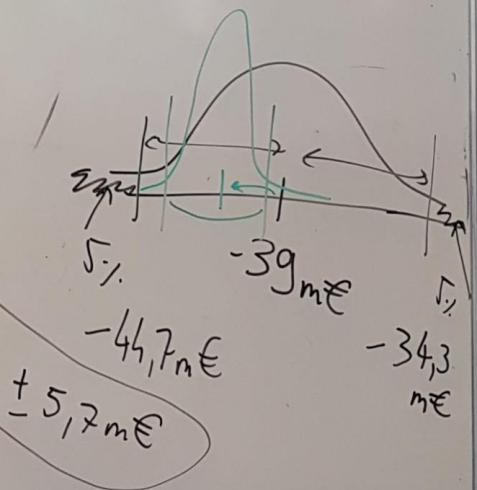
avec 5000 simulations
50 000

$$25 - (20\% \times 25) + 20\% \times 25 - 39 \text{ m€}$$

→ 20^e pre 25^e pre 30^e pre
simu

$$250 - (5,67 \times 250) \quad \pm 5 \text{ simulations}$$

200 236 250 264 300



moyenne des VaR de niveaux $\geq 99\%$

$$\text{TVaR}_{99\%}(X) = \frac{1}{100\% - 99\%} \int_{99\%}^{100\%} \text{VaR}_q(X) dq$$

d^ef^o
générale

per^e annuelle

qd la loi de X est continue

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{ES}_\alpha(X) &= E(X - \text{VaR}_\alpha(X) | X > \text{VaR}_\alpha(X)) \\ &= E(X | X > \text{VaR}_{99\%}(X)) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

PROP CONDITIONAL TAIL
d^ef^o EXPECTATION
(CTE)

en finance expected
Shortfall

per^e moyenne dans les 1% pires scénarios

le + pratique pour communiquer

Prop souhaitable d'une mesure de risque: "COHÉRENCE" — SOUS-ADDITIVITÉ

Prop: $\text{VaR} \leq$ "COHÉRENTE"

TVaR est cohérent.

Déf. (ADEH) 1999 On dit qu'une mesure de risque ρ est "cohérente" si AXIOMES

- 1) $X \leq Y$ p.s. $\Rightarrow \rho(X) \leq \rho(Y)$ monotonie CamLFi (HJM)
 2) $\forall v.a. X, \forall \lambda > 0, \rho(\lambda X) = \lambda \rho(X)$ homogénéité positive vraie sauf grosses positions
 3) $\forall v.a. X, \text{ constante } C, \rho(X+C) = C + \rho(X)$ invariance par translation
 4) $\forall v.a. X, Y, \rho(X+Y) \leq \rho(X) + \rho(Y)$ sous-additivité garantit bénéfice de diversification ≥ 0

$$\rho(X) = \begin{cases} 1,2 \times E(X) \\ 1,4 \times E(X) \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \rho(X) = E(X) + \alpha \text{Var}(X) \\ E(X) + \beta \text{Var}(X) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rho(1000X) = 1000\rho(X)$$

$$1000\rho(X) + (10^6 \cdot 10^{-3}) \rho'(X)$$

$$\rho\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{box} \\ \text{radio} \end{array}\right) \leq \rho\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{box} \\ \text{radio} \end{array}\right) + \rho\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{radio} \end{array}\right)$$

Formule
standard

$$SCR_{mortality} = 100$$

$\begin{matrix} 0,8 - 1,2 \\ \text{RISK OP} \end{matrix}$

$$SCR_{expenses} = 30$$

$\alpha = 0,8$

modèle interne

$$X \sim \text{Pareto}(\alpha)$$

$$Y \sim \text{Pareto}(\alpha)$$

$$SCR_{life} = \sqrt{100^2 + 30^2 + 2 \times 100 \times 30}$$

Sous-additivité
entre produits
garantie

corrélation des paramètres

$$\leq 130 = \sqrt{100^2 + 30^2 + 2 \times 1 \times 100 \times 30}$$

$$\text{VaR}_{99,9\%}(X+Y) > \text{VaR}_{99,5\%}(X) + \text{VaR}_{99,9\%}(Y)$$

$$\text{TVaR}_{99,9\%}(X+Y) \leq \text{TVaR}_{99,9\%}(X) + \text{TVaR}_{99,9\%}(Y)$$

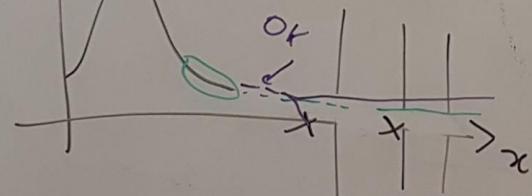
4) V.a. X, Y ,

$$\rho(X+Y) \leq \rho(X) + \rho(Y)$$

sous-additivité
garantit bénéfice de diversification ≥ 0

Pb de la mesure des risques extrêmes !

$$f_X(x)$$



Théorie des
valeurs extrêmes

$$\text{TVaR}_{99,9\%}(X)$$

moyenne partielle
1% pire scenario

en excluant le 0,03% pire scenario

\triangleleft N'EST PLUS COHÉRENT

1300



SCOR's risk tolerance is derived from its risk appetite

Solvency

- ▶ SCOR's **risk measure for solvency is 99% Tail Value at Risk (TVaR)**, corresponding to a financial security level in line with the target rating of A+ (S&P) and A (A.M. Best) (corresponding to a ruin probability of 1:250)

Diversification

- ▶ **No risks (LOB, Asset Class) must consume more than 5% of available capital** when looking at the 95% TVaR
- ▶ **No extreme scenario** (with a probability of higher or equal to 1:250) **must result in a loss larger than 15% of available capital**

Compliance

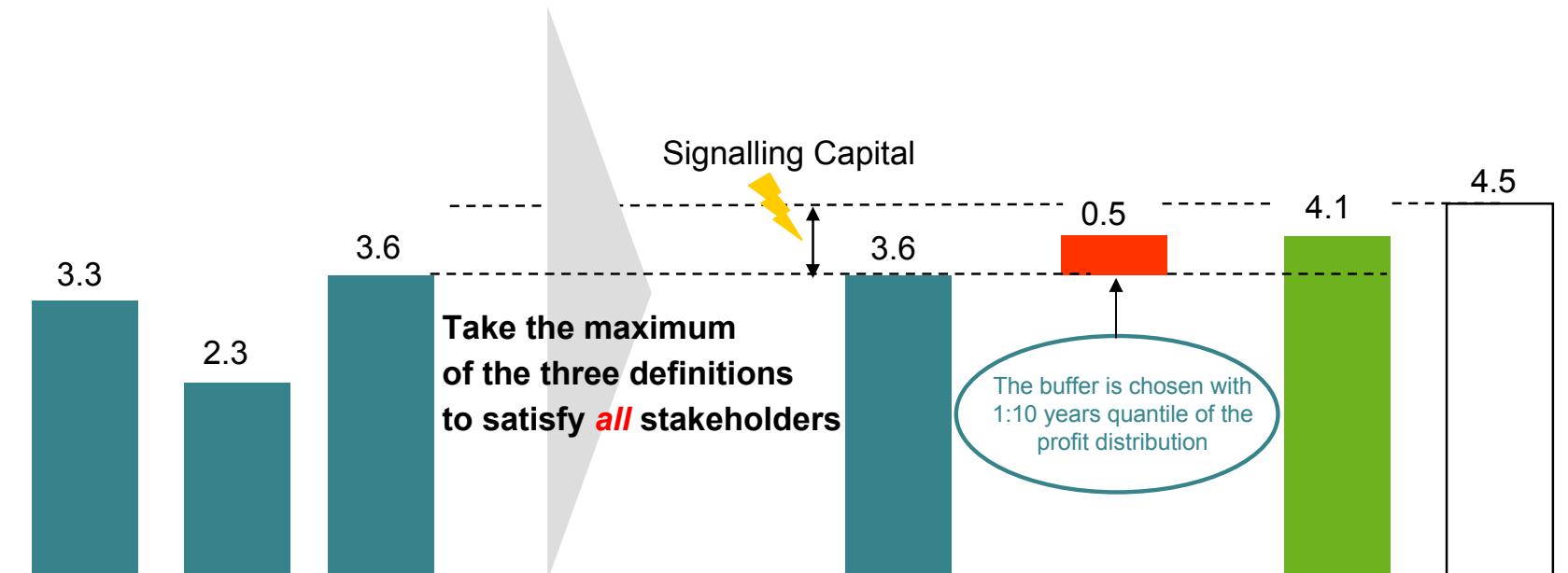
- ➔ **Full compliance** with all regulatory and solvency requirements (US RBC, Swiss Solvency Test, EU Solvency II etc.)



The internal capital requirement satisfies all stakeholders

Internal RBC, Required Capital, Buffer and Target Capital

In € billion, based on figures for 2008



Internal
model
RBC

Regulatory
requirements

“A” range
rating capital
requirement*

* currently undergoing rating
agency reviews

Required
Capital

Buffer
Capital

Target
Capital

Available
Capital**

** All capital is computed at t_i with data at t_0

Formule
standard

$$\text{SCR}_{\text{mortality}} = 100$$

$\alpha = 0,8 - 1,4$
RISK OP

$$\text{SCR}_{\text{expenses}} = 30$$

$\alpha = 0,8$ modèle interne

$$X \sim \text{Pareto}(\alpha)$$

$$Y \sim \text{Pareto}(\alpha)$$

$$\text{SCR}_{\text{Life}} = \sqrt{100^2 + 30^2 + 2 \times 100 \times 30}$$

cond° parameter

SOUS-ADDITIONNÉE
ENTRE RISQUES
GARANTIE

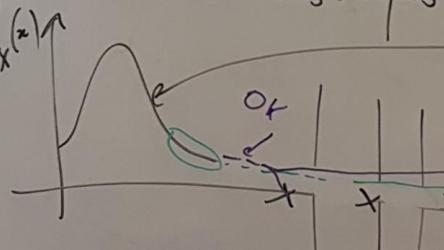
$$\leq 130 = \sqrt{100^2 + 30^2 + 2 \times 1 \times 100 \times 30}$$

$$\text{Var}_{99,9\%}(X+Y) > \text{Var}_{99,9\%}(X) + \text{Var}_{99,9\%}(Y) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Var}_{99,9\%}(X+Y) \leq \text{Var}_{99,9\%}(X) \\ + \infty + \text{Var}_{99,9\%}(Y) \end{array} \right.$$

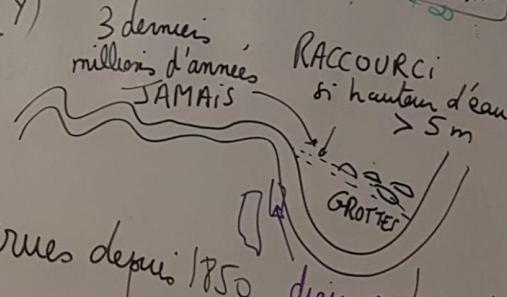
4) V.r.a. X, Y ,

$$\rho(X+Y) \leq \rho(X) + \rho(Y)$$

Pb de la mesure des risques extrêmes



chaque mesure
de risque est
fermiente
dans un domaine de validité



Crues depuis 1850
digue submergée
si $h > 10 \text{ m}$
période de retour
avec th. valeur extr. 800 ans

Formule

standard

$$SCR_{mortality} = 100$$

$0,8 - 1,2$
RISK OP)

$$SCR_{expenses} = 30$$

$\alpha = 0,8$ modèle interne

$$X \sim \text{Pareto}(\alpha)$$

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$$SCR_{Life} = \sqrt{100^2 + 30^2 + 2 \times 100 \times 30}$$

Sous-additivité
entre risques
garantie

(ordre paramètre)

$$\leq 130 = \sqrt{100^2 + 30^2 + 2 \times 100 \times 30}$$

$$\text{Var}_{99,9\%}(X+Y) > \text{Var}_{99,9\%}(X) + \text{Var}_{99,9\%}(Y)$$

$$\text{TVah}_{99,9\%}(X+Y) < \text{TVah}_{99,9\%}(X) + \text{TVah}_{99,9\%}(Y)$$

4) F.v.a. X, Y , $\rho(X+Y) \leq \rho(X) + \rho(Y)$

La Var n'est pas sous-additive, mais elle l'est si X et Y sont Gaussiens / LogNormaux

très super-additive si risques très extrêmes → vrai pb: sous-estimation / réassurage pas mesure de risque