Enterprise Risk Management Leveraging the Regulatory Base

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Definition

- Enterprise Risk Management
 - Casualty Actuarial Society, 2003
- "ERM is the process by which organizations in all industries assess, control, exploit, finance, and monitor risks from all sources for the purpose of increasing the organization's short and long term value to its stakeholders."



Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Key Points

- Get paid for the risks you take
- Best solutions are unique to your company!
- Best way to do this?
 - Use common sense
 - Variety of metrics
 - Use models but be skeptical



ERM Focus

- Financial Risk
 - Focus on exposures and value
 - What ifs
 - Involve planning dept
 - Optimize results

- Operational Risk
 - Focus on controls and solvency
 - What could happen
 - Run by Internal Audit
 - COSO
 - Limit downside



Financial Risk Management Failures

1973: Equity Funding Fraud

1983: Baldwin United Shell Game

- 1984: Continental Illinois Bank Run
- 1986: The ZZZ Best Carpet Scandal.
- 1988: Equitable (NY) GIC losses.
- 1989: The US S&L Crisis.
- 1991: Salomon Brothers Bond Scandal.
- 1991: BCCI Scandal.
- 1991: Executive Life / First Capital Life Junked
- 1991: Mutual Benefit Liquidity Squeeze
- 1991 1996: Lloyd's Asbestos Liabilities
- 1994 2002: Japanese Real Estate & Banking
- 1994: Orange County Default
- 1994: Kidder Peabody Fiasco.
- 1994: Confederation Life Failure
- 1994: Monarch Life Seizure
- 1995: The Barings Derivatives Scandal.
- 1996: Sumitomo Copper Scandal.
- 1997: The Natwest Hole.
- 1997: The Bre-X Mining Scandal.
- 1997: Smith Barney Investor Fraud.
- 1997: Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Derivatives Loss.
- 1997: UBS Derivatives Model Problems.
- 1997: Prudential Insurance US Market Conduct
- 1997: Nissan Mutual ALM Failure

- 1998: Griffin Trading Bond Futures losses.
- 1998: Russian Bond Debacle.
- 1998: The LTCM Risk Model Failure.
- 1998: Asian Economic Flu Crisis
- 1999: Toho Mutual & Daihyaju Mutual
- 1999: General American Liquidity Failure
- 1999: Korea Life ALM Losses & Failure
- 1999: Unicover Fiasco
- 2000: Equitable UK Pension guarantees
- 2001: American Express CBO Losses
- 2001: World Trade Center
- 2002: Enron & Worldcom
- 2002: Conseco chokes on Green Tree
- 2002: HIH Surprise
- 2002: Amer Skandia VA problems
- 2003: Parmalat Accounting Scandal
- 2003: Allmerica VA reserving
- 2003: Annuity & Life Re Overgrowth
- 2004: Marsh Contingent Commissions
- 2005: AIG Finite Re
- 2006: Scottish Re Tax Asset
- 2006: Hurricane Katrina
- 2007: Bear Stearns/Countrywide/??? Sub Primes



Current Case Studies Perfect Storms?

- Soc Gen
- Subprime
- Private Equity
- Common themes
 - Liquidity
 - Leverage
- What's next?
 - Recession?
 - Commercial Mortgages?



Extreme Risks?

- Casualty
 - Earthquake/Volcano
 - Hurricane/Tornado/Flood
- Terrorism
 - Anthrax in Chicago the Windy City
 - Trains in Chicago crossroads of America
 - New York City water
 - Political assassinations



Objectives of Risk Management

Value added
Knowledge
Culture
Compliance

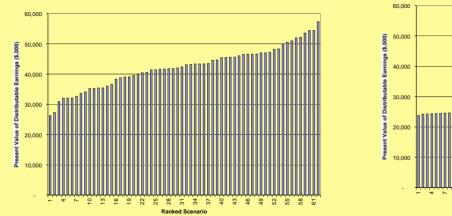


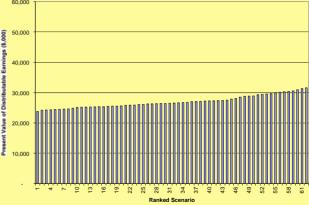
Culture

- Starts at the top and builds momentum
 - Alignment
 - Integrity walk the walk
- Transparent/Proactive
- Minimal cost



Risk/Return Profile







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Value Added

- Financial services firms focus on balance sheet risks – manage across silos
 - Capital
 - Liquidity
 - Asset/Liability Management (interest rate risk)
 - Risk aggregation

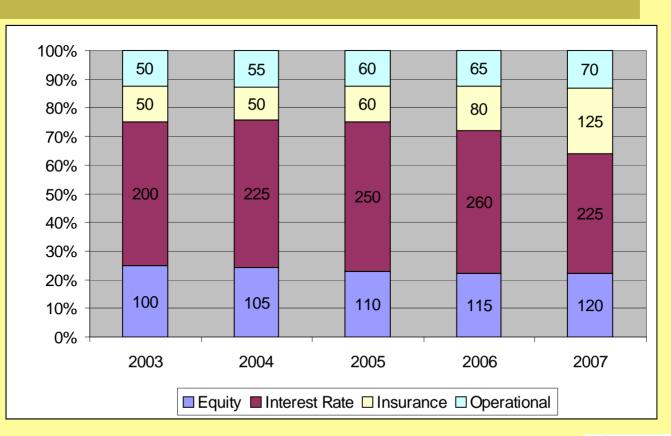


Counterparties

- Can't transfer risk, can only share it
- Weapons of mass destruction?
- Shadow banking system?
 - No guarantees so less/no regulation
- Reinsurers transparency



Risk-Based Capital Trend





Risk Committee

• Key product officers from across the company

- Aids succession planning by providing cross training
- Builds team that is used to working together
- Chance for other experts to review in advance
 - Avoids some major mistakes
 - Checks and balances
 - Pricing discipline
 - Business units buy in
- Risks debated before accepted
 - Proactive



Stochastic Models

- Economic Capital
- Assumes major risks are independent
 - Diversification benefit
- Assumes correlation is constant
 - Copulas may get us past this constraint
- Assumes model risk is minimal
 - Limited data points
 - Complexity



Principles-Based Approaches

- Dependent on modeling
 - Generally uses recent history to drive correlations
- Assumes correlation is constant
 - Copulas may get us past this constraint
 - Ongoing research
- Peer review is key
 - Model risk is minimal
 - Limited data points
 - Complexity
 - Defend and document



Principles-Based Approaches and Enterprise Risk Management

- ... Use the same tools
- ...Leverage existing models
- ... Iterative improvements
- ... Use stochastic results (sort/graph)
 - Pick a level of conservatism
 - Conditional Tail Expectation (CTE/TVaR)
- ... Are built off cash flows
- ...Allow firms to choose risks to exploit



Deterministic Scenarios

Scenario Planning

- Worried about specific event
 - What if once per century hurricane or pandemic
- Modeling constraint
 - I don't know how to do it
- Time constraint
 - I can't do it based on lengthy run time



Scenario – Pandemic Event Risk

- Tail risk/Catastrophic risk
- Example Influenza pandemic
 - 25% morbidity, 0.6% mortality in OECD
- Risk to life insurer
 - Business continuity
 - Claims
 - Liquidity (assets down/claims up)
 - Counterparty (reinsurer solvency at risk)



Practical Uses

- Marginal impact
 - Organic growth
 - Project (aging) current A/L portfolio
 - Introduce new product
 - Reinsurance (with and without)
 - Investment strategy
 - Acquisition



Thank you!

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