



Model Risk Management: Understanding the Bank of England's Supervisory Statement

Date: 19 March 2024
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Did you know?

ICAEW's Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Regulations have changed. Members are now required to do a minimum number of CPD hours per year.

This webinar could contribute to up to 1 hour of verifiable CPD, so long as you can demonstrate that the content is relevant to your role.



Today's presenters



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Director, Cimcon



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Director, Protiviti

Agenda

- Introductions and Welcome
- Model Risk Background
- Overview of SS1/23
 - What is a model ?
 - 5 Principles
- Implementation challenges
- ICAEW Modelling code & Twenty Principles
- Q&A

Basic Facts

- Objective : Set of principles defining how to manage model risk
- Scope : UK Banks, Building societies and PRA designated investment firms
- Published: May 2023
- Effective Date: 17 May 2024

SS1/23 What is a model?

- Quantitative methods vs Models

“A wide variety of quantitative calculation methods, systems, approaches, end-user computing (EUCs) applications and calculators (hereinafter collectively ‘quantitative methods’) are often used in firms’ daily operations.”

Models are a subset of quantitative methods.

“... a model is defined as a quantitative method that applies statistical, economic, financial, or mathematical theories, techniques, and assumptions to process input data into output. Input data can be quantitative and/or qualitative in nature or expert judgement-based and the output can be quantitative or qualitative.”

However deterministic quantitative models (DQMs) may be in scope

60%-70% of models are spreadsheet or EUC based. The remainder are implemented in formal systems such as trading systems.

SS1/23 Context

- Models are often considered to be a source of competitive advantage.
- Model failure can be catastrophic
- 2008 Financial crisis was largely model failure
- Finance is a global industry:
 - Banks need to comply with all model related regulation e.g. SR11-7
 - Lots of scope for economies of scale
 - SS1/23 consistency with SR11-7

SS1/23 What is a model? - Examples

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Area	Examples
Financial mathematics	Black & Scholes Valuations Regulatory capital calcs Example MR failures <ul style="list-style-type: none">• London Whale• Insurance co interest calculation
Behavioural finance	Modelling redemptions e.g. Call centre contact predicts mortgage defaults
Calculators / Quantitative methods/ Deterministic .	Bookkeeping Transaction recording.

Comparison with SR11-7

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SR Letter 11-7
Attachment

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

April 4, 2011

SUPERVISORY GUIDANCE ON MODEL RISK MANAGEMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

Banks rely heavily on quantitative analysis and models in most aspects of financial decision making.¹ They routinely use models for a broad range of activities, including underwriting credits; valuing exposures, instruments, and positions; measuring risk; managing and safeguarding client assets; determining capital and reserve adequacy; and many other activities. In recent years, banks have applied models to more complex products and with more ambitious scope, such as enterprise-wide risk measurement, while the markets in which they are used have also broadened and changed. Changes in regulation have spurred some of the recent developments, particularly the U.S. regulatory capital rules for market, credit, and operational risk based on the framework developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. Even apart from these regulatory considerations, however, banks have been increasing the use of data-driven, quantitative decision-making tools for a number of years.

- USA OCC guidance.
- SS1/23 is similar
- Consistency challenge for global banks

SS1/23 Overview

- Definition of a model and quantitative methods
- Five principles :
 - Principle 1 – Model identification and model risk classification
 - Principle 2 - Governance
 - Principle 3 - Model Development Implementation and use
 - Principle 4 – Independent model validation
 - Principle 5 – Model Risk Mitigants.
- Is it really 23 principles ??
- We will review main challenges facing banks.

Model risk management principles for banks. Supervisory statement | SS1/23

1. Principle 1 – Model identification and model risk classification

Principle 1.1 Model definition

Principle 1.2 Model inventory

Principle 1.3 Model tiering

2. Principle 2 – Governance

Principle 2.1 Board of directors' responsibilities

Principle 2.4 Roles and responsibilities

Principle 2.2 SMF: accountability for model risk management framework

Principle 2.5 Internal Audit

Principle 2.3 Policies and procedures

Principle 2.6 Use of externally developed models, third-party vendor products

3. Principle 3 – Model development, implementation, and use

Principle 3.1 Model purpose and design

Principle 3.4 Model adjustments and expert judgement

Principle 3.2 The use of data

Principle 3.5 Model development documentation

Principle 3.3 Model development testing

Principle 3.6 Supporting systems

4. Principle 4 – Independent model validation

Principle 4.1 The independent validation function

Principle 4.2 Independent review

Principle 4.3 Process verification

Principle 4.4 Model performance monitoring

Principle 4.5 Periodic revalidation

5. Principle 5 – Model risk mitigants

Principle 5.1 Process for applying post-model adjustments

Principle 5.2 Restrictions on model use

Principle 5.3 Exceptions and escalations

Principle 1 – Model identification and model risk classification

- Principle 1.1 – Model definition

“A model is a quantitative method, system, or approach that applies statistical, economic, financial, or mathematical theories, techniques, and assumptions to process input data into output. The definition of a model includes input data that are quantitative and / or qualitative in nature or expert judgement-based, and output that are quantitative or qualitative”

But see Deterministic Quantitative Methods (DQMs)

- Principle 1.2 – Model Inventory

- IT supported apps ??
- Shadow IT Spreadsheets and EUC

- Principle 1.3 Model Tiering – Risk Based

Model Inventory Challenges

- Huge diversity of technologies
- Finding models
 - Bottom up – scanning
 - how do you know something is a model
 - Top down - departmental surveys
 - Handling duplicates
- Model Tiering – requires a very detailed understanding of the model
- Firm wide / global inventory

Principle 2 - Governance

- Board level involvement
- Principle 2.1 Board of directors' responsibilities
- Principle 2.2 SMF accountability **
- Principle 2.3 Policies and procedures **
- Principle 2.4 Roles and responsibilities
- Principle 2.5 Internal audit
- Principle 2.6 Use of externally developed models **

Principle 3 - Model Development Implementation and use

Robust model development process

- Principle 3.1 Model purpose and design
- Principle 3.2 Use of data **
- Principle 3.3 Model development testing
- Principle 3.4 Model adjustments and expert judgement **
- Principle 3.5 Documentation
- Principle 3.6 Supporting systems

Huge amount of work required.

Principle 4 – Independent model validation

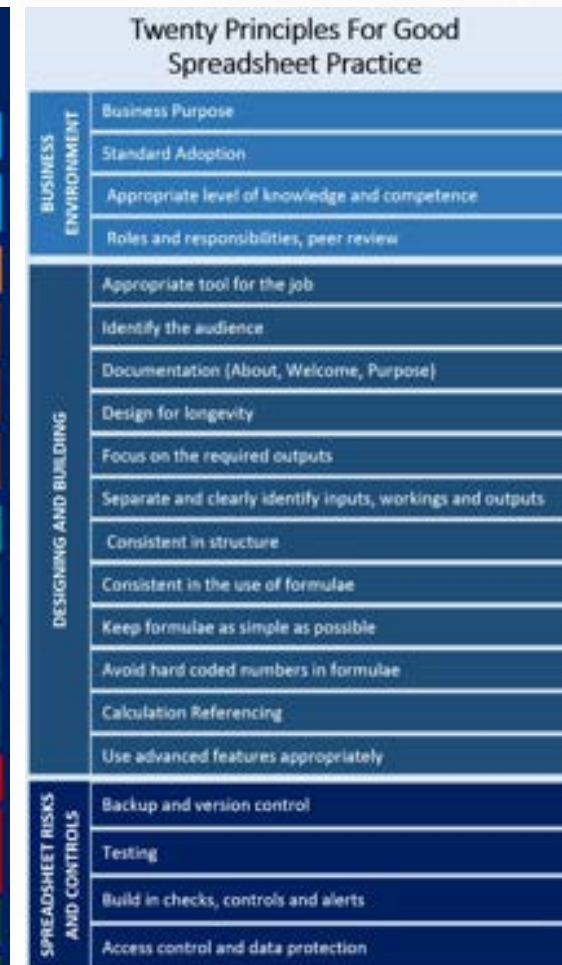
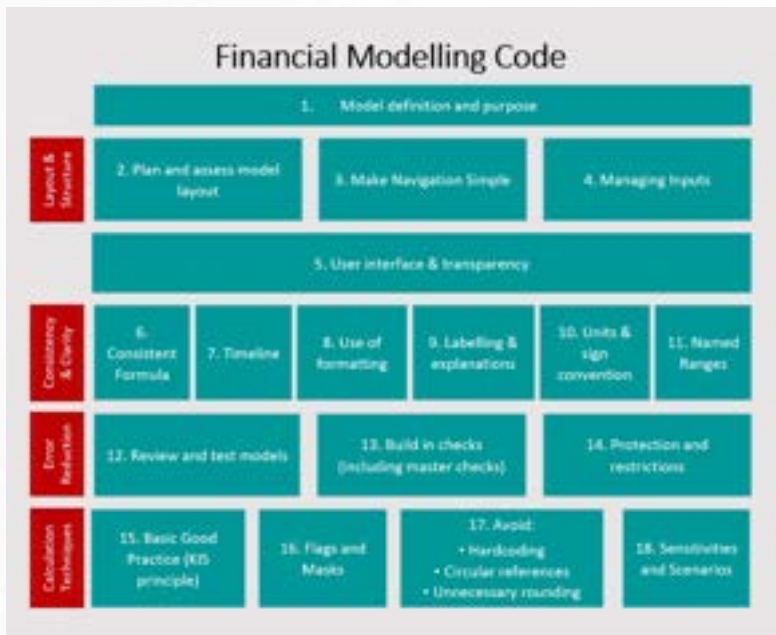
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Principle 5 – Model Risk Mitigants

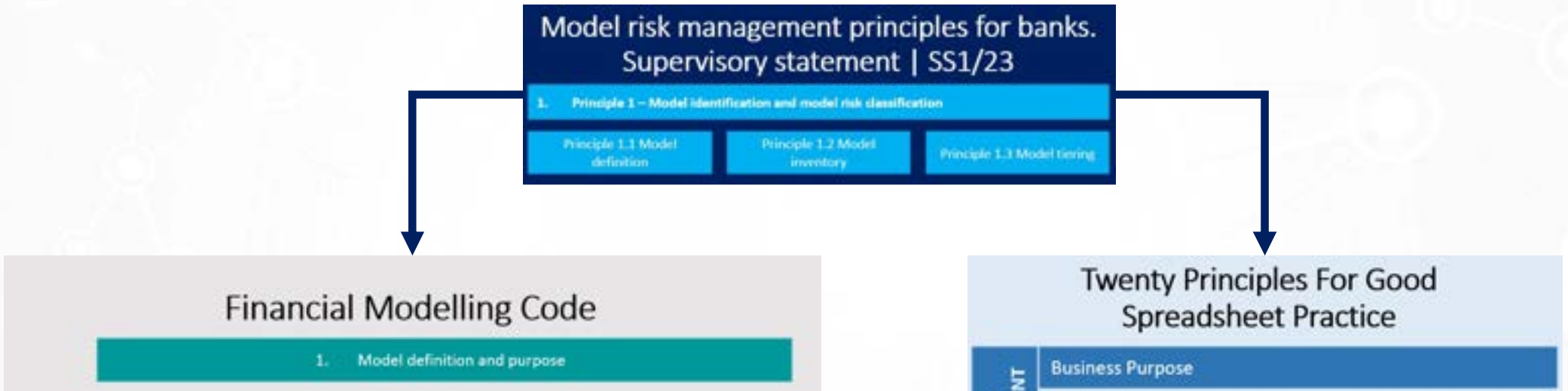
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- Principle 5.2 Restrictions on model use
- Principle 5.3 Exceptions and escalations

“All models are wrong, some are useful.” George Box

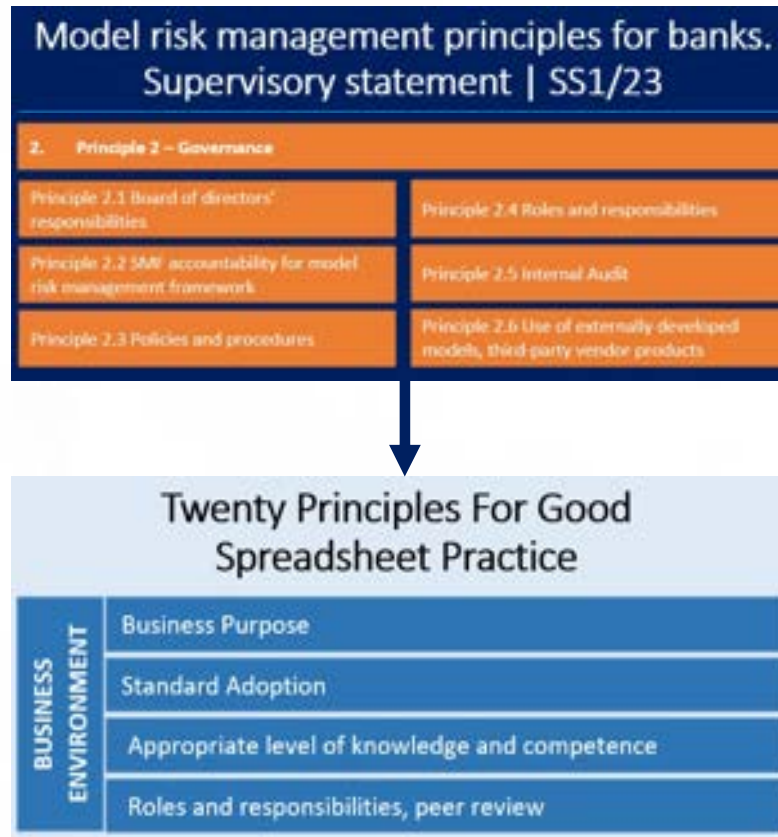
SS1/23 and linkage to the Financial Modelling Code and Twenty principles



SS1/23 and linkage to the Financial Modelling Code and Twenty principles



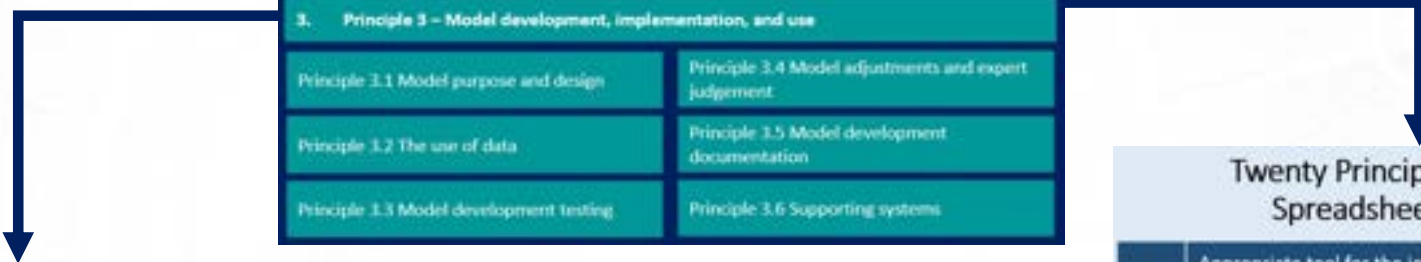
SS1/23 and linkage to the Financial Modelling Code and Twenty principles



SS1/23 and linkage to the Financial Modelling Code and Twenty principles

Model risk management principles for banks. Supervisory statement | SS1/23

3. Principle 3 – Model development, implementation, and use	
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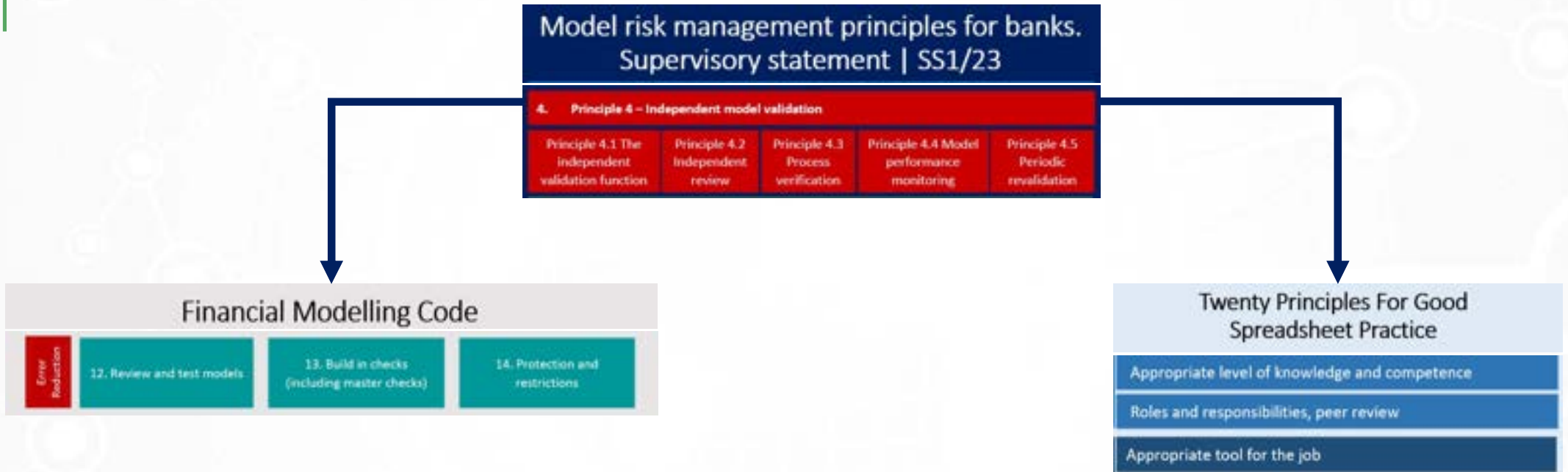
Financial Modelling Code

Layout & Structure	2. Plan and assess model layout	3. Make Navigation Simple	4. Managing Inputs			
	5. User interface & transparency					
	Consistency & Clarity	6. Consistent Formula	7. Timeline	8. Use of formatting	9. Labelling & explanations	10. Units & sign convention
Calculation Techniques		15. Basic Good Practice (K15 principle)	16. Flags and Masks	17. Avoid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardcoding • Circular references • Unnecessary rounding 	18. Sensitivities and Scenarios	

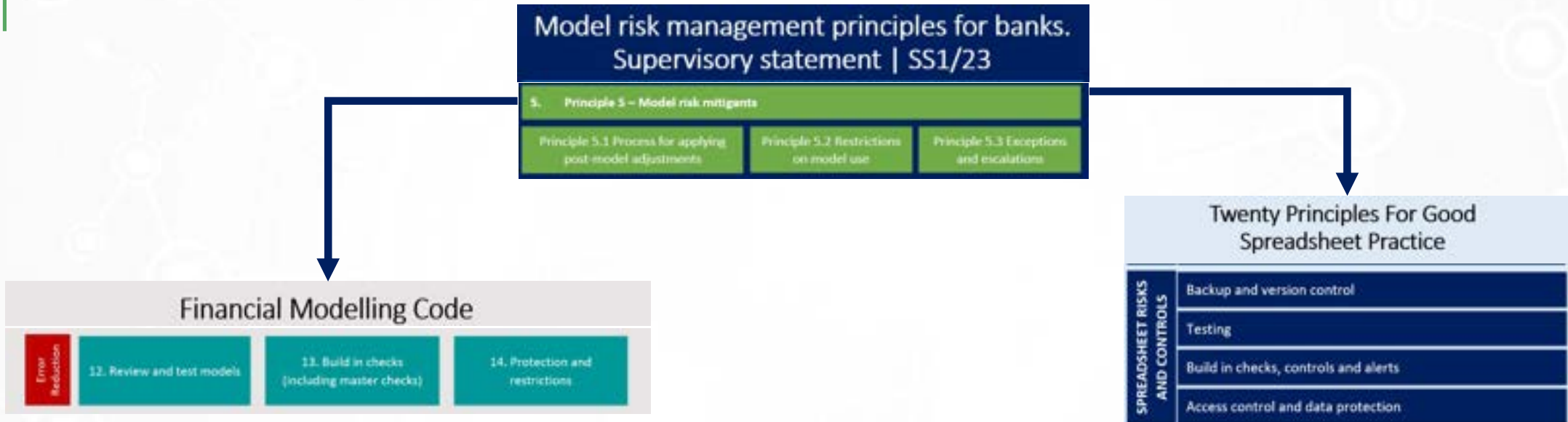
Twenty Principles For Good Spreadsheet Practice

DESIGNING AND BUILDING	Appropriate tool for the job
	Identify the audience
	Documentation (About, Welcome, Purpose)
	Design for longevity
	Focus on the required outputs
	Separate and clearly identify inputs, workings and outputs
	Consistent in structure
	Consistent in the use of formulae
	Keep formulae as simple as possible
	Avoid hard coded numbers in formulae
Calculation Referencing	
Use advanced features appropriately	

SS1/23 and linkage to the Financial Modelling Code and Twenty principles



SS1/23 and linkage to the Financial Modelling Code and Twenty principles



Q&A

Coming up

Excel Community

- 02 May: What's new in Excel, PowerPoint, Teams & Microsoft 365 from the last year (2023-24)

Financial Services Faculty

- 30 April: Introduction to PCAF – how to account for GHG emissions related to financial activities

icaew.com/excel

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