

RISK Management and Financial Steering

Stress Testing Challenges

International Workshop on Stress Test and Risk Management : Round Table May 2019

AGENDA

Model uncertainty and challenges Antoine Bezat – BNP Paribas Head of Stress Testing Methodologies and Models

Scenario generation and data science Vivien Brunel, Societe Generale Head of Risk and capital Modeling

How reliable are model based stress tests results Ali El Hamidi, Credit Agricole CIB Global Head of Models and Portfolio Risks

Climate risk stress testing Amine Amri, Natixis Head of Credit and Non-Financial Risks Modeling



Model uncertainty and challenges

How reliable are model based stress tests results

Simple...

- Easy to design / explain
- Transparent & Conservative

But « wrong »

- Poor information
- Limited sensitivity to risks
- Unfair comparison between banks



Mis- Model representation Uncertainty

Complex...

- Difficult to design / control
- Hard to explain

<u>But « right »</u>

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- More risk sensitive
- Informative
- Reflect the risk profile of each bank

Some examples of challenges

Diversification

- Central risk management topic, core to the business model of banks
- But difficult to introduce in scenario based stress testing (requires multiple scenarios)
- Not recognized by regulators for internal capital requirements
- Advanced approaches exist through scenario generation involving copula methods or Bayesian networks

What if analysis

- Current stress testing frameworks well-adapted to scenarios that show similarities with 2009 financial crisis.
- In some cases, it can be difficult to assess the impact of relatively simple scenarios:
 - Interest rate hike (impact on credit, fees...)
 - Energy transition
- Modelling the revenues / balance sheet of clients and interactions between them (agent based modelling) leveraging large data sets and high computing capabilities





Scenario generation and data science

Scenario generation and data science



The Loss Distribution Challenges

The Loss Distribution Challenges

Why is calculating the loss distribution critical for Risk Management ?



The computational challenge of stress testing the loss distribution

- A typical stress testing exercise is conducted on a 3Y forward period (e.g. for a Medium-Term Plan simulation purposes)
- Scenario-based risk parameters are first projected before simulating the 1Y loss distribution



- The computational burden could be waived through a combination of :
 - Credit VaR closed-form formula (Taylor expansion)
 - Markov assumption for some parameters (rating migrations matrix)
 - Multi-core distributed computation (coupled with GPU if need be)

Climate risk stress testing

Climate Risk : Outline

- Banks run various stress tests to model the impact of a rise in unemployment, or a jump in interest rates. But what if the temperature of the earth rose a full 2 degrees Celsius, or more?
- Growing awareness of climate risks' implications on prices and financial stability (Carney 2015...Draghi 2017)
- To date, no comprehensive regulatory stress testing exists. Yet, there are some notable examples of a growing interest for climate stress testing.
 - California Insurer commissioner conducted in 2018 a climate scenario analysis on insurance companies
 - Bank of England is planning to include the impact of climate change in its UK bank stress tests in 2019. Previously, it has conducted analysis on its insurance companies
 - 2020 EBA stress tests are likely to include a climate stress test scenario
- But lack of standardized climate risks/impact metrics

Climate risk at a glance



Transition risk & credit risk : rating based approach



- Borrower-level calibration
- Relies heavily on expert judgment
- Pro-forma analysis of the company's balance sheet and income statement

Transition risk & credit risk : PD based approach

 Adaptation of the Merton framework : relates PD to the likelihood that the firm's future asset values could fall below a threshold value (Debt)

 The introduction of additional systemic risk factors related to transition risk assumes a shift in asset values



$$PD_i | c^* = \Phi \left[\Phi^{-1} (PD_{i, TTC}) - \frac{1}{\alpha_k} \cdot \sum_r \left(s_{j,k}^r \cdot f_k^r \right) \right]$$



Transition risk & credit risk : LGD based approach

- The assessment of LGD is largely driven by the type and value of collateral provided.
- Stress tests may be performed by determining collateral haircuts (expertbased haircuts, cash-flow models for project financing or Reserves-Based Lending...).
- Another approach uses the relationship between PD and LGD (e.g. Frye Jacob relationship)



Default rate (%)