Overcoming the "valley of death" – Transferring sensitivity analysis tools and expertise to the (re)insurance sector

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Background on losses from natural disasters and insurance

- Insurance companies provide insurance against a wide range of threats, such as natural hazards.
- Losses from natural disasters are increasing globally (in 2017 • they were estimated to be USD 340 billion [1].



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- Increased regulation (European Solvency II)[2];

HOW GLOBAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS WORKS companies often use mathematical models to help calculate fair and robust risk premiums, and to ensure appropriate **INPUT FACTORS** SIMULATION RESULTS **INPUT FACTORS** capital allocation, such that there is little risk of the company NOT INCLUDED IN THE SA finding itself in financial trouble should deleterious events Forcin nputs occur. Parameters \rightarrow (spatially or temporally distributed) p₁ p₂ MODEL Spatial resolution OUTPUTS $y = a_1 + a_2 x_1 + \exp(x)$ mean 85th percentile output 1 output 2 95th percentile MODEL INPUT SAMPLING GSA 97.5th percentile EVALUATION Sensitivity analysis 1 1.5 2 2.5 model parameters: Total Insured Loss [million £] SIMPLIFIED MODEL WORKFLOW with GSA for a pricing model Costly model development; Input sampling Lack of standardised regulatory guidelines for model validation. **Varying** Parameters p1. Frequency Trend GSA p2. Severity Trend p3. Exposure Trend p4. Development Pattern Inputs i1. Claim data Individual i2. Exposure data Output: Account Rater i3. Cover data Loss costs i4. Portfolio and model market data Stochastic component [1] Munich Re (2018) https://www.munichre.com/topics-online/en/2018/01/2017-year-in-figures [4] www.safetoolbox.info [2] EC (2009) Directive 2009/138/EC The taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and [5] Saltelli et al. (2008) Global Sensitivity Analysis. The Primer. Wiley Reinsurance (Solvency II). [6] Markham, K., Ward, S. J., Aiman-Smith, L. and Kingon, A. I. (2010) The Valley [3] Pianosi, F., Sarrazin, F. and Wagener, T. (2015) An open-source Matlab Toolbox for GSA. of Death as Context for Role Theory in Product Innovation. J. Prod. Innov.

• To monitor risk and support investment decisions, insurance **Challenges for (re)insurers: Project's goal** To improve decision-making under uncertainty by transferring state-of-the-art methods for Global Sensitivity Analysis (GSA), software package for GSA (SAFE) [3,4] and workflows to the (re)insurance sector and catastrophe community. By better capturing uncertainty, we aim to make decision-making more robust, as the chance of unexpected surprises is reduced.

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Global Sensitivity Analysis (GSA) is a set of statistical analysis techniques to investigate the complex behaviour of mathematical models in a structured, transparent and comprehensive way [5]. Sensitivity analysis answers the question: how much does varying each input factor contribute to the variability of the model output?

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How to overcome the "valley of death"

- Identify "champions", "sponsors" and "gatekeepers".







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 Need common language between academia and industry. • Identify needs of the insurance sector; what tools they already use. • Identify how they learn about new technologies; how they adopt them. Identify barriers preventing the uptake of new technologies. Understand insurance model workflows; make them explicit. Benefits of using GSA need to be communicated clearly.

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