



*cutting through complexity*

# 101: Risk Driver Calibration

**2015 Risk and Investment  
Conference – Introductory  
Cross Practice Workshop**

3pm, Thursday 4 June 2015

Newport – David Honour and Joshua Waters



# Contents

<b>1</b>	RISK DRIVER CALIBRATION
<b>2</b>	RISK IDENTIFICATION
<b>3</b>	MULTIPLE SOURCES
<b>4</b>	TRANSFORMATIONS
<b>5</b>	MODEL SELECTION
<b>6</b>	MARGINAL DISTRIBUTION
<b>7</b>	DEPENDENCIES
<b>8</b>	EXPERT JUDGEMENT
<b>9</b>	OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS
<b>10</b>	WRAP UP

# Risk Driver Calibration: why bother?

*How can you optimise shareholders return per unit of risk and protect policyholders if you don't understand the nature of the risks driving your business?*

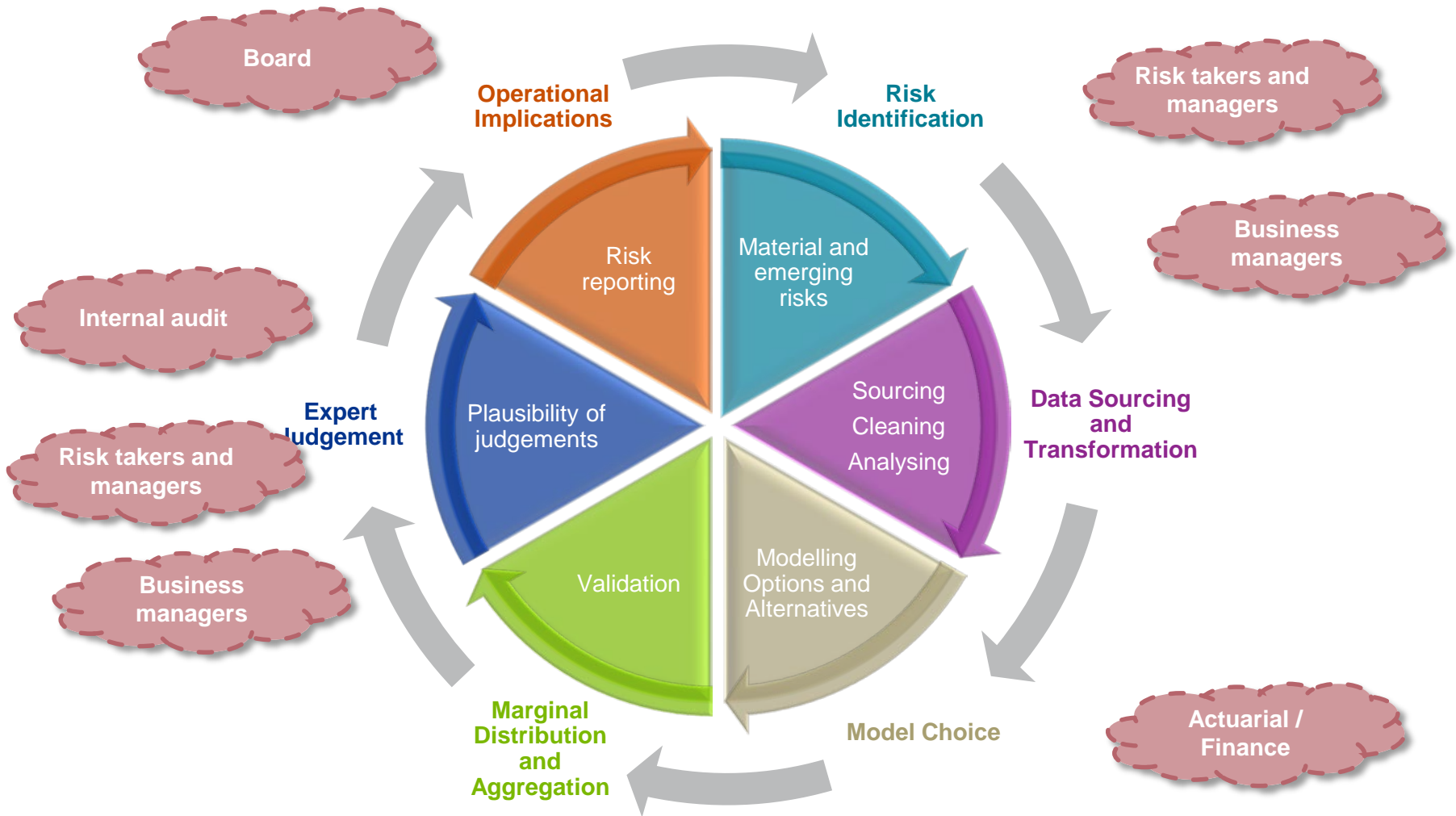


**Improved risk management.  
Avoid crises and  
stop fighting fires.**



**Better incentives for investment  
managers and pricing teams.  
Aligned with shareholders.**

# Risk Driver Calibration: Life cycle



# Risk Identification

## Key sources for Risk Identification

ORSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Stress and Scenario Testing</li><li>■ Reverse Stress Testing</li></ul>
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Internal Audit</li><li>■ External Audit</li></ul>
Regulator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Supervisory Statement</li><li>■ Capital Add On</li></ul>
Consultancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Industry Benchmarking</li><li>■ Market Surveys</li></ul>
Models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Asset Model Inputs</li><li>■ Liability Model Inputs</li></ul>
Attribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Capital Attribution</li><li>■ Profit and Loss Attribution</li></ul>
ID Exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Top Down Risk Assessment</li><li>■ Bottom Up Risk Assessment</li></ul>
Risk Register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Risk Breaches</li><li>■ Near Misses</li></ul>

- What is out of scope?
- Is the risk quantifiable?
- What is the time horizon?
- What is our exposure?
- What are the sub-categories of a risk?



### Industry developments:

**PRUDENTIAL** have publically stated that they are building their own Economic Capital model with a longer time horizon e.g. the ninety percentile to run-off

# Back up the calibration with...



## MULTIPLE SOURCES



# Multiple Sources



Historical  
Data Sources

Basis Risk



Forward Looking  
Data Sources

Modelling  
Implications



To fit the model use...



Transformations



# Transformations

## Classical Transformations

- Deciding approach to data outliers
- Removing biases such as autocorrelation
- Choosing how to express risk e.g. excess equity returns
- Filling in gaps – missing data
- Extending the data series
- Using overlapping data

## Transforming To Facilitate Modelling

- PCA – reduces the number of dimensions without losing the information.
- Lambda transform – squeezes and stretches the data, so that a simple model can be used.
- Explaining the impact to management.

Have a beauty parade for...

BRITAIN & IRELAND'S NEXT  
**top model**

**MODEL SELECTION**

# Model Selection

Increasing Complexity

## Probability Distribution

- For one year VaR
- For through the cycle
- Stationarity tests of IID

## Time Series Approach

- For long term projections
- For point in time

### Statistical Parametric Distributions

e.g. Normal

### Empirical Distribution

For high data volumes

### Mixture Distribution

For extreme value theory

### Longevity Trend Risk

Cairns Blake Dowd

P Splines

Lee Carter

Swiss Re Model

Risk Mgmt. Solutions

### Interest Rate Risk

Cox Ingersoll Ross

Hull White

Vasicek

Black Karasinski

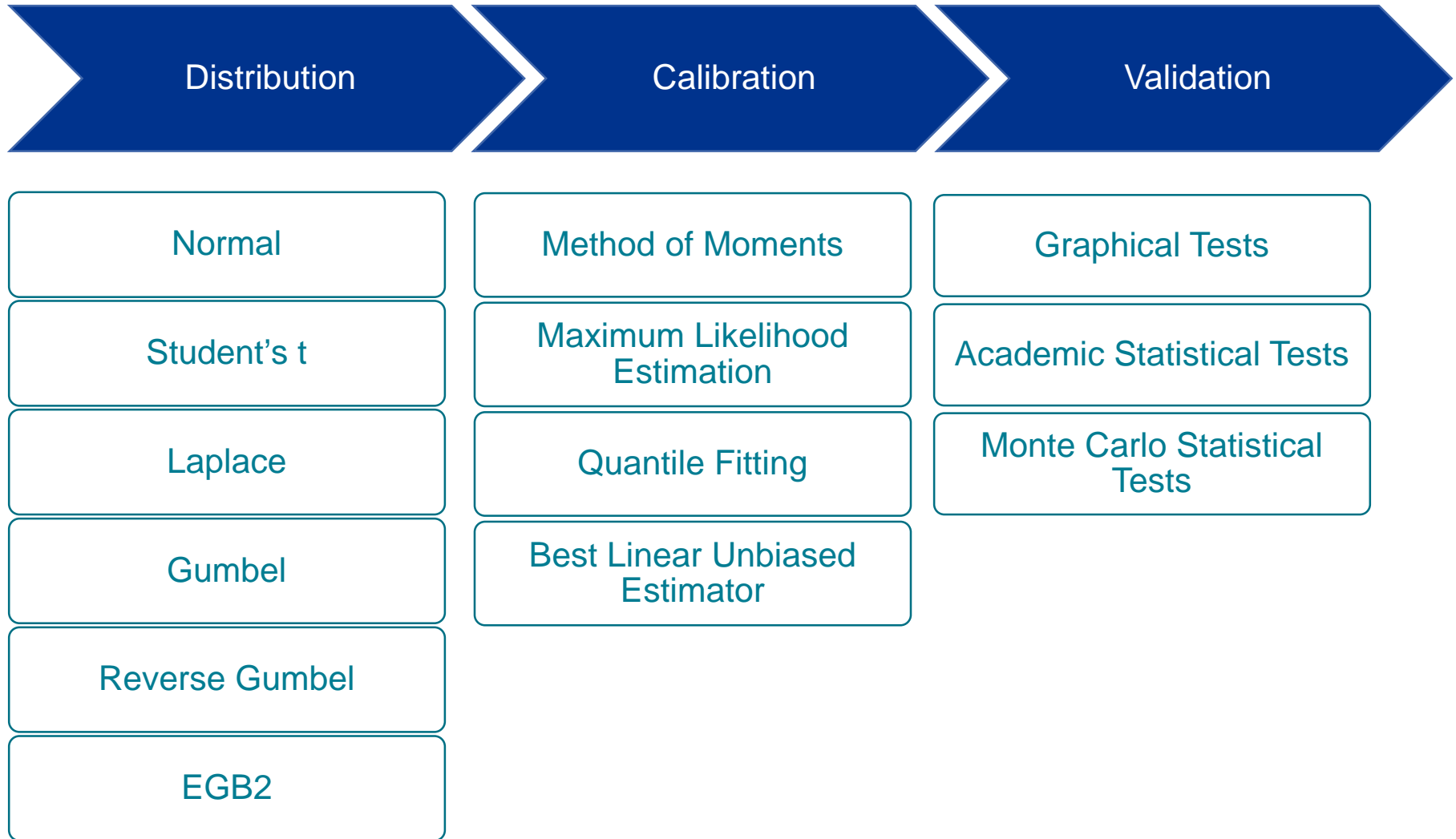
Brace Gatarek Musiela

# Isolate the risk to set...



## MARGINAL DISTRIBUTION

# Marginal Distribution

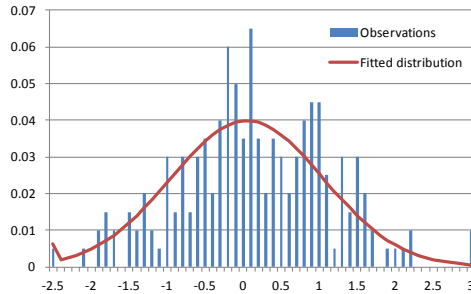




# Visual analytics – Marginal distributions

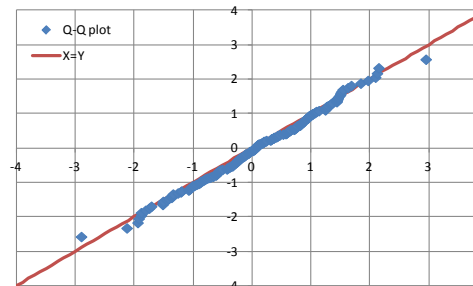
## Analysis

Histogram of Data vs Fit



Fit reasonable relative to the distribution of historical data

Q-Q plot



Q-Q plot shows close alignment of percentiles, with some deviation in tails

Analysis of moments

Test	Data	Fitted
Mean	0.03	0.00
Standard Deviation	1.04	1.1
Skewness	0.05	0.10
Kurtosis	0.21	0.20

Fitted moments are sufficiently close to those in the data

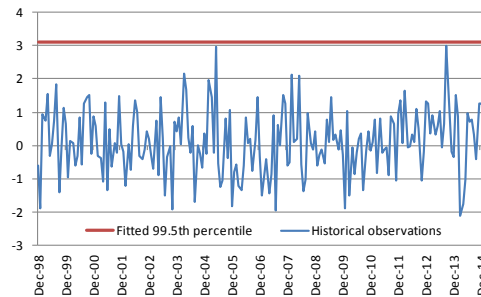
## Testing

Goodness of Fit

Test	Test Stat	Critical Value	Decision
Chi-Squared	1.56	1.23	Accepted
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	2.41	2.32	Accepted
Anderson-Darling	1.01	1.51	Rejected

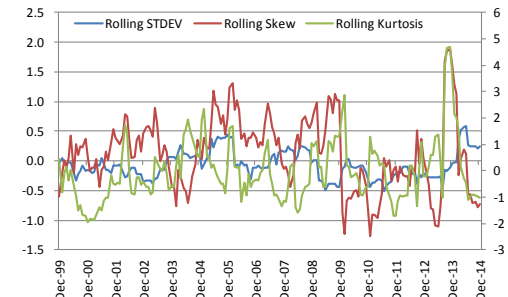
Passes and fails on goodness of fit tests will need to be rationalised

Back-testing key percentiles



Fitted 1-in-200 appears sufficiently onerous compared with historical data

Stationarity tests



Tests show moments to be reasonably static through time in the data

Make sure to reflect your own...



## DEPENDENCIES

# Dependencies

## CALIBRATION CHALLENGES

Tail dependency

Tail vs. body  
correlation

Data scarcity

Number of free  
parameters

Asymmetry

Explaining the  
approach

Reflect causal  
relationships

Maintain  
mathematical  
properties

## MODELS

### Correlation Matrix

- e.g. Standard Formula SCR

### Gaussian Copula

- Allows for wider range of marginal distributions

### Causal Models

- e.g. Bayesian Networks for operational risk

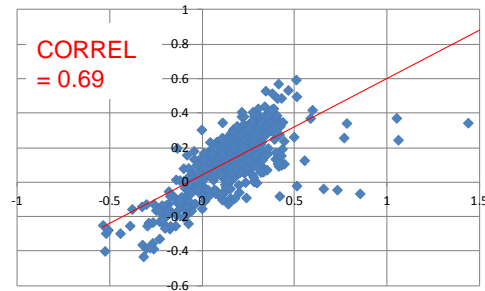
### Advanced Copula

- e.g. Archimedean, Student's t or Vine copulas

# Visual analytics - Dependencies

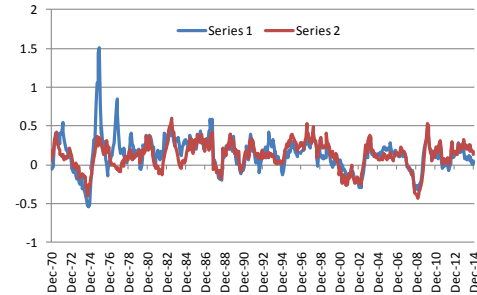
## Body correlation

Visual inspection of correlation



Visual inspection of data supports calibrated correlation coefficient

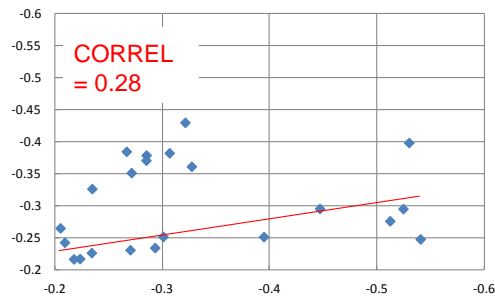
Visual inspection of time series



Visual inspection of time series data supports strong correlation

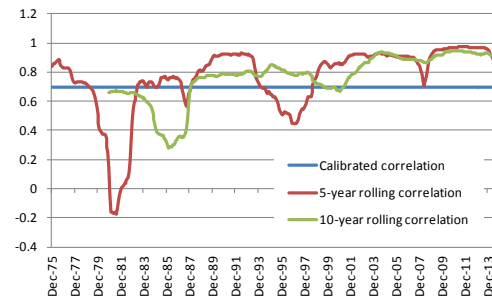
## Conditional properties

Analysis of tail correlation



Tail correlation does not significantly exceed body correlation

Analysis of rolling correlations



Correlations appear to increase over time, suggesting uplift may be required

# Use workshops to set...



**EXPERT JUDGEMENT**



# Expert Judgement

## Finding the Experts



- ☐ Relevant credentials
- ☐ Training to identify and avoid any inherent biases
- ☐ Representation from all the affected business functions

## Dealing with uncertainty



- ☐ Facilitating the expression of a range of opinions
- ☐ Identifying all the plausible choices
- ☐ Considering the data analysis, acknowledging the data limitations
- ☐ Documenting the rationale for the final judgement
- ☐ Assessing the confidence in the judgement

## Managing the Expert Judgement



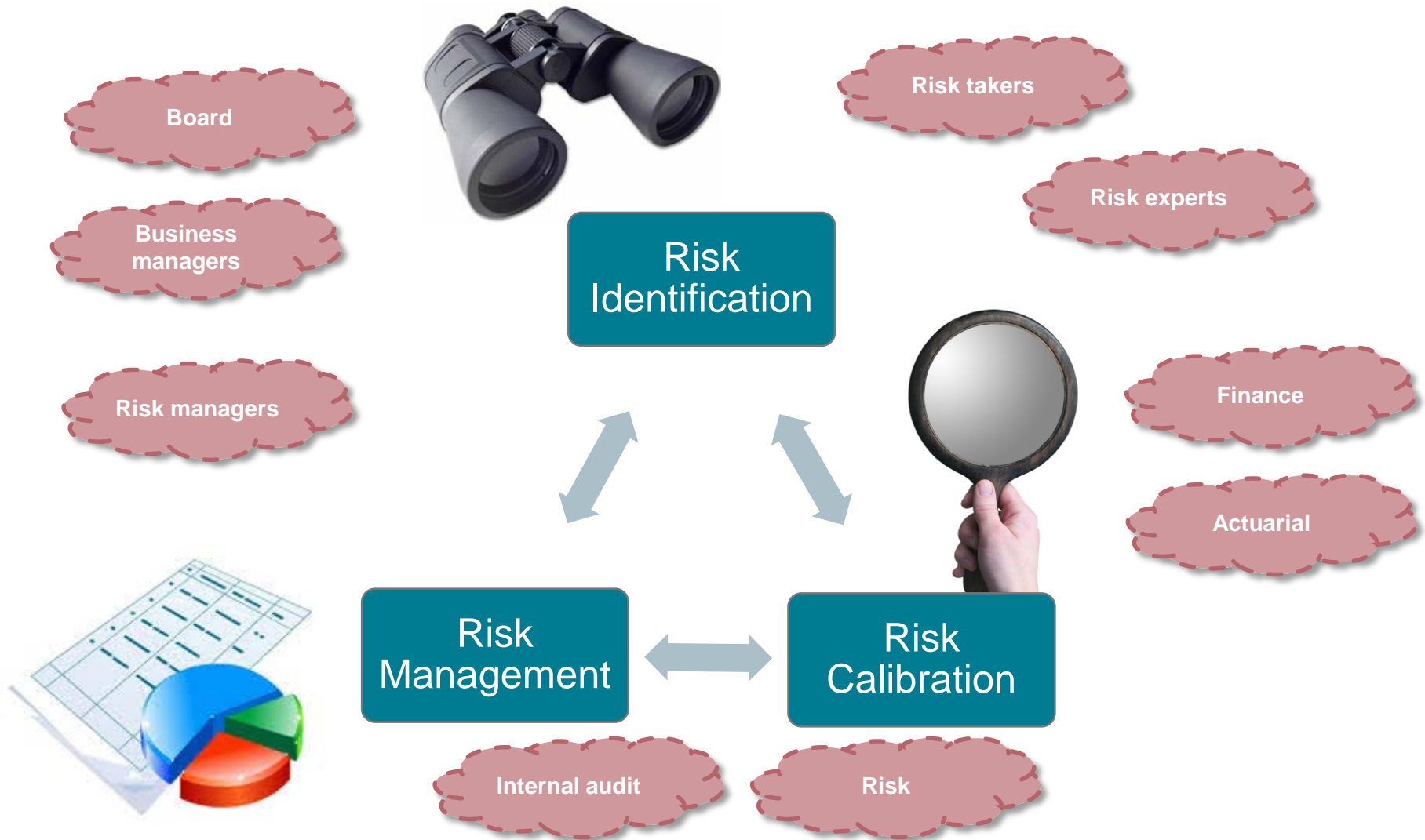
- ☐ Determine update time and event based update triggers
- ☐ Assess the materiality of the judgement
- ☐ Record the judgement in the Expert Judgement log
- ☐ Evidence the review and challenge of the Expert Judgement
- ☐ Record the disagreements and challenges transparently

Go full circle to manage...



## OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

# Operational Implications



# Summary and questions...please!



Back up with...

MULTIPLE SOURCES



To get the best fit use...

TRANSFORMATIONS



Have a beauty parade for

MODEL SELECTION



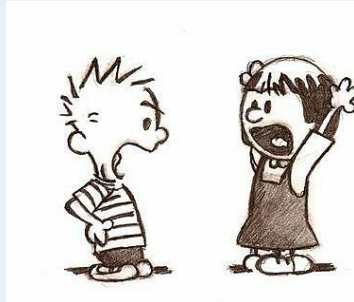
Isolate the risk to set...

MARGINAL  
DISTRIBUTION



Reflect your own...

DEPENDENCIES



Use workshops to set...

EXPERT JUDGEMENT



Go full circle to manage...

OPERATIONAL  
IMPLICATIONS



## **David Honour FIA**

- Director at KPMG
- David leads KPMG's Actuarial European Economic Capital (EC) Field of Expertise Team



## **Joshua Waters FIA CERA CQF**

- Joshua Waters is an Executive Life Advisor in KPMG's Life Actuarial Practice





*cutting through complexity*

© 2015 KPMG LLP, a UK limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative (“KPMG International”), a Swiss entity. All rights reserved.

KPMG LLP is multi-disciplinary practice authorised and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority. For full details of our professional regulation please refer to ‘Regulatory Information’ at [www.kpmg.com/uk](http://www.kpmg.com/uk)

The KPMG name, logo and “cutting through complexity” are registered trademarks or trademarks of KPMG International.

Produced by Create Graphics/Document number:  
CRT041430A

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavour to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.