The Work of the AIG Operational Risk Subgroup (AIGOR)

Financial Stability Institute

Seminar on Practical Techniques for the Management
and Measurement of Operational Risk

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Jeff Miller
Member of the Secretariat
Basel Committee on Banking Supervision



Outline

- The who, why and what of the AIGOR
- Op risk implementation issues and range of practice
 - Internal governance
 - Data
 - Modelling (AMA)
- Home-host in an AMA context
- Wrapping up
- Reference materials



AIGOR Who, Why and What



AIGOR - Who

- Accord Implementation Group (AIG) established by Basel Committee
- AIG currently has 3 subgroups
 - AIG Validation (validation of IRB approaches)
 - AIG Trading Book (implementation of recent revisions to trading book framework)
 - AIG Operational Risk (implementation of op risk approaches)
- AIGOR includes five non-Basel member countries



AIGOR - Why

- Consolidated (home) and sub-consolidated (host) capital requirements in accordance with local rules
 - At least 61 national discretion items in Pillar 1, plus
 Pillar 2 ...
- Basel II is not "one-size-fits-all"
- Requires multiple approvals and is therefore likely to create some new implementation challenges
 - Initial approval and validation
 - Ongoing assessments to verify that banking groups continue to meet qualifying criteria
 - Supervisory review process under Pillar 2



AIGOR - What

- AIGOR mandate:
 - Share information and thereby promote consistency in implementation of Basel II op risk framework
 - Facilitate resolution of related cross-border issues
- AIGOR is: forum for discussion and practical way to share experience; collector of information; occasional developer of clarification, elaboration on Basel II
- AIGOR is not: creator of new rules; "Basel Control Central"; guarantor of uniformity



AIGOR - What

Advanced Measurement Approaches (AMA)

Standardised
Approach (TSA) /
Alternative
Standardised
Approach (ASA)

Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)

AMA is principal (but not exclusive) focus



AIGOR - What

- First meeting December 2004, quarterly since then
- Agendas typically include:
 - Discussion of key implementation issues
 - Members' presentations on domestic implementation
 - Meetings with individual banks, banking associations
- Issues can be grouped under four broad headings:
 - Internal governance
 - Data
 - Modelling
 - Home-host and other



Op risk implementation issues and range of practice



Op risk implementation issues

- Some are unique to op risk, others overlap credit
- Some are unique to simpler or advanced approaches, others overlap
- Gross Income definition and validation / reconciliation
- Mapping to standard 8X7 matrix
 - Gross Income
 - Op risk losses
- Qualifying criteria TSA vs ASA vs AMA
- Data requirements for TSA banks

Op risk implementation issues and range of practice

Internal Governance



Internal governance issues

- Assessing the level of board involvement
- Expectations of / standards for op risk management "function"
- Relative roles/responsibilities of op risk management function and internal audit
- Meaning of the "use test"
- Senior management / board reporting

Op risk implementation issues and range of practice Data



Data issues

- Scope of data collection
- Timing of recognition of internal losses
- Allocation of large losses over time and across business lines, event types
- Gross vs net loss amounts
- Boundary with credit, market risk
- Loss collection thresholds
- Validation of internal data

Op risk implementation issues and range of practice

Modelling (AMA)



Modelling issues (AMA)

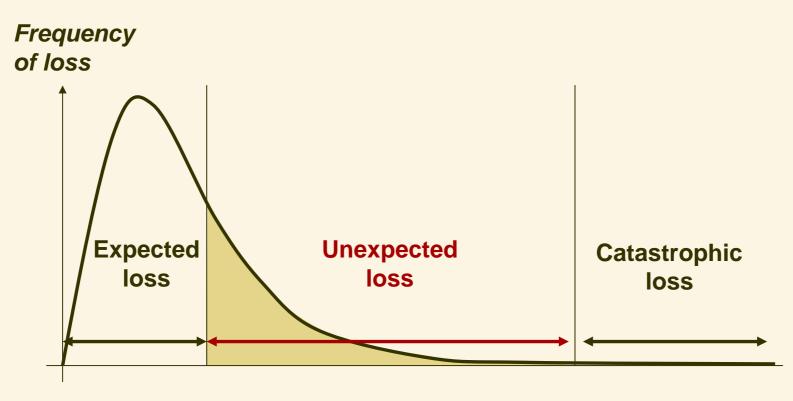
Key points

- Banks meeting rigorous supervisory standards can use internal capital assessment techniques to calculate capital charges – explicit supervisory approval required
- Subject to floors 2007-2009
- Balance between flexibility (industry) and consistency (Basel)
- Risk measurement and management both important
- Qualifying criteria, but four required elements (internal data, external data, scenario analysis, business environment & internal control factors)



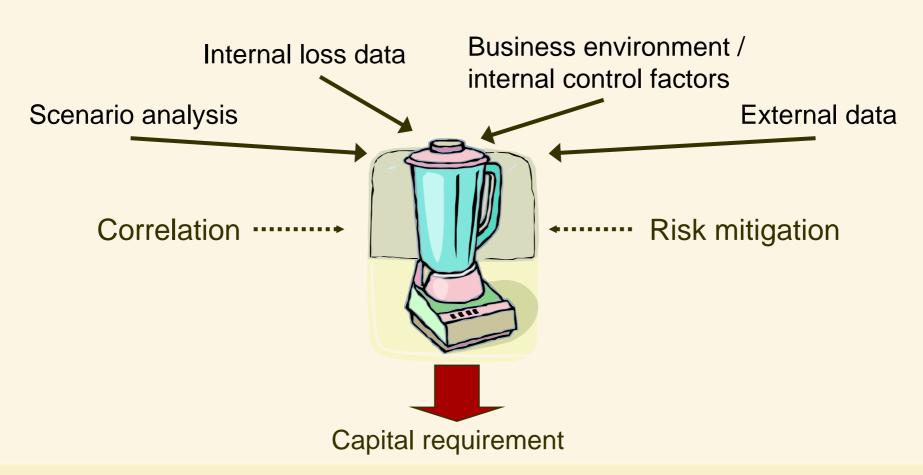
BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Modelling issues (AMA)



Amount of loss

Advanced Measurement Approaches (AMA)





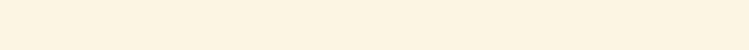
Modelling issues (AMA)

- Range of AMAs are emerging:
 - Loss distribution approach
 - Scenarios-based approach
- What's the difference?
 - Weighting, how / when elements are introduced ...



Modelling issues (AMA)

- Granularity / unit of measure
- Correlations
- Distributional assumptions
- Use of external data, scenario analysis
- Combination of four required elements
- Insurance as a risk mitigant
- Treatment of EL



Home-host in an AMA context

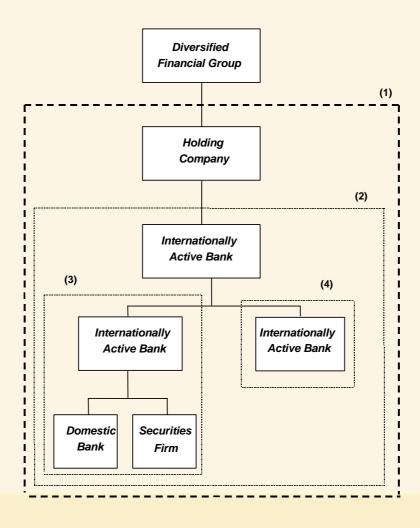
Basel Committee and cross-border supervision

- Basel Committee was specifically created as a forum for supervisors to address issues related to cross-border supervision
- Available resources: Basel Concordat, guidance on supervision of cross-border banking, etc
- Build trust and supervisory network, encourage others (eg regional groups of supervisors) to do so as well

The need for effective cross-border supervision is not new



Scope of application of Basel II





- Arrangements for cooperation have a limit supervision is a sovereign issue
- Consolidated (home) and sub-consolidated (host) capital requirements in accordance with local rules
- Convoluted banking groups, structures
- "Distance risk" difficult to measure and control activities outside the home environment
- Some bank systems and processes centralised, others more local
- Capital requirements apply to legal entities, but banks manage along business lines (ie across legal entities)

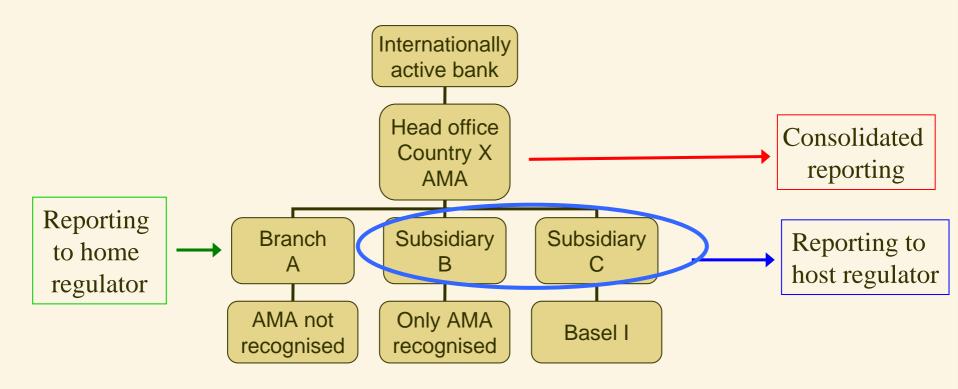


- Supervisory methodologies, quantity/quality of supervisory resources, and characteristics of local banking systems vary
- Some supervisors may be reluctant to rely on others
- Examples of practical challenges include:
 - Initial and ongoing supervisory approvals, validation
 - Supervisory review process under Pillar 2
 - Bank-wide info requirements for AMA are substantial
 - Basel II is not "one-size-fits-all" significant variation is likely across jurisdictions
 - Capital allocation across different business units in a banking group

Home-host (or cross-border) issues are not unique to operational risk nor are they new, but under Basel II are likely to receive greater attention than they have to date



Home-host and the AMA



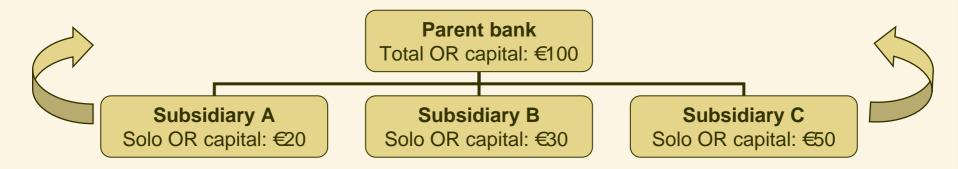


Banks want to develop AMAs on a 'top-down' basis ...

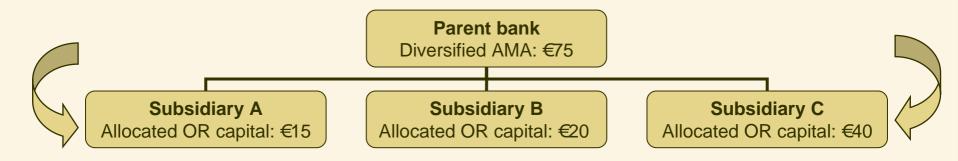
- Practical and logistical challenges:
 - Data
 - Efficiency
 - Regulatory burden
- Diversification benefits
 - Lower capital at entity level?

but supervisors need to ensure banks are adequately capitalised and effectively managed on a legal entity basis ...

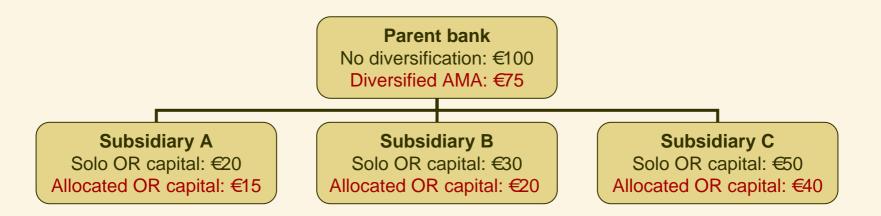
For example ... without allocation



For example...with allocation



What to do?



Host supervisor concerns

Is capital transferable?

Corporate governance responsibilities of subsidiaries?

Legal responsibilities of supervisors?



A compromise solution – the "hybrid" approach

- Principles for home-host recognition of AMA capital (Jan 2004)
- "Significant" bank subs may not rely on allocated AMA capital
 - Significance determined by host supervisor
 - Stand-alone capital calculation (AMA or other) required
- "Non-significant" subsidiaries may rely on allocated AMA capital
 - Subject to host supervisory approval
 - Consistent across all entities and with internal capital allocation methodologies
 - Reflect the degree to which capital is not freely transferable across legal entities
- Supervisory responsibility to minimise burden/cost



How to achieve effective cross-border supervision?

- Goal: Maximise safety and soundness, minimise gaps and overlaps
- Establish formal and informal arrangements for information exchange and cooperation between home and host country supervisors



Wrapping up



Looking ahead

- 2005-2006(7): National rulemaking processes
- Year-end 2006(7): BIA / TSA / ASA available for implementation
- Year-end 2007(8): AMA available for implementation
- 2007(9)-2009(11): Floors in place
- After 2010: Basel 2.1? Basel 3?



Where do we go from here?

- Implementation challenges
 - Home-host
 - Validation
 - AMA
 - Pillar 2
 - LGD, etc.

- More intensive dialogue during the implementation phase
- Deeper mutual understanding of risk management practice of individual institutions
- Focus on essential elements
 - → Evolution to more principlesbased framework
- Clearer guidance on what is OK and what is not
- Less need for thinking within the bank, less need for dialogue with supervisors
 - → Evolution to more prescriptive framework



Concluding remarks

- Publication of Basel II created new challenge of implementation
- Effective cooperation and coordination between home and host supervisors will be key to success of Basel II
- Beyond principles and formal arrangements, at the end of the day what matters is having the right person at the end of the line



Reference materials



Reference materials

- Range of practice in key elements of AMA (BCBS, Oct 2006)
- Home-host information sharing for effective Basel II implementation (BCBS, June 2006)
- The treatment of expected losses by banks using the AMA (BCBS Newsletter, Nov 2005)
- Principles for the home-host recognition of AMA operational risk capital (BCBS, Jan 2004)
- Operational risk transfer across financial sectors (Joint Forum, Aug 2003)
- High-level principles for the cross-border implementation of the New Accord (BCBS, Aug 2003)

Reference materials (cont'd)

- Sound practices for the management and supervision of operational risk (BCBS, Feb 2003)
- Outsourcing in financial services (Joint Forum, Feb 2005)
- Essential elements of a statement of cooperation between banking supervisors (BCBS, May 2001)
- The supervision of cross-border banking (BCBS, Oct 1996)
- May 2005 conference Implementing an AMA for Operational Risk (http://www.bos.frb.org/bankinfo/conevent/oprisk2005/index.htm)



Questions?

Jeff Miller

Member of Secretariat
Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
jeff.miller@bis.org