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Let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be a sample of i.i.d. r.v. with an unknown distribution function F . From the POT method we get the following estimators for the tail distribution and the quantile $q_p = \text{VaR}_p(F)$ of F

$$\hat{F}(u+y) = \frac{N_u}{n} \left(1 + \hat{\gamma} \frac{y}{\hat{\beta}} \right)^{-1/\hat{\gamma}} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{q}_p = u + \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\hat{\gamma}} \left(\left(\frac{n}{N_u} (1-p) \right)^{-\hat{\gamma}} - 1 \right)$$

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For $\hat{\gamma} \notin \{0, 1\}$ we get the following estimator for CVaR:

$$\widehat{\text{CVaR}}_p(F) = \hat{q}_p + \frac{\hat{\beta} + \hat{\gamma}(\hat{q}_p - u)}{1 - \hat{\gamma}}$$

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The proof is done in two steps:

Estimation of VaR und CVaR by means of POT (contd.)

(1) Let X be a r.v. with $X \sim GPD_{\gamma,0,\beta}$ and $\gamma \notin \{0, 1\}$. We show that

$$CVaR_p(X) = q_p + \frac{\beta + \gamma q_p}{1 - \gamma},$$

where $q_p := VaR_p(X)$ is the p -quantile of X .

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The CVaR of the approximation \tilde{F} is given as follows for $q_p > u$:

$$CVaR_p(\tilde{F}) = \hat{q}_p + \frac{\beta + \gamma(\hat{q}_p - u)}{1 - \gamma}$$