

## Strategic Risk Management: Mapping the commanding heights and hazards

**Andrew Gale and Anthony Asher** 





"the causes of most financial crises are often rooted in strategic rather than operational decisions. .... All strategic decisions entail risk and yet strategic risk is not measured and managed with rigor"

William Parrett and Frank Kolhatker



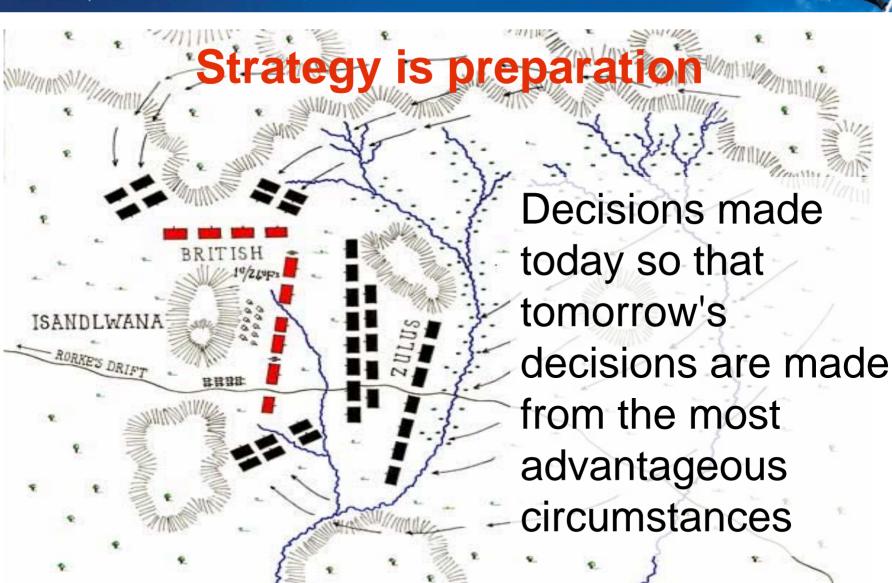


## **Agenda**

- Strategy is preparation
- Appraisal value approximates strategic value
- Strategic risks are crucial
- Developing scenarios
- Delphi techniques
- Real Options Analysis
- The business plan

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## Strategy is preparation

- Michael Porter Market position
  - 4 P's: product, price, place, promotion
  - Brand and reputation
  - Established market relationships
- Mehrdad Baghai Granularity of markets
  - Momentum of segment: 2/3rds of firm growth
  - Mergers and Acquisitions: 1/3rd of growth
  - Weighted average market share: very little

Strategy requires conscious choices

It entails risk





## Strategy is preparation

- Hamel and Prahalad:
  - Core competencies?
  - Organizational structure
    - Formalised but not fossilised structures
    - Defined processes and standard costs (six sigma)
  - People policies
    - Feedback, remuneration
  - Information management
    - Granularity of accounts (fixed variable)
    - Experience investigations

Strategy requires conscious choices

It entails risk





## Strategy is preparation

### Computer systems

- If data worth keeping, worth keeping accurately
- Information should be in one place
- If data cleaned, correct the original source
- Error correction is BaU
- Documentation is not a spontaneous process
- Legacy systems are the consequence of inadequate strategic thinking.

Strategy requires conscious choices

It entails risk





# Appraisal value approximates strategic value

Intellectual capital results from strategy

"Internal structure includes the organizational structure, legal parameters, manual systems, research and development, and software of a company. External structure includes brands, and customer and supplier relationships. Employee competence includes education and training of the professional staff that are the principal generators of revenue" Guthrie and Petty (2000)





## AV approximates strategic value

- Intangibles and appraisal values
  - Embedded value: value of customer relationships
  - Appraisal value: value of brand and distribution

## AV is close approximation to market

	Market va	alue/ Repor	ted embedd	ed value	Market value/ Reported appraisal value				
	Nov 2001	Oct 2002	Dec 2003	Feb 2005	Nov 2001	Oct 2002	Dec 2003	Feb 2005	
CGNU	1.51	1.28	1.22	1.39	0.80	0.96	0.94	1.14	
L&G	1.45	1.34	1.23	1.24	0.91	1.04	1.00	0.92	
Pru UK	1.97	1.52	1.70	1.45	0.89	0.90	1.02	1.01	
Aegon	1.98	1.19	1.17	0.91	0.72	0.82	1.05	0.87	
AXA	1.73	1.57	1.58	1.30	0.86	0.88	1.15	0.88	
ING	1.68	1.40	1.42	1.50	1.04	0.92	1.26	1.04	

Source: Zacheis (2005) Morgan Stanley

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## Analysis of change in AV gives insight into value creation or destruction

- The analysis of change in AV
  - A comparison of experience with assumptions
  - A reconciliation of data
  - Disclosure of changes to assumptions

	Beginning of period	Unwinding of discount	Other income	Outflows	End of period	Year end changes	After changes					
Actual experience from the accounts												
Assets	10000	30	1525	-1350	10205	0	10205					
Liabilities	9000	20	1480	-1340	9160	100	9260					
Surplus	1000	10	45	-10	1045	-100	945					

#### Expected experience from the valuation model ...

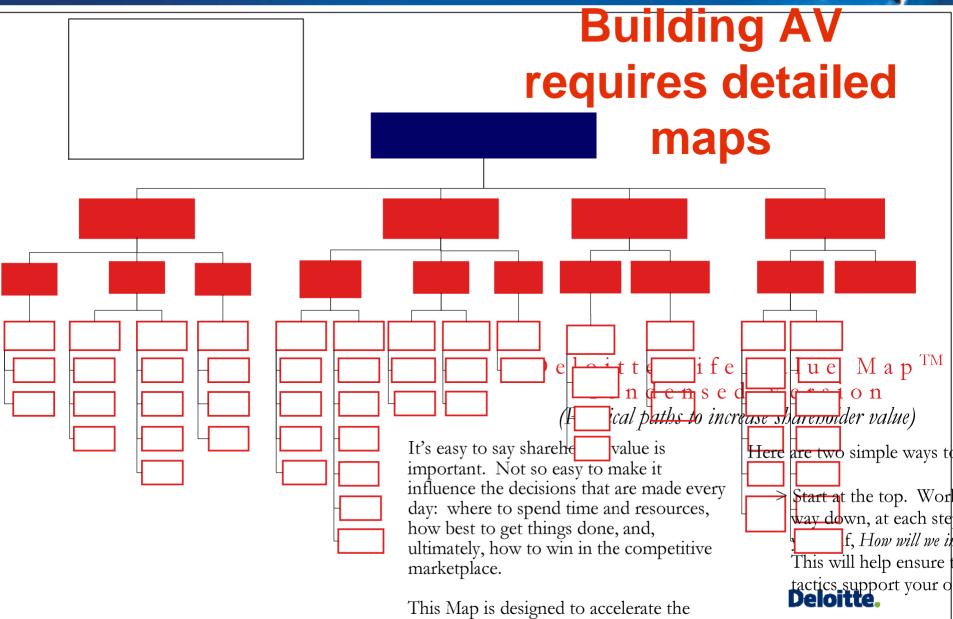
#### Analysis of surplus ...

Shaded areas are income statement items that represent the build up of assets and liabilities.





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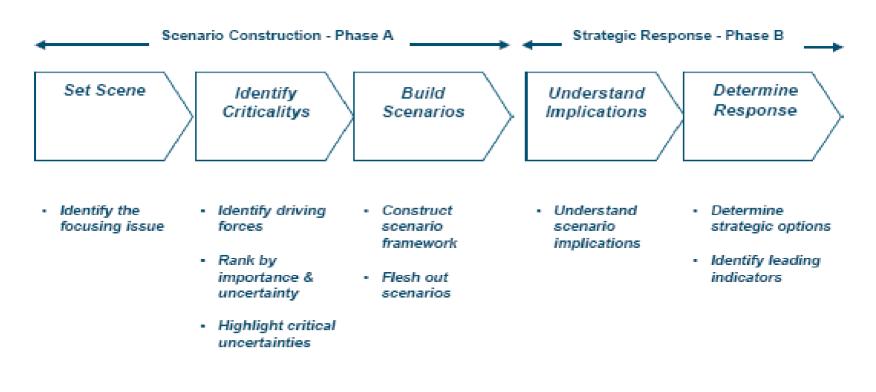
## Strategic risks are crucial

- MECE: mutually exclusive, comprehensively exhaustive
  - Balance sheet and market risks
  - Insurance risks
  - Expense risks
  - All relative to expected
- Strategic risks are risks to intangible assets
- Strategic gambles are risks to everything





## Scenario development



"WHAT MIGHT THIS FUTURE LOOK LIKE?" "HOW DO WE RESPOND?"

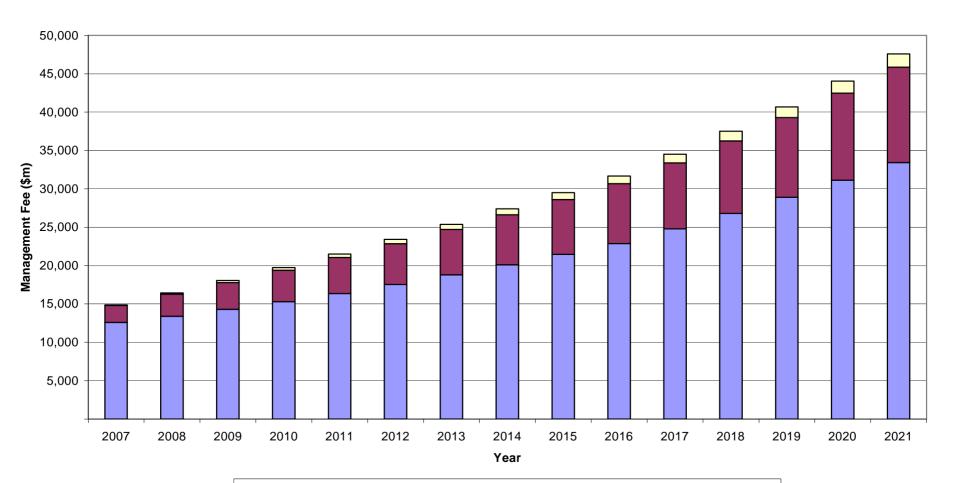
Source: Barry Raffe (2003)





## Scenario development example

**Management Fees Pre and Post Retirement (Run42)** 



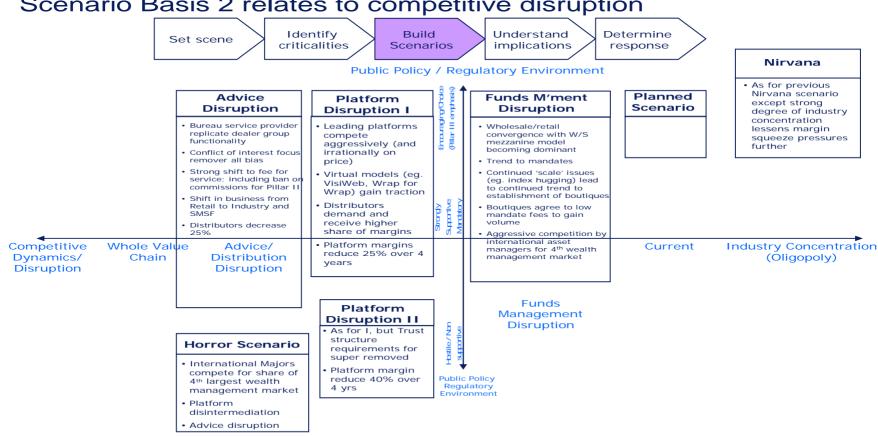
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## Scenario development example

Key uncertainties then define possible future states/Scenarios... Scenario Basis 2 relates to competitive disruption







## Scenario development

- Challenging conventional thinking
- Identifying potential changes ahead of time
- Identifying and assessing real options
- Encouraging cross-divisional conversations about strategic choices and options





## Delphi techniques

- Where the problem does not lend itself to precise analytical techniques, but where input from experts can be valuable
- More individuals are needed than can interact faceto face
- Where it is important to have anonymity between experts, in order to reduce bias
- Where the choice of experts is sufficiently heterogeneous to avoid a consensus forming too early





## **Real Options Analysis**

- The measurement of value in times of high uncertainty
- The recognition of the value inherent in management's ability to respond to the unwinding of uncertainty over time
- The sometimes counterintuitive way of thinking about value when the financial outcomes of uncertainty are non-linear'





## The opportunities for actuaries

- Strategy requires conscious choices: it entails risk
- Strategy is more than risk management
  - Strategy is preparation for value
  - Strategic risks can be more important than market, insurance, operational and expense risks
- Actuaries are expert at making risk explicit
  - Our appraisal values evaluate intangibles
  - Our projection techniques explore the future
  - We can quantify risk appetite
- The future is ours if we think strategically