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**MATHEMATICAL MODELS IN THE FUNCTION OF CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT**  
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**Abstract:** Risk is an integral part of every human being's life. When making decisions, we try to make the outcome as good as possible, but there is always a danger (risk), that is, the possibility of not achieving the planned (to be achieved partially or to lose something). Often, the risks and uncertainties are used interchangeably. One of the definitions of risk says that it is the uncertainty of future outcomes, the second definition could, however, be the risk of the probability of an unexpected outcome and so on. When using the term financial risk management, the most commonly referred to is the management of losses, i.e. to minimize them. Today, when the risk is an integral part of the business, companies, banks, individuals ... have to manage their own risks and adapt to market changes as effectively as possible. Contemporary institutions comprise a risk management sector. The risk is always present everywhere. There are many factors that influence the risk increase and make risk management more difficult. Throughout history, numerous economists and mathematicians have been trying (and trying) to find formulas and models that would adequately describe (model) the risks and thus enable better risk management. Motivation and perspectives in risk analysis are very important factors. Why do we need a model that measures the risk and estimates of the expected return? A good risk and return model provides us with risk measurement tools in any investment and we use this risk measurement to get the expected return on that investment. All models for risk assessment use reliability distributions in the function of finding the value of default. What makes risk measurement and expected returns so challenging is that they can vary depending on a variety of factors (Piccolo and Zaric, 2017), but also from which angle they are viewed. The question arises what are the characteristics of a good model for risk assessment and asset recovery. There is a very high risk and return model. There are many models for assessing credit risk. Three quantitative models for risk assessment are considered in this paper: One-factor Bernoulli mix model, Normal probability mix models and Beta mix models. When it comes to the single-factor Bernoulli mix model, only one factor and number of default (uncertainty that characterizes the ability of the company to service its debts and liabilities)  $N$  satisfies  $N | B_y \sim \text{Binomial}(n, f(Z))$  distribution. In addition, the unconditional probability is only given for the default of the first to the borrower. Basel's formula for capital requirements as a part of total exposure for a homogeneous portfolio with individual default probability is obtained by using the normal probability mix model. In the beta mix of the model, we obtain that the default number has a beta-binomial distribution, and the expected number of default is easily calculated.

**Keywords:** risk, mathematical model, risk management.

**MATEMATIČKI MODELI U FUNKCIJI UPRAVLJANJA KREDITNIM RIZICIMA I****Kristina Zogović**Univerzitet u Beogradu, Ekonomski fakultet, Srbija [zogovic.kristina@gmail.com](mailto:zogovic.kristina@gmail.com)

**Rezime:** Rizik je sastavni dio života svakog čovjeka. Pri donošenju odluka trudimo se da ishod bude što je moguće bolji, ali uvijek postoji opasnost (rizik), tj. mogućnost da se ne ostvari planirano (da se ostvari djelimično ili da se nešto izgubi). Često se termini rizik i neizvjesnost koriste naizmjenično. Jedna od definicija rizika kaže da je on neizvjesnost budućih ishoda, druga definicija bi, pak, mogla biti da je rizik vjerovatnoća neočekivanog ishoda i tako dalje. Kada se koristi izraz upravljanje finansijskim rizicima, najčešće se pod tim misli na upravljanje gubicima, tj. na njihovo minimiziranje. Danas, kada je rizik sastavni dio poslovanja, kompanije, banke, pojedinci... moraju da upravljaju svojim rizicima i da se što efikasnije prilagode tržišnim promjenama. Savremene institucije u svom sastavu imaju sektor za upravljanje rizicima. Rizik je uvijek i svuda prisutan. Mnogo je faktora koji utiču na povećanje rizika i otežavaju upravljanje rizicima. Brojni ekonomisti i matematičari su kroz istoriju pokušavali (i pokušavaju) da pronađu formule i modele koji bi na adekvatan način opisali (modelirali) rizike i tako omogućili bolje upravljanje rizicima. Motivacija i perspektive u analizi rizika su veoma bitni faktori. Zašto nam je potreban model koji mjeri rizik i procjene očekivanog povrata? Dobar model za rizik i povrat sredstava obezbjeđuju nam alatke za mjerenje rizika u bilo kojoj investiciji i koristimo to mjerenje rizika da dođemo do očekivanog povrata od

together. All models for risk assessment use probability distributions in the function of finding the value of default. What is measured by risk and expected return is so challenging that they can vary in dependence on a number of different factors (Piccolo and Zarić, 2017) and from different angles they are observed. The question is whether the characteristics of a good model for risk assessment and return (Damodara, A, 2004). There are many models for risk assessment and return. There are many models for credit risk assessment. In this paper we consider three quantitative models for risk assessment, and that: Single-factor Bernoulli mixture model, Normal mixture model and Beta mixture model. When we talk about single-factor Bernoulli mixture model only one factor and the number of defaults (non-fulfillment of the ability of the company to service its debts and obligations)  $N$  satisfies  $N | Z \sim \text{Binomial}(n, f(Z))$  distribution. Besides that, unconditional probability is data only for default of the first  $k$  debtors. Do „Bazilove formule“ for capital requirements as a share of total exposure for a homogeneous portfolio with individual default probability we use normal mixture models. In the beta mixture model we obtain that the number of defaults has a beta-binomial distribution and expected number of defaults is easily calculated.

## 1. UVOD

Over time and in all spheres of human activity there has been and there is risk. Economists and mathematicians (and also experts from other fields) have tried to estimate risk better and better so that the probability of error and loss is reduced. It is very important to identify all (or at least the most important) factors that influence risk (Alexandre, C. 2015). Through history many models for risk assessment have been developed. The appearance of a major crisis showed that developed models are not good enough and that they need to be adapted to new situations and changes.

## 2. MODELI PROCJENE KREDITNOG RIZIKA

There are different types of models for credit risk assessment. At the very beginning it is necessary to mention the concept of default risk (*Default risk*). This is non-fulfillment of the ability of the company to service its debts and obligations (Andritzky, J., 2014). In the next part we will talk about three models for risk assessment, and that: Single-factor Bernoulli mixture model, Normal mixture model and Beta mixture model.

### 2.1. Jednofaktorski Bernulijevi miks modeli (*One-factor Bernoulli mixture models*)

In this part we will consider Bernoulli mixture model when  $Z$  is univariate,  $Z=Z$ , or in other words we have only one factor and all functions  $f_i$  are the same,  $f_i = f$ . This means that all marginal default probabilities are the same and the number of defaults  $N$  satisfies  $N | Z \sim \text{Binomial}(n, f(Z))$ . Besides that, unconditional probability is data only for default of the first  $k$  debtors so that is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1=1, \dots, X_k=1, X_{k+1}=0, \dots, X_n=0) \\ &= E(P(X_1=1, \dots, X_k=1, X_{k+1}=0, \dots, X_n=0 | Z)) \\ &= E(f(Z)^k (1-f(Z))^{n-k}). \end{aligned}$$

Da bi se utvrdile bezuslovne default vjerovatnoće, broj difolta, itd. moramo da preciziramo raspodjelu funkcija  $G$  od  $Z$ . Dato  $G$ , bezuslovna vjerovatnoća<sup>196</sup> da je prvih  $k$  dužnika u difoltu, zadata je sa:

$P(X_1=1, \dots, X_k=1, X_{k+1}=0, \dots, X_n=0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(Z)^k (1-f(Z))^{n-k} G(dz)$  i broj dužnika koji su u difoltu  $N$  ima bezuslovnu raspodjelu:  $P(N=k) = \binom{n}{k} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(Z)^k (1-f(Z))^{n-k} G(dz)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Primijetimo još i sljedeće: } \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) &= E(X_i X_j) - E(X_i) E(X_j) \\ &= E(E(X_i X_j | Z)) - E(E(X_i | Z)) E(E(X_j | Z)) \\ &= E(f(Z)^2) - E(f(Z))^2 = \text{var}(f(Z)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Imamo da važi } N &= E(N | Z) + N - E(N | Z) \text{ i } E(N) = E(E(N | Z)) = n E(f(Z)) = np_1, \\ \text{var}(N) &= E(\text{var}(N | Z)) + \text{var}(E(N | Z)) \\ &= E(nf(Z)(1-f(Z))) + \text{var}(nf(Z)) \\ &= n E(f(Z)(1-f(Z))) + n^2 \text{var}(f(Z)). \end{aligned}$$

Primijetimo da iz Markove nejednakosti imamo

<sup>196</sup>ili marginalna vjerovatnoća je vjerovatnoća nezavisnog događaja jednog ishoda u uzorku od svih mogućih ishoda. Da biste pronašli bezuslovnu vjerovatnoću događaja, neophodno je sumirati rezultate ishoda i podijeliti sa ukupnim brojem mogućih ishoda.

$$P(|N/n - f(Z)| > \varepsilon | Z) \leq \frac{\text{var}(N/n | Z)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{f(Z)(1-f(Z))}{n\varepsilon^2}$$

Kako je  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  to važi,

$$P(|N/n - f(Z)| > \varepsilon) = P(|N/n - f(Z)| > \varepsilon | Z) \leq \frac{E(f(Z)(1-f(Z)))}{n\varepsilon^2}.$$

Kako  $N/n \rightarrow P \xrightarrow{f(Z)}$  za  $n \rightarrow \infty$  to je opravdana aproksimacija  $N/n \approx f(Z)$  za veliko  $n$  (Tačnije važi da  $N/n \rightarrow f(Z)$  za  $n \rightarrow \infty$ )

### 2.2. Normalni vjerovatnosni miksi modeli (Probit normal mixture models)

U nekoliko portfolio kreditnih rizik modela difolt indikatore  $X_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ , reprezentujemo sa  $X_i = 1$  ako

$\sqrt{q} Z + \sqrt{1-q} W_i \leq d_{i1}$ , gdje je  $q \in [0, 1]$  i  $Z, W_1, \dots, W_n$  su identičke i standardne normalne raspodjele.

Uzimajući jednake, pojedinačne vjerovatnoće difolta  $p = P(X_i = 1)$  dobijamo  $d_{i1} = \Phi^{-1}(p)$ , ali i

$X_i = I(-\infty, \Phi^{-1}(p)] (\sqrt{q} Z + \sqrt{1-q} W_i)$ . Ovo daje:  $f(Z) = P(X_i = 1 | Z) = P(\sqrt{q} Z + \sqrt{1-q} W_i \leq \Phi^{-1}(p) | Z) =$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{\Phi^{-1}(p)}{\sqrt{1-q}} + \frac{\sqrt{q} Z}{\sqrt{1-q}}\right)$$

Iz ovoga slijedi:

$$\text{VaR}_q(f(Z)) = \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{q}}{\sqrt{1-q}} \Phi^{-1}(q) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-q}} \Phi^{-1}(p)\right).$$

Uzimajući da je  $q=0,999$  i koristeći aproksimaciju  $N/n \approx f(Z)$ , dolazimo do „Bazelove formule“ za kapitalne zahtjeve (Hult, H., Lindski, F., 2007) kao dijela ukupne izloženosti za homogeni portfolio sa individualnom difolt vjerovatnoćom  $p$ : Kapitalni zahtjev =  $c_1 c_2 [\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{q}}{\sqrt{1-q}} \Phi^{-1}(0,999) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-q}} \Phi^{-1}(p) - p\right)]$ ,

gdje je  $c_1$  izloženost gubitku u slučaju difolta i  $c_2$  je konstanta za prilagođavanje dospjeća. Koeficijentu  $q$  je dodeljena vrijednost koja zavisi od vrste imovine, veličine i difolt vjerovatnoće dužnika.

### 2.3. Beta miksi modeli (Beta mixture models)

Za Beta miksi raspodjelu (Hult, H., Lindski, F., 2007) pretpostavljamo  $Z \sim \text{Beta}(a, b)$  and  $f(z) = z$ .

Gustina je:  $g(z) = \frac{1}{\beta(a+b)} z^{a-1} (1-z)^{b-1}$ ,  $a, b > 0, z \in (0, 1)$ ,

gdje je:  $\beta(a, b) = \int_0^1 z^{a-1} (1-z)^{b-1} dz = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)}$ .

U skladu sa navedenim važi i:  $\Gamma(z+1) = z\Gamma(z)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} E(Z) &= \frac{1}{\beta(a+b)} \int_0^1 z^a (1-z)^{b-1} dz \\ &= \frac{\beta(a+1, b)}{\beta(a, b)} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(a+1)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b+1)} \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \\ &= \frac{a}{a+b}, \end{aligned}$$

$$E(Z^2) = \frac{a(a+1)}{(a+b)(a+b+1)}.$$

Odmah dobijamo da broj difolta  $N$  ima raspodjelu,

$$\begin{aligned} P(N = k) &= \binom{n}{k} \int_0^1 z^k (1-z)^{n-k} g(z) dz \\ &= \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{\beta(a+b)} \int_0^1 z^{a+k+1} (1-z)^{n-k+b-1} dz \\ &= \binom{n}{k} \frac{\beta(a+k, b+n-k)}{\beta(a+b)}, \end{aligned}$$

koja se još naziva i beta-binomna raspodjela. Očekivani broj difolta se lako izračunava.

$$E(N) = E(E(N | Z)) = n E(E(X_1 | Z)) = n E(Z) = n \frac{a}{a+b}$$

Ako su očekivane difolt vjerovatnoće  $P(X_i = 1)$  and  $P(X_i = X_j = 1)$ ,  $i \neq j$ , tada parametri  $a$  i  $b$  mogu biti određeni iz sistema:

$$P(X_i = 1) = E(Z) = \frac{a}{a+b}, \quad P(X_i = X_j = 1) = E(Z^2) = \frac{a(a+1)}{(a+b)(a+b+1)}$$

Osim toga, linearni korelacioni koeficijent  $\rho_L(X_i, X_j) = (a+b+1)^{-1}$ .

Ako specificiramo pojedinačne vjerovatnoće difolta  $p$  i linearni korelacioni koeficijent  $\rho$ , tada dobijamo parametre  $a$  i  $b$  Beta raspodjele kao funkcije od  $(p, \rho)$ :

$$a = (1-p)^{\frac{1-\rho}{\rho}}, \quad b = p^{\frac{1-\rho}{\rho}}$$

Primjer 1. Primijetimo da ako specificiramo individualne difoltne vjerovatnoće  $p = P(X_i = 1)$ , tada znamo veoma malo o modelu.

Na primjer,  $p = 0.01 = a/(a + b)$  za  $(a, b) = (0.01, 0.99); (0.1, 9.9); (1, 99)$ , ali odabir različitih  $(a, b)$  za posljedicu ima upotrebu veoma različitih modela. Ovo je prikazano u tabeli ispod, u kojoj se razmatra portfolio od  $n=1000$  dužnika.

Tabela 1. Uticaj odabira različitih  $(a, b)$

$(a, b)$	$P$	$\text{corr}(X_i, X_j)$	$\text{VaR}_{0.99[9]}(N)$	$\text{VaR}_{0.99[9]}(nZ)$
(1,99)	0.01	0.01	47 [70]	45 [67]
(0.1,9.9)	0.01	0.09	155 [300]	155 [299]
(0.01,0.99)	0.01	0.5	371 [908]	371 [908]

Uočimo još koliko je važna aproksimacija  $N \approx nZ!$

Primjer 1. ilustruje da same specifične, individualne vjerovatnoće difolta  $p$  veoma malo govore o raspodjeli vrijednosti  $N$ . Primijetimo da svaki izbor  $(a, b) = \lambda(1, (1 - p)/p)$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ , određuje vjerovatnoću difolta  $p$ .

Neka  $Z_\lambda$  ima Beta( $\lambda, \lambda(1 - p)/p$ )- raspodjelu. Tada, za  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$P(|Z_\lambda - p| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{var}(Z_\lambda)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{p}{\varepsilon^2} \left( \frac{\lambda p + p}{\lambda + p} - p \right) \rightarrow 0, \text{ za } \lambda \rightarrow \infty.$$

Kako važi:  $Z_\lambda \rightarrow p$  za  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ , to ovdje implicira, uz pretpostavku da je  $N_\lambda$ , ukupan broj difolta:  $P(N_\lambda = m) = E\left(\binom{n}{m} Z_\lambda^m (1 - Z_\lambda)^{n-m}\right) \rightarrow \binom{n}{m} p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$ , za  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ ,

ili ekvivalent da  $N_\lambda$  konvergira u Binom( $n, p$ )-raspodjeli, pri čemu slučajna promjenjiva  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ .

## ZAKLJUČAK

Automatizacija investicija, zasnovana na striktnim matematičkim ili fundamentalnim analitičkim metodama, ne pobija činjenicu da, ipak, odluke donose ljudi (Piccolo and Zaric, 2017), a to znači da su greške i moguće i sasvim očekivane. Tržišna efikasnost ne zadovoljava kriterijume koje podrazumijeva savršena efikasnost. Određivanje cijena akcija bi trebalo da bude u sistemu univerzalno prihvaćenih sistema analize, univerzalne brzine i naprednog pristupa analizi. Modeli se moraju unapređivati i korigovati shodno činjenici da su promjenjivost i nepredvidljivost jedine izvjesne. Tri modela navedena u radu iznjedrila su čitav niz modela, (Jorion, P., 2007).

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