

Il futuro è di chi fa.

# **Credit Risk Management & Data Integrity**

### Challenges through modern risk management

ABI - Unione Bancaria e Basilea 3 - Risk & Supervision 2016 June 2016

Natale Schettini Responsabile Credit Risk

- BCBS 239 relevant issues and Credit Risk data needs
- Strengthening Risk Data Management
  - Data Quality Framework
  - Controls execution and Reconciliation framework
  - Controls output and reporting
- Looking ahead ... Credit Information Framework



## BCBS 239 – Risk data aggregation (RDA)

Reading between the lines

### **Principle 3**

Accuracy and Integrity – A bank should be able to generate accurate and reliable risk data to meet normal and stress/crisis reporting accuracy requirements. Data should be aggregated on a largely automated basis so as to minimize the probability of errors.

#### Principle 4

Completeness – A bank should be able to capture and aggregate all material risk data across

the banking group. Data should be available by business line, **legal entity**, asset type, industry, region and other groupings, as relevant for the risk in question, that permit identifying and reporting risk exposures, concentrations and emerging risks.

### Principle 5

Timeliness – A bank should be able to generate aggregate and Up-to-date risk data in a timely

manner while also meeting the principles relating to accuracy and integrity, completeness and

adaptability. The precise timing will depend upon the nature and potential volatility of the risk being measured as well as its criticality to the overall risk profile of the bank. The precise timing will also depend on the bank-specific frequency requirements for risk management reporting, under both normal and stress/crisis situations, set based on the characteristics and overall risk profile of the bank.

### Principle 6

Adaptability – A bank should be able to generate aggregate risk data to meet a broad range of on-demand, ad hoc risk management reporting requests, including requests during stress/crisis situations, requests due to changing internal needs and requests to meet supervisory queries.



## **BCBS 239 – Risk reporting practices**

Reading between the lines

#### **Principle 7**

Accuracy - Risk management reports should accurately and precisely convey aggregated risk data and reflect risk in an exact manner. Reports should be reconciled and validated.

**Principle 8** 

Comprehensiveness - Risk management reports should Cover all material risk areas within the

**Organisation**. The depth and scope of these reports should be consistent with the size and complexity of the bank's operations and risk profile, as well as the requirements of the recipients.

#### Principle 9

Clarity and usefulness - Risk management reports should communicate information in a clear and concise manner. Reports should be easy to understand yet comprehensive enough to facilitate informed decision-making. Reports should include an appropriate balance between risk data, analysis and interpretation, and qualitative explanations. Reports should include meaningful information tailored to the needs of the recipients.

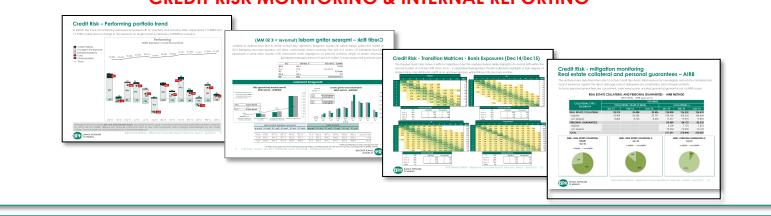
#### Principle 10

Frequency - The board and senior management should set the frequency of risk management report production and distribution. Frequency requirements should reflect the needs of the recipients, the nature of the risk reported, and the speed at which the risk can change, as well as the importance of reports in contributing to sound risk management and effective and efficient decision-making across the bank. The frequency of reports should be increased during times of stress/crisis.



## Main Credit risk «data intensive» activities





**REGULATORY REPORTING, EU WIDE EXCERCISES, EBA/ECB/BANKIT DATA REQUESTS** 

- ASSET QUALITY REVIEW / ON-SITE INSPECTIONS
- > SHORT TERM EXERCISE (STE)
- STRESS TESTING EXCERCISE

- > <u>ANACREDIT</u>
- ۶...

QUANTITATIVE IMPACT STUDIES (QIS)

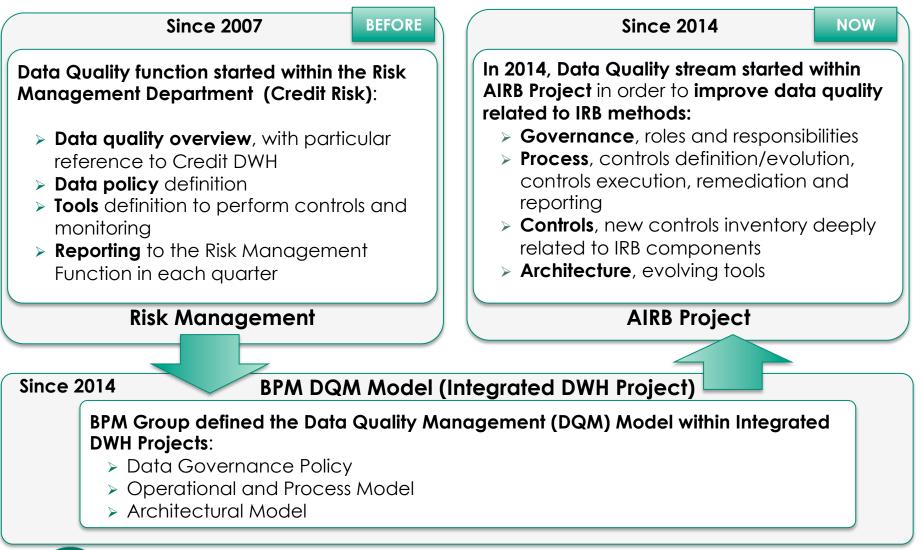
... INTERNAL RISK DATA PROVIDING



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Data Quality evolutions within the BPM Group



### Data quality framework

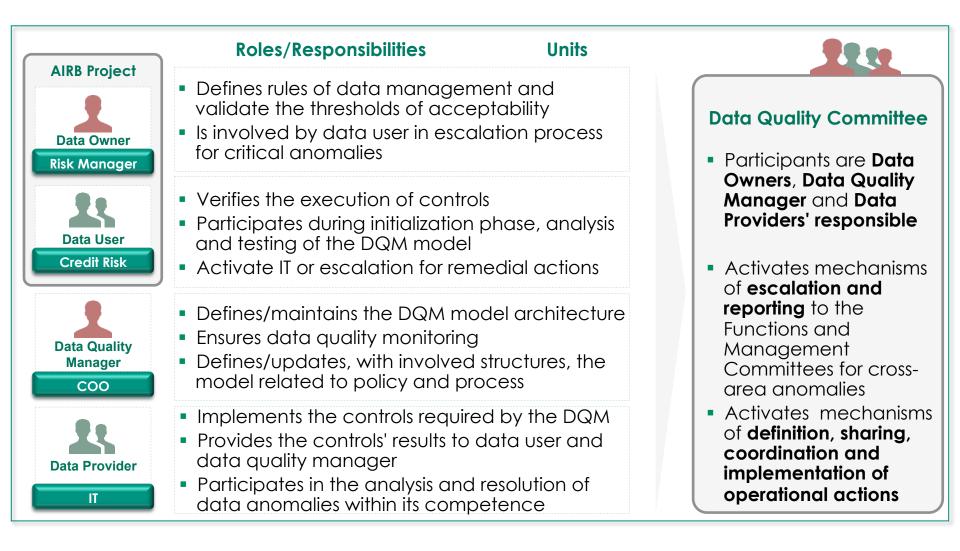
As defined in the BPM Group Data Quality Framework, the Data Quality Management (DQM) is the set of **models**, **methodologies and tools** aimed at ensuring the reliability of the data and information stored and managed by the bank information system. The objectives and actions of the IRB Data quality stream are defined below

### Objectives and areas of intervention

GOVERNANCE	<ul> <li>Definition of roles and responsibilities within IRB methods</li> <li>Identifying appropriate mechanisms of governance in line with the commitment expressed by top management on the DQM</li> <li>Alignment with the Integrated DWH Project related to the Data Quality perimeter</li> <li>DQM framework is in line with the Data Governance Policy</li> </ul>
PROCESS	<ul> <li>It was produced the Process DQM Regulation, which defines the process of introducing new controls, carrying out the controls, monitoring the results.</li> <li>The Regulation also refers to the evaluation of anomalies' impacting on core strategic processes of the Bank, and the process of activating and overseeing remedial actions</li> <li>It contains definition of the information management and the process of reporting to other business structures</li> </ul>
CONTROLS	To periodically evaluate the quality of information assets in AIRB scope it has been defined the new inventory of controls. More of 100 control areas implemented
ARCHITECTURE	<ul> <li>The new controls in AIRB scope have been implemented on SAS DataFlux (The reporting was contextual to the go live of controls</li> <li>The Remediation process activated</li> </ul>

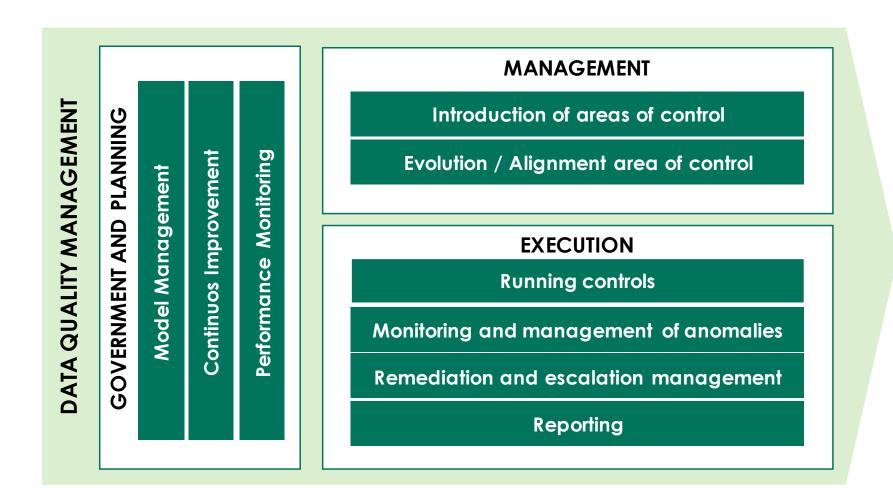


Governance referred to Risk Management Area



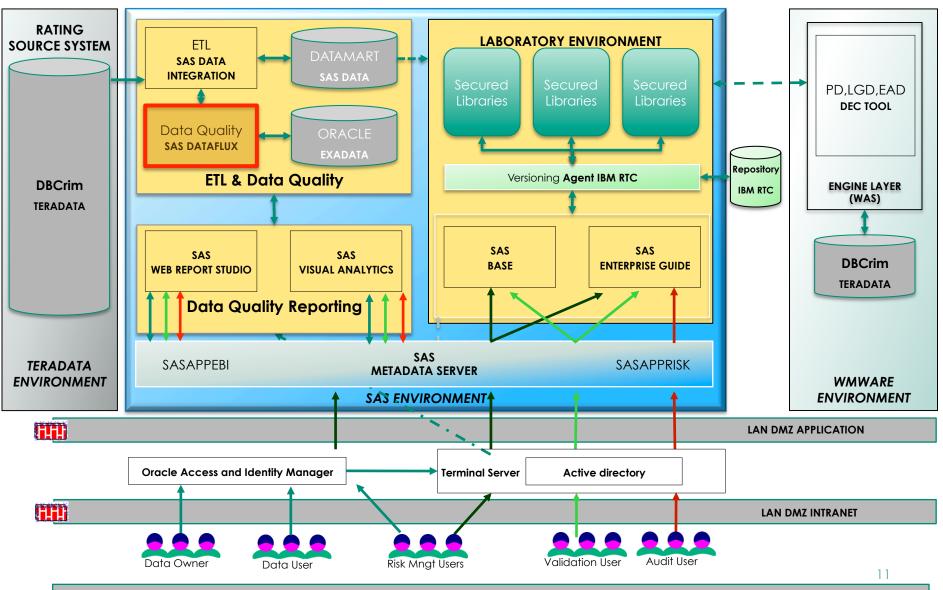


Processes implemented by means of the management system





Focus on Data Quality Architecture and Laboratory

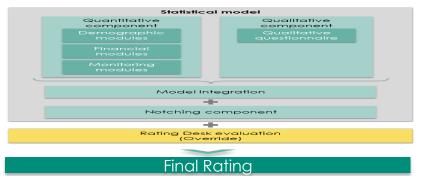


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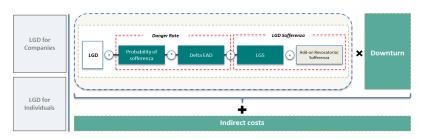


Control s scope of application

• PD Rating Models

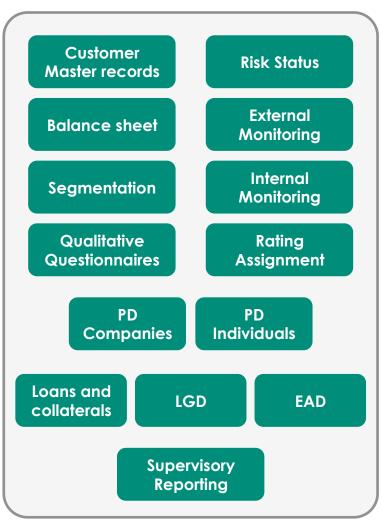


LGD/EAD Models



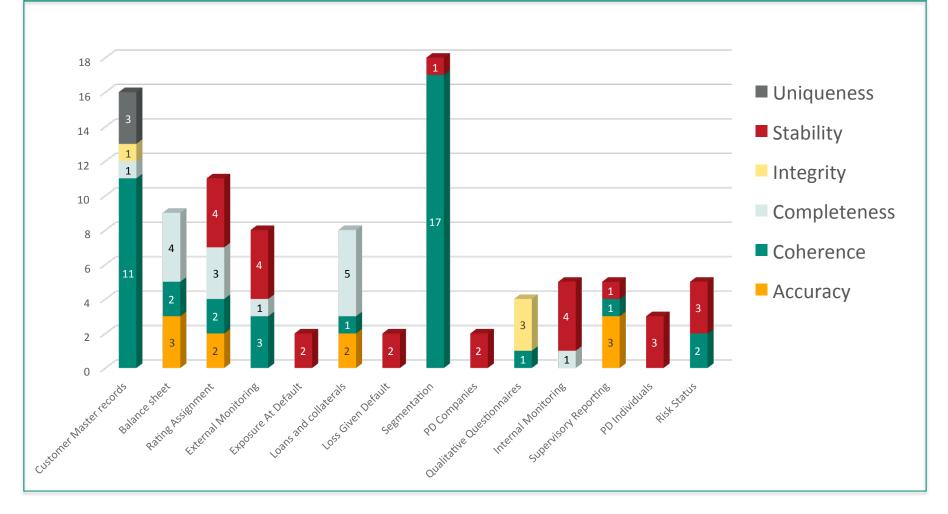


BPM BANCA POPOLARE DI MILANO Data Quality Controls Area

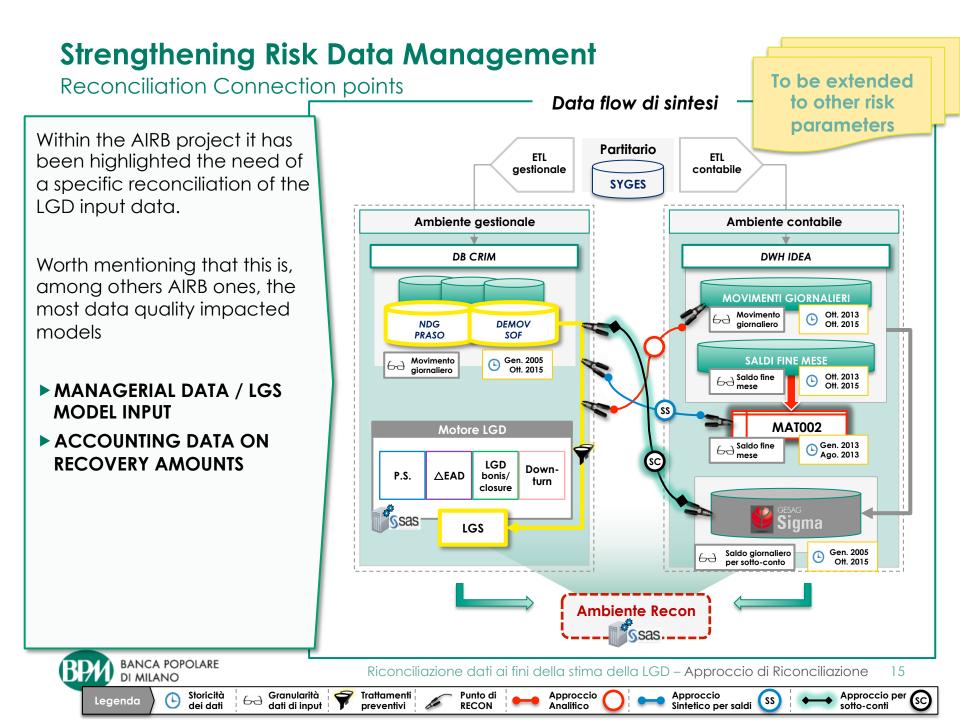


Controls scope of application

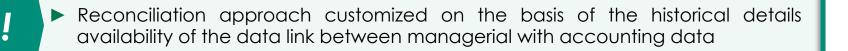
### Breakdown of controls by quality dimension

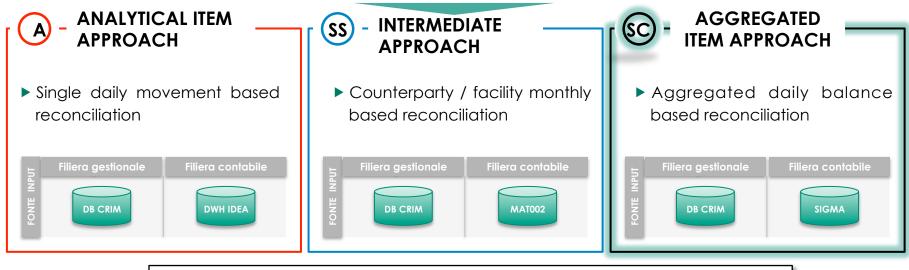


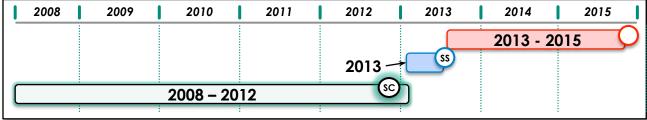




Several Reconciliation Approaches





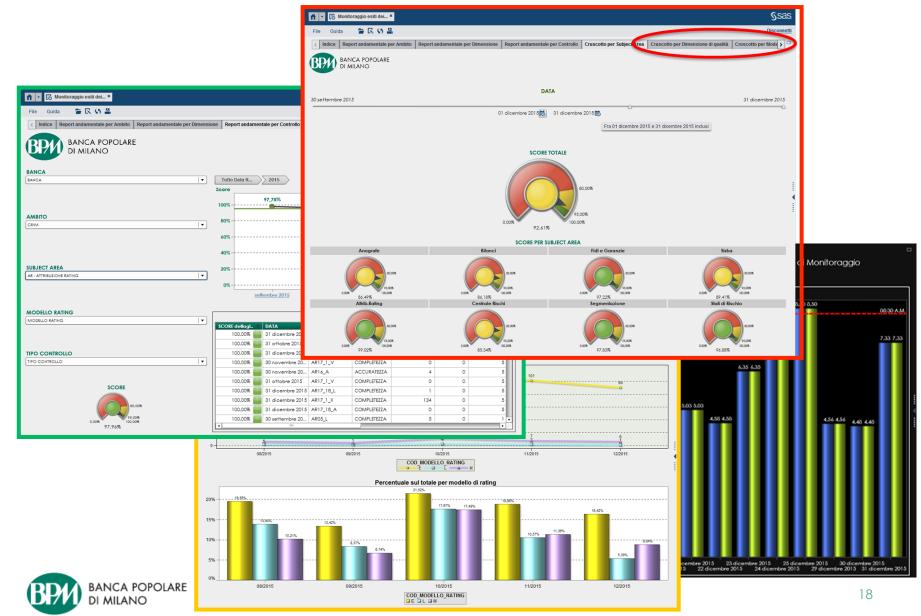


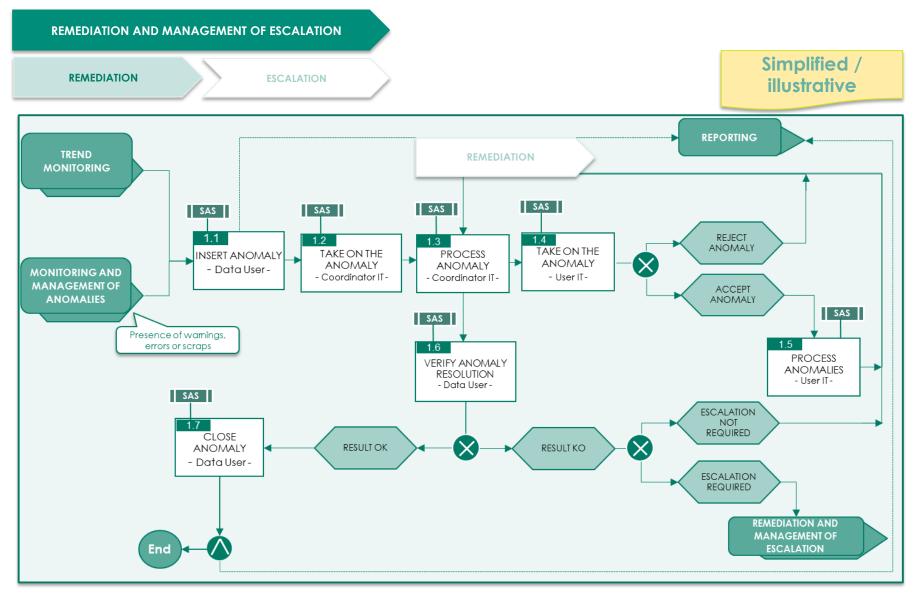


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Output Examples of web-based cockpit





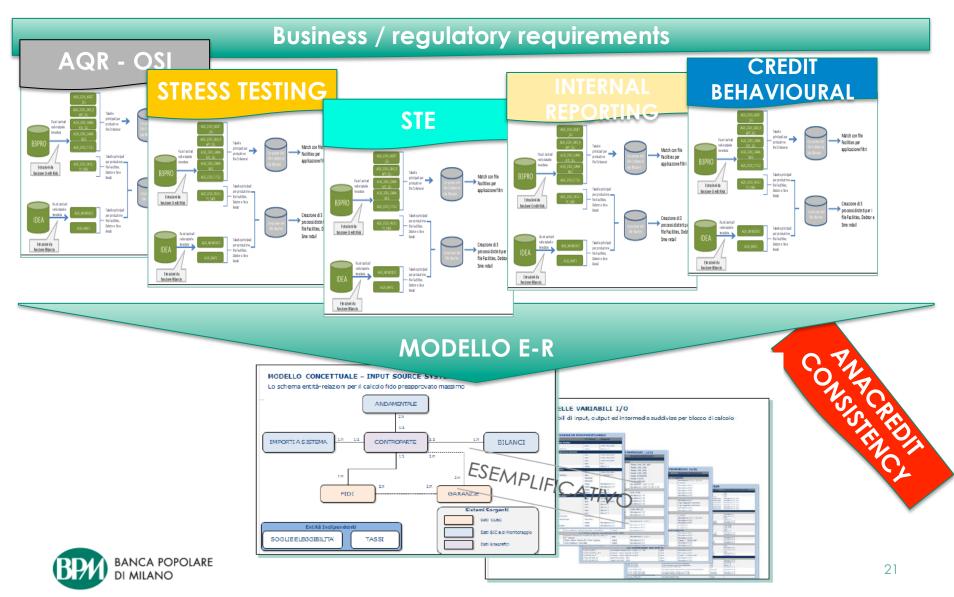


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## Looking ahead ... Credit Information Framework

A structural way to face the increasing challenge on data



### Thanks for your attention

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