

# Interest Rate Risk

## Managing Through The Uptick in Rates

Al Forrester  
alforrester@ficastdata.com  
770-924-4383 ext.159



# Outline

- **Asset Liability Management as Performance Management**
- **Sensitivity and the Sources of Risk**
- **History of Interest Rate Risk Management**
- **How to Effectively Manage Risk – Six Questions**
- **The Difference between Planning and Risk Management**
- **The Importance of Stress Testing**
- **Unpacking your Risk Profile**
- **Focusing on Non Maturity Deposits**

# ALM as Performance Management

- **Coordinated Management of a Bank's Entire Balance Sheet**
  - **Deliver a High Return for Shareholders while**
  - **Managing and Understanding Risk**
    - **Interest Rate Risk**
    - **Liquidity Risk**
    - **Credit Risk (in terms of cash flow or financial risk)**

# ALM as Performance Management

- **Managing Net Interest Margin – at the Margin**
  - **Incremental Production**
  - **What was produced this month?**
    - **Who did it?**
    - **Was it a good thing or a bad thing?**
    - **What was the incremental ROA/ROE?**
  - **What went away this month – what did it cost us?**

# ALM as Performance Management

- **Managing Net Interest Margin – at the Margin**
  - **The Key is Funds Transfer Pricing – Marginal Profitability**
  - **How do the incremental decisions affect...**
    - **Product Profitability**
    - **Organizational Profitability**
  - **What went away this month – what did it cost us?**
- **The Impact on the Efficiency Ratio**
- **The Result is a Higher Return for Shareholders**

# What is Sensitivity

The degree to which changes in:

- interest rates,
- foreign exchange rates,
- commodity prices, or
- equity prices

can adversely affect a financial institution's earnings or economic capital.

# Primary Sources of Risk

The primary source of market risk arises from the projected cash flows of loans, investments, deposits and borrowings.

In some cases off-balance sheet items are critical.

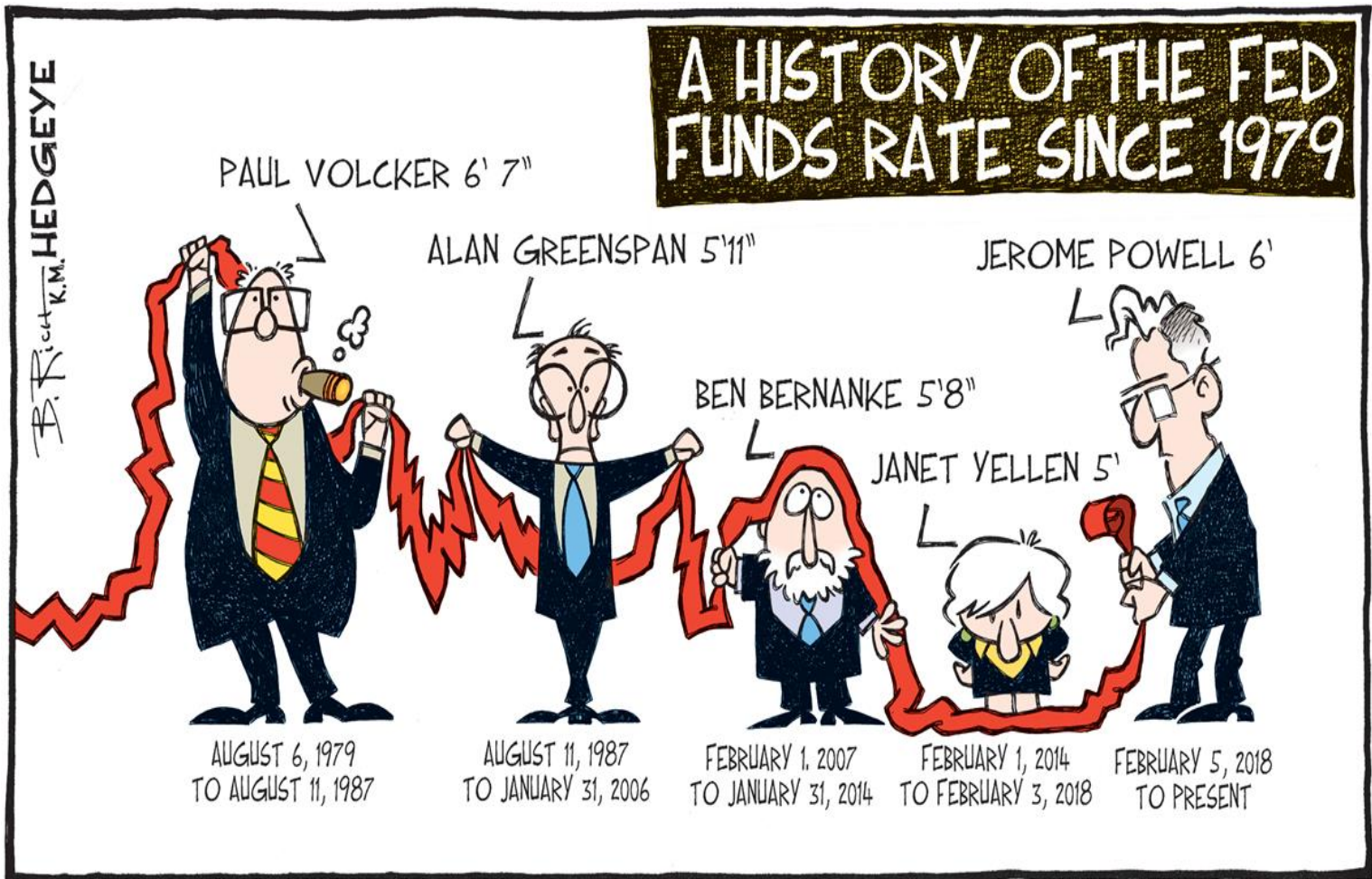
# Critical Considerations

- Management's ability to identify, measure, monitor, and control market risk;
- The institution's size; the nature and complexity of its activities; and
- The adequacy of its capital and earnings in relation to its level of market risk exposure.



# How the Regulators Classify You

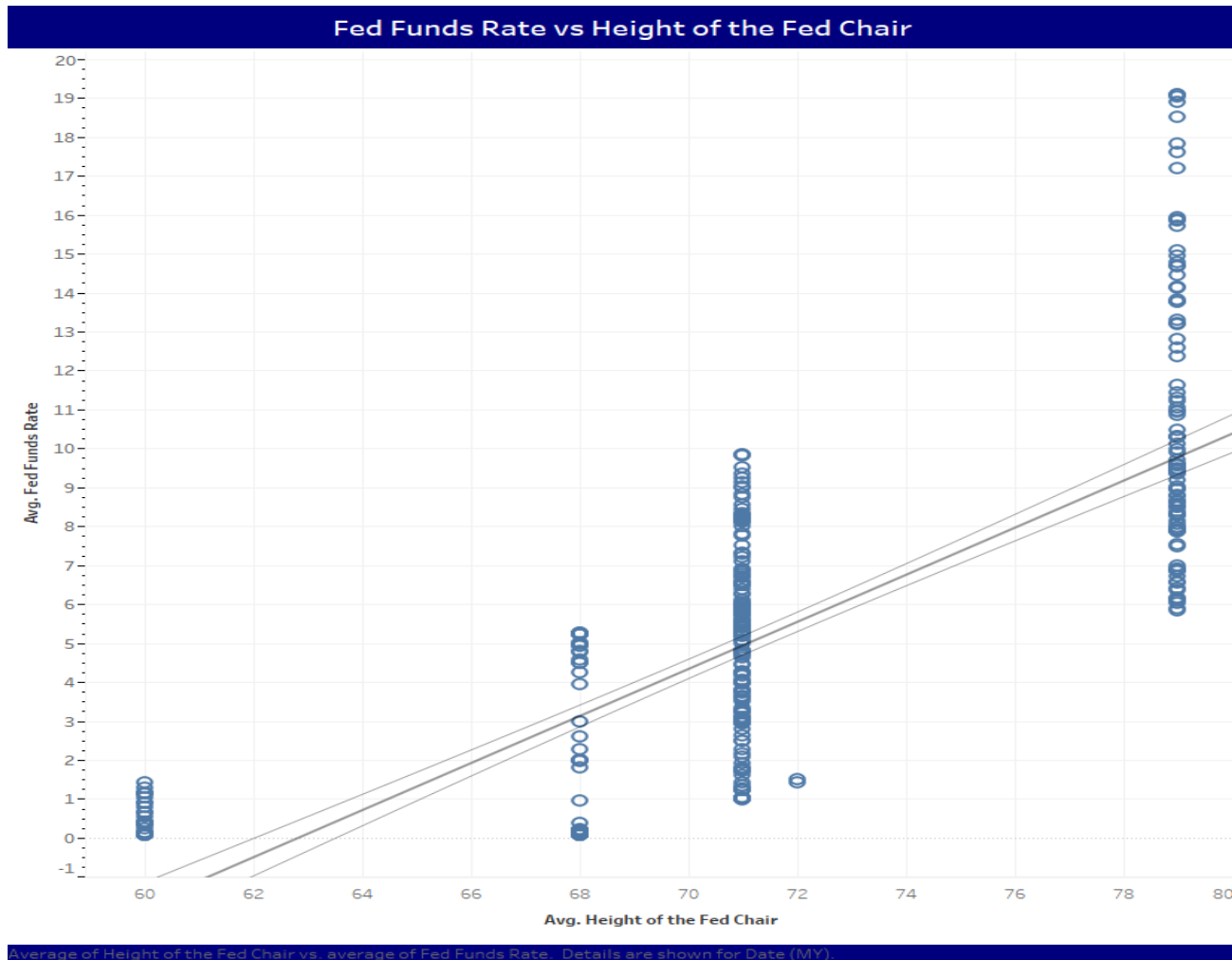
RATING	RESULT
1	GREAT JOB! Everything is under control. There is not a lot of risk and management knows what it is doing.
2	OK, I SUPPOSE. Risk is adequately under control. A slight chance that you can be hurt (“adversely affected”). Management understanding is adequate but not great. Earnings and capital possibly might not support your level of risk.
3	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT! Get some help – management practices are not adequate. There is a good chance that you are going be hurt (“adversely affected”). Earnings and capital might not support your level of risk.
4	UNACCEPTABLE! Being “adversely affected” is pretty much a sure thing. Management doesn’t understand. Earnings and capital are not sufficient to support the lack of understanding.
5	UH OH! REALLY UNACCEPTABLE! Market risk is an “imminent threat” to viability. Management is less knowledgeable than 4. Earnings and capital “wholly inadequate”!



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# Regression Line with Confidence Bands



Al Forrester  
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770-924-4383 ext.159



# Proposed Nobel Prize Winning Analysis

- Regression Equation Results:  
Average Fed Funds =  $.60453 \times \text{Height of the Fed Chair} - 37.9873$
- R-Square = .584918 (not great) ☹️
- P-Value < .0001 (not bad) 😊
- **Prediction: Average Fed Funds Rate for Jay Powell's Tenure = 5.5389%**

# The History of IRR

## *January 2010*

- **2010 was Pivotal**
- **FFIEC Issues an Advisory on Interest Rate Risk**
- **Interest Rate Risk Prior to the Advisory “IRR, so what, who cares?”**
- ***After the advisory, “You better care, OR ELSE!”***

# What did the FFIEC Advisory Say

- Material weakness in risk management processes or high levels of IRR exposure relative to capital will require corrective action.
- Such actions could include recommendations or directives to:
  - *Raise additional capital*
  - *Reduce levels of IRR exposure*
  - *Strengthen IRR management expertise*
  - *Improve IRR management information and measurement systems*

# What did the FFIEC Say Before 2010

*Joint Agency Policy Statement: Interest Rate Risk (1996)*

- Banks that are found to have high levels of exposure and/or weak management practices will be directed by the agencies to take corrective action.
  
- **Such actions will include directives to:**
  - ***Raise additional capital,***
  - ***Strengthen management expertise,***
  - ***Improve management information systems,***
  - ***Reduce levels of exposure, or a combination thereof.***

# What Changed in 2010

- In Principle – Nothing
- Practically Speaking – Everything
- Now the Board and Management have to: Understand IRR
- The Concern of the Regulators is: Capital - EVE



# What Changed in 2012 - FAQ

- In Principle – Nothing
  - Specific guidance on:
    - Model validation,
    - Model assumptions,
    - Levels of Stress and time horizons to consider...
- Clear attempt to resolve problem areas many banks were facing in implementing IRR analysis and modeling.

# What Changed in 2013 - FIL

- In Principle – Nothing
- Clear instruction to “reemphasize” the importance of IRR management program in light of “challenging IRR environment” (read, since rates are about to go up....)
- Directly addressed risk of securities valuation deterioration, and the impact of unrealized losses
- Clear reminder to Board, of its oversight responsibilities

# Understanding & Managing Risk

## *Six Key Questions*

1. What is my risk?
2. What is *causing* my risk?
3. What *material assumptions* I am making?
4. Where did I get those assumptions?
5. *What happens if I am wrong about those assumptions?*
6. *What is my plan if I am wrong?*

# A Key Distinction

## *Risk vs. Planning*

- **What is Planning?**
  - *What I think is going to happen.*
  - *What I want to happen.*
  - *What I hope will happen.*
  - *What better happen if I want to keep my job!*

# A Key Distinction

## *Risk vs. Planning*

- **What is Risk?**
  - *What happens if I am wrong?*
  - *What causes me to blow up?*
  - *When does my institution collapse?*

# A Key Distinction

## *Risk vs. Planning*

- You have to do both.
  - *Plan*
  - *Manage Risk*
- *Planning is Educated Guessing*
- *Risk Management is Stress Testing your Guessing*

# Stress vs. Guess

- **What does the Advisory say about Stress Testing?**
  - **Stress Testing**
    - *should include a sensitivity analysis to help determine which assumptions have the most influence on model output*
    - *can be used to determine the conditions under which key business assumptions and model parameters break down*

# Stress vs. Guess

- **Stress Testing is the Heart of Risk Management**
- **Stress Testing Answers the Three Questions**
  - *What happens if I am wrong?*
  - *What causes me to blow up?*
  - *When does my institution collapse?*



# How Do You Stress Test?

- There are Two Ingredients in every Risk Model
  - *Facts*
  - *Assumptions*

# How Do You Stress Test?

- What are the Facts?
- Balance Sheet and Market Facts
- Contractual Facts
  - *Balance*
  - *Rate*
  - *Repricing characteristics*
  - *Payment characteristics, etc.*

# How Do You Stress Test?

- **What are the Assumptions?**
- **Things that are “made up”**
  - *Rate scenarios*
  - *Discount rates*
  - *Non maturity deposit behavior*
  - *Prepayments*

# How Do You Stress Test?

- **Assumptions:**
  - Are elements of the Planning Process because they are *made up*
  - *This means your Risk Profile is NOT a Scientific Fact*
  - *Your Risk Profile is a Belief System*

# How Do You Stress Test?

- **Determine which Assumptions are Most Critical**
- ***Stress Test Critical Assumptions***

# What do Regulators Want?

- **Management and the Board should be able to:**
  - *Understand and*
  - *Explain your Risk*

# What do You Want?

- **The Regulators to go away**
- ***If you want them to go away, see previous slide.***

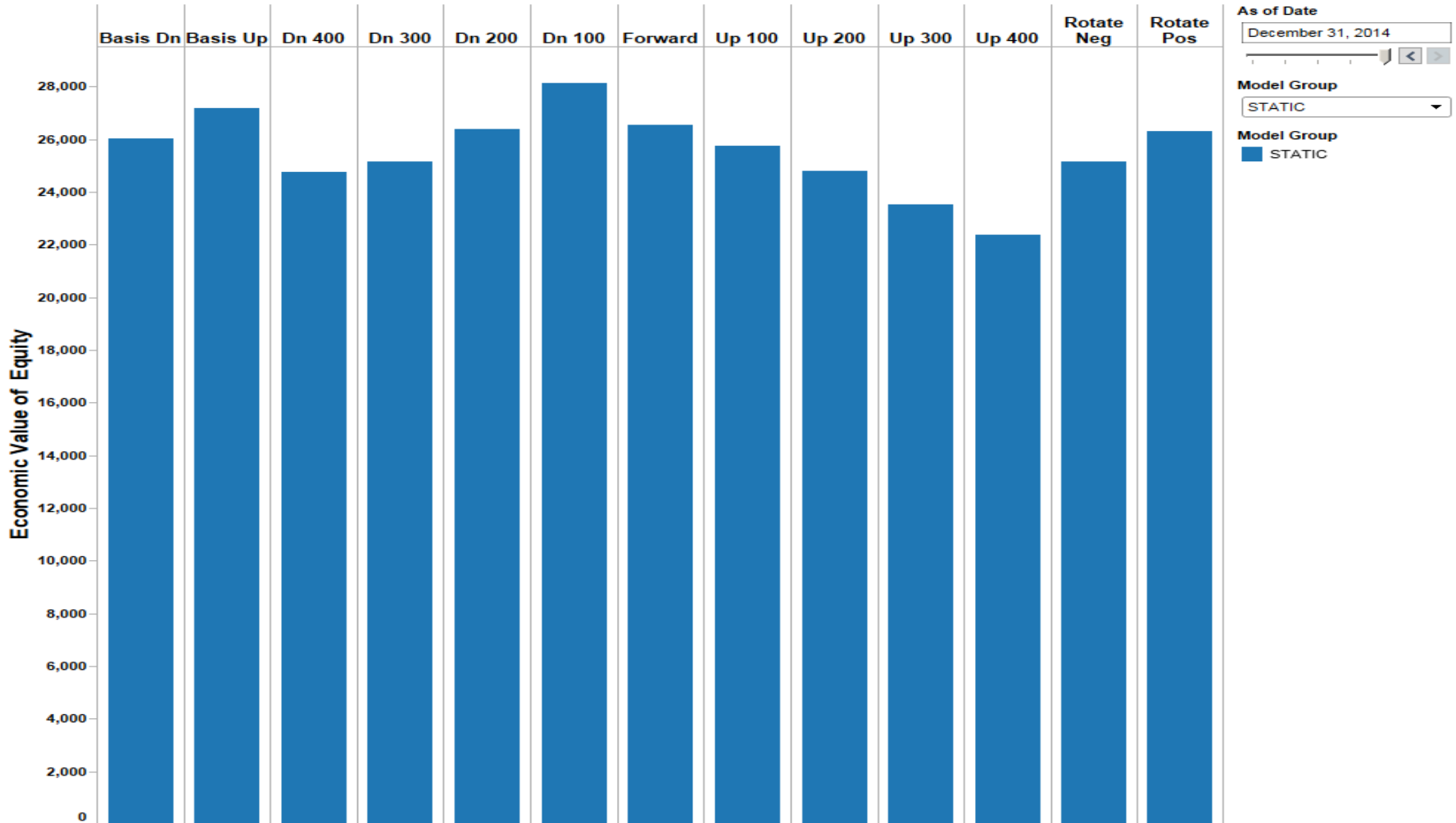
# What Should You Do?

- **Demonstrate you Understand**
- ***Cooperate and Graduate***



# Unpacking Your Risk

## EVE Volatility – All Assumptions

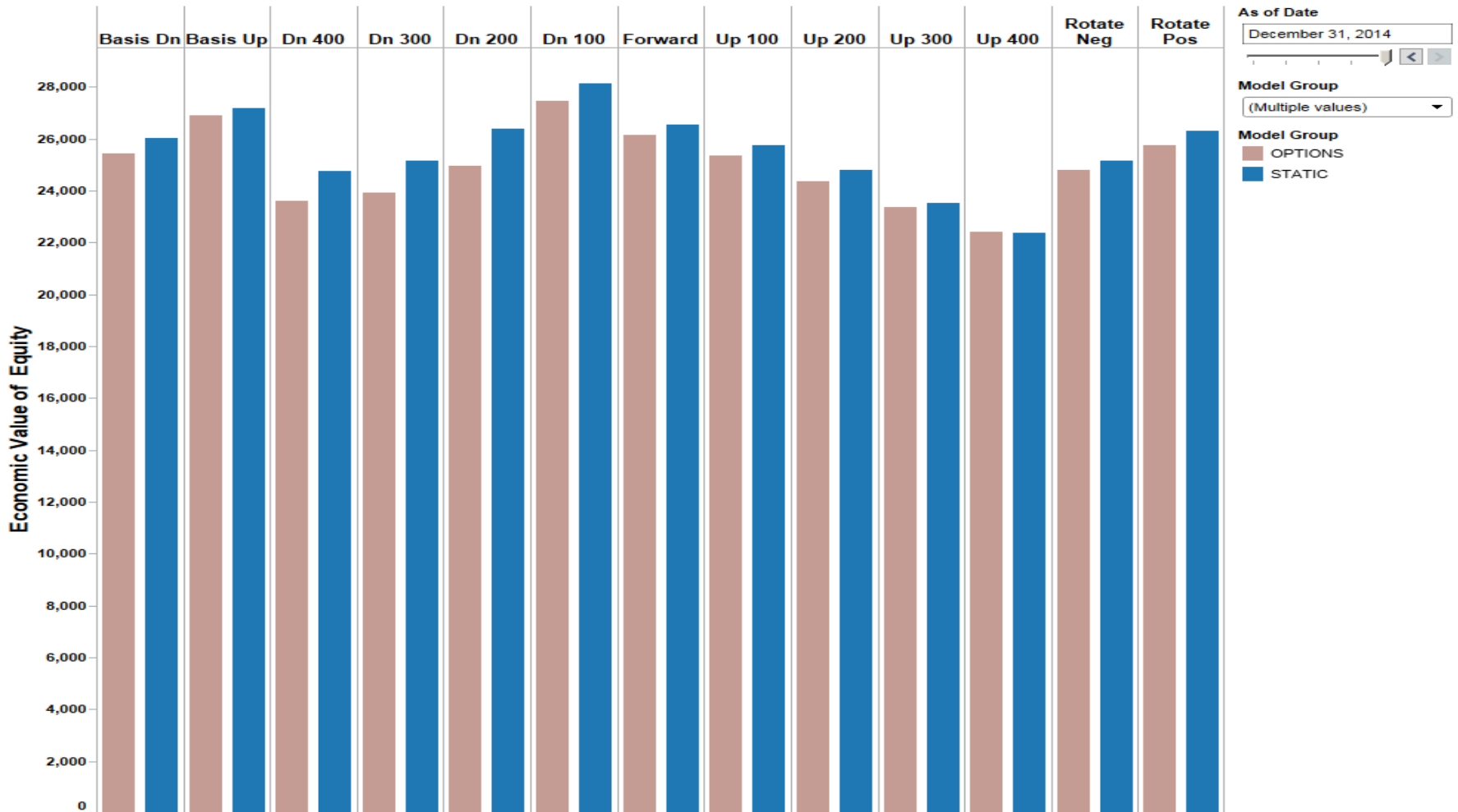


Al Forrester  
 alforrester@ficastdata.com  
 770-924-4383 ext.159



# Unpacking Your Risk

## EVE Volatility – Removing Options

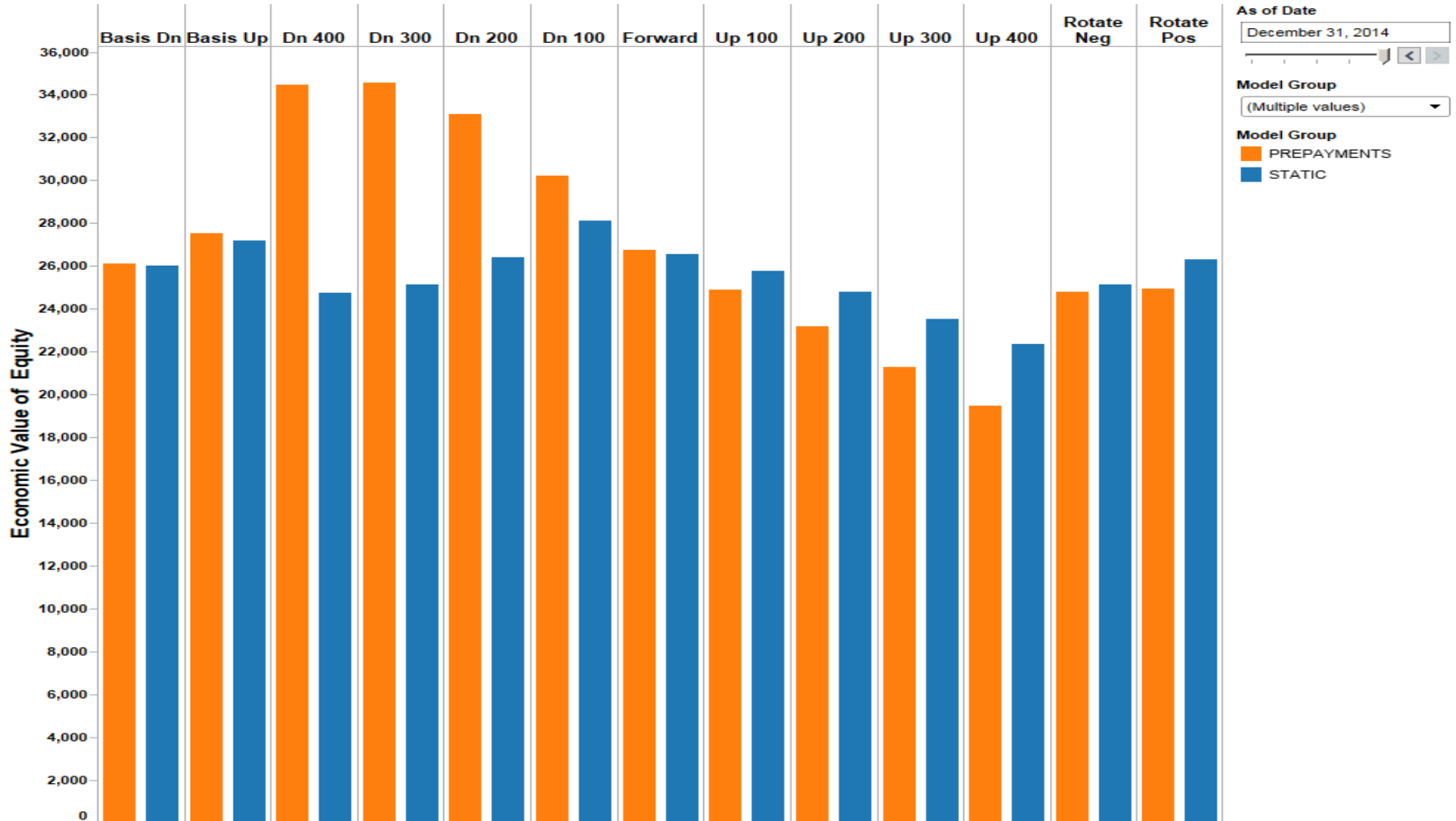


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# Unpacking Your Risk

## EVE Volatility – Removing Prepayments

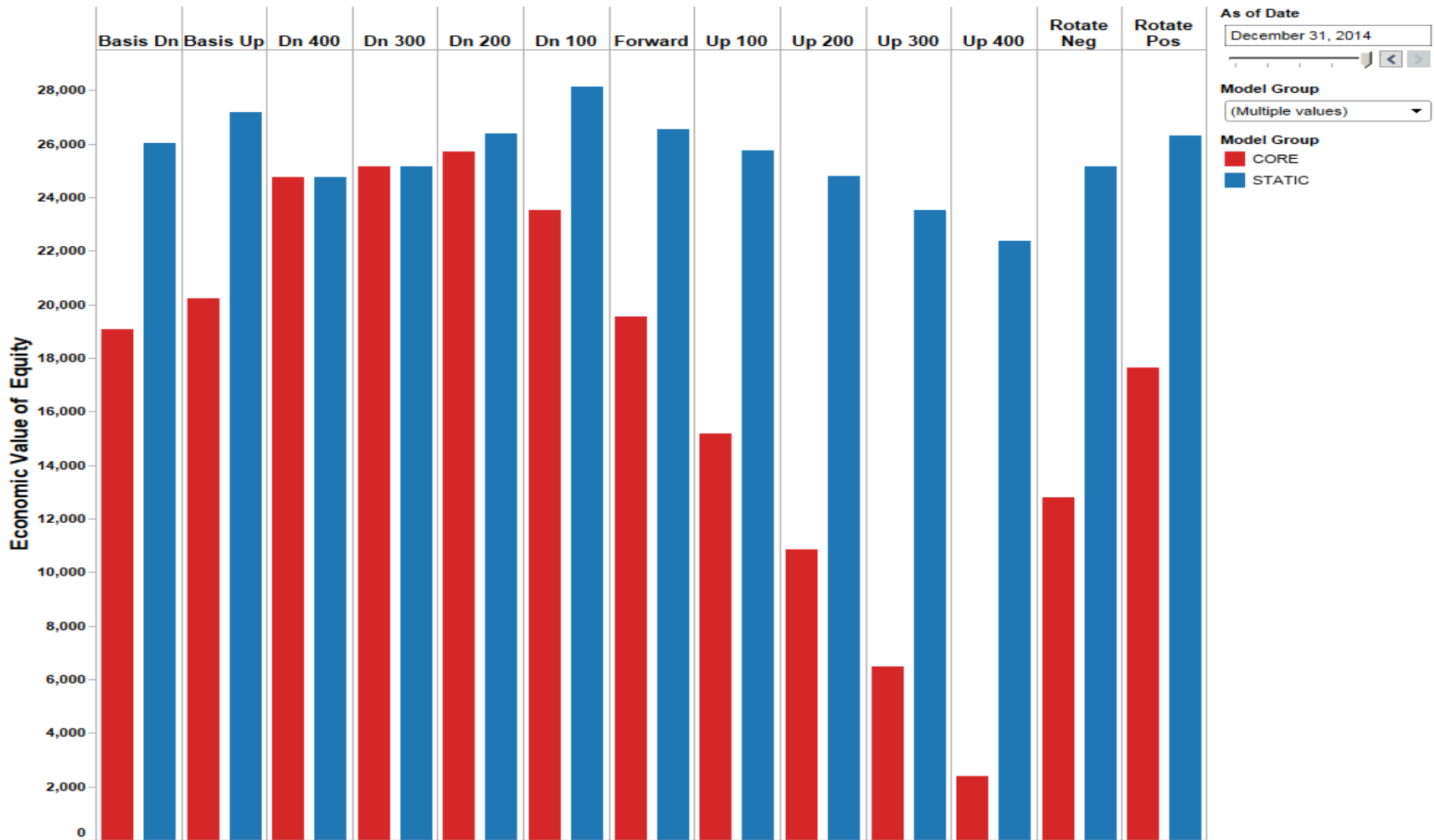


Al Forrester  
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# Unpacking Your Risk

## EVE Volatility - Removing NMD Assumptions



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# Unpacking Your Risk

- The analysis identifies Non Maturity Deposit assumptions as the *MOST* critical.
- Regulators are also *VERY* concerned about these
  - You may be extremely liability sensitive and not asset sensitive
  - *Rising rates will significantly hurt you*

# What do the Regulators Require?

- **Non Maturity Deposit Studies**
- **Regulators want to make sure:**
  - **Your assumptions have historical validity**
  - ***Based on your history, not someone else's***

# What is Included in an NMD Study?

- A Non Maturity Deposit Study should include:
  - *Estimates of Decay Terms*
  - *Estimates of Betas*

# How do You Estimate Decay Terms?

- A Non Maturity Deposit Study should include:
  - Estimates of decay terms using multiple methodologies:
    - *Average Life*
    - *Accounts Closed*
    - *Balance Decay or Declining Balances*
  - *Decay analysis should track the behavior of individual accounts through time*



# Non Maturity Deposit Decay Terms

## Non-Maturity Deposit Analysis

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What are the trends in the ages of accounts closed?

What are the weighted average ages of accounts closed?

What percentage of balances decline to zero over time?


What decay rates do balance declines to zero imply?

What do my estimates of decay terms look like?

What are my surge balances - Product Composition?

What balance...

>

Account Name		Average Life Decay Term	Declining Balance Decay ..	Percent Closed Decay Term	Wtd Avg Acct Closing Age	As of Date
Demand Commercial Fixed		150	85	187	17	(All) ▼
Demand Retail Fixed		129	58	360	30	
MMDA Commercial Premium Variable		82	221	360	25	
MMDA Commercial Variable		212	360	360	14	
MMDA Retail Premium Variable		98	81	177	16	
MMDA Retail Variable		197	110	360	39	
NOW Commercial Variable		164	139	360	11	
NOW Retail Variable		165	89	360	26	
Savings Commercial Variable		72	44	360	12	
Savings Retail Variable		147	60	231	43	

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# What is a Beta?

- **More IRR Jargon!**
- **An estimate of how much you will change your NMD rates when market rates rise or fall.**
- **If the Fed raises rates 100 bps, how much will your Money Market rates go up?**
  - ***50% of the change (a 50% beta)?***
  - ***75% of the change (a 75% beta)?***

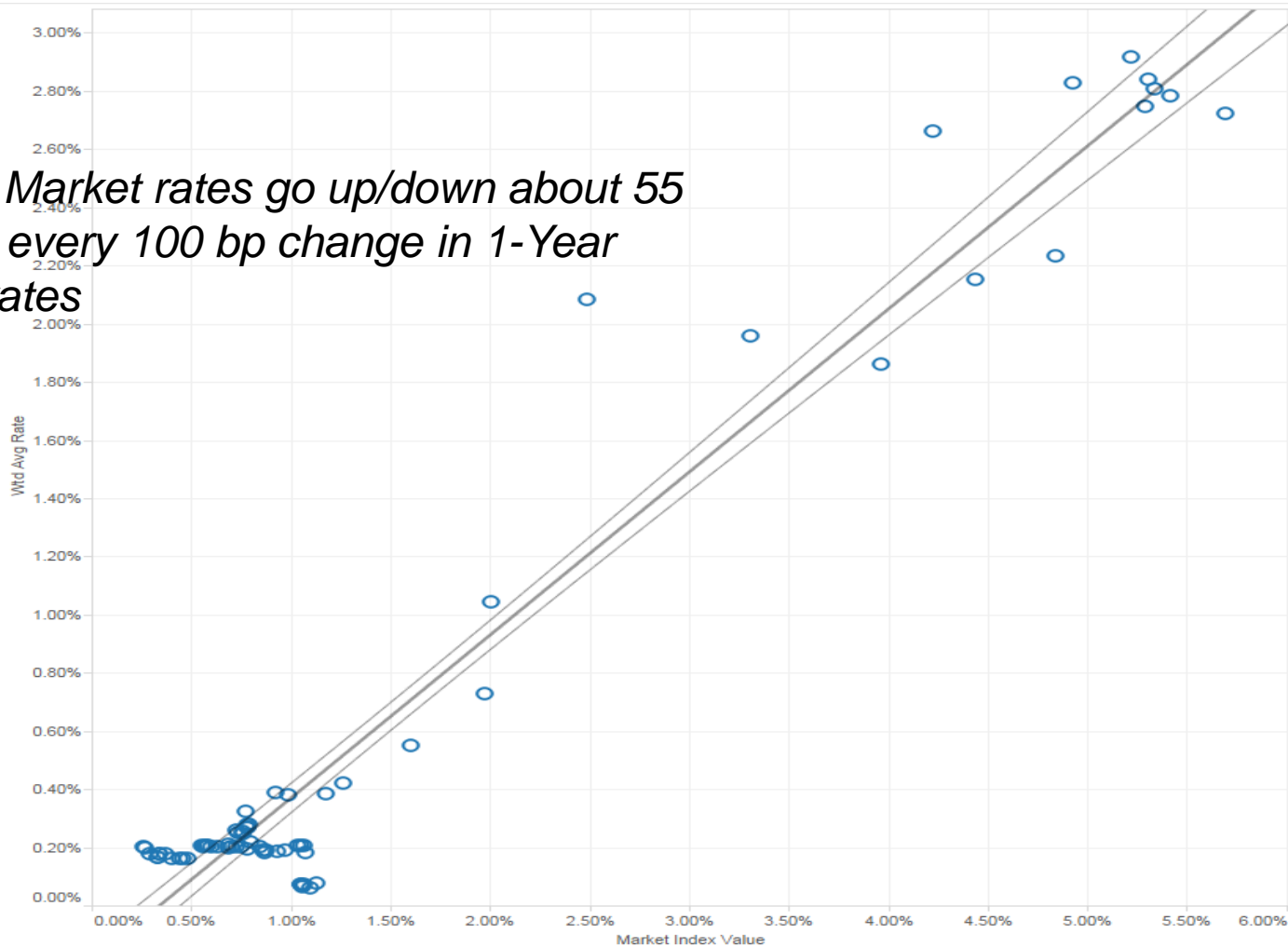
# How do You Estimate Betas?

- **Use Statistics!**
- **Perform a regression analysis.**
  - **Analyze your deposit rates as a function of several market indices (Fed Funds, Libor Rates etc.)**
  - ***Determine which index is the best predictor***
  - ***Statistically it is the slope of the line through the data points***

# Non Maturity Deposit Betas

## Money Market Rates vs. 1-Year Swap Rate

*Money Market rates go up/down about 55 bps for every 100 bp change in 1-Year Swap rates*



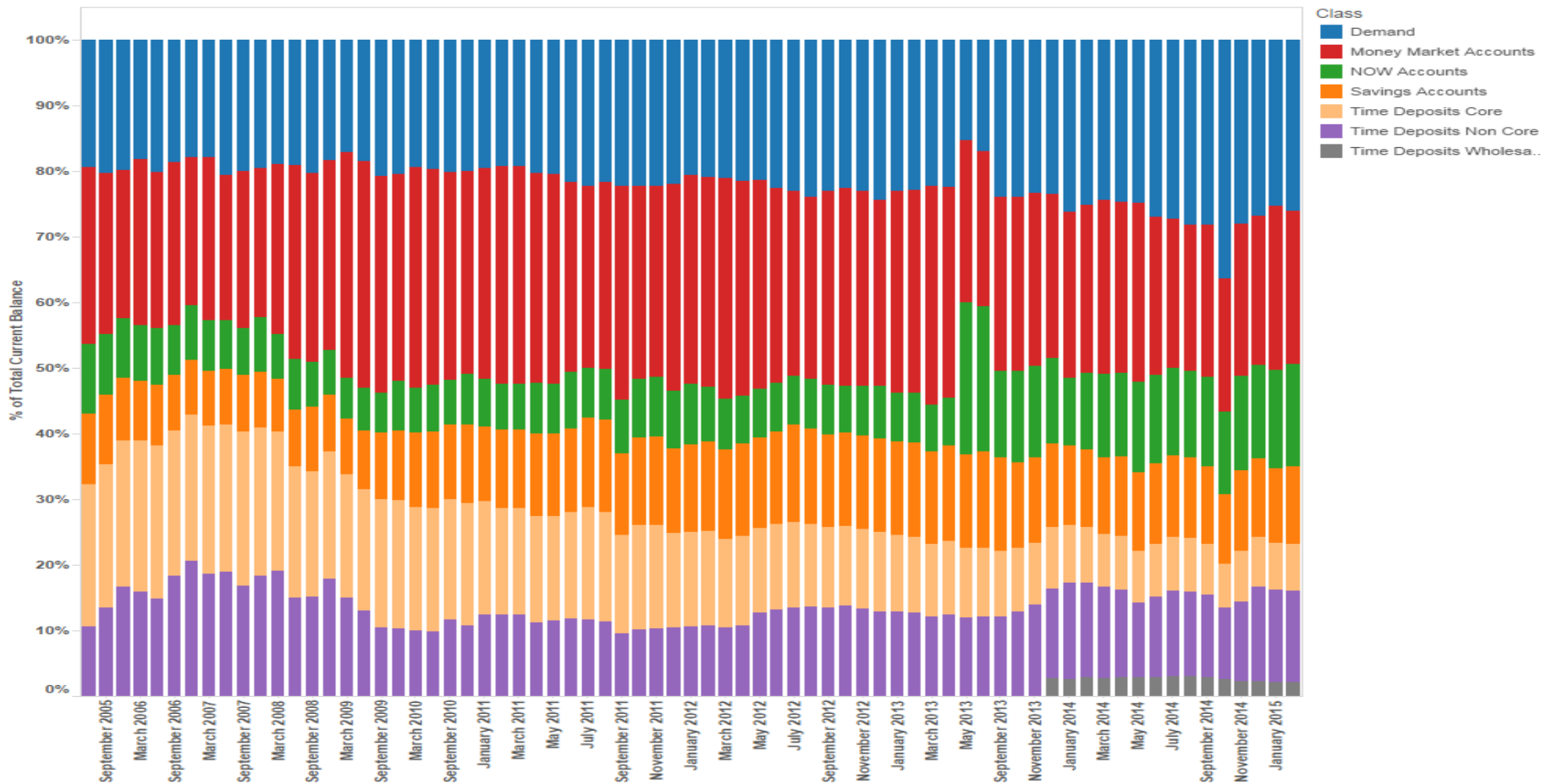
Al Forrester  
alforrester@ficastdata.com  
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# What else Does an NMD Study Measure?

- **Surge Balances!**
  - **Have balances moved from time deposits into non maturity deposits – will those balances move back?**
  - ***Has the average balance per account grown significantly over time – will that money leave the bank?***

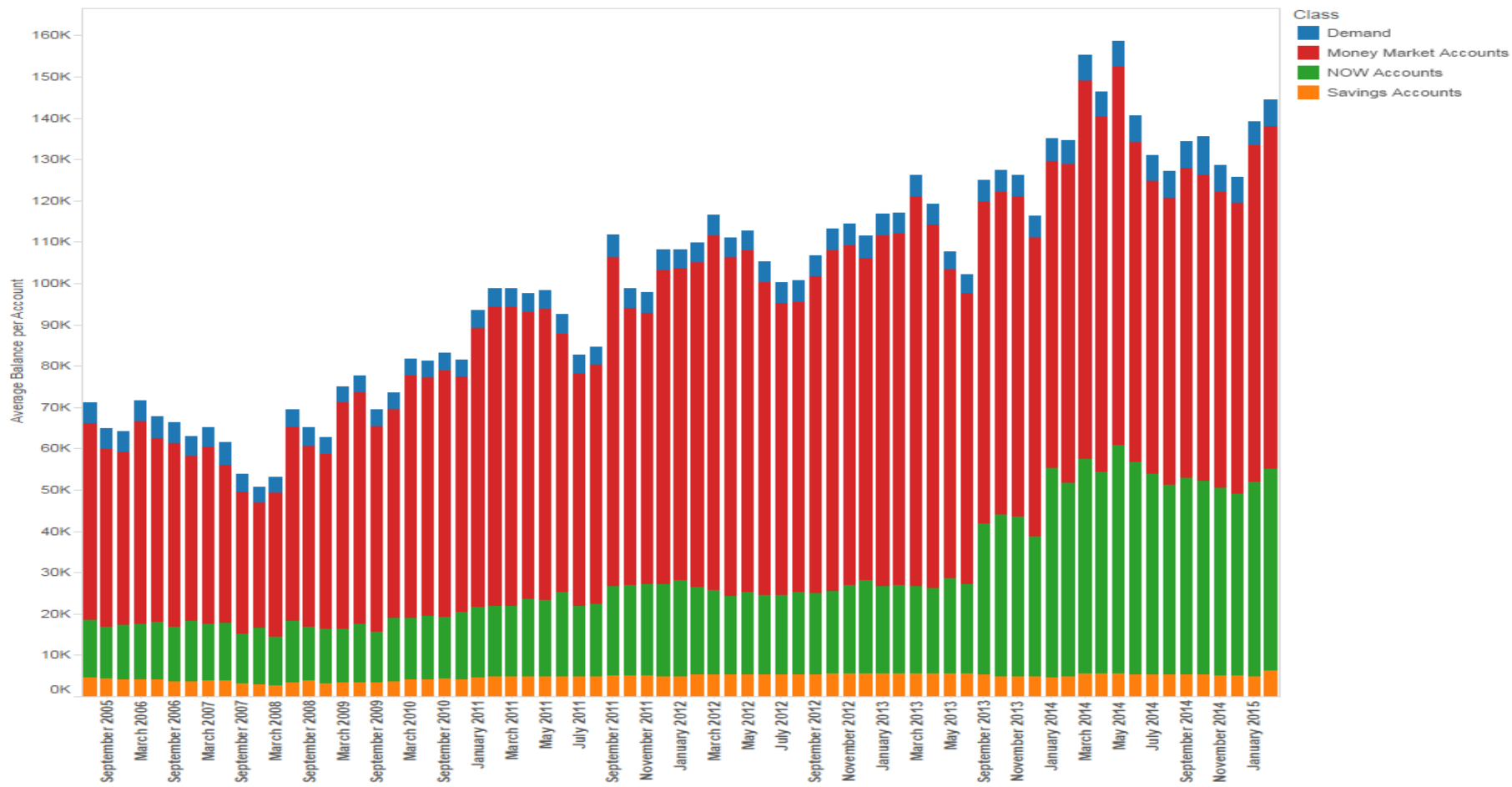
# What are the Regulators Worried About? Surge Deposits – Change in Balance Sheet Mix



Al Forrester  
 alforrester@ficastdata.com  
 770-924-4383 ext.159



# What are the Regulators Worried About? Surge Deposits – Change in Average Balance per Account



Al Forrester  
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 770-924-4383 ext.159



# What Next?

- After you have gone through the trouble of doing an NMD study
  - *Don't believe the results!*
    - *After all they are still just assumptions...*
  - *Stress test your assumptions.*



# Non Maturity Deposit Stress Test

ACCOUNTS	Global	Economic Value of Equity Risk Profiles	Run Account Stress
Choose Scenario	Shock +300		

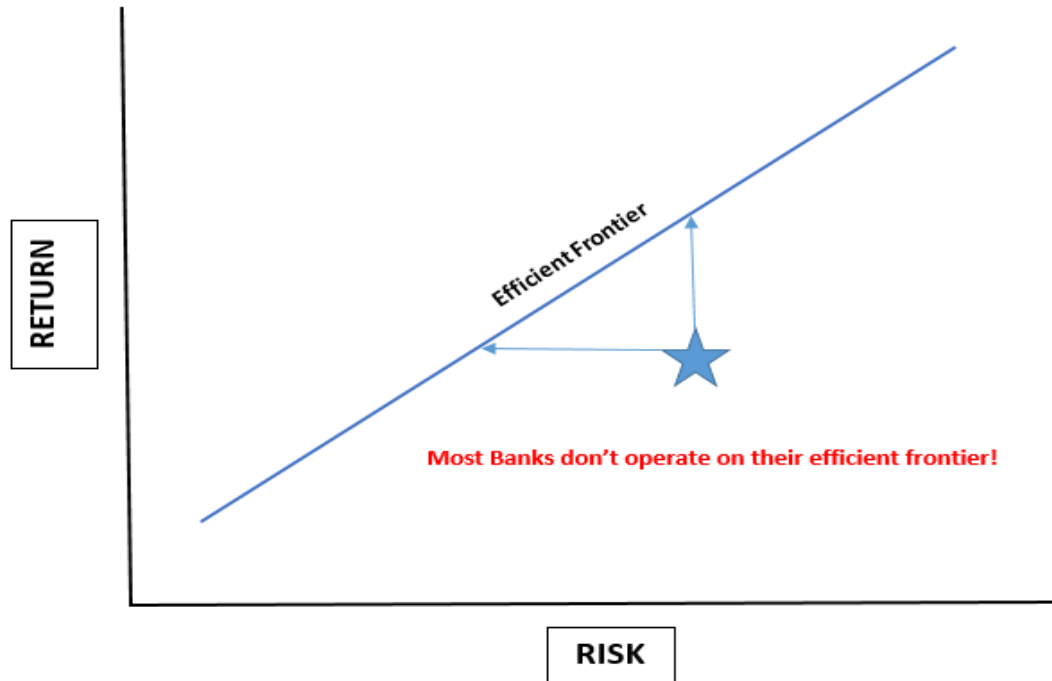
POLICY	-30%
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Beta	Global							Current Term	Global	Current BETA	Global
	3	6	12	24	36	48	60	84	120	180	240
10%	-66.75%	-63.17%	-55.89%	-41.69%	-27.75%	-14.38%	-2.35%	16.22%	31.72%	42.24%	44.94%
15%	-66.84%	-63.40%	-56.39%	-42.71%	-29.27%	-16.34%	-4.62%	13.66%	29.29%	40.34%	43.54%
20%	-66.94%	-63.63%	-56.89%	-43.73%	-30.79%	-18.30%	-6.90%	11.09%	26.82%	38.39%	42.09%
25%	-67.03%	-63.86%	-57.39%	-44.75%	-32.32%	-20.26%	-9.20%	8.47%	24.28%	36.34%	40.55%
30%	-67.12%	-64.09%	-57.88%	-45.77%	-33.84%	-22.23%	-11.50%	5.83%	21.69%	34.23%	38.96%
35%	-67.21%	-64.32%	-58.38%	-46.80%	-35.37%	-24.20%	-13.83%	3.13%	19.01%	32.01%	37.26%
40%	-67.31%	-64.55%	-58.88%	-47.82%	-36.89%	-26.18%	-16.17%	0.40%	16.26%	29.68%	35.45%
45%	-67.40%	-64.78%	-59.38%	-48.85%	-38.44%	-28.19%	-18.56%	-2.43%	13.35%	27.15%	33.42%
50%	-67.49%	-65.01%	-59.87%	-49.87%	-39.97%	-30.19%	-20.93%	-5.25%	10.44%	24.59%	31.37%
55%	-67.59%	-65.24%	-60.37%	-50.90%	-41.51%	-32.20%	-23.34%	-8.15%	7.39%	21.84%	29.11%
60%	-67.68%	-65.47%	-60.87%	-51.92%	-43.05%	-34.22%	-25.75%	-11.07%	4.28%	18.98%	26.74%
65%	-67.77%	-65.69%	-61.36%	-52.93%	-44.57%	-36.20%	-28.14%	-13.98%	1.17%	16.10%	24.35%
70%	-67.86%	-65.92%	-61.87%	-53.97%	-46.13%	-38.25%	-30.61%	-17.04%	-2.20%	12.83%	21.51%
75%	-67.96%	-66.15%	-62.36%	-54.98%	-47.64%	-40.25%	-33.02%	-20.03%	-5.49%	9.64%	18.77%
80%	-68.05%	-66.38%	-62.86%	-56.00%	-49.19%	-42.29%	-35.50%	-23.15%	-9.01%	6.11%	15.60%
85%	-68.14%	-66.61%	-63.36%	-57.04%	-50.76%	-44.37%	-38.05%	-26.39%	-12.74%	2.21%	11.98%
90%	-68.23%	-66.84%	-63.85%	-58.05%	-52.27%	-46.37%	-40.48%	-29.50%	-16.31%	-1.51%	8.57%
95%	-68.33%	-67.07%	-64.35%	-59.08%	-53.84%	-48.45%	-43.05%	-32.84%	-20.27%	-5.87%	4.33%
100%	-68.42%	-67.30%	-64.85%	-60.10%	-55.38%	-50.51%	-45.59%	-36.14%	-24.24%	-10.31%	-0.05%

# Conclusion

## The most important question: Why?

The Trade-off: Risk vs. Return



# Contact Information

**Al Forrester**

**Email: [alforrester@ficastdata.com](mailto:alforrester@ficastdata.com)**

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