

Recent Issues in the Implementation of the New Basel Minimum Capital Requirements for Market Risk

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Abstract

The Basel Committee suggested new ways of dealing with market risk in banks' trading and banking books, in its October 2013 consultative paper, and subsequent versions published thereafter, for revised market risk framework FRTB. The Basel Committee estimates that the new rules will result in an approximate median capital increase of 22% and a weighted average capital increase of 40% (BCBS 2016), compared with the current framework. Budget reports on FRTB implementation range from costs of 5-million USD to 250-million USD. Key changes can be found in the internal model approach, in the standard rules and in the approval process. Significant changes introduced by the FRTB include stricter separation of the trading and banking book. Regardless of whether they use standardized or internal models, banks will need to review their portfolios to determine if existing classifications of instruments and desks as trading or banking book are still applicable, or whether a revision of desk structure is needed. In its article 'Critical appraisal of the Basel fundamental review of the trading book regulation' (Orgeldinger 2017) the theoretical foundations of the internal model approach IMA were analysed and the criticisms for FRTB risk models were investigated. A recent onslaught of rules is rendering the existing timeline for implementation practically impossible. In this article we present and critically evaluate different approaches to implement the new rules suggested by academics and major consulting companies.

Keywords:

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Capital Requirements;
Implementation;
FRTB.

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1- Introduction

The global financial crisis of 2007/2008 had a strong effect on the implementation the Basel regulations (see also Lobanov 2012 and Friedmann/Kraus 2011). The changes being introduced by the FRTB regulation are important. Improvement to new internal models and numerous changes to market risk and finance procedures must be completed to avoid higher capital charges on financial market activities beginning on January 2, 2018.

Table 1. Short overview of consultancies which offer new models for FRTB.

KPMG	Ernst &Young
Oliver Wyman	Fitch
PWC	Klovers
Calypso	Murex
Advantage Reply	Percentile
McKinsey	Quartet
Kamakura	Risk transform
SAS	Scaled Risk
MSCI	Delta capita
Accenture	dfine
Clarus	Incube
Deloitte	Finbridge
Dr. Nagler	Bearing Point

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Among the FRTB's requirements is a planned 12-month back-testing period of all internal models, which will take place before March 2019. The following elements of this article, will summarize ways and methods to implement the new standards. Current propositions made by academics and major consulting companies will be scrutinized accordingly. Implementation is performed in various phases. The calculations and technical requirements, as well as organizational issues, and advantages of various implementation approaches will be elaborated and discussed later in the article.

2- Short Summary of The Minimum Capital Requirements and Literature Overview

Within the last three years there is a huge amount, both academic and consulting, literature on the new Basel minimum capital requirements on market risk and how to deal with it (e.g. Hott 2013: 157, Borio and Zhu 2008: 2 or Brigo et al. 2012). The new model of the minimum capital requirements for market risk introduced a revised standardised model for market risk, based on price sensitivities (Ramirez 2017: 17). For those institutions wishing to retain an advanced approach, a mandatory substitution of value at risk (VaR) with an expected shortfall (ES) risk measure on a desk level is required (for the calculation of VaR see Hubbert 2012: 131, for a stressed VAR Szylar 2014: 356 and for expected shortfall the article of Acerbi/Szekey 2014). Expected shortfall ES calibrated on a stressed period is used to reduce procyclicality. A good description of the methods can be found in the contribution on market risk modelling by Han Zhang 2017. Liquidity risk with varying liquidity horizons instead of a single 10-day liquidity horizon is accounted for. The introduction of liquidity horizons in the ES calculation reflects the time required to sell or hedge a given position during a period of stress. For problems with liquidity please refer to Blundell-Wignall and Atkinson 2010: 19. Disclosure and transparency of market risk capital charges (see Wernz 2017: 77) include capital ratios calculated using both a standardised and internal model approach where applicable. Vigorous back-testing requirements for institutions retain an advanced approach on a trading desk level. In 2015 Gaumert and Kemmer designed a comprehensive approach to model validation (Gaumert and Kemmer 2015: 23-24). Failure to meet the validation criteria force a desk to revert to using the standardised approach, thus incurring incremental capital charge. All institutions, regardless of size, complexity or whether they have allotted to retain an advanced approach, must deploy and report capital charge based on the standardised model. Analytical technics for modelling VaR, optimized VaR can be found in (Glantz and Mun's Credit engineering for bankers 2011: 333-375 and the regulation Alexander et al. 2012: 1). Banks have trouble sourcing good-quality data for risk models. There is constraints on diversification benefits across five risk classes. Internal models are assessed through tests at the desk level (if failed, the desk has to revert to revised SA). Profit&Loss P&L attribution test, risk factors and proxies must explain the daily P&L correctly. Capital for non-modelable risk factors (e. g. markets with sparse price history) and incremental risk charge (IRC) must be added with a default risk charge.

Table 2. Overview of the regulation.

Date	Basel paper	Available from:
BCBS 2005	International convergence of capital measurement and capital standards: A revised framework.	http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs107.pdf
BCBS 2009	Revisions to the Basel II market risk framework.	http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs158.pdf
BCBS 2012	Fundamental review of the trading book. Consultative paper 1.	http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs219.pdf
BCBS 2013	Fundamental review of the trading book: A revised market risk framework. Consultative paper	http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs265.pdf
BCBS 2013	Regulatory consistency assessment program (RCAP) - Analysis of risk-weighted assets for credit risk in the banking book.	http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs256.htm
BCBS 2013	BCBS. 2013. Regulatory consistency assessment program (RCAP) - Analysis of risk-weighted assets for market risk.	http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs256.htm
BCBS 2013	Regulatory consistency assessment program (RCAP) - Second report on risk-weighted assets for market risk in the trading book	http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs240.pdf
BCBS 2014	Analysis of the trading book hypothetical portfolio exercise.	http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs288.pdf
BCBS 2014	Reducing excessive variability in banks' regulatory capital ratios - A report to the G20.	http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs298.pdf
BCBS 2015	Frequently asked questions: Impact study on the proposed frameworks for market risk and CVA risk	https://www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/FAQs_impact_study.pdf
BCBS 2015	Fundamental review of the trading book: Outstanding issues (consultative paper 3)	http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs305.pdf
BCBS 2015	Instructions for Basel III monitoring - Version for banks providing data for the trading book part of the exercise.	https://www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/biiiimplmoninstr_feb15.pdf
BCBS 2015	Instructions: Impact study on the proposed frameworks for market risk and credit valuation adjustment CVA risk	http://www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/instr_impact_study_jul15.pdf
BCBS 2016	Standards - Minimum capital requirements for market risk.	http://www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d352.pdf

3- Analysis of Current Systems

First it should be determined how the bank’s market risk is measured and reported. A checklist must then be designed to analyse the systems in use.

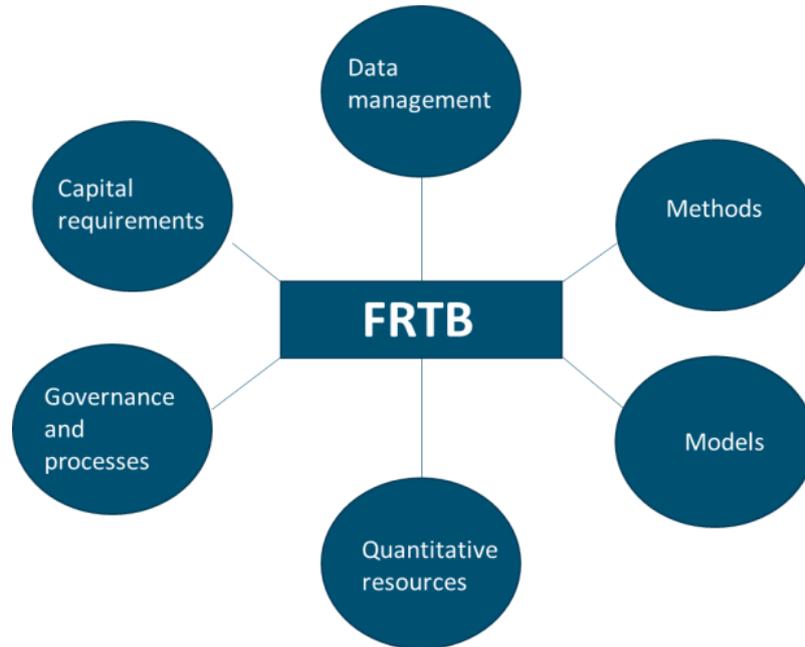


Figure 1. Analysis of current systems.

How frequently are risk limits reviewed? What is the scope of activities of the business units referring to market risk? How is the authority for the delegation of market risk control limits organized? A process of investigation and resolution of irregular or disputed transactions must be implemented.

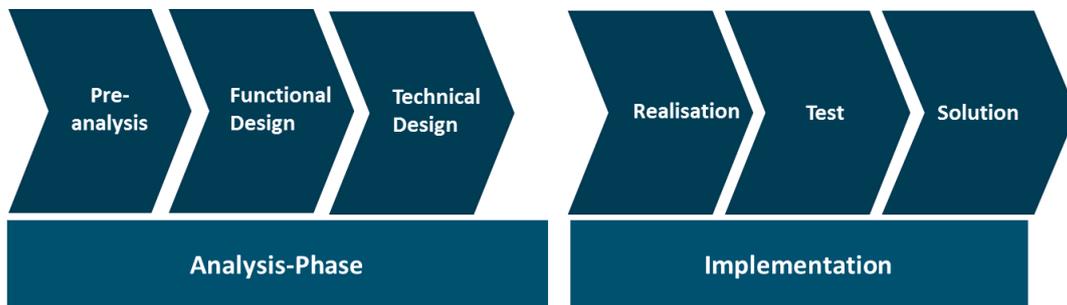


Figure 2. The different stages of implementation.

The FRTB places data quality at the forefront of the model validation process. Each model must be based on at least 24 ‘real’ data-points. To be considered ‘real,’ each data point must correspond to a verifiable arm’s-length transaction, not a proxy or placeholder quote. A risk model that fails this test will be considered not ‘modellable’ and will trigger an additional non-modellable risk charge. An emphasis should be given to model risk (Allen 2012: 209).

How is general and specific risk calculated? Which risk measurements are in use, bottom-up historical, Monte Carlo, or sensitivity based methodologies? For Monte Carlo discussion refer to Hermsen 2012: 17). Which underlying methodology is in use: time horizon, confidence interval, base currency or number of scenarios? How is sensitivity measured, does the bank use the greeks, consider parallel and non-parallel shifts, butterflies and twists? What does stress testing look like, and what kind of stress tests are in place: stress market data, stochastic parameters, correlations, reference data etc.? The bank able to break down the VaR or the Expected shortfall into its components? How are the influence factors interest rate, FX, equity and volatility risk described? Results should be drilled down from the portfolio level, scenario and individual trades for each scenario to the individual risk factors. How is the P+L attribution designed? What’s more, each risk model must pass a stringent profit and loss (P&L) attribution test. To pass this test, the risk model must be calibrated against the same market data that the front office uses to calculate daily P&L. In other words, front-office and back-office market data must be aligned. Conversely, poor data quality puts the model at risk of failing the P&L attribution test, thereby raising capital requirements.

It should be identified whether a trading desk risk management model includes a sufficient number of risk factors that drive the trading desk’s daily profit and loss P+L. The theoretical risk model must be compared with the front office

theoretical model. Can movements in P+L, VaR, and other risk methodologies be explained by underlying risk factors, and trade movements? Are there back testing procedures in use (see also Acerbi/Szekely 2017)? Could the theoretical P+L compared against the relevant VaR results and the realized P+L on a daily basis? Is the used market risk model correctly calibrated? What backtesting criteria are in place? The availability of public trade data varies widely across jurisdictions and products.

4- Implementation Challenges

In the beginning banks and consulting companies will face different implementation challenges. Various conferences are organised by PRMIA and GARP to explain these problems (e.g. Risk Minds Conference 2016). Risk data architecture, data integration, and coordination with the front office should be clearly defined. What is the relationship between data quality and capital requirements? With an adequate P&L, attribution capital charges can be avoided. P&L attribution has to be tested, e.g. with p-values as an alternative for P+L attribution. Back-testing for trading the different desk level models must be approved (different backtesting procedures can be found in Wernz 2014: 79).

Table 3. Overview of the trading and banking book.

Trading Book	Banking Book
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term resale • Profiting from short-term price movements • Locking in arbitrage profits • Hedging risks • Correlation trading portfolio • Net short credit/equity position • Underwriting commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlisted equities • Securitisation • Warehousing • Real estate holdings • Retail and SME credit • Equity investment • Derivative instruments • Hedging instruments

Changes in backtesting must be documented. Synergies between front desk and financial (market) risk should be identified and used. Optimal desk structures allow various predefined scenarios for mitigation. Are the trading desk modelling tools adequate when granular level risk analysis helps decide which desk lives or dies? Non-modellable risk factors should be used for sourcing data. Capacities must be implemented to manage the increasing volume of model outputs. A lack of infrastructure can mean varying degrees of granularity and inadequate risk data across all risk types. Due to a lack of quality data, data cleansing and manual reconciliation may be demanding. The new reporting requires more information and enable a strong risk management.

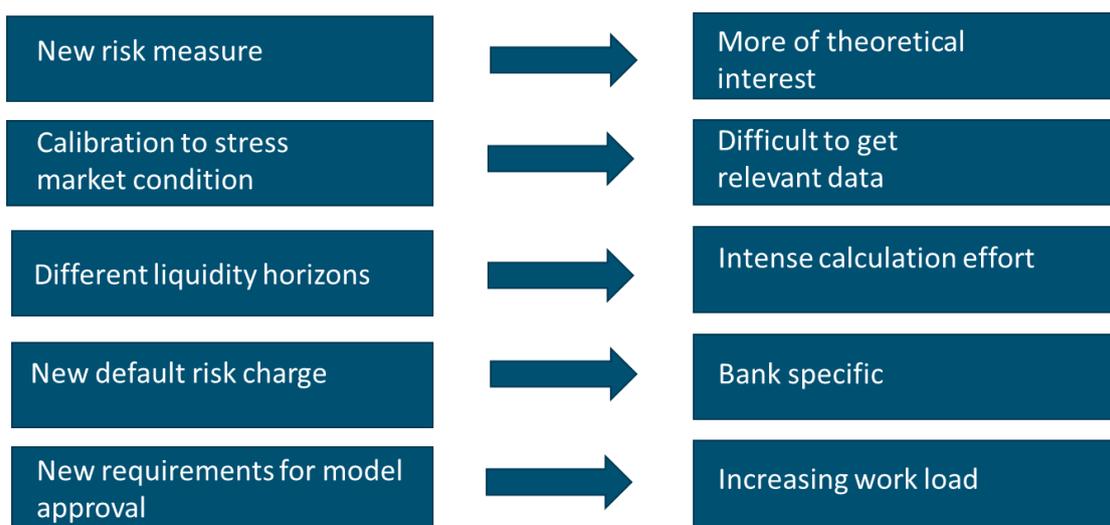


Figure 3. Requirements and their consequences.

FRTB imposes a new operational complexity. Expected shortfall must be calculated for combinations of liquidity horizons, different asset classes, calibration windows, low granularity on stressed data and P+L considerations. FRTB needs **high quality data** and requires new reporting standards. Market risk supervision is required on an intraday basis.

An Intensive approval process by the regulator is required, and a negative impact on market liquidity is apparent. Large capital investment and highly probable lower margins will cause a mismatch.

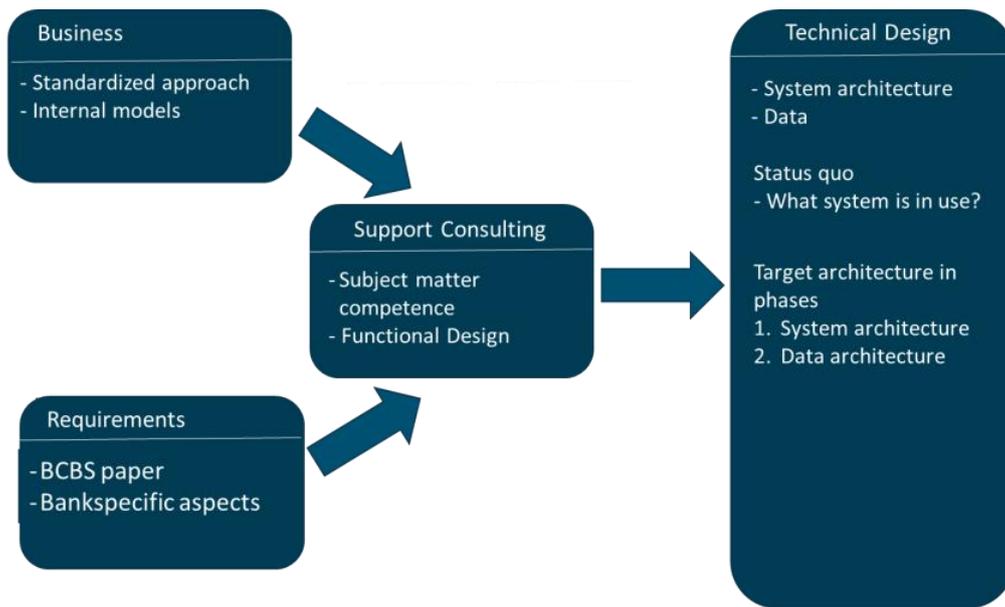


Figure 4. Influence factors of technical design.

5- Implementation stages

The implementation should focus on strategy and governance, operation, methods, regulation, and data/risk structure.

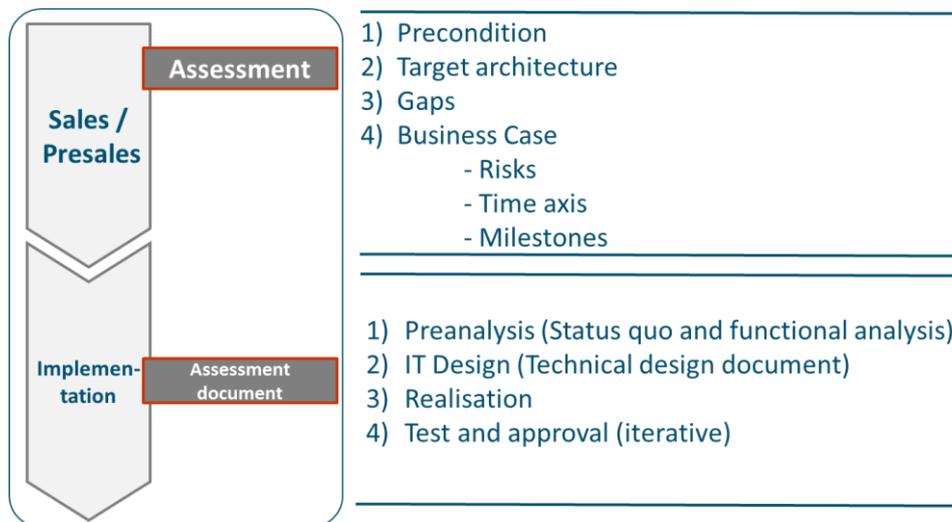


Figure 5. The different implementation strategies.

- **Strategy**

In the beginning a consensus must be formed on target desk regulation and changes in desk structure. The desk level strategy (value drivers, risk factors, profitability targets, risk appetite, capital allocation, limits etc.) must be defined. The feasibility under the new regulation and activities must be prioritized and assessed. Participants for this are the departments of risk, trading, and finance. The outcome is the assessment of trading activities, strategies for desks in target models, a target capital allocation, and performing transition management.

- **Operation**

For the second step, target processes for model approval and desk level modellability decisions must be developed. Policies, processes and transition arrangements for trading/banking book assignment are determined. A booking model for switching penalties and target operating models for risk management is developed. Participants are the departments of risk and finance. As a result the methodology and the methods can be targeted.

- **Methods**

Methodologies like the usage of ES, liquidity horizons, stressed calibration, residual risk add-ons etc. must be adapted. The P&L attribution framework needs to be validated and calibrated. Stress periods have to be identified. The regulatory credit valuation adjustment CVA (risk-neutral) is calculated and the quantitative impact is assessed, mainly by benchmarking (please refer to Plank and Ludwig. 2012: 113). When implementing the FRTB, the bank will need to compromise between obtaining a good VaR model, potentially resulting in conservative ES estimates, and obtaining a less satisfactory VaR model, possibly resulting in more accurate ES estimates. Participants are the risk and finance department. (For the explanation of the CVA please refer to Aresi/Olivo 2017 or Brigo 2013: 16).

- **Regulation**

The regulation for future desk level reporting needs to be more clearly defined. Internal and external reporting content and granularity should be agreed on. In addition IMA/IMM approval under the new regime has to be obtained. Participants will be departments of compliance, trading and risk. Target is the reporting methodology and the new IMA/IMM approach.

- **Data/Risk structure**

Risk factors are reviewed and optimized. Gaps and potential improvements need to be identified. Data quality is analysed and the impact of uncertainty onto risk measures is minimized. An impact assessment on the IT landscape is performed. Lastly a target architecture for risk and finance is developed. Participants are the departments Risk, IT and Finance. The outcome is a sourcing model for risk factors and a target system architecture. Some smaller consulting companies use a different approach. In a first step decision making solutions are provided. FRTB streams need to be coordinated, strategic and business related items have to be projected. Model performance needs to be benchmarked and risk modelling approaches have to be quantified. The impact on organisation, IT, processes and businesses needs to be assessed and simulated. Quantitative, organisational and processes are assessed and synergies implemented. Is FRTB arbitrage possible? Optimal book structure and cost efficient processes need to be designed. Many approaches promise a significant reduction in operational overhead with timely and practical capability for standardized models in advance of the regulatory deadlines. Extensive data management environment permits to deliver a truly end-to-end solution that embodies all the principles of the regulation. Third sources are used to provide accurate, complete, consistent and available data, which can be integrated into the broader process.

Many consulting companies use a phasing approach. With the help of program management re-organization is organized. In addition an impact analysis on organization, models, IT and processes is performed. A project management office coordinates FRTB efforts and the IT data framework needs to be rationalized. With the help of the data management IT makes diagnosis test on: as-is, target and opportunities for change. A data management framework used to collect data, is managed, gathered and validated. Impacts are simulated and the strategy is projected. Risk modeling and quantification are designed. The impact analysis needs to be performed between the IMA and SA approaches. Decisions need to be supported and the communication with top management needs to be facilitated. Decision making solutions are proposed. Validation procedures are defined and documented. There is an optimal capitalization with a cross-impacts with synergies need to be quantitative. Are FRTB arbitrages still possible? Optimal book structure, parallel runs and cost efficient processes need to be developed. Banks face complex implementation of the capital charge calculation both within the SA and the IMA. Changes in terms of strategy and technical implementation are assessed. Overall planning and detailed activities by the end of the year 2016 need to be provided.

New desk level approach for reporting purposes and validation impose new investment strategy by the end of the year 2017 and a new architecture in terms of data provision, model creation and reporting by the end of the year 2017.

Operational burden (availability of sensitivities, market data, time series etc.) increase. The bank's assets are divided into asset classes (FX, equity, etc.). Each asset class is subdivided into risk buckets (large vs. small cap, emerging vs. developed markets, etc.). For each risk bucket, the three risk sensitivities: Delta, Vega and Curvature (the latter two are only for assets with optionality, such as callable bonds) are calculated.

These sensitivities are usually calculated by derivative pricing models, which must in turn be validated. In cases where these models do not perform well enough empirically, the latter two risk charges need to be applied. Once sensitivities are calculated, net out risks to account for hedges and aggregate net risks using formulae specified in the FRTB and several correlation scenarios (specified to mimic crisis conditions). The scenario, which leads to the highest required capital, has to be used.

Back testing activities, what if simulation and stress testing at the desk level for the entire year 2018 have to be adapted. The implementation of the revised market risk standards needs to be organized by January 2019 and a first reporting under the new standards by the end of the year 2019 is required.

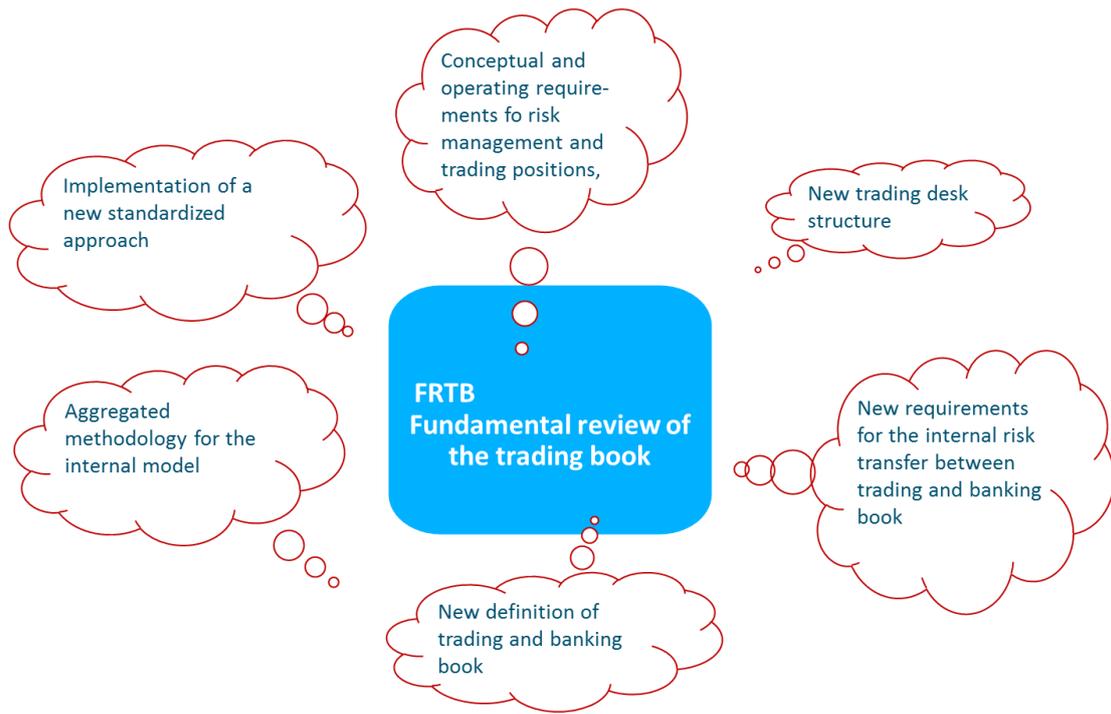


Figure 6. New requirements of FRTB.

The two approaches IMA and SA raise implementation challenges, because they both require tons of data and many calculations. Entirely new calculation measures are implemented with revised data standards and sources “to create more reliable traded price data. Improvements in modelling are welcome” (Blundell-Wignall and Atkinson 2010: 11) and increased number of simulations are performed relying on new data management techniques and data quality. Aggregating and monitoring this risk data — both enterprise-wide and on a daily scale — will require substantial infrastructure investments. Moreover, the risk monitoring group will have the new challenge of reconciling SA vs. IMA models for a given desk, and explaining the impact of macro and micro factors on period-over-period changes in capital requirements. On the other hand, this degree of monitoring also opens up new opportunities to identify patterns in scenario results and to improve upstream risk processes.

6- One example timeline for implementation

Firm specific capabilities and requirements dictate the implementation. Phased roll-out to minimize risk and deal with evolving regulatory requirements. In addition we take into account to work on other regulatory requirements like BCBS 239, MIFID II etc.

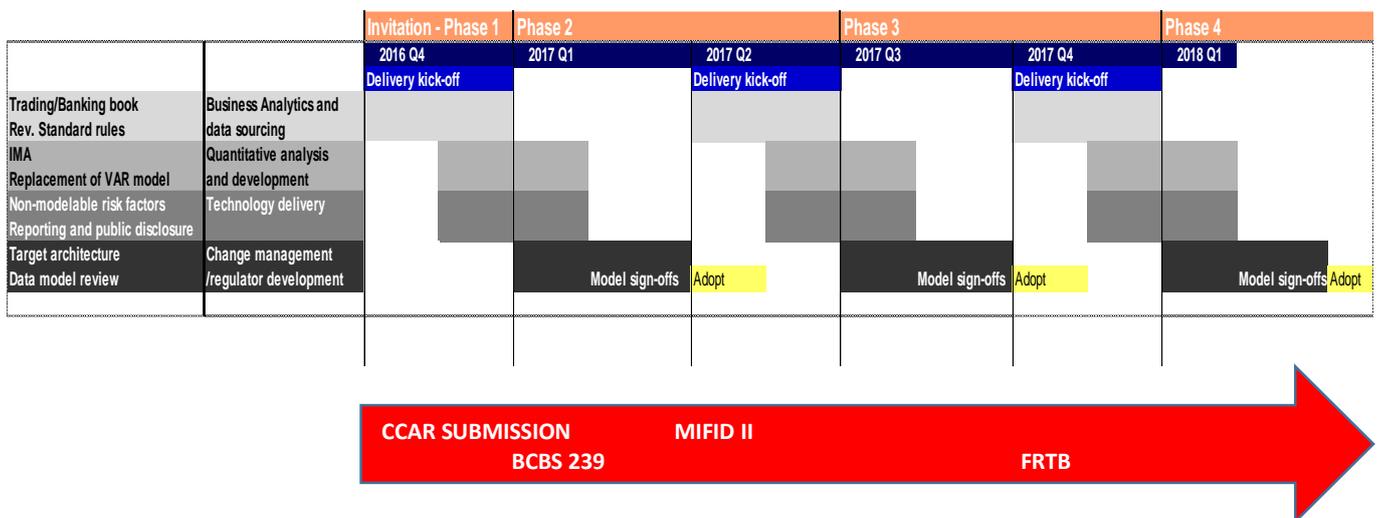


Figure 7. Possible timeline of implementation.

7- Model development in multiple delivery phases

Waterfall like management control should be introduced. The delivery releases across the stages must be agile.

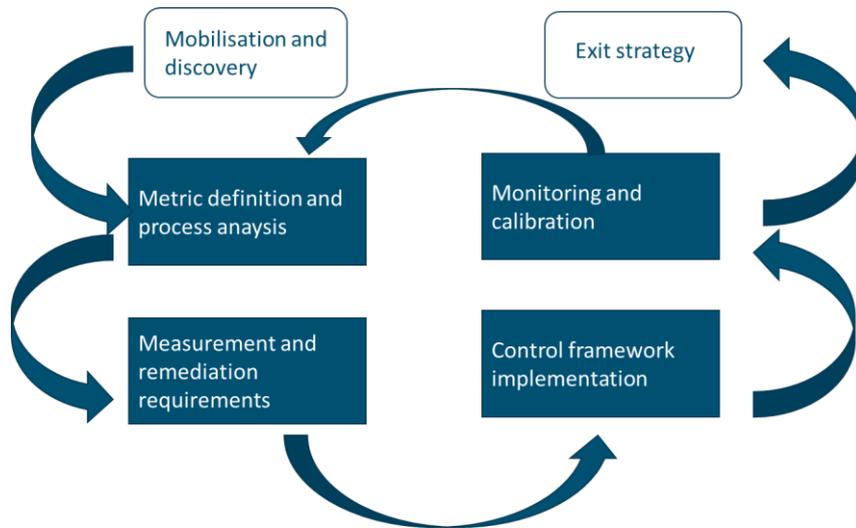


Figure 8. Waterfall like model development.

A third consulting company promise abilities to enable data management. Big data databases bring a new level of flexibility in data management. Scenarios, risk factors, and buckets can be modified easily without huge project cost or even service disruption. Multi year history with instant simulation, backtesting & audit: A multiyear time machine with extreme granularity is key not only to comply with regulatory requirements, but also to quickly browse calculations and run complex simulations very efficiently. Inmemory computation capabilities combine an event driven architecture. Postprocessing calculations allow to compute non-linear formulas dynamically without having to rerun the aggregation. Extreme storage capability allows any aggregation to keep backlinks to atomic data and calculation information. Trade level granularity allow multiple benefits. Calculations are explainable in details back to trades and market data. This allows partial recalculation, simulation and backtesting. In a Risk Minds conferences different authors comment on this with the critics: “We think such a phasing period helps, but the question becomes what happens when you get to the end of that 3 year period and what happens to a potential cliff effect?” (Risk Minds Conference 2016).

Table 4. Checklist for the implementation of FRTB.

General
Improve risk models place
Ensure that the risk management systems and models used are appropriate;
Ensure that processes and methods used to value treasury and financial derivatives positions are independent of the dealing function
Ensure suitable measures for all market risk
Ensure the integration of market risk measurement and day-to-day risk management process;
Ensure that models and supporting statistical analysis used in valuations and stress tests are appropriate, consistently applied, and have reasonable assumptions;
Executing gap analysis and project planning efforts to assess the bank’s current state infrastructure
Identify a set of front office control metrics at desk level across legislations, and amend where required identify a common set of front office control metrics at desk level across legislations.
Leverage opportunity for aligning front office control frameworks
Define meaning of key terms such as desk and trading account, identify potential gaps, and decide on mapping approach for external reporting for external reporting
Consider consolidated mechanisms for specification, data provisioning and evaluation of stressed scenarios to create consistency
Liaise with strategic review programmers to raise awareness of changing capital requirements
Improve data completion
Define a good data screening process; and ensure sound scenarios testing and stress testing based on both historical data and empirical.
If helps banks buy external market data (price information, volatilities, and so on) to meet their risk systems’ needs.
Prepare an adequate documentation on risk management process and investment decision-making framework
Comprehensive risk analysis

- Define the lines of authority for managing market risk;
- Define the scope of activities of the business units assuming market risk
- Define delegation of approving authority for market risk control limit
- Set up an independent risk management unit
- Define appropriate procedures and processes to implement the market risk policy and strategy
- Define a sound and comprehensive risk record-keeping system hedging
- Define a sound process to monitor the activities of investment managers
- Review and update procedure manuals regularly;
- Re-evaluate and revise market risk measurement models and assumptions;
- Set up an independent risk management unit;
- Define appropriate procedures and processes to implement the market risk policy and strategy;
- Define a sound and comprehensive risk record-keeping system hedging;

Project plan

- Which projects to start first
- Which programs can serve as accelerators (BCBS 239)
- What is your lead time for the implementation of new instruments and new models
- Define the frequency of review of risk limits.

The following decision tree shows different ways of the implementation of the IMA and the SA approach.

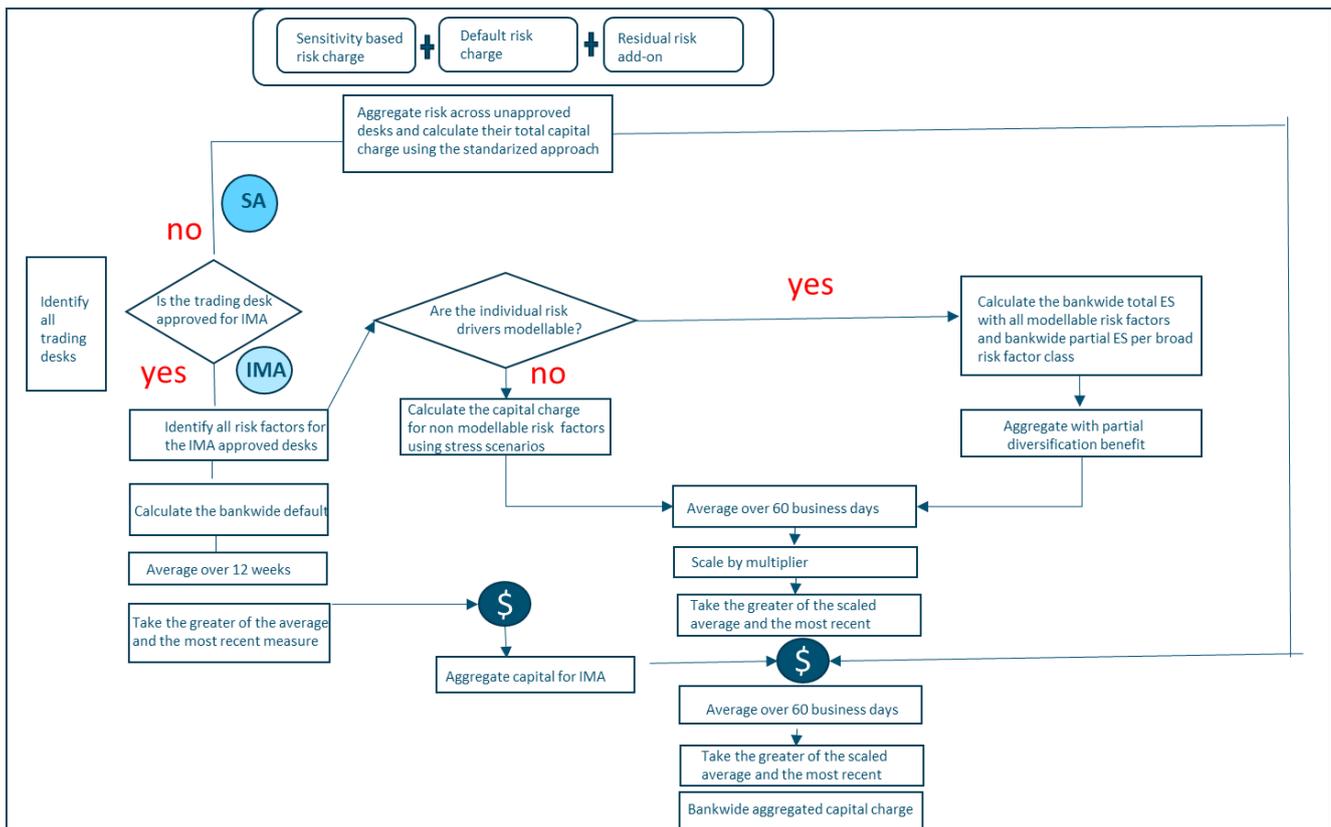


Figure 9. One possible decision tree for the implementation of FRTB (adapted from Capteo 2016).

8- MCRM Calculations: Technical requirements

FRTB SA requires new prescribed sensitivities to be computed in the front-office systems and then integrated within the FRTB aggregation element, which can be a challenge for large banks with multiple front-office systems. FRTB imposes a new operational complexity. The expected shortfall is calculated for combinations of liquidity horizons, different asset classes, calibration windows, low granularity on stressed data and P+L considerations. Market risk supervision is required on an intraday basis. Intense approval process by the regulator is required. There is a need for a dedicated platform which is able to make computations, combine multiple models, sense of historical data, shocking

curve, for each trading desk, reconciling P+L reports for every day, trading desk, risk factor. The platform must be able to combine diverse curve and pricing methodologies. The following table present different technological consequences:

Table 5. FRTB requirements.

FRTB requirements	
Positions	App. 100.000 Instruments from all the broad risk classes and their derivatives
Market risk exposure	Expected shortfall (daily)
Risk factor combinations	21 valid combinations of liquidity horizons and risk class
Scenarios	250 x Expected shortfall 1 year time horizon, 3 x sets of scenarios to calibrate to a period of stress
Total scenario calculations	. x 21 x 3 250 = 1.575.000.000 (daily)

Very simply a Monte Carlo methodology takes in the order of 20 times longer to calculate as there are about 20 times more calculations. Furthermore the amount of storage space required for the Monte Carlo results will also be much greater than that required for the historical simulation methodology. This will have cost implications and financial institutions will have to decide what is realistic in terms of investment into the risk architecture. While storage is relatively cheap and easy to scale, the requirement to do multiple full revaluations of each instrument on a daily basis may begin to push the limits of existing infrastructure. There is however scope to reduce the scale of FRTB calculations:

- Only a small fraction of the 21 combinations of risk factors will apply to each individual position. If pricing is distributed in an intelligent way, many redundant valuations will be eliminated.
- If there is 10 years of history for the full set of risk factors, repricings using the reduced set of factors can be omitted by effectively applying the full set to the stress period directly and reducing calculations by a factor of three.
- If market fragmentation is created as a primary source of real price observation, data should be aggregated globally and across asset classes.
- To deduplication the contributed data across the entire data set must be possible.
- Definitions of real price event have to be configured and filters applied to identify the transactions associated to the defined real price events, such as new trade, increase in trade notional, and full or partial trade termination
- Instruments must take into account the risk factor mapping and bucketing
- Continuous availability of market observable trades have to assessed to evidence instrument-level modelability based on a set of criteria
- Business rules, based on filtering and drill-down capabilities, allow users to specify the level of granularity and attributes to view the transaction data set
- With a web-based user interface risk factor data can be queried and metrics modelled.
- Trade volume monitoring enables monitoring of trade volume changes for a specified instrument and automatically pushed reports to the users with an early indicator or alert
- Audit trail may allow users and regulators to drill down into the transaction-level details

9- Organization

Banks will also have to show a strong correlation between the data and calculations in their risk department and those in their finance department. An experienced team must support all stages of implementation. The following organisation chart will show the different organisational requirements.

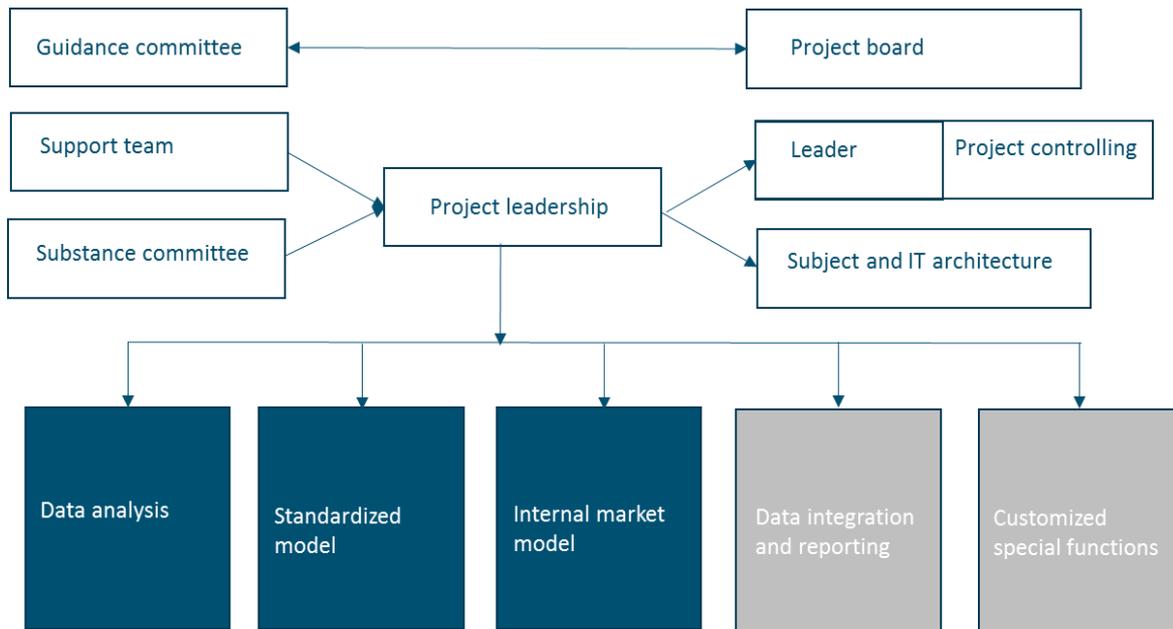


Figure 10. Organizational requirements.

Differences between jurisdictions would be a cause for concern. It would be problematic if a trading desk based in the UK were hedging exposures in the US and one of the two countries' regulators denied model approval. If we have similar infrastructure and governance around one desk and one is approved and one is not. Then hedges are broken, according to the rules.

10- Advantages of the new system

The new implementation significantly should reduce the operational overhead capability for standardized models in advance of the regulatory deadlines. Detailed reports to advanced and standardized reports are provided. A mechanism to benchmark model performance is implemented. Early deployment supports banks ascertain impact analysis in advance of the regulatory deadline. The bank can greatly simplify the implementation through the introduction of a standard data model to enable an organization to focus on sourcing the right data. Banks would give valuable insight into seasonal trends of Risk On / Risk Off across different clients. This could be used to generate more business or to mitigate risks with certain clients during certain periods. Any bank that manages to crack this will definitely lean a competitive advantage. There is a chance for banks to leverage on several synergies coming from the FRTB implementation. Banks have the opportunity to reduce the operational implementation burdens and their market risk capital charges by pooling observable transaction data to evidence and to demonstrate that the associated risk factors meet the "real" price standards under FRTB.

In their 2016 research report Alessi et al. analysed different scenarios for the implementation of the FRTB. Assuming that the banks hold no capital in excess of their MCR minimum capital requirements, the implementation of FRTB reduces contingent liabilities from the banking sector by 15%. In another scenario public support is reduced from 11% to 48% compared to a baseline scenario.

11- Conclusion

Several European banks have put all efforts towards a fundamental review of the trading book on hold, claiming there is too much regulatory uncertainty. The US has said it needs more time to review the framework. Australia, Hong Kong and Singapore have all announced delays, and last week the European Council called for a four-year delay for implementation. Currently it is nearly impossible to start testing because no one knows the parameters. This article concentrated on the FRTB-SBM implementation. However, improvements in the handling of data is a vitally important topic banks should face in order to adapt their frameworks to the new rules set by regulators. Since there is a tendency for regulators to standardise capital requirements, and to make computations more sensitivity-based. The banks themselves have underestimated implementation costs. Instead of focusing on the development of new services to the economy as well improving existing counterparty services and providing liquidity, a large share of banks' intellectual and financial resources will be devoted to the implementation and management of new prudential regulations. The real price and non-modellable risk factors NRMF requirements in FRTB will pose significant implementation challenges and potentially large increases in market risk capital that banks are required to hold. A state of the art approach must be able to demonstrate model ability of risk factors, leverage the existing data collection and process infrastructure. There is a need to penalise regulatory arbitrage. Possible challenges for further research on this topic are widespread. It might

be interesting to explore how the interaction of the level of regulatory capital of the different risk types might affect financial market stability. New methods and models for risk management are on the way (see Yang 2017: 281).

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