















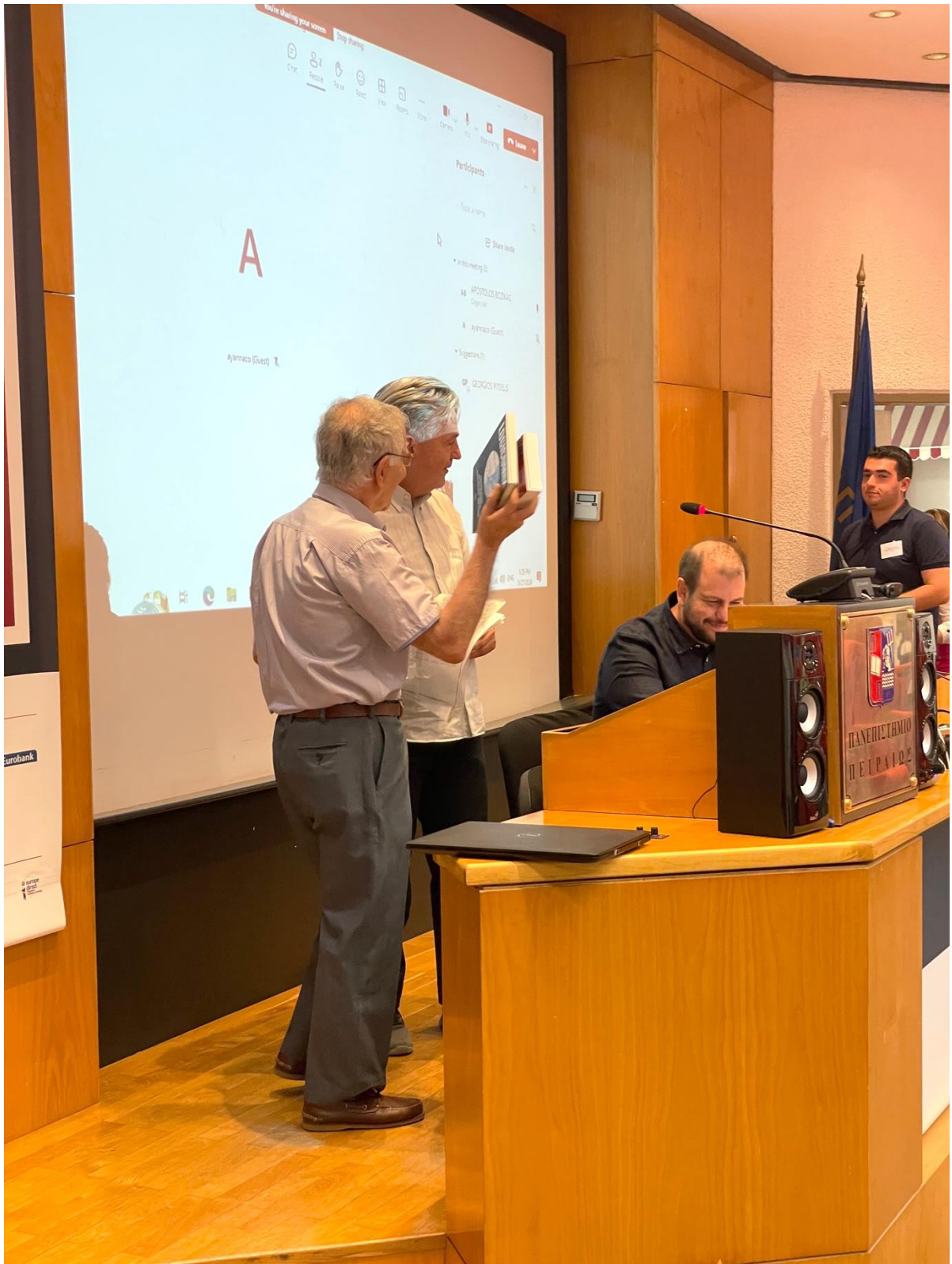


# Assumptions

- Determine possible trajectories of future outcomes
- Customer behavior assumptions
  - Relevant for product design / product pricing / valuing future business / estimating appraisal values
    - Propensity to purchase insurance
    - What insurance policy will purchase
    - What factors to account
  - Policyholder
  - Relevant
  - Propensity







Zoom Meeting Interface

Participants

- APOSTOLIS SKOLIAS
- Aymerico Guest
- GEORGIOS PIRELLIS

aymerico (Guest)

Zoom Meeting

Participants

APOSTOLIS SKOLIAS

Aymerico Guest

GEORGIOS PIRELLIS

aymerico (Guest)

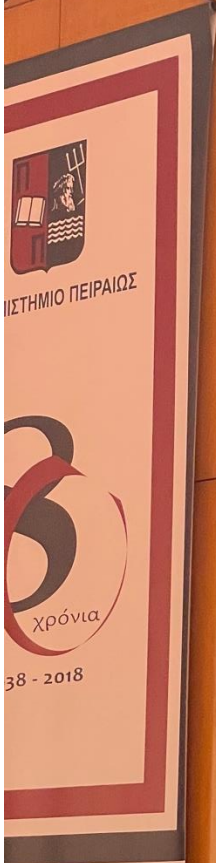
Podium

Microphone

Speaker

Logo: ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ





Meeting in "General"

34:56

Fullback: Leader divergence penalties and robust control

### Reduction to a stochastic differential game

Motivation: The effect of model uncertainty is misspecification of the mean of the factor process  $Z$ , by a stochastic process  $b := \{b_s, s \in [0, T]\}$

Consider alternative models  $P \in \mathcal{Q} = \{P \in \mathbb{P} : \frac{dP}{dP_0} = \mathcal{E}(b)\}$  so that using Girsanov's theorem the DM problem then reduces to a stochastic differential game of the form

$$= \max_{a \in A} \min_{b \in B} \mathbb{E}_P \left[ \int_s^T e^{-\delta t} \left( u(X_t, a_t) dt + \frac{\delta H}{2} |b_t|^2 \right) \right] =: V(s, x)$$

subject to

$$dX_t = (\mu(X_t, a_t) - \sigma(X_t, a_t) b_t) dt + \sigma(X_t, a_t) dW_t, \quad X_s = x$$

with action (control) set of players A and B

$$= \{a := \{a_t : t > 0\}, m\mathcal{F}_t, a_t \in A \subset \mathbb{R}^n, t \geq 0\}$$
$$\{b := \{b_t : t > 0\}, m\mathcal{F}_t, b_t \in B \subset \mathbb{R}^d, t \geq 0\}$$

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### Setup

- The investment opportunity set consists of a risk-free asset return  $r_f$  and a stock index with risky excess return  $r_t$  at time  $t$
- The investor's portfolio return at time  $t + 1$  is  $r_{p,t+1} = r_f + w(r_t - r_f)$  where  $w_t$  is the allocation weight on the stock index selected at time  $t$
- For simplicity, we assume that the investor's preferences are represented by a mean-variance utility function on the portfolio return

$$U_p = \mu_p - \frac{\gamma}{2} \sigma_p^2,$$

where  $\mu_p$  and  $\sigma_p^2$  are the mean and variance of the portfolio return and  $\gamma$  is the coefficient of risk aversion of the investor.

- Other utility functions, e.g., CRRA (or power) utility can be used using numerical methods.

For the significance of stock profitability: low  $\beta$ -returns and high Sharpe ratios









You're sharing your screen Stop sharing

$$= \inf\{x \in \mathbb{R} : F_X(x) \geq \alpha\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \int_{\alpha}^1 \text{VaR}_u(X) du.$$

$$) = E[X | X \geq \text{VaR}_\alpha(X)]$$

$$(\text{VaR}_\alpha(X)), \hat{F}_X(x) = \int_x^\infty y dF_X(y).$$



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Common Credibility Methods:

American Credibility

$$\hat{p}^{Amer} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{N}} \bar{x} + (1 - \sqrt{\frac{n}{N}}) \mu$$

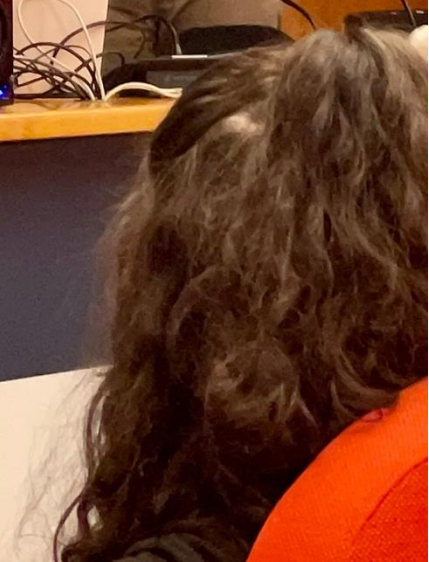
Exact Credibility

$$\hat{p}^{Bayes} = \mathbb{E}[X|\Theta = \theta]$$

Simple Bühlmann

$$\hat{p}^{Bühl} = \frac{k}{n+k} \bar{x} + \frac{n}{n+k} \mu$$

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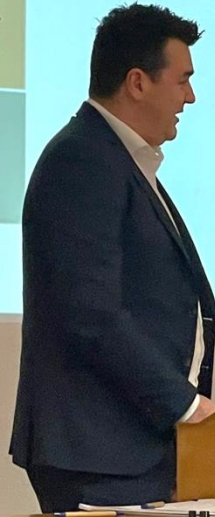
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# IFRS 17 Discount Rates for Insurance Contracts Liabilities

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*"Advances in Actuarial Science and Finance"*

Department of Statistics and Insurance Science  
University of Piraeus



ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ  
ΠΕΙΡΑΙΩΣ





## Liquidity Characteristics of Insurance Contracts

The liquidity of liabilities cashflows is linked to certain contracts features.

### Life Insurance

- Ability to lapse or surrender a policy
- Surrender penalties
- Tax incentives on surrenders (e.g. surrender values are tax-free)
- Valuable options or guarantees
- Policy term to maturity (longer term -> less liquid)
- Medium duration (3 – 10 years)

### General Insurance

- Annual policy term with some exemptions (e.g. engineering multi-year policies)
- A policy cancellation option normally exists in terms and conditions.
- Lapse value -> unearned premium
- Short duration (1 – 3 years)

Advances in Actuarial Science and Finance, May 2014



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## SITUATION IN YE

ADVANCES IN ACTUARIAL SCIENCE AND FINANCIAL ENGINEERING IN MEMORY OF



- Over 65 attacks on merchant vessels along the Red Sea route.
- A shipping route that plays a crucial role in global trade, accounting for approximately 12% of all global trade.
- Major shipping companies such as Maersk and Hapag-Lloyd (Germany) decided to avoid the Suez Canal altogether and are operating around the Cape of Good Hope routes instead.
- Impact on global supply chains but is expected to increase insurance risk premia for forwarders and shipping companies.







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ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΙΡΑΙΩΣ

- 1 The Fréchet mean framework
- 2 Convex risk measures under multiple sources
- 3 Applications of the Fréchet risk measures
- 4 Conclusions







