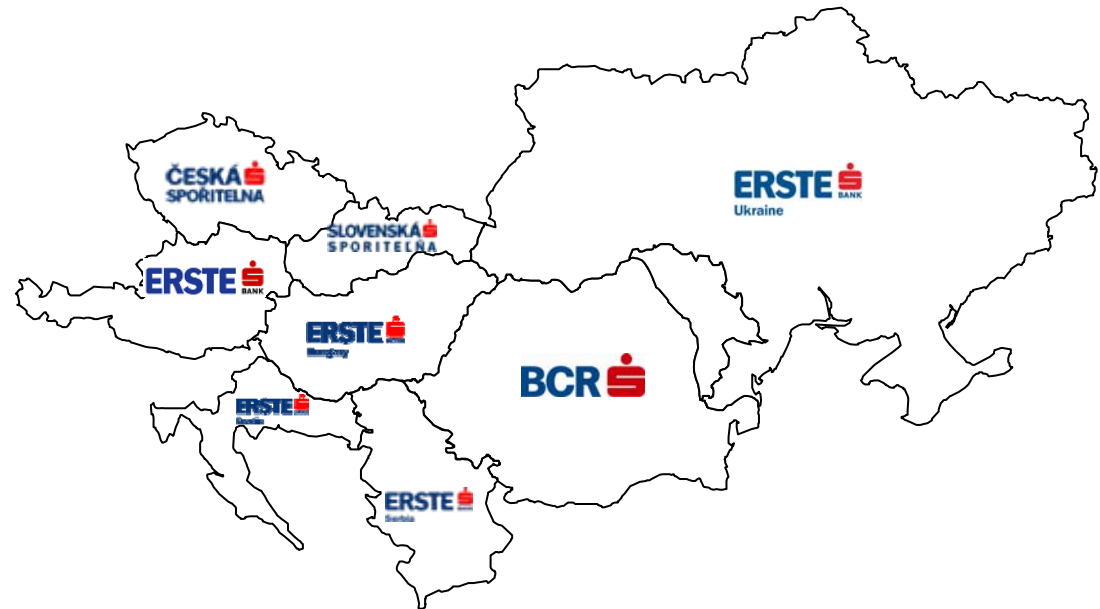


# Challenge ICAAP

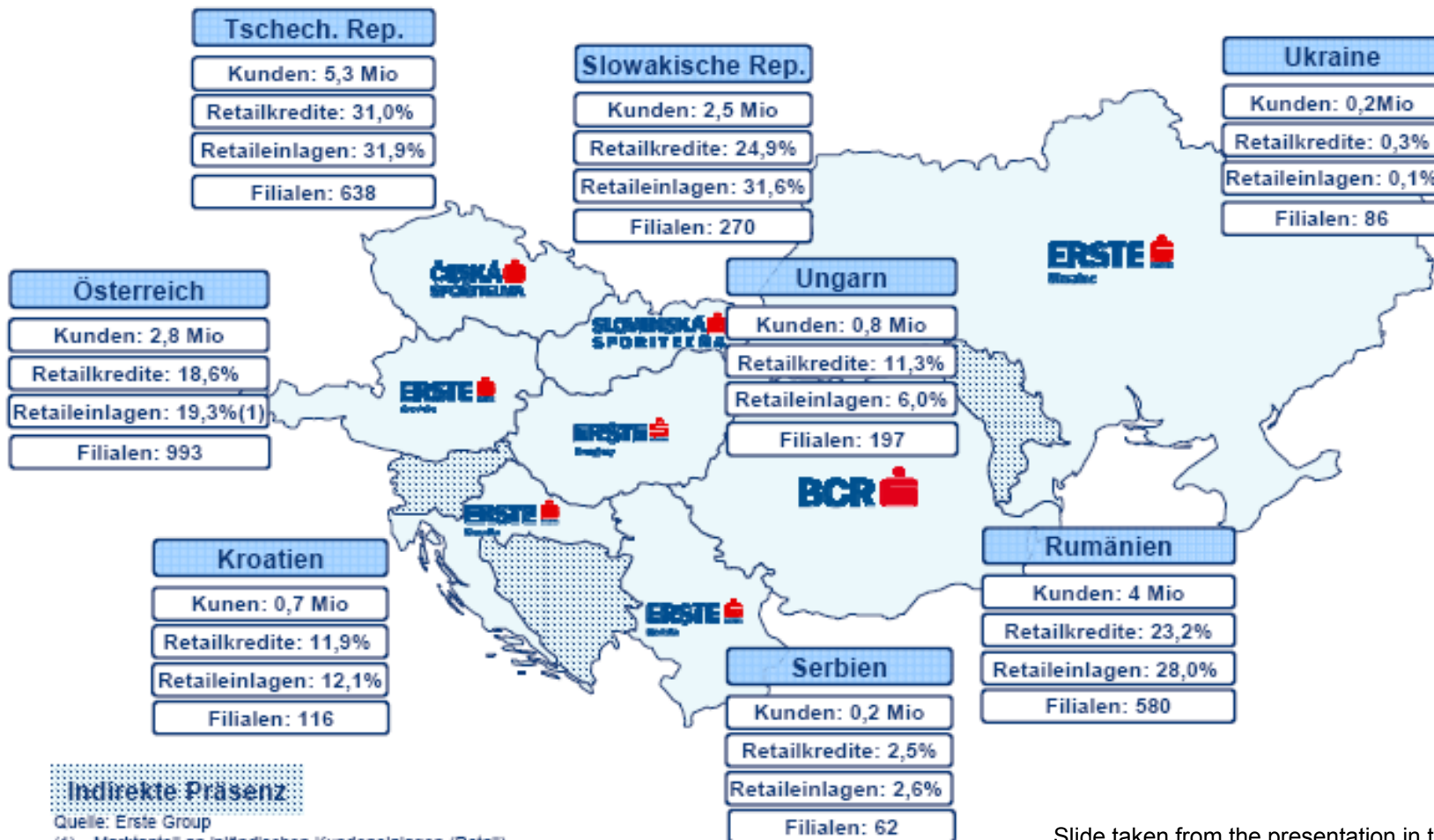
Andreas Weingessel



# Agenda

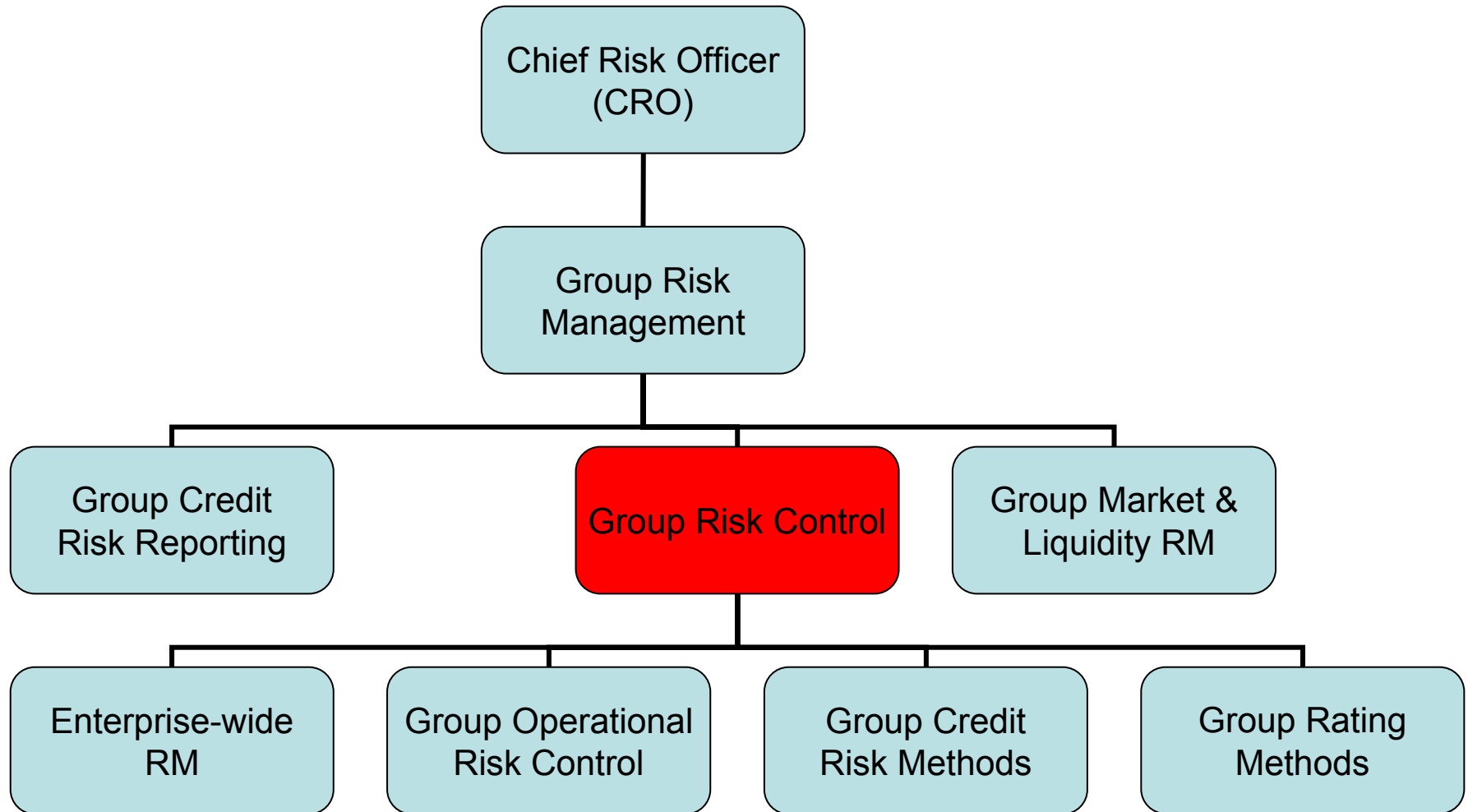
- Introduction
- Basel II – From Pillar 1 to Pillar 2
- Basel II – Pillar 2
- Risks to be considered
- Challenges in modeling these risks
- Enterprise-wide Risk Management

# Stärke des Franchise-Netzwerkes der Erste Bank-Gruppe



Slide taken from the presentation in the  
AGM

# Org Chart of Group Risk Management



## Introduction

- **Basel II – From Pillar 1 to Pillar 2**
- Basel II – Pillar 2
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## Basel II

| <b>Pillar 1</b><br>Minimum Capital Requirements  | <b>Pillar 2</b><br>Supervisory Review Process   | <b>Pillar 3</b><br>Market Discipline   |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Risk adequate capital</li><li>➤ All specific bank risks and other risks capital</li><li>➤ Market risk in the trading book</li><li>➤ Credit risk</li><li>➤ Operational risk</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Continuous risk management process</li><li>➤ Evaluation of bank's internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP)</li><li>➤ Definition of bank's individual solvability-coefficients</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Enhanced disclosure</li><li>➤ Better assessment for market participants of capital adequacy of banks</li><li>➤ Increase of market discipline</li></ul> |

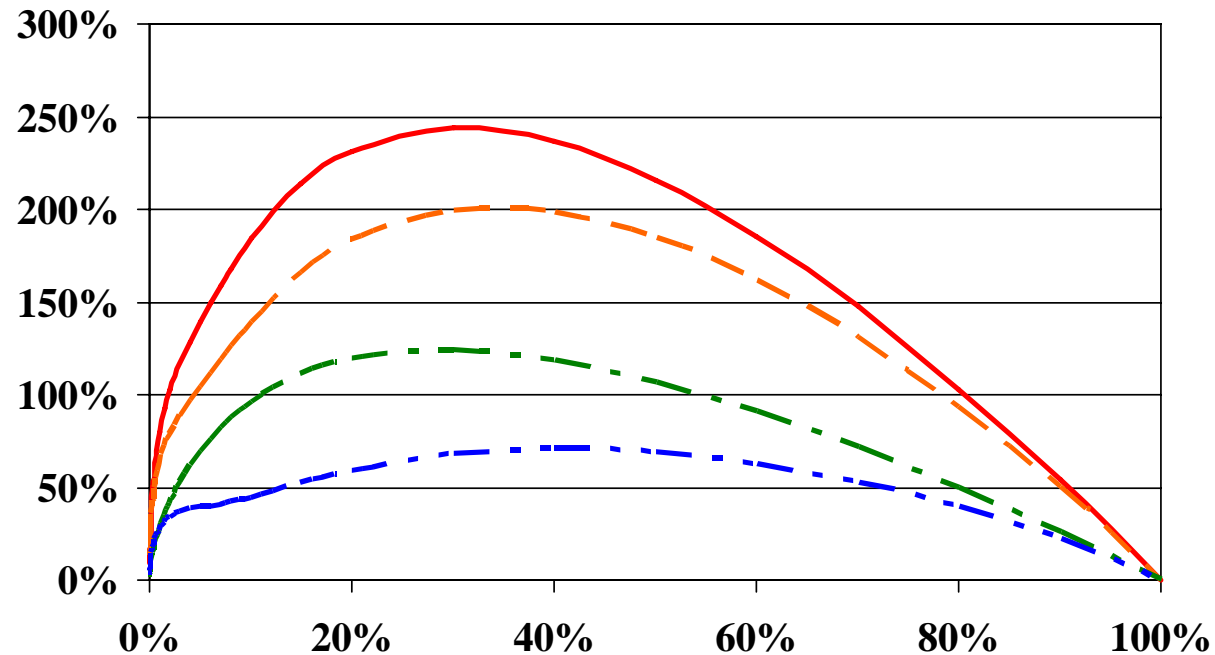
# Pillar 1

## Capital Requirements – Credit Risk

- Capital = Exposure x RWA x 8%
- RWA: Risk Weighted Assets
- Basel I
  - RWA depend on type of client (0%, 20%, 50%, 100%)

### – Basel II

- f (Internal Rating)



- No substantial change from previous regulation
- Internal Model
  - 99% VaR per 10 days x Factor
  - Factor is  $\geq 3$ .
  - Higher Factor
    - Qualitative deficiencies
    - Too many outliers in Backtesting



- Basic Indicator Approach
  - Gross Income x 15% ( $\alpha$ -Factor)
- The Standardized Approach
  - Mapping of Gross Income to standardized Business Lines
  - Per Business Line:  
Indicator (Gross Income) x  $\beta$ -Factor (12%-18%)
- Advanced Measurement Approaches (AMA)
  - Internal Risk Models (99.9% VaR/1y) for capital calculation

# Regulatory Capital vs. Economic Capital

|             | Risk                              | Basel I                     | Basel II                  | Best Practice          | Erste Bank AG  |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Creditrisk  | Counterparty Risk                 | Yes, but not risk sensitive | significant improvements  | Internal model (VaR)   | Portfoliomodel based on Credit-Value-at-Risk (CreditManager) |
|             | Concentration Risk                | Yes, but not risk sensitive | significant improvements  |                        |  |
|             | Transfer Risk                     | No                          | No                        |                        |  |
|             | Settlement Risk                   | Yes, but not risk sensitive | significant improvements  |                        |  |
| Market-risk | Trading book                      | Internal model (VaR)        | Internal model (VaR)      | Internal model (VaR)   | Internal model (VaR)   |
|             | Interest risk in the Banking book | No                          | Monitoring (Pillar II)    |                        |  |
|             | Equity risk                       | Yes, but not risk sensitive | significant improvements  | Internal model (VaR)   | No   |
|             | Real estate risk                  | No                          | No                        | Internal model (VaR)   | No   |
|             | Operational Risk                  | No                          | yes, different approaches | Internal model (VaR)   | Internal model (VaR)   |
|             | Business Risk                     | No                          | No                        | Internal model (VaR)   | Internal model (VaR)   |
|             | Liquidity Risk                    | No                          | Monitoring (Pillar II)    | Internal monitoring    | Internal monitoring  |
|             | Riskaggregation                   | Total Risk = MR+CR          | Total Risk = MR+CR+OR     | Correlations / Copulas | Correlations / Copulas                                       |

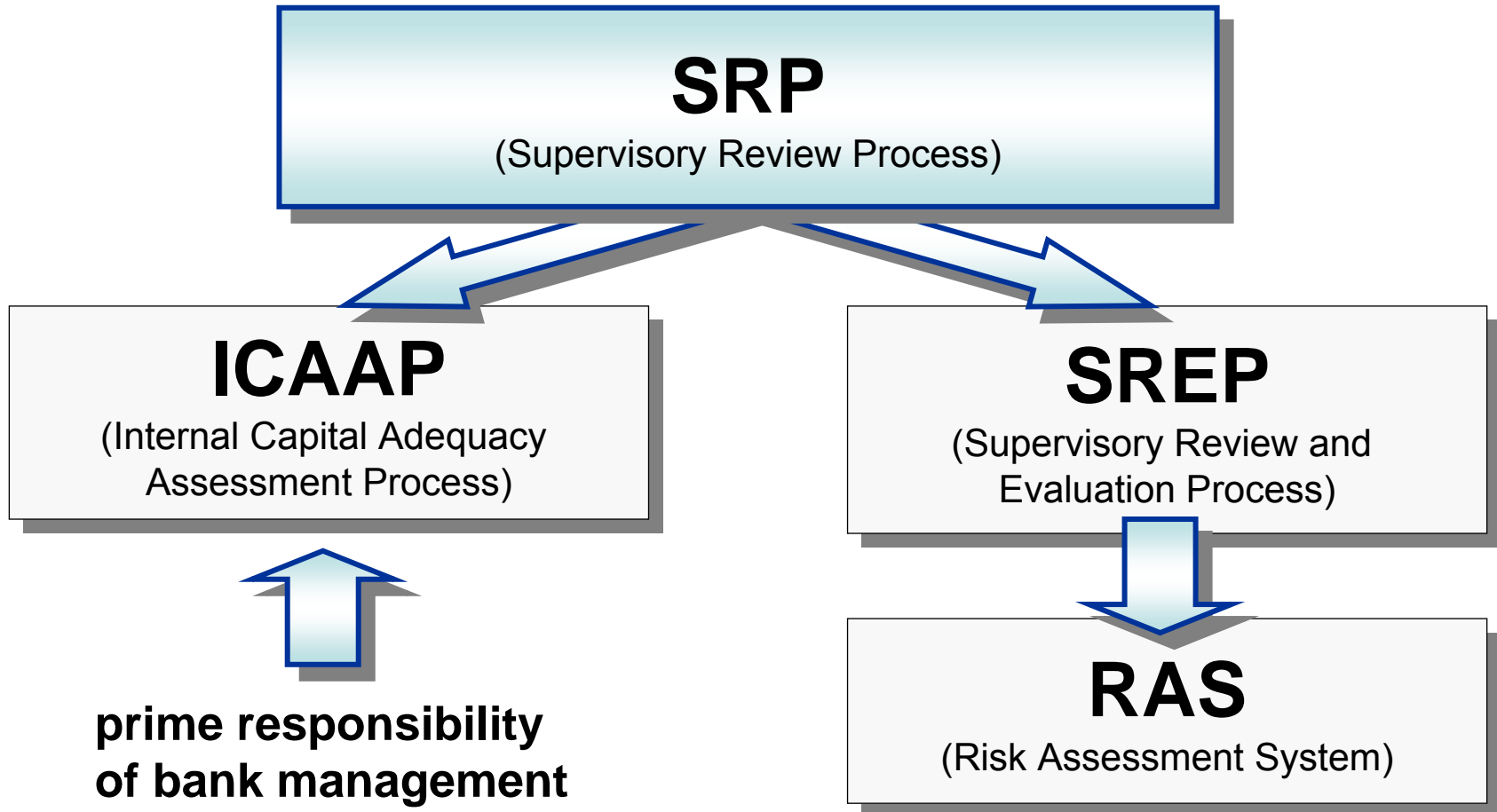
 Introduction

 Basel II – From Pillar 1 to Pillar 2

## – Basel II – Pillar 2

- Risks to be considered
- Challenges in modeling these risks
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# Basel II – Supervisory Review Process (Pillar 2)




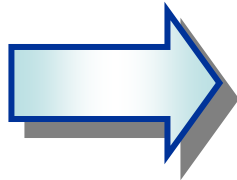
# Definition of Economic Capital

## Economic Capital is ...

an adapted Value-at-Risk, calculated

 with horizon 1 year

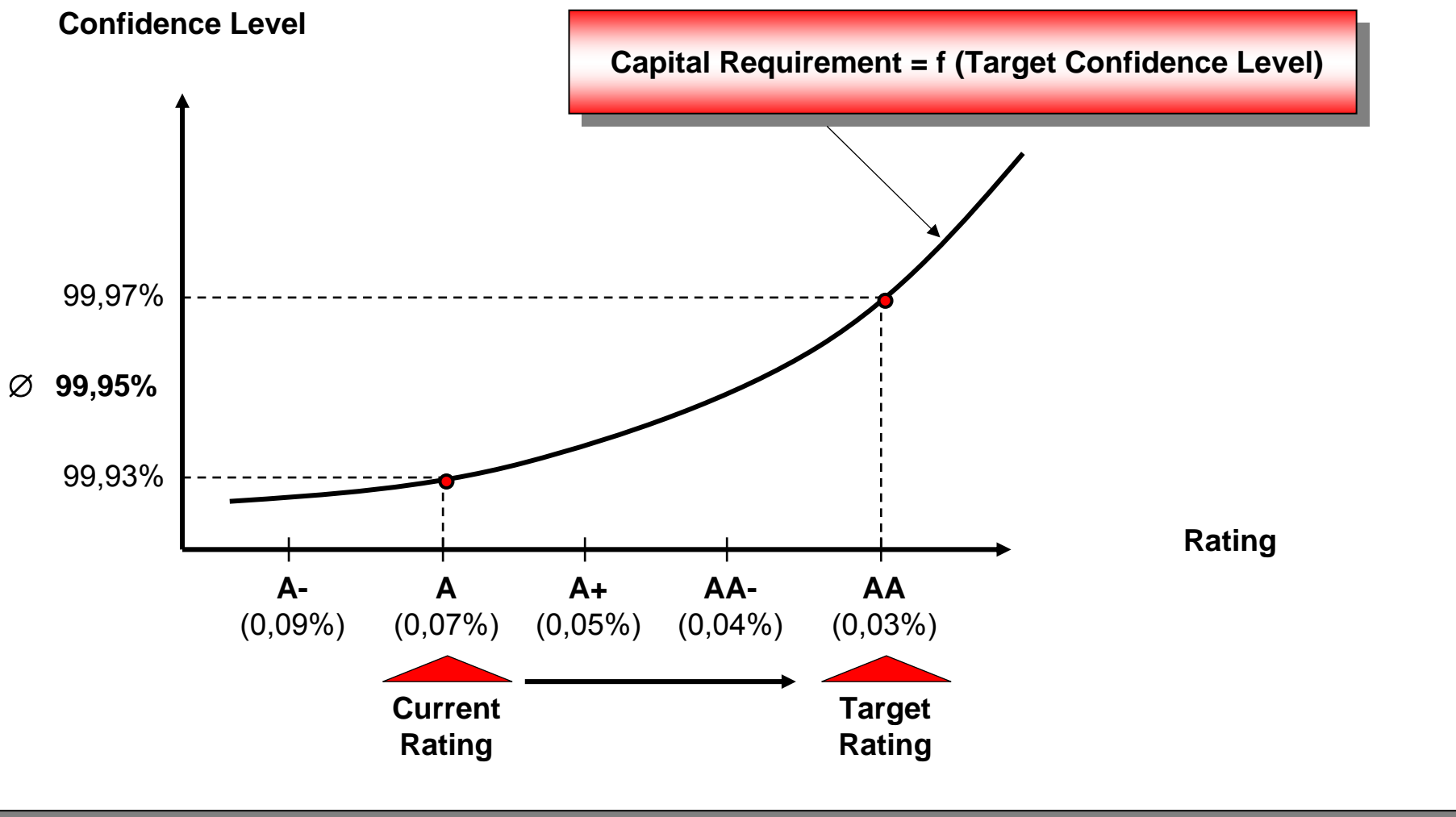
 at a confidence level that reflects the default probability of Erste Banks aspired rating



**99,95% confidence level**

**Economic Capital is the minimum capital necessary to cover unexpected losses**

# Targeted Rating and Economic Capital



# Capital (99,95%)

## Definition:

**Available bank capital to cover losses.**

## Components (exemplary):

- **Equity**
  - Shareholder capital
  - Reserves
  - Funds for general bankrisk
- **Hidden Reserves**
- **Overendowment in provisions, general bad debt charge, ...**
- **Item to be deducted**
  - Devaluation of fixed assets (i.e. securities)

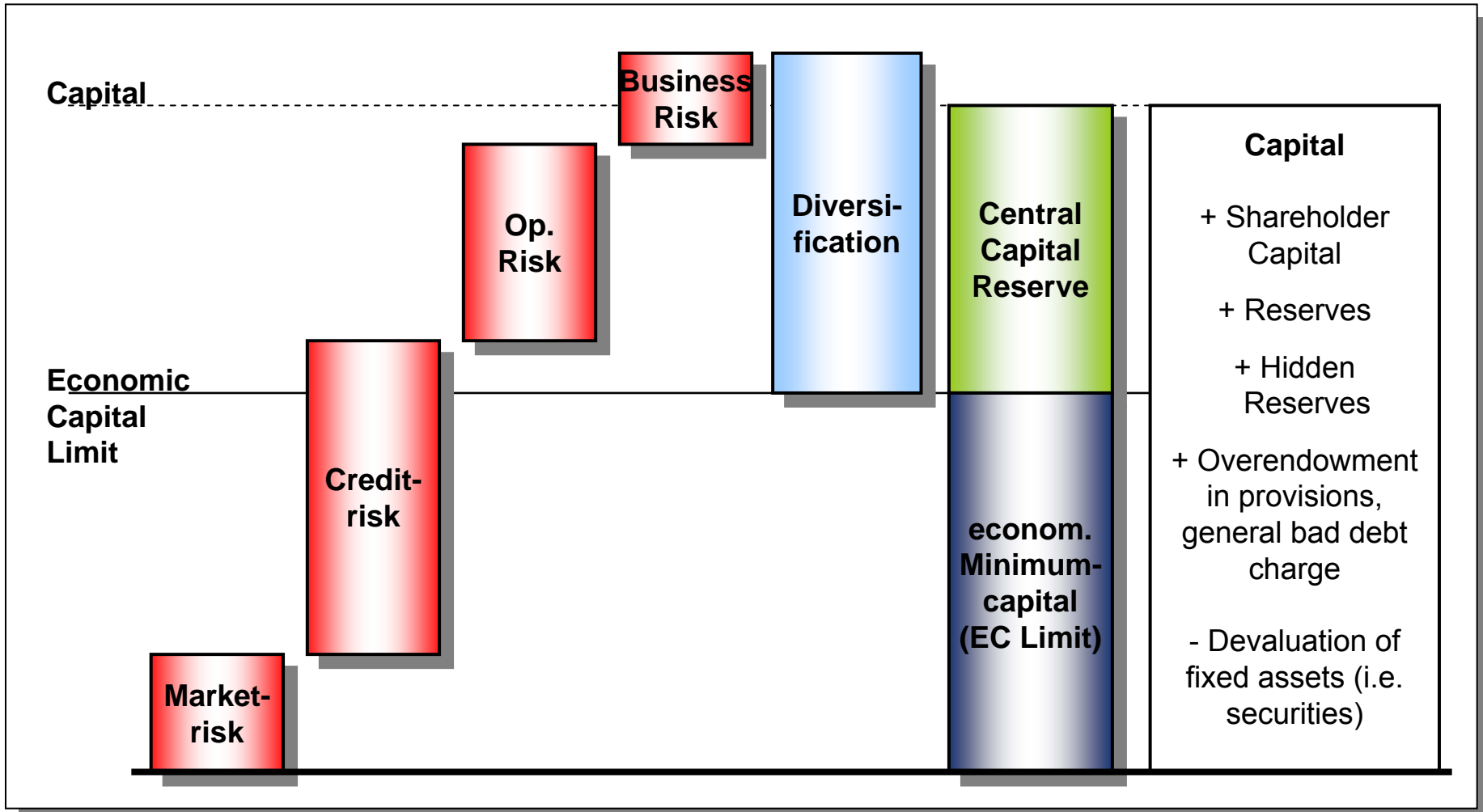
# ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) – High Level Principles

***The ICAAP should be proportionate to the nature, size, risk profile and complexity of the institution.***

- (1) *Every institution must have a process for assessing its capital adequacy in relation to its risk profile (an ICAAP).*
- (2) *The ICAAP is the responsibility of the institution.*
- (3) *The ICAAP should be formal, the capital policy fully documented and the management body's responsibility.*
- (4) *The ICAAP should form an integral part of the management process and decision-making culture of the institution.*
- (5) *The ICAAP should be reviewed regularly.*
- (6) *The ICAAP should be risk-based.*
- (7) *The ICAAP should be comprehensive.*
- (8) *The ICAAP should be forward-looking.*
- (9) *The ICAAP should be based on adequate measurement and assessment processes.*
- (10) *The ICAAP should produce a reasonable outcome.*



# Capital – Economic Capital



# Agenda

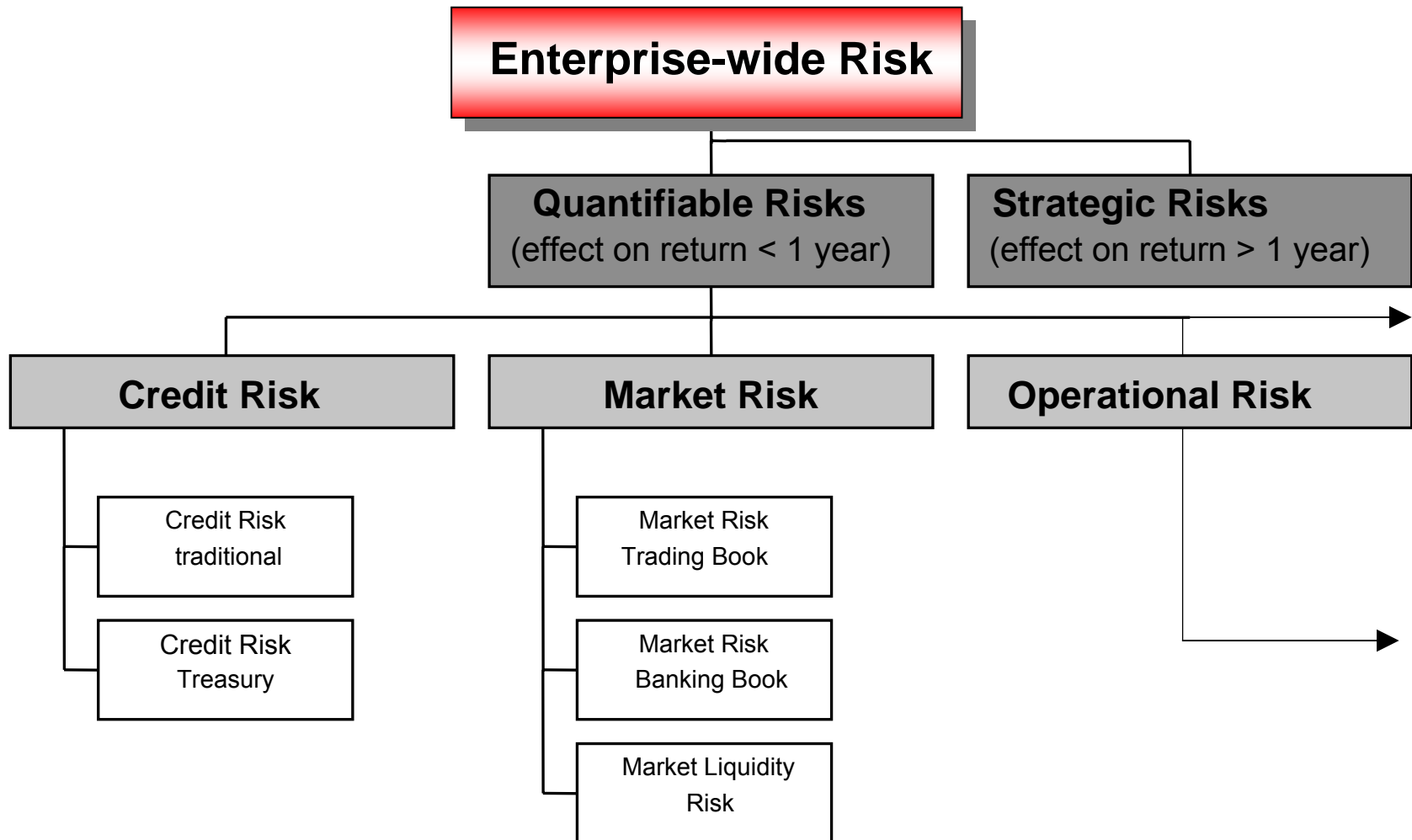
 Introduction

 Basel II – From Pillar 1 to Pillar 2

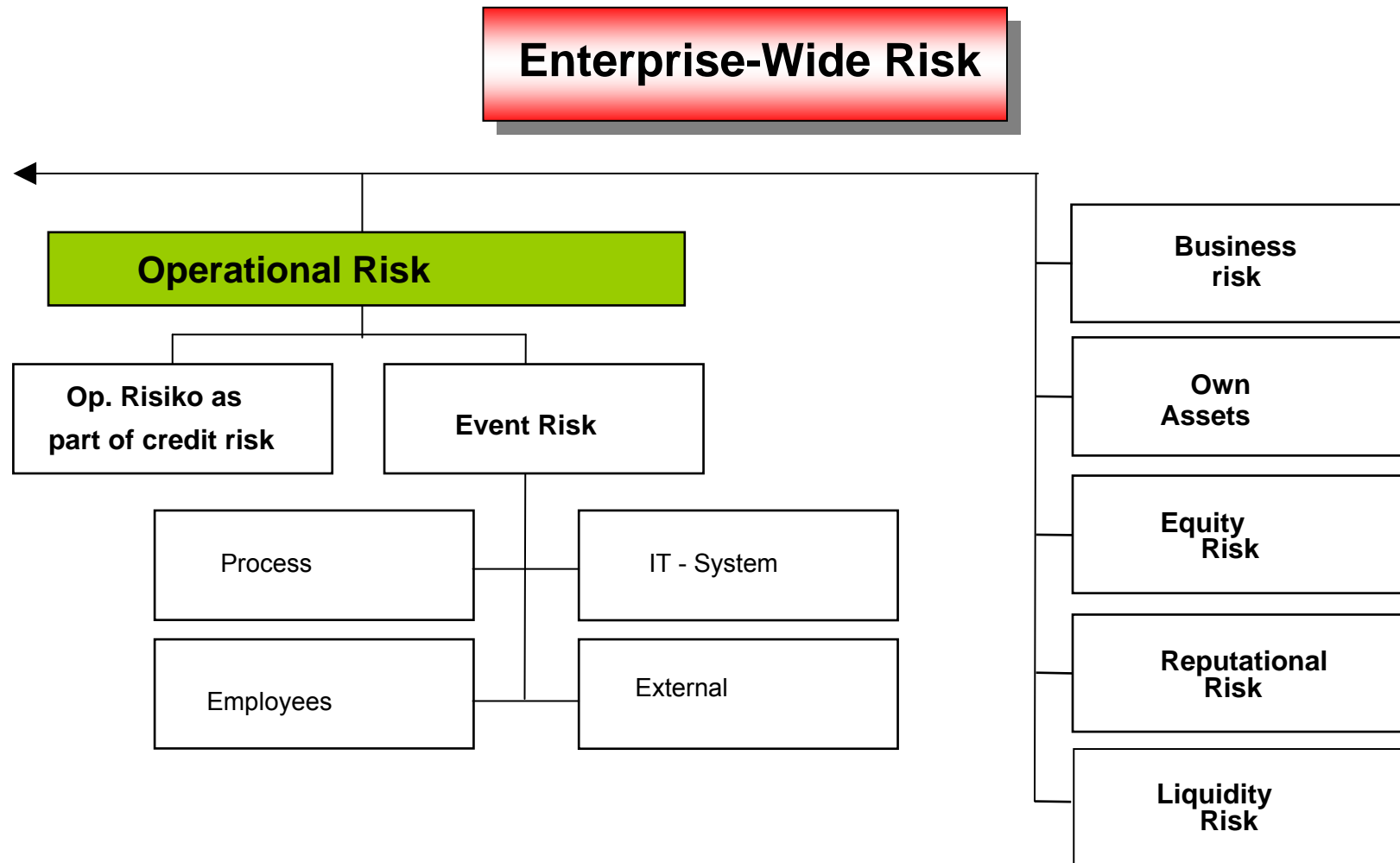
 Basel II – Pillar 2

- **Risks to be considered**
- Challenges in modeling these risks
- Enterprise-wide Risk Management

# Classification of Banking Risks



# Classification of Banking Risks



# General Due Diligence Obligations

## Article 39 BWG (Federal Banking Act)

### Article 39 (2)

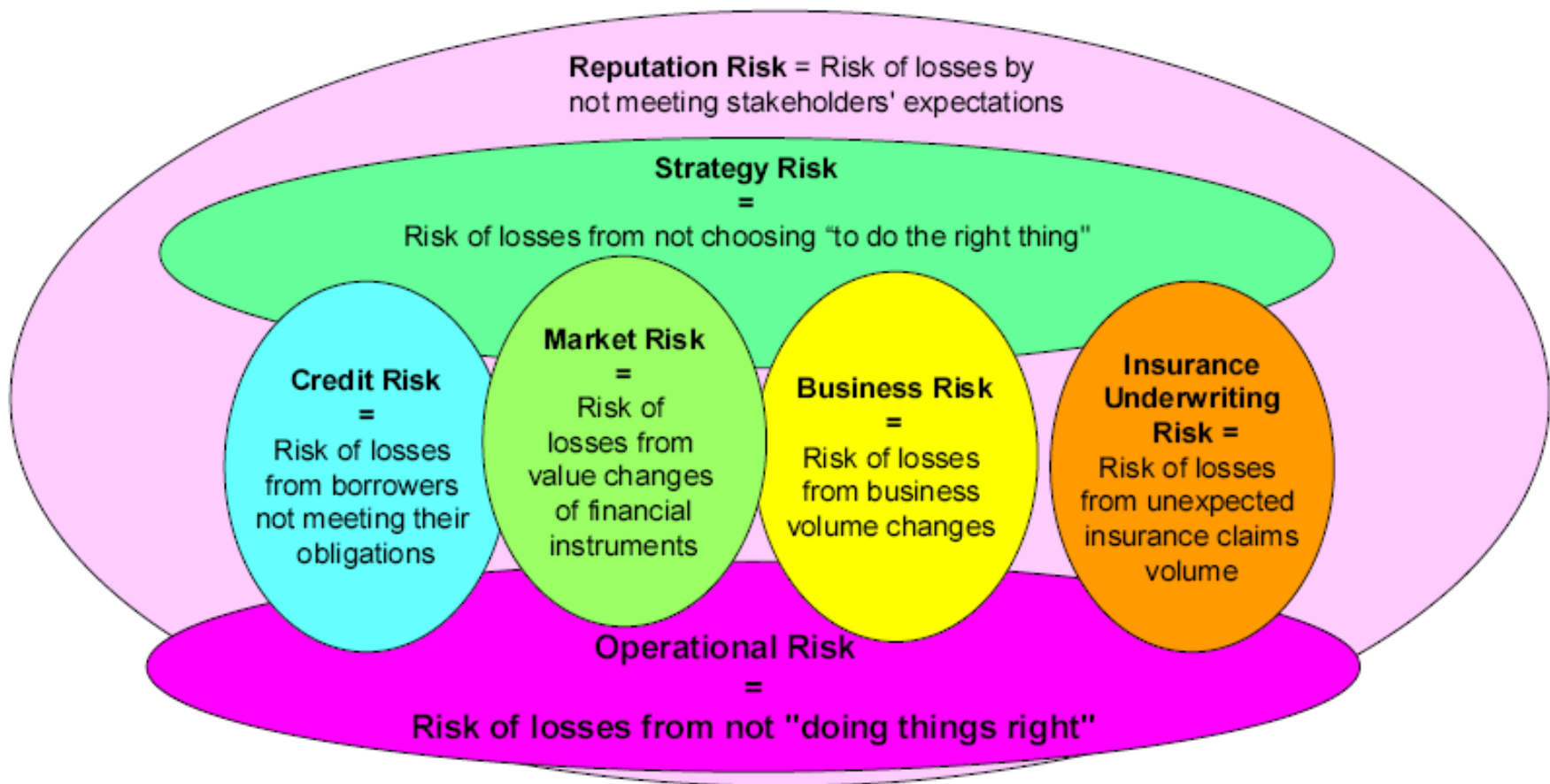
Credit institutions must have in place administrative, accounting and control mechanisms for the capture, assessment, management and monitoring of risks arising from banking transactions and banking operations. These mechanisms must be appropriate to the type, scope and complexity of the banking transactions conducted. Wherever possible, the administrative, accounting and control procedures must also capture risks arising from banking transactions and banking operations which might possibly arise. ...

### Article 39 (2b)

In particular, the procedures pursuant to para. 2 must include the following:

1. credit risk (Article 2 no. 57),
2. concentration risk (Article 2 no. 57b),
3. risk types in the trading book (Article 22o para. 2),
4. commodities risk and foreign exchange risk, including the risk arising from gold positions, where these are not covered by no. 3,
5. operational risk (Article 2 no. 57d),
6. securitization risk (Article 2 no. 57c),
7. liquidity risk (Article 25),
8. interest rate risk arising from any transactions not already covered by no. 3,
9. the residual risk from credit risk mitigation techniques (Article 2 no. 57a) and
10. risks arising from the macroeconomic environment

# Grey Areas between the Risk Types



Source: Credit Suisse Group / GRM, 2000.

# What Risk is

- Subprime Crisis?
- Société Générale?
- Northern Rock?
- and the known cases from Austria?

# Agenda

 Introduction

 Basel II – From Pillar 1 to Pillar 2

 Basel II – Pillar 2

 Risks to be considered

– **Challenges in modeling these risks**

– Enterprise-wide Risk Management

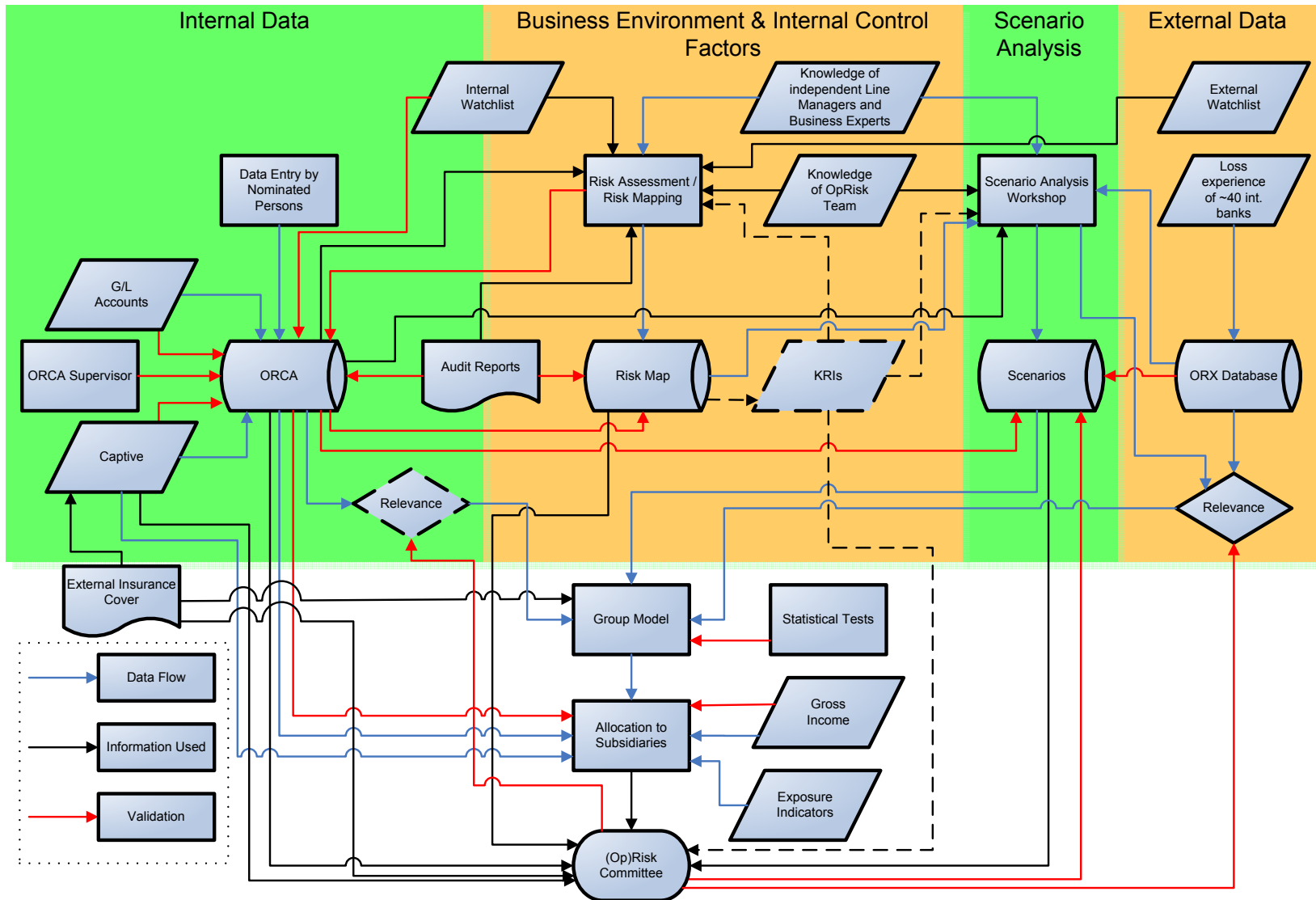


# Which Risks to Model?

- Not covered by Pillar I
  - Banking Book (Interest Rate Risk)
  - Dependency and Concentration Risk in Credit Risk
- To be covered by capital?
  - (Funding) Liquidity Risk
  - Business Risk
  - Strategic Risk
  - Reputational Risk

- Quality of Time Series
  - Consistent definition and use of default events...
  - Structural Changes
- Understanding of the Operative Credit and Workout Process
  - Treatment of open lines
  - “Revival” of defaulted clients
- Correlation between clients
- Incomplete information (monthly/yearly re-rating)

# Challenges in Modeling Operational Risk



# Challenges in Aggregation

- Different Time Horizons
  - From 99%/1d to 99.9x%/1y
  - Scaling up
    - square root of time
    - modeling of stop loss
    - holding strategy
- Validation / Backtesting

- Diversification
  - Correlation vs. Copula
  - Estimation of the Dependency
  - Dependency in the Extreme
  - Inter-risk vs. intra-risk diversification
  - Diversification between BLs, Legal Entities, Countries

- Risk Measure to Use
  - Pitfalls of the VaR
  - Desirable Characteristics\*
    - Intuitive
    - Stable
    - Easy to Compute
    - Easy to Understand
    - Coherent
    - Simple and meaningful risk decomposition

\*Cited from: Basel Committee: Range of practices and issues in economic capital modelling. Forthcoming

- Limits and Measures
- Stress Tests
- Absolute vs. Relative Correctness
- Robustness and Stability of Results

 Introduction

 Basel II – From Pillar 1 to Pillar 2

 Basel II – Pillar 2

 Risks to be considered

 Challenges in modeling these risks

**– Enterprise-wide Risk Management**



## Regulatory Capital allocation

### pro:

- simply and easily reproducible (transparency)
- similar to external ROE

### cons:

- no risk differentiation  
→ danger of wrong management actions
- only Market-, Credit-, and Op-risk
- Unacceptable for Investors, Analysts und Rating agency

## Economic Capital allocation

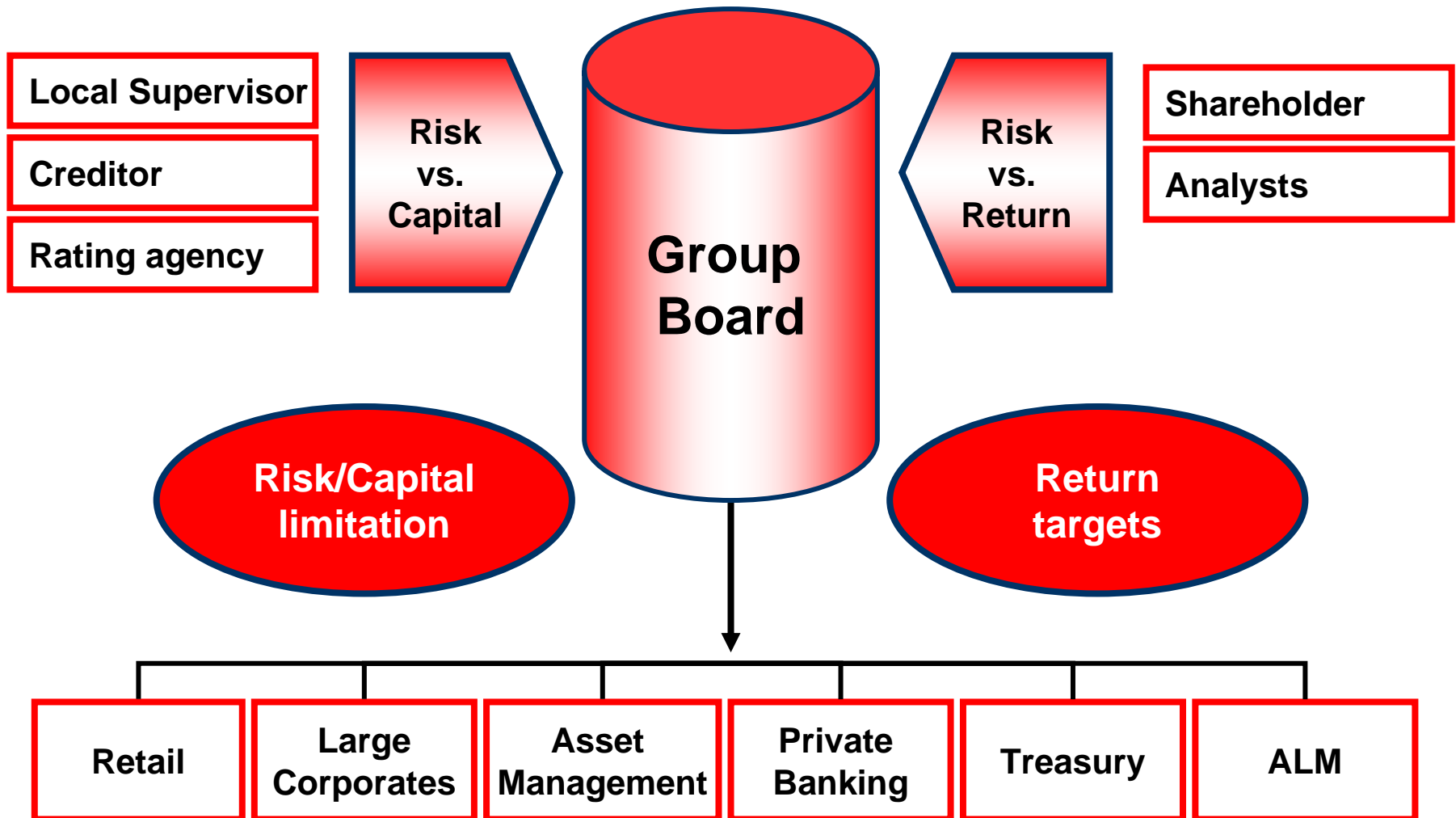
### pro:

- risk differentiation and risk-adjusted pricing possible
- all risk types included
- Capital allocation over all business lines (e.g. Asset Mgt.)

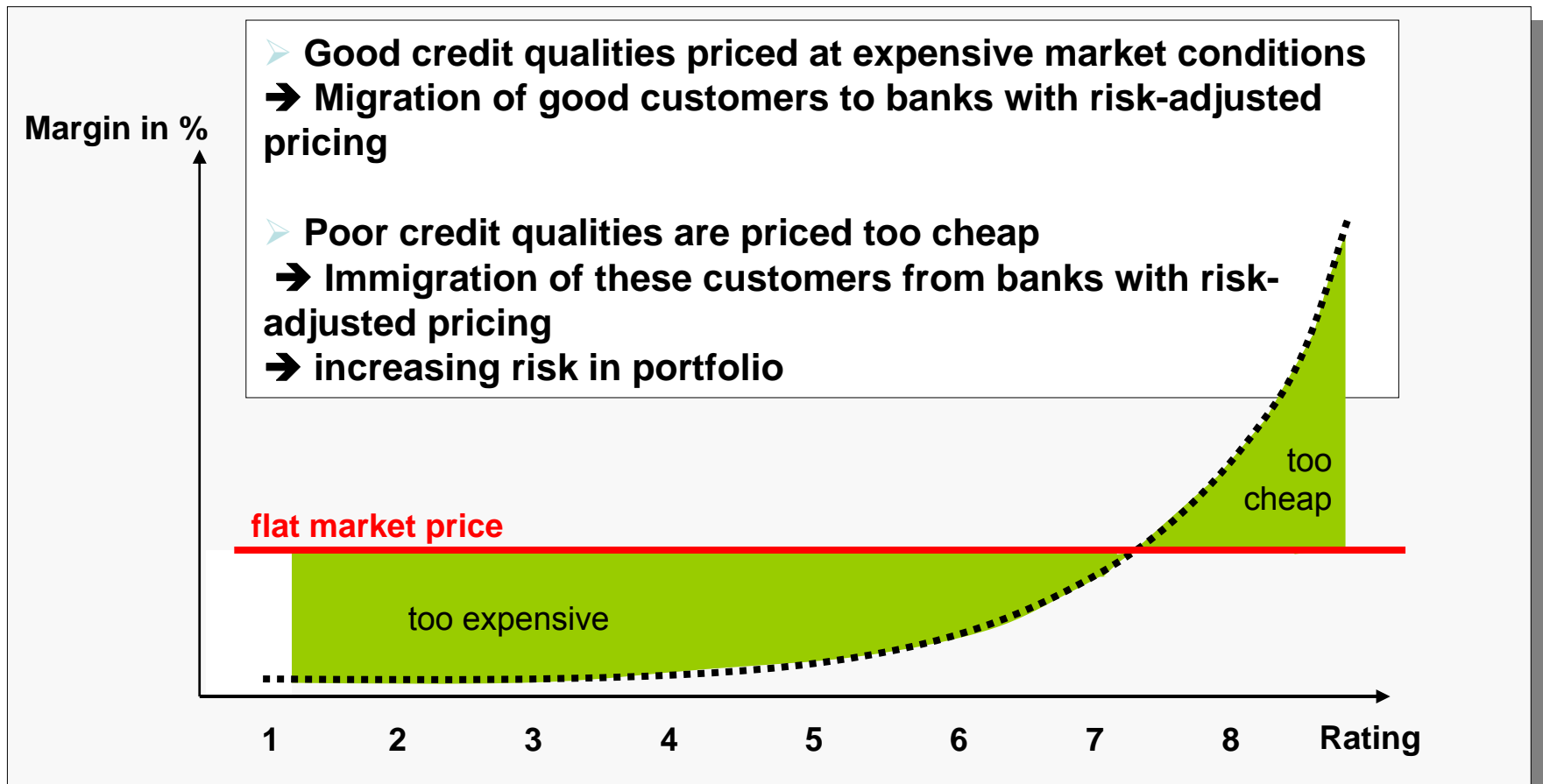
### cons:

- Regulatory capital will not be managed

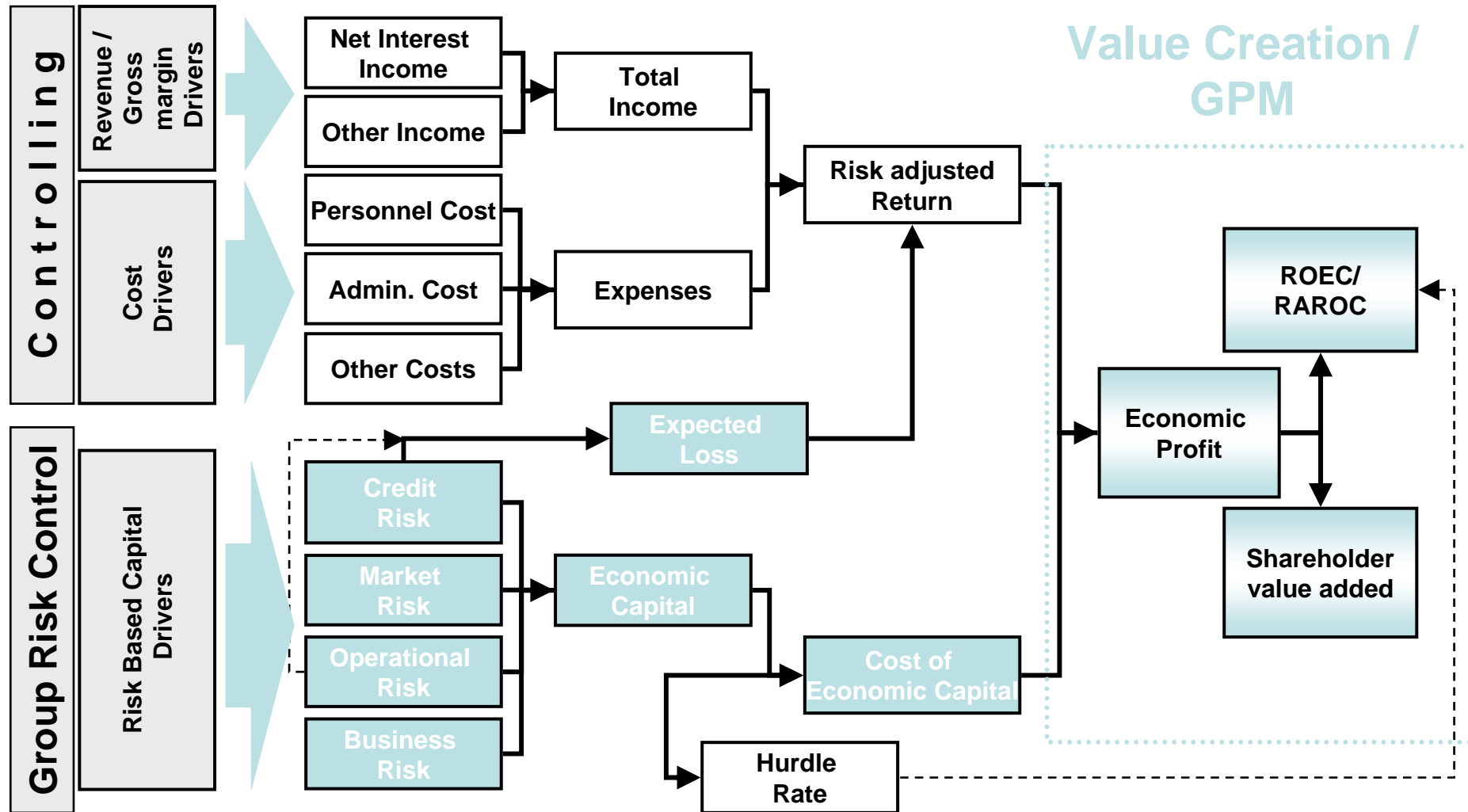
# Capital allocation process - an Overview



# Risk-Adjusted Pricing



# Capital Allocation Process



# Contact Details

Andreas Weingessel

Head of Group Risk Control

Erste Group Bank AG

email: [Andreas.Weingessel@erstebank.at](mailto:Andreas.Weingessel@erstebank.at)