



International profile

Enterprise and risk

Learned society

Sportunity

Professional suppo

Shaping the future

Capital Plenary 2: Communicating Models Effectively (including limitations and appropriate use)

Volunteering volunteering

Nasir Shah FIA Wendy Kriz FIA

Community

Sessional Meetings

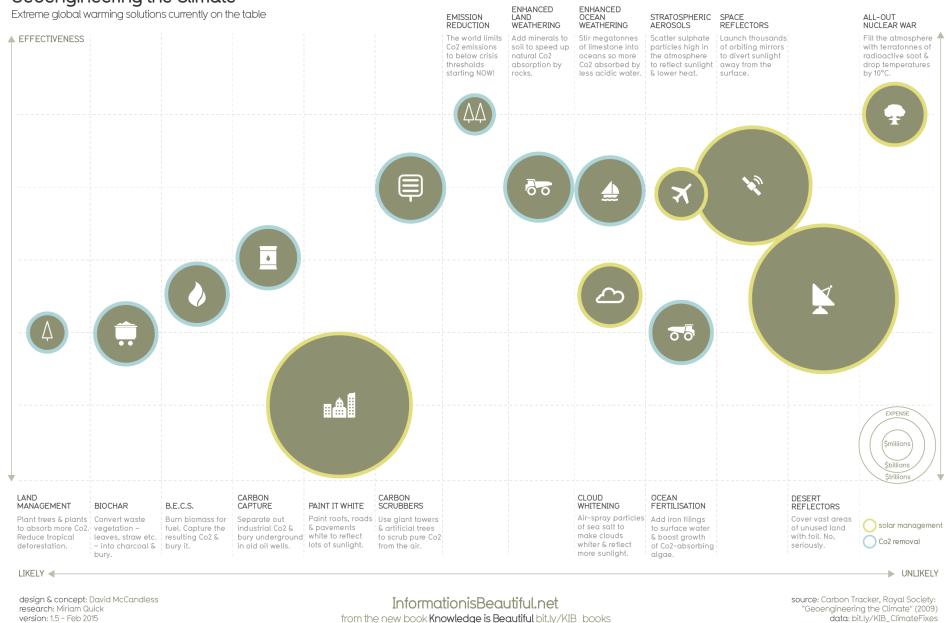
Norking Parties

Thought leadership

rise

unsorship

Geoengineering the Climate

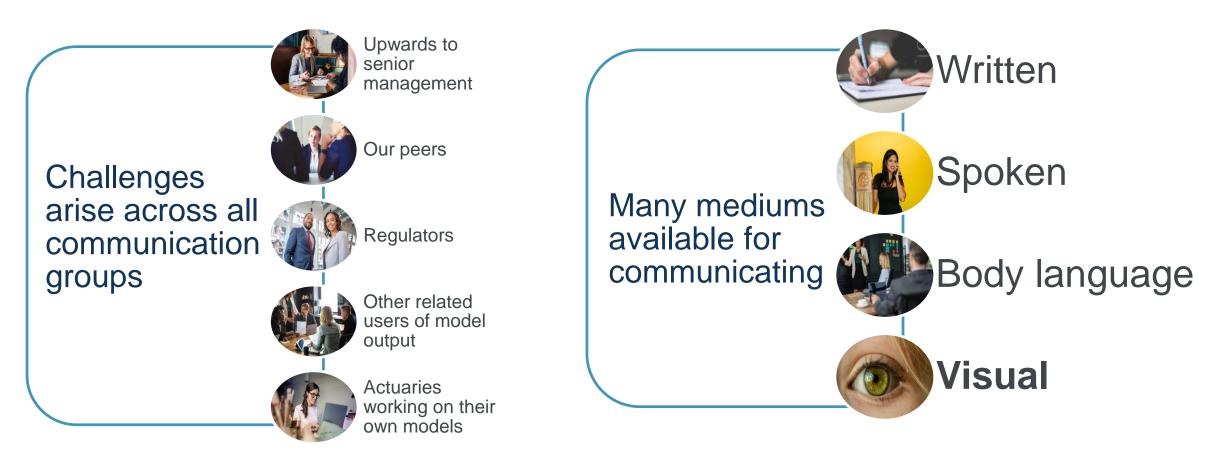


Agenda

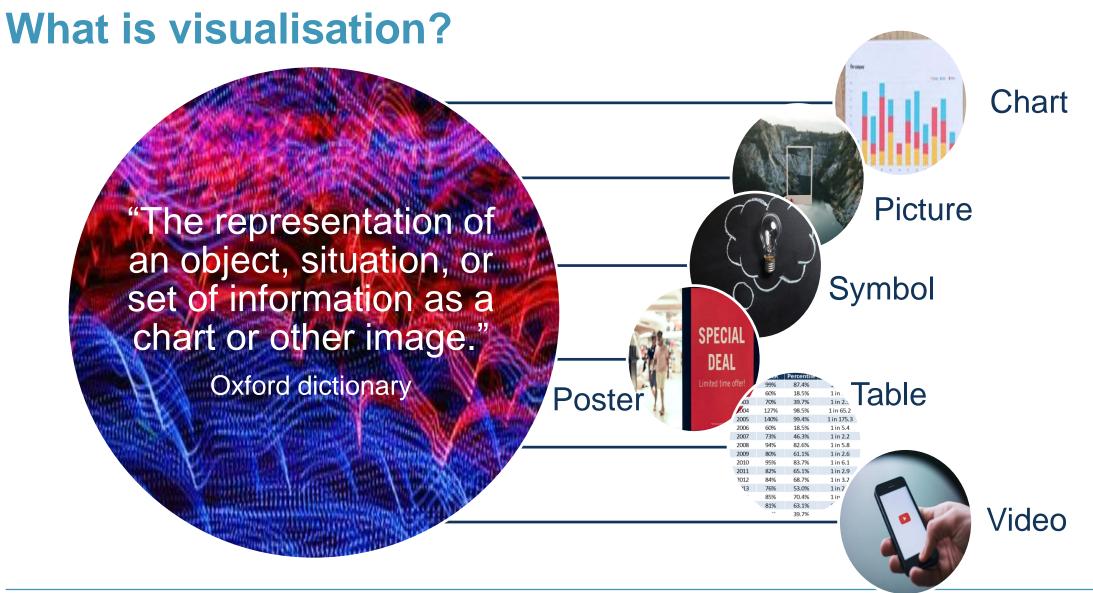
- Background to the "problem"
- Why do we need to use visualisation
- What is a "good visual'?
- Examples from other fields
- Use in capital modelling?
- Challenges to overcome
- Questions?



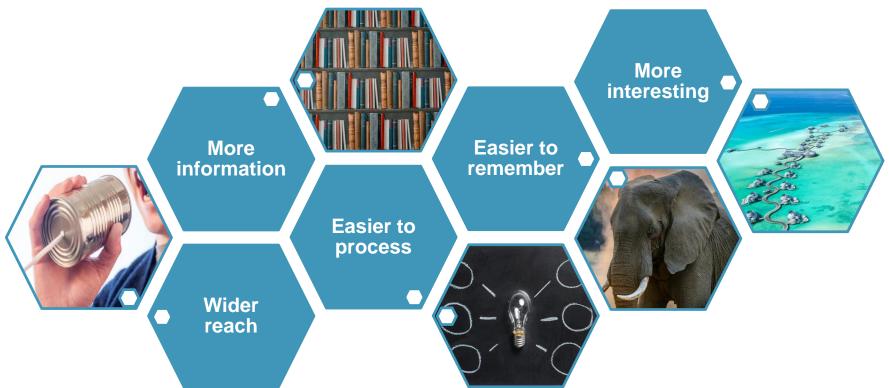
Communication of complex and technical work remains a challenge.



How can we begin to overcome such challenges?



Why do we need visualisation?



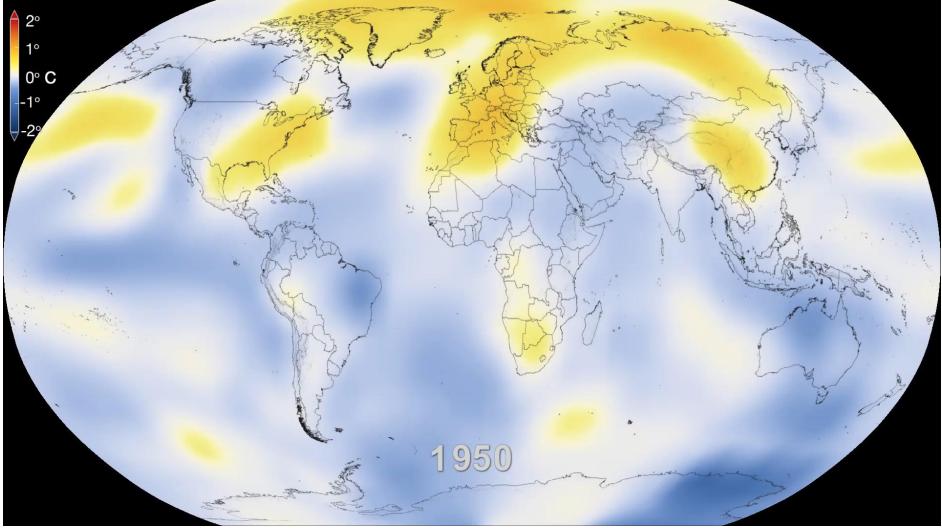
"...a single diagram could distil and coalesce a **subject into one image**...When I look at data I feel there is a **story** there, and I want to unveil it...see things in a different light...**can open up new patterns**..." David McCandless, Information is Beautiful

Image source: https://www.pexels.com/

What is a "good visual"?

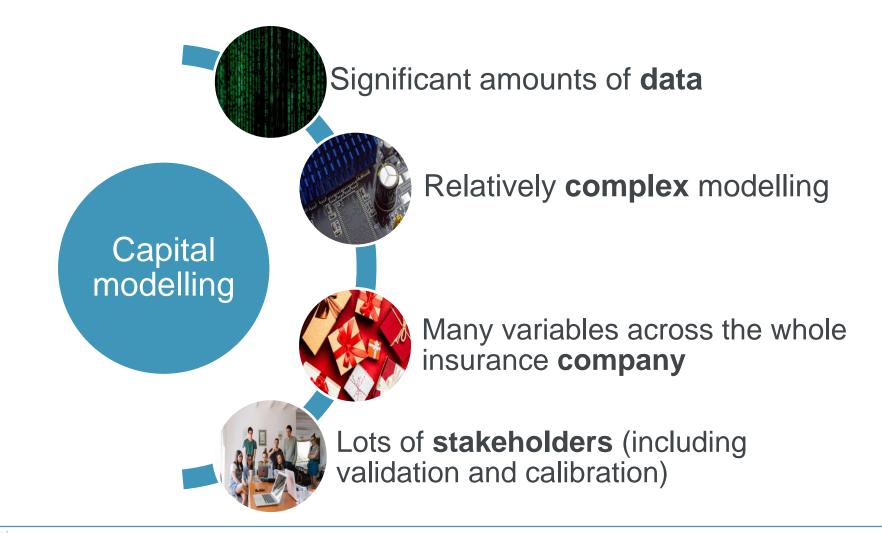


Examples from wider fields: Climate History



This slide is a moving gif which shows how the global climate has changed from 1950 to 2013

Why focus on capital modelling?



Use in capital modelling?

- Risk ranking
- Risk and reward
- Correlations
- Back testing
- Model fitting
- Model stability
- . . .

. . .

- Change analysis
- Granular risk ranking
- Profit and loss attribution

Use in capital modelling?

- Risk ranking
- Risk and reward
- Correlations
- Back testing
- Model fitting
- Model stability
- . . .

. . .

- Change analysis
- Granular risk ranking
- Profit and loss attribution

Risk ranking

Contribution to capital

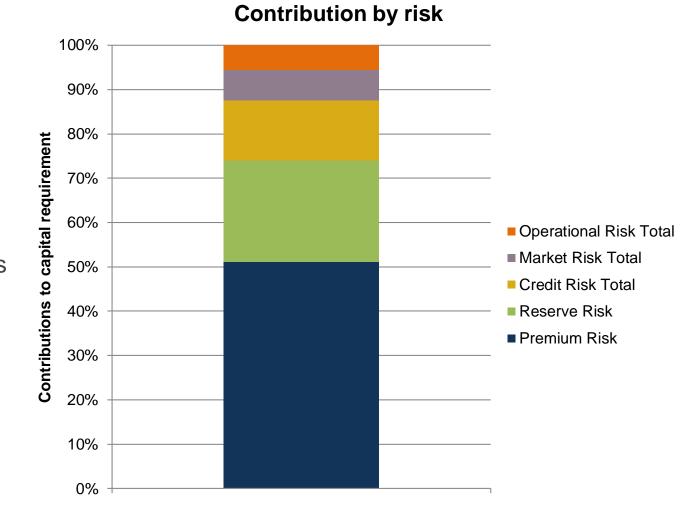
Risk Category	1 in 200
Premium Risk	51.1%
Reserve Risk	23.0%
Credit Risk	13.4%
Market Risk	7.0%
Op Risk	5.5%



Risk ranking Contribution to capital

Risk Category	1 in 200
Premium Risk	51.1%
Reserve Risk	23.0%
Credit Risk	13.4%
Market Risk	7.0%
Op Risk	5.5%





Page 13



100%

90% 80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

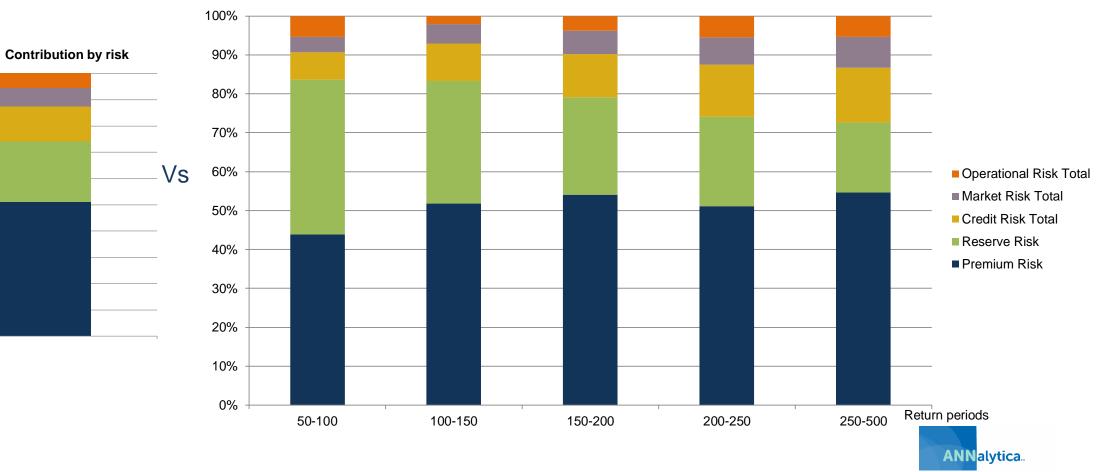
30%

20%

10%

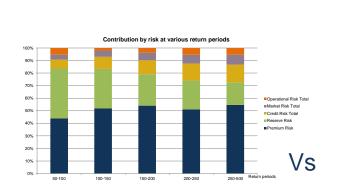
0%

Contributions to capital requirement

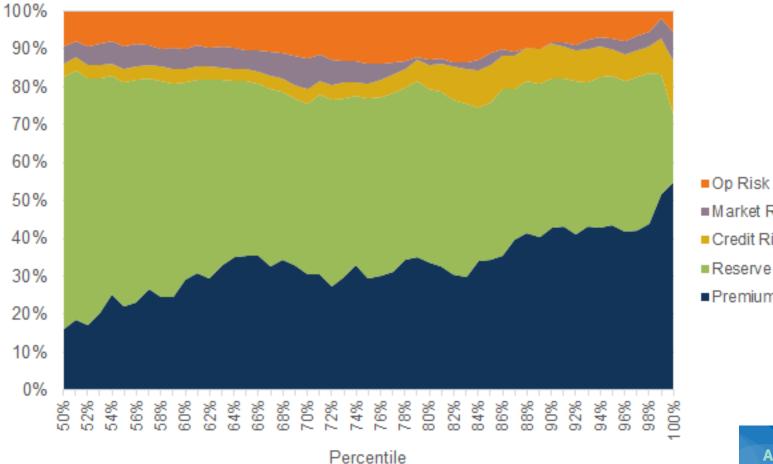


Contribution by risk at various return periods





Contribution by risk



Market Risk Credit Risk Reserve Risk Premium Risk





1 in 200

51.1%

23.0%

13.4%

7.0%

5.5%

Vs

Risk Category

Premium Risk

Reserve Risk

Credit Risk

Market Risk

Op Risk

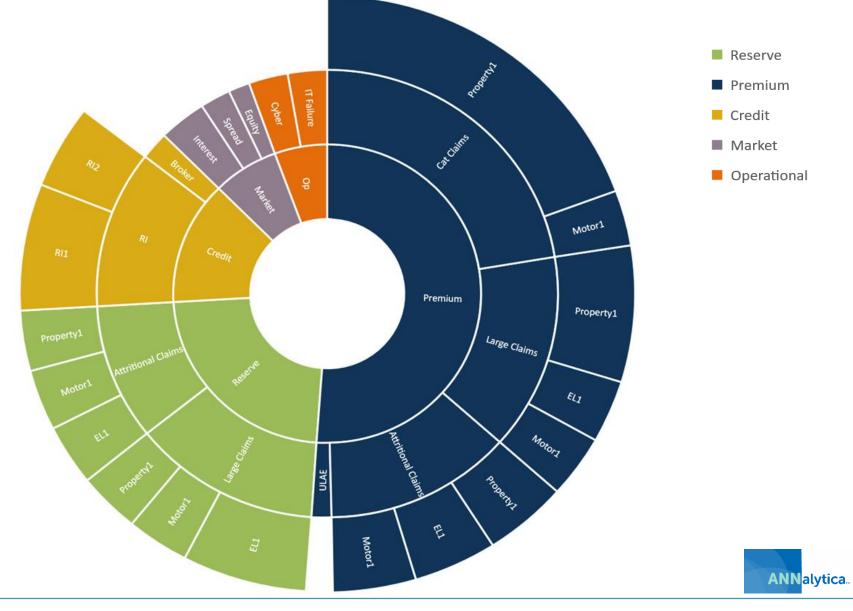
100%		
90%		
80%		
70%		
60%		- On Disk
50%		■Op Risk ■Market Risk
40%		Credit Risk
30%		Reserve Risk
20%		Premium Risk
10%		
0%	50% 52% 56% 60% 60% 62% 68% 70% 78% 78% 78% 78% 78% 92% 92% 92% 92%	
	Percentile	ANNalyt

Contribution by risk

ANN alytica...

Allocated Capital Spread Var Stand Alone for syndicate SE1

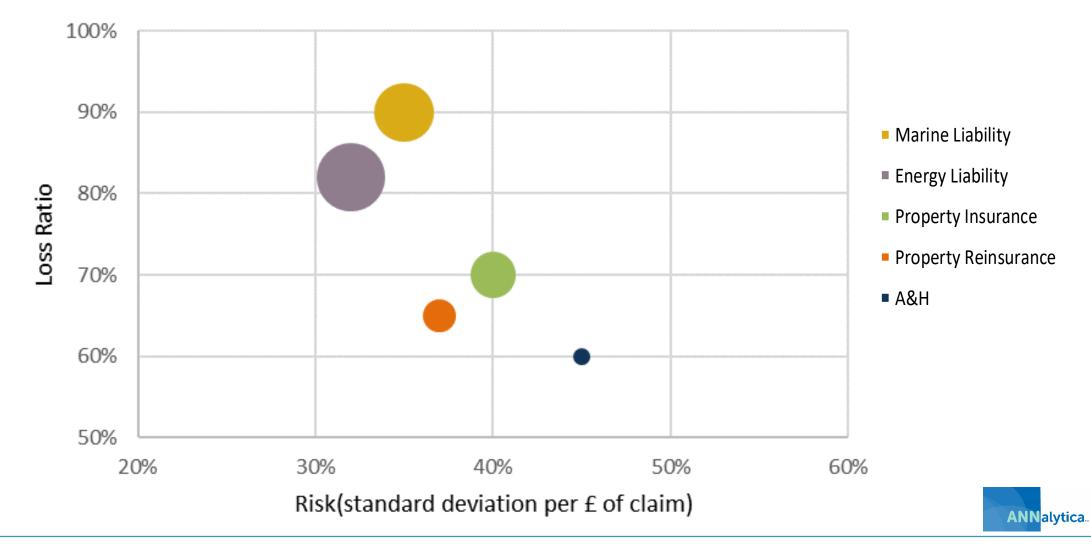
Risk ranking Contribution to capital

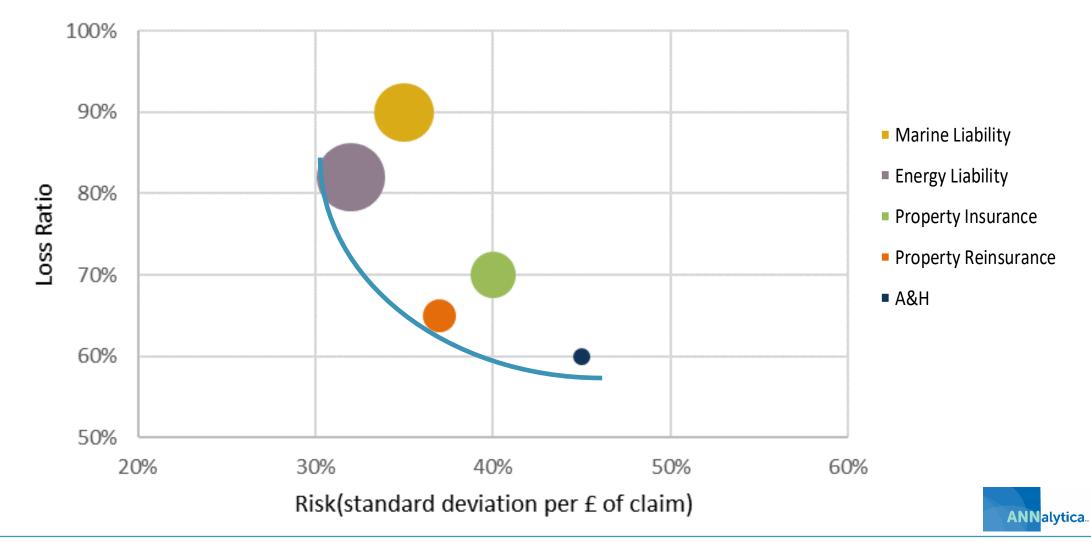


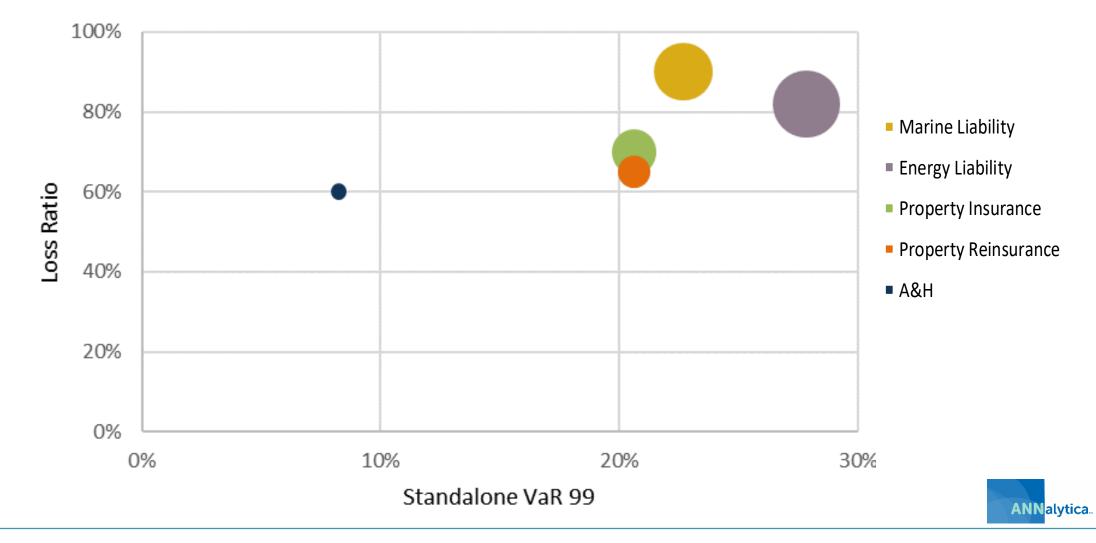
Use in capital modelling?

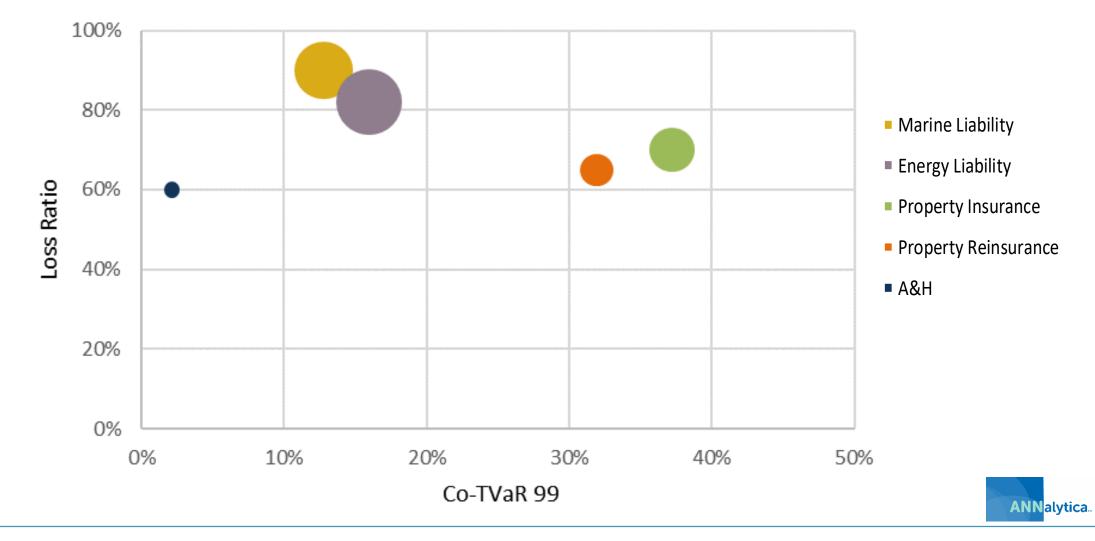
- Risk ranking
- Risk and reward
- Correlations
- Model fitting and back-testing
- Model stability
- ...
- Change analysis
- Granular risk ranking
- Profit and loss attribution

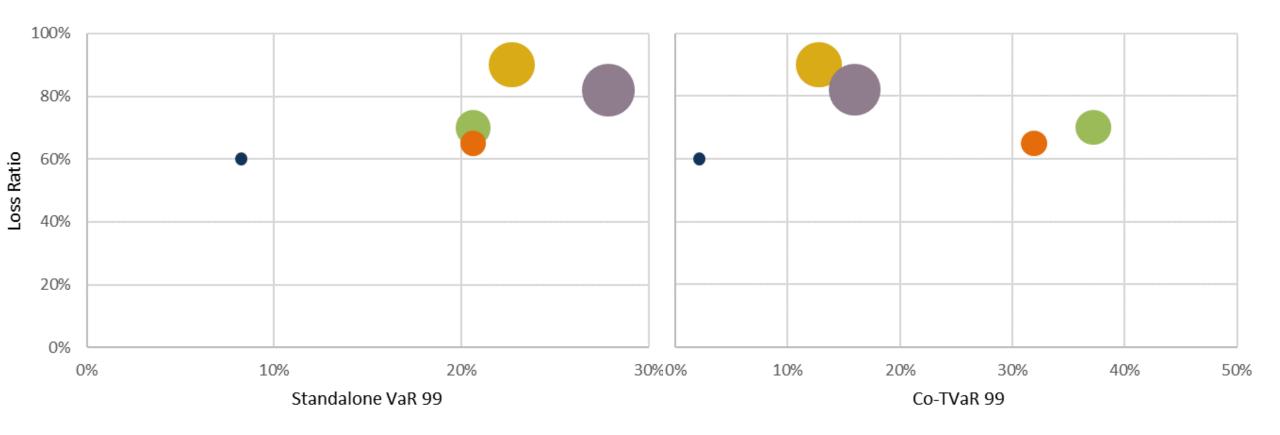
•













Use in capital modelling?

- Risk ranking
- Risk and reward
- Correlations
- Model fitting and back-testing
- Model stability
- ...
- Change analysis
- Granular risk ranking
- Profit and loss attribution

•

Vs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	100%								
3	66%	100%							
4	11%	95%	100%						
5	75%	50%	35%	100%					
6	84%	90%	46%	29%	100%				
7	35%	11%	97%	49%	30%	100%			
8	16%	63%	62%	46%	90%	16%	100%		
9	86%	58%	4%	33%	86%	91%	67%	100%	
10	53%	59%	83%	67%	50%	52%	9%	46%	100%

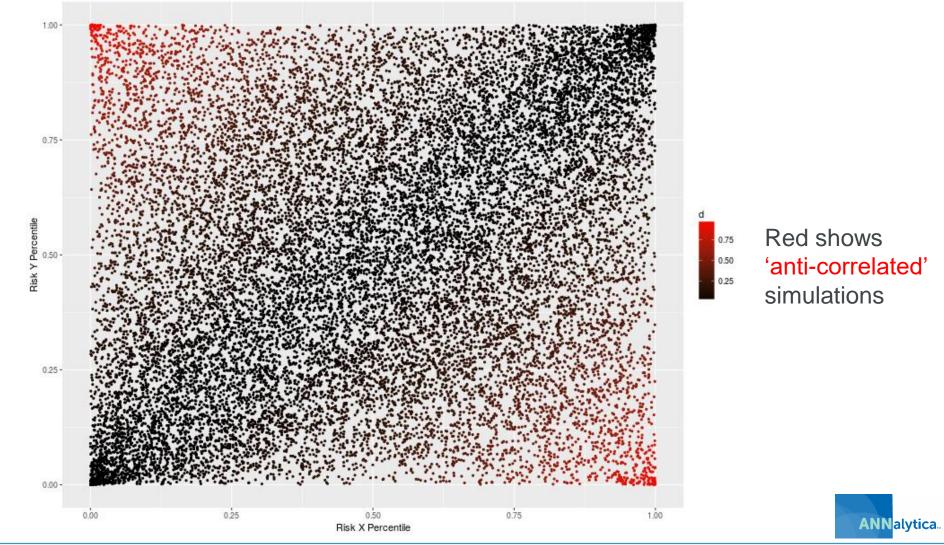
								Ë					u N	c				
		Equity	Credit spread	Interest rate	X	Property	Bond default	Reinsurer defau	Motor	Home	Legal	Liability	Current expenses	Expense inflation	People	Processes	System	External
	Equity	100%	0%	10%	5%	10%	25%	75%	80%	50%	10%	10%	75%	75%	75%	0%	10%	-15%
	Credit spread	0%	100%	80%	80%	-15%	-10%	25%	-10%	25%	-15%	5%	80%	25%	50%	5%	50%	-159
Market	Interest rate	10%	80%	100%	10%	-10%	75%	50%	5%	-5%	0%	5%	-5%	80%	-10%	50%	75%	5%
	FX	5%	80%	10%	100%	25%	10%	50%	50%	80%	80%	0%	5%	-15%	50%	5%	75%	-159
	Property	10%	-15%	-10%	25%	100%	80%	75%	75%	50%	5%	5%	75%	-15%	80%	-10%	0%	809
Credit	Bond default	25%	-10%	75%	10%	80%	100%	75%	25%	-5%	5%	25%	·15%	-15%	5%	80%	75%	25%
URUIL	Reinsurer default	75%	25%	50%	50%	75%	75%	100%	-5%	50%	5%	80%	10%	75%	25%	-10%	0%	80%
	Motor	80%	-10%	5%	50%	75%	25%	-5%	100%	0%	10%	-5%	25%	-10%	50%	10%	25%	25%
Non-life	Ноте	50%	25%	-5%	80%	50%	-5%	50%	0%	100%	80%	25%	·15%	75%	10%	5%	75%	50%
NUIPIIIC	Legal	10%	-15%	0%	80%	5%	5%	5%	10%	80%	100%	-10%	5%	-10%	-10%	5%	25%	759
	Liability	10%	5%	5%	0%	5%	25%	80%	-5%	25%	-10%	100%	80%	75%	25%	10%	-5%	0%
Expense	Current expenses	75%	80%	-5%	5%	75%	·15%	10%	25%	-15%	5%	80%	100%	-15%	10%	10%	5%	25%
rvheipe	Expense inflation	75%	25%	80%	·15%	·15%	·15%	75%	-10%	75%	-10%	75%	·15%	100%	·15%	5%	-10%	50%
	People	75%	50%	-10%	50%	80%	5%	25%	50%	10%	-10%	25%	10%	-15%	100%	-15%	10%	80%
Operational	Processes	0%	5%	50%	5%	-10%	80%	-10%	10%	5%	5%	10%	10%	5%	-15%	100%	50%	75%
uperational	System	10%	50%	75%	75%	0%	75%	0%	25%	75%	25%	-5%	5%	-10%	10%	50%	100%	-15%
	External	-15%	-15%	5%	·15%	80%	25%	80%	25%	50%	75%	0%	25%	50%	80%	75%	·15%	1009

	<-10%							It					ŝ	Ę			
—	-10% to -5%		ad	rate			r H	fau					Current expenses	inflation		s	
	-5% to -0.1%	ity	Credit spread	tra		erty	default	de de	ō	Pe	a	Liability	d x	nfla	<u>e</u>	sse	E E
	0%	Equity	it s	Interest	FX	Č do	Property Bond default Reinsurer default	Motor Home	Legal iability		it e	se i	People	System			
	0.01% to 25%	ш	red	nte		Pr	Bond	nsu	2	-		:	ren	Expense	_ ₽	Pro	Ń
	25% to 50% >50%		C	-			8	Rei					Cur	EX D			
	Equity							-					-				
	Credit spread	۵															
Market	Interest rate																
	FX																
	Property																
Credit	Bond default																
Credit	Reinsurer default																
	Motor																
Non-life	Home						▼		۵								
	Legal																
	Liability				۵						▼						
Expense	Current expenses			▼			▼			▼							
слрепзе	Expense inflation				▼	▼	▼				▼		▼				
	People										▼			▼			
Operational	Processes														▼		
	System													▼			
	External	▼			▼												▼

- What about input calibrations?
- You are asked to justify your input correlations:

		Accident & Health	Cargo & Specie	Energy Property	Marine & Energy Liability	Marine Hull	Professional Indemnity	Political Risk
1	Accident & Health							
5	Cargo & Specie	10%						
7	Energy Property	10%	29%					
11	Marine & Energy Liability	10%	11%	1%				
12	Marine Hull	5%	22%	22%	14%			
17	Professional Indemnity	11%	8%	8%	8%	20%		
18	Political Risk	25%	9%	9%	9%	9%	30%	





Premium Risk vs Reserve Risk

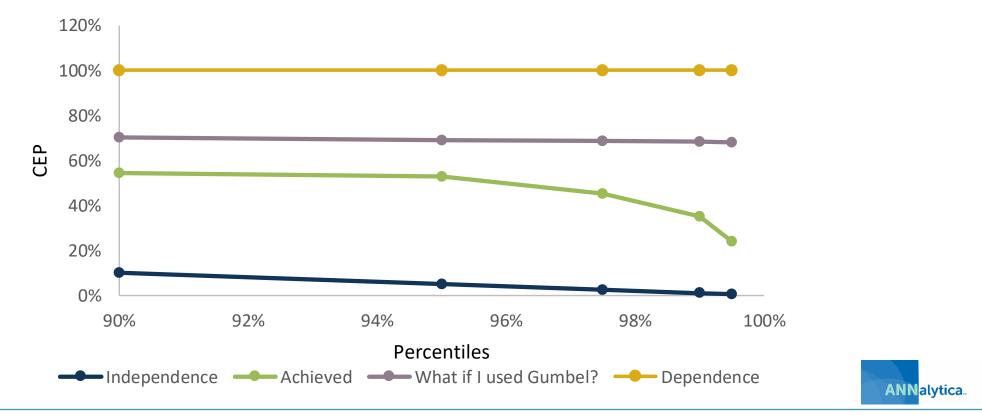
			Ratio vs Independence				
	Return			What if I used			What if I used
Percentile	period	Independence	Achieved	Gumbel?	Dependence	Achieved	Gumbel?
90.0%	1 in 10	10.0%	54.2%	70.1%	100%	5.42	7.01
95.0%	1 in 20	5.0%	52.8%	69.1%	100%	10.56	13.81
97.5%	1 in 40	2.5%	45.2%	68.5%	100%	18.08	27.41
99.0%	1 in 100	1.0%	35.0%	68.2%	100%	35.00	68.19
99.5%	1 in 200	0.5%	24.0%	68.1%	100%	48.00	136.18



Premium Risk vs Reserve Risk

CEP						Ratio vs Independence	
Percentile	Return period	Independence	Achieved	What if I used Gumbel?	Dependence	Achieved	What if I used Gumbel?
90.0%	1 in 10	10.0%	54.2%	70.1%	100%	5.42	7.01
95.0%	1 in 20	5.0%	52.8%	69.1%	100%	10.56	13.81
97.5%	1 in 40	2.5%	45.2%	68.5%	100%	18.08	27.41
99.0%	1 in 100	1.0%	35.0%	68.2%	100%	35.00	68.19
99.5%	1 in 200	0.5%	24.0%	68.1%	100%	48.00	136.18



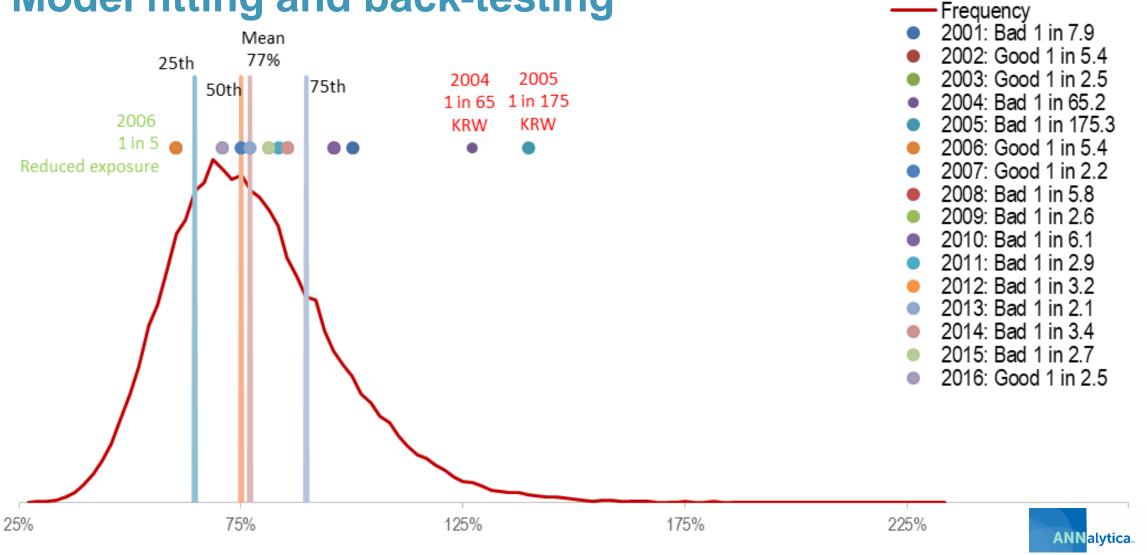


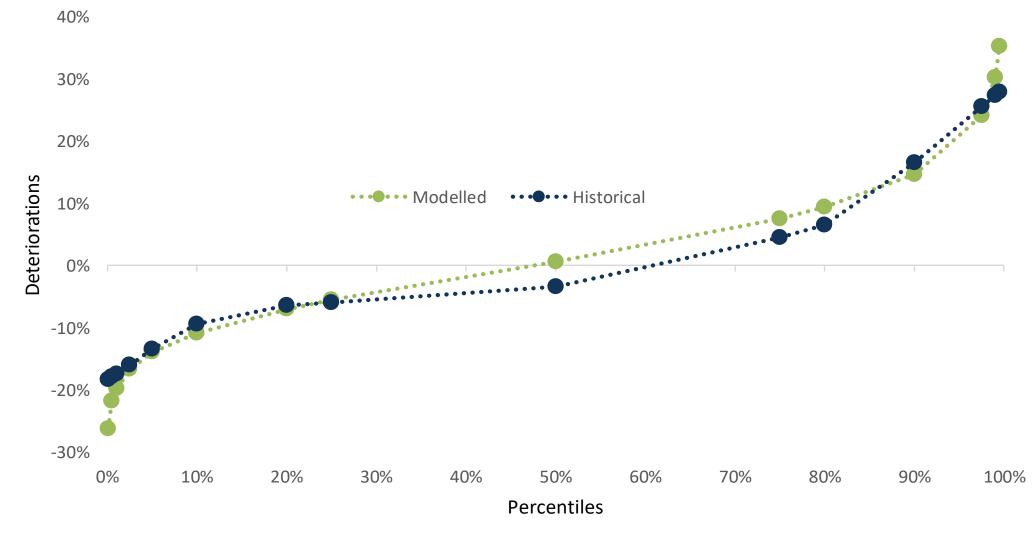
Use in capital modelling?

- Risk ranking
- Risk and reward
- Correlations
- Model fitting and back-testing
- Model stability
- ...
- Change analysis
- Granular risk ranking
- Profit and loss attribution

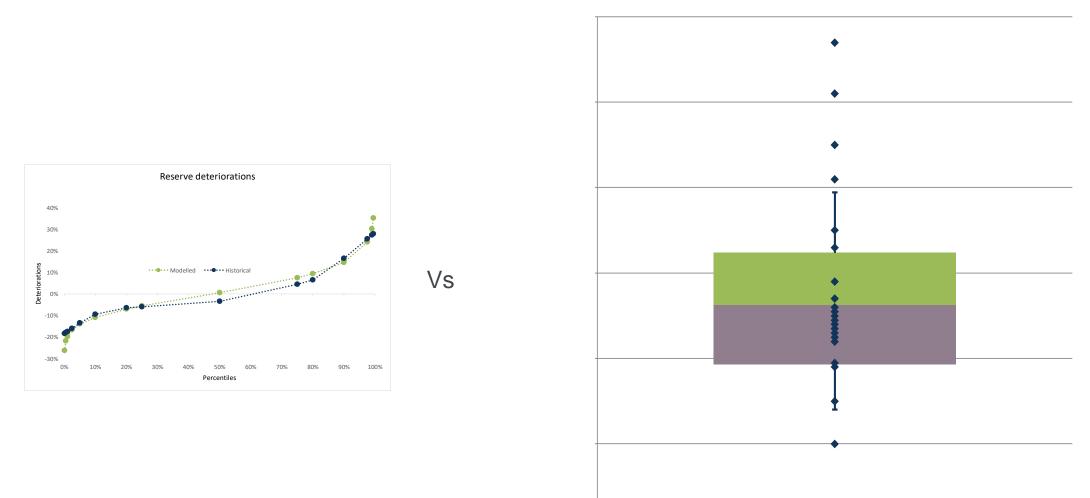
•

UWY	GNLR	Percentile	Return Period
2001	99%	87.4%	1 in 7.9
2002	60%	18.5%	1 in 5.4
2003	70%	39.7%	1 in 2.5
2004	127%	98.5%	1 in 65.2
2005	140%	99.4%	1 in 175.3
2006	60%	18.5%	1 in 5.4
2007	73%	46.3%	1 in 2.2
2008	94%	82.6%	1 in 5.8
2009	80%	61.1%	1 in 2.6
2010	95%	83.7%	1 in 6.1
2011	82%	65.1%	1 in 2.9
2012	84%	68.7%	1 in 3.2
2013	76%	53.0%	1 in 2.1
2014	85%	70.4%	1 in 3.4
2015	81%	63.1%	1 in 2.7
2016	70%	39.7%	1 in 2.5

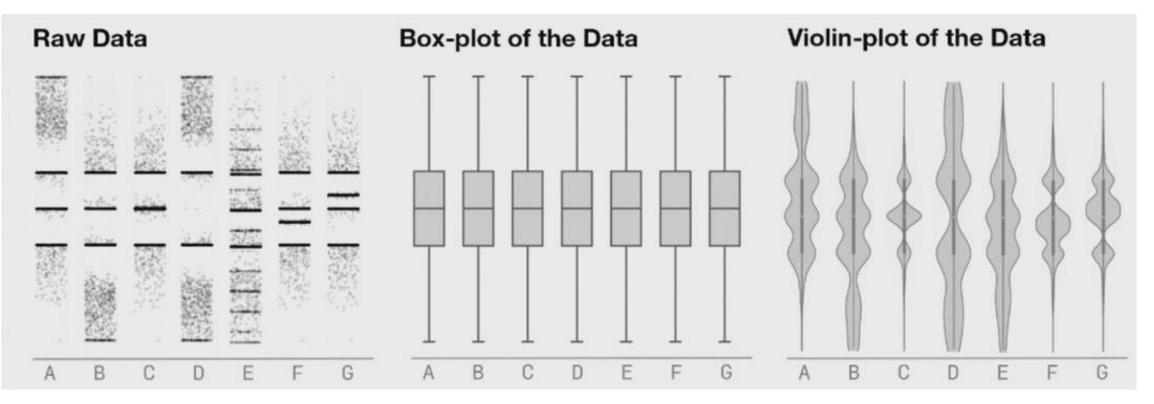




Box and Whisker: Reserve risk vs historical deteriorations



This slide is a moving gif that shows the raw data changing and impacting the Violin-plots but not the Box-plots



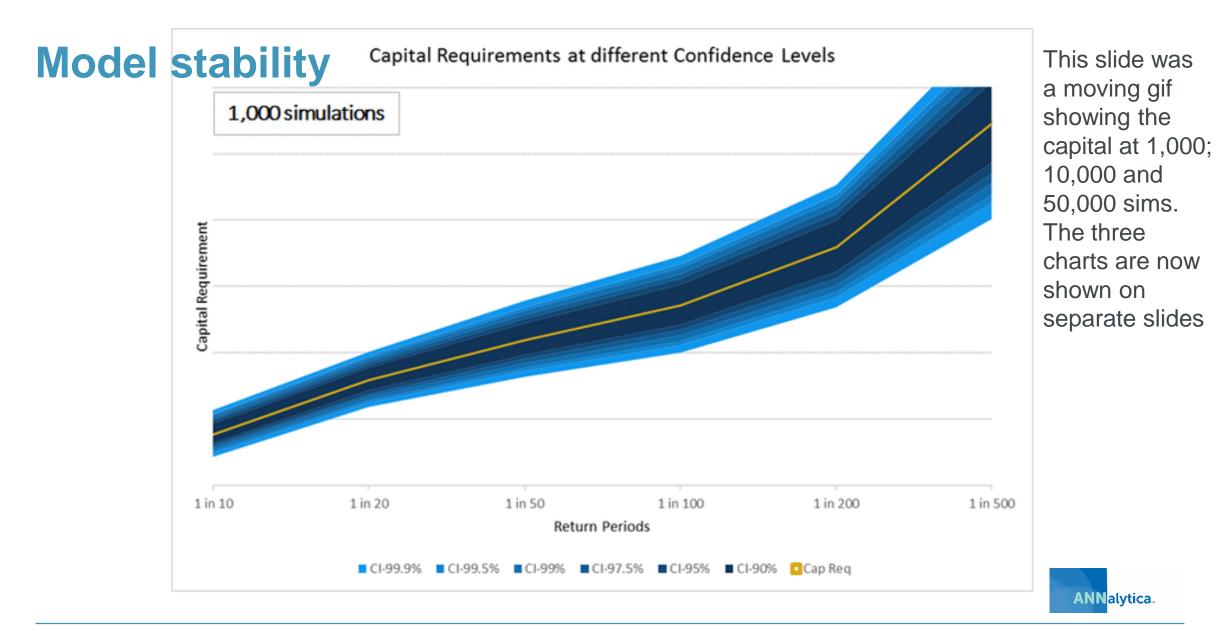
Use in capital modelling?

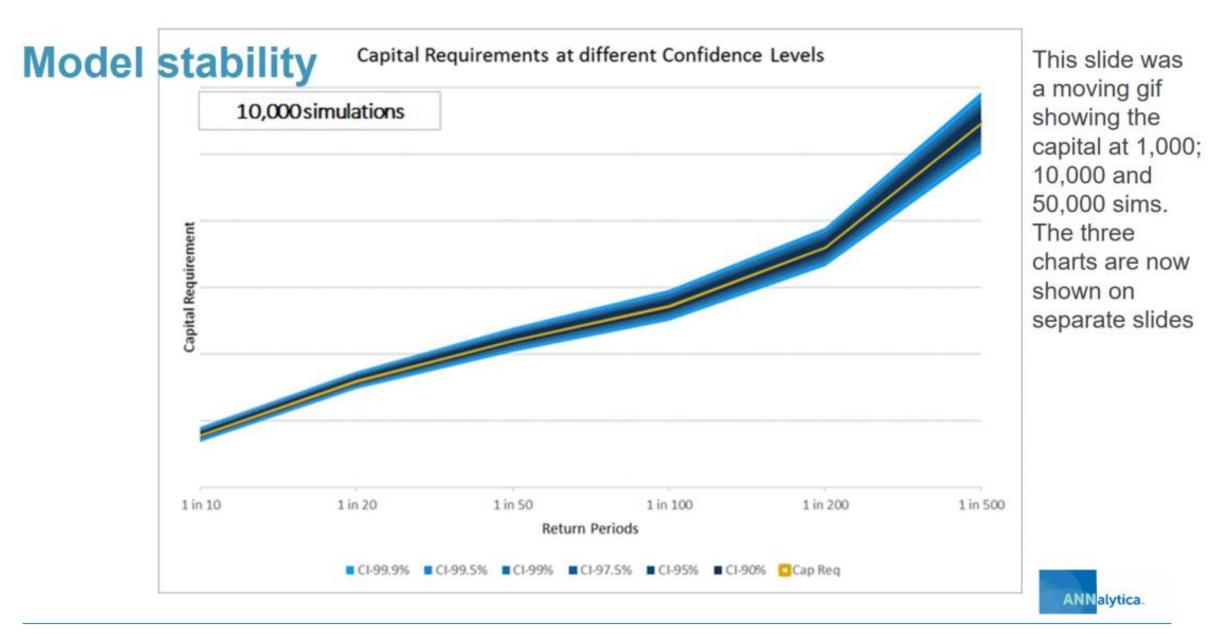
- Risk ranking
- Risk and reward
- Correlations
- Model fitting and back-testing
- Model stability
- •

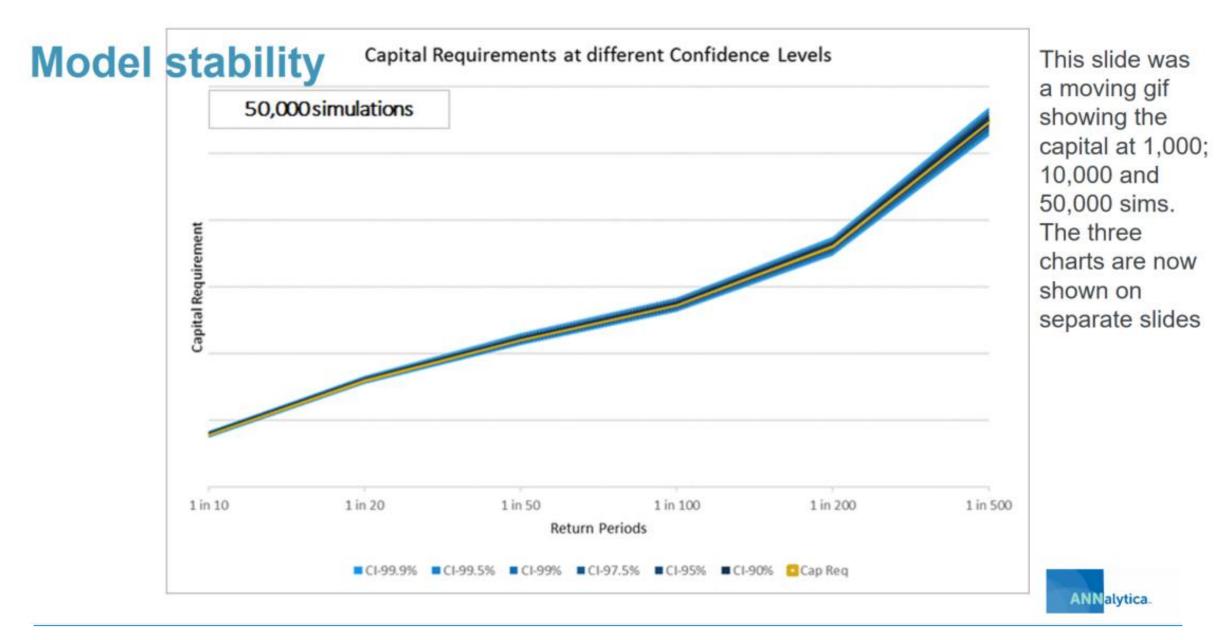
. . .

- Change analysis
- Granular risk ranking
- Profit and loss attribution

• . .







Use in capital modelling?

- Risk ranking
- Risk and reward
- Correlations
- Model fitting and back-testing
- Model stability
- ...
- Change analysis
- Granular risk ranking
- Profit and loss attribution

•

Visualisation challenges to overcome

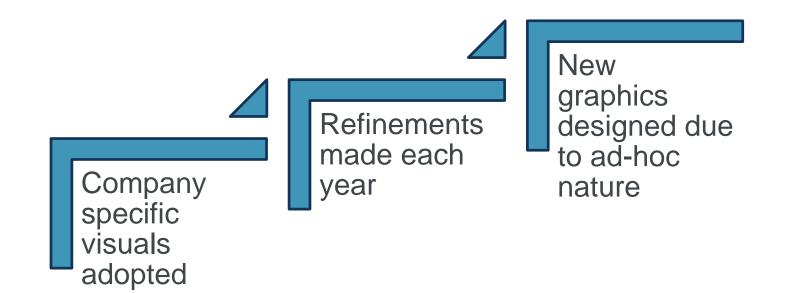




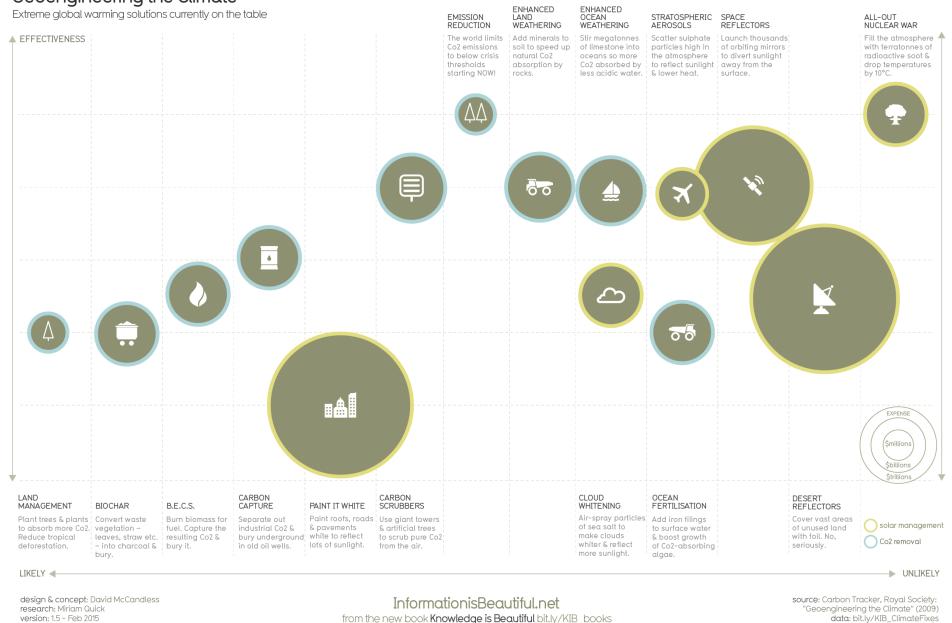
Image source: https://www.pexels.com/

Visualisation challenges to overcome



Documentation in video format?

Geoengineering the Climate



Capital Estimation Methods

Methods Insurers could use to estimate their required capital

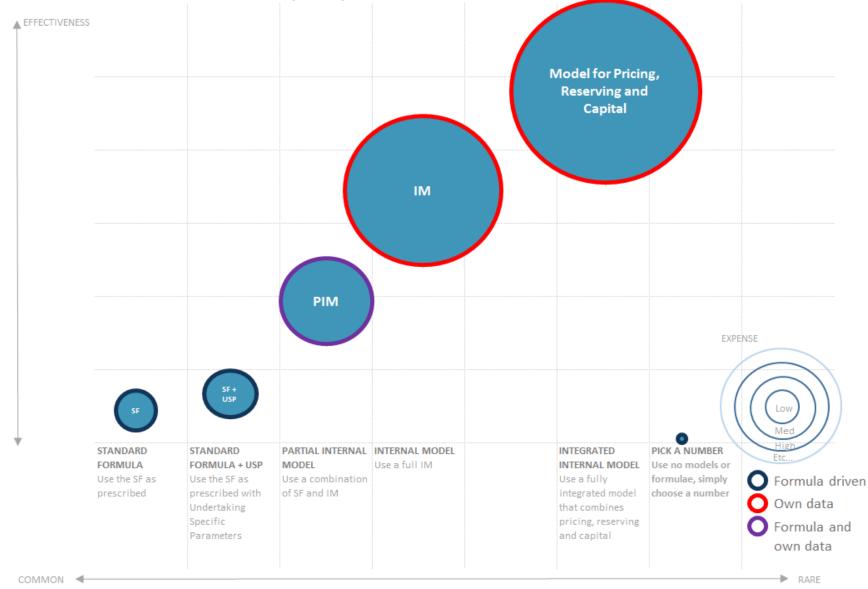
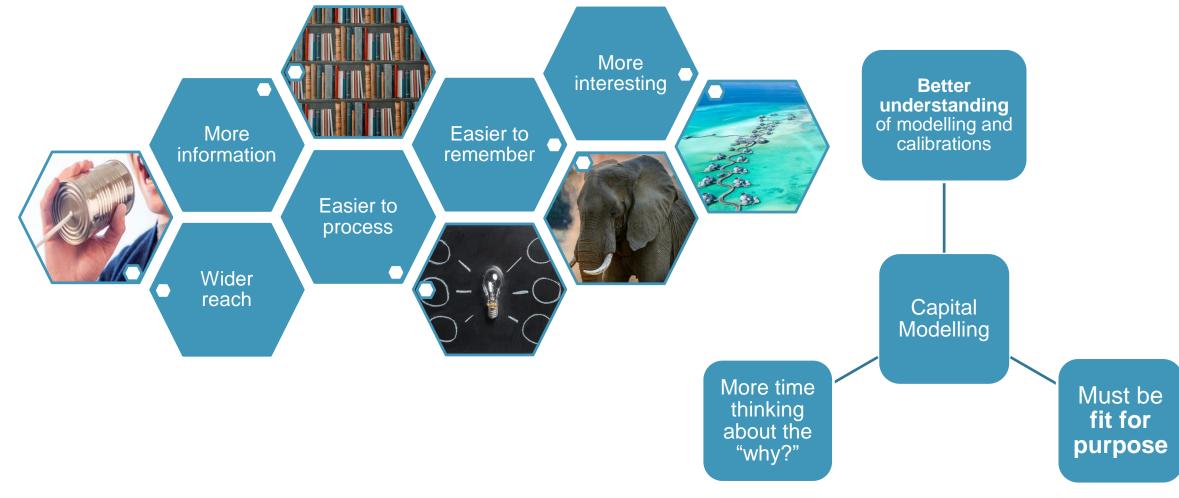


Chart idea: https://www.informationisbeautiful.net

Communicating Models Effectively Summary





Thank you

Nasir.shah@Barnett-Waddingham.co.uk

Wendy.kriz@Barnett-Waddingham.co.uk

The views expressed in this presentation are those of invited contributors and not necessarily those of the IFoA. The IFoA do not endorse any of the views stated, nor any claims or representations made in this presentation and accept no responsibility or liability to any person for loss or damage suffered as a consequence of their placing reliance upon any view, claim or representation made in this presentation.

The information and expressions of opinion contained in this publication are not intended to be a comprehensive study, nor to provide actuarial advice or advice of any nature and should not be treated as a substitute for specific advice concerning individual situations. On no account may any part of this presentation be reproduced without the written permission of the authors and the IFoA.