

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision

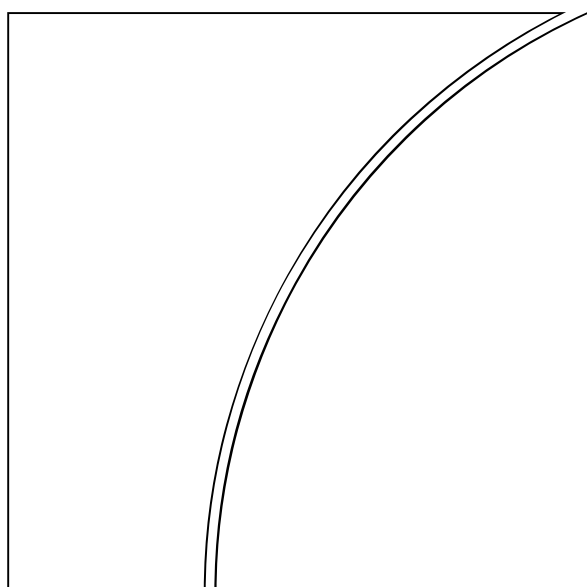
Consultative Document

Principles for the Management and Supervision of Interest Rate Risk

Supporting Document
to the New Basel Capital Accord

Issued for comment by 31 May 2001

January 2001



BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Table of contents

SUMMARY	1
I. SOURCES AND EFFECTS OF INTEREST RATE RISK	5
A. SOURCES OF INTEREST RATE RISK	5
B. EFFECTS OF INTEREST RATE RISK.....	6
II. SOUND INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	8
III. BOARD AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT OF INTEREST RATE RISK.....	9
A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.....	9
B. SENIOR MANAGEMENT	10
C. LINES OF RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY FOR MANAGING INTEREST RATE RISK	10
IV. ADEQUATE RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	12
V. RISK MEASUREMENT, MONITORING AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS	14
A. INTEREST RATE RISK MEASUREMENT.....	14
B. LIMITS	16
C. STRESS TESTING.....	17
D. INTEREST RATE RISK MONITORING AND REPORTING	18
VI. INTERNAL CONTROLS	19
VII. INFORMATION FOR SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES	21
VIII. CAPITAL ADEQUACY.....	22
IX. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST RATE RISK.....	23
X. SUPERVISORY TREATMENT OF INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK	24
ANNEX 1 INTEREST RATE RISK MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES	27
A. REPRICING SCHEDULES	27
B. SIMULATION APPROACHES	29
C. ADDITIONAL ISSUES.....	30
ANNEX 2 MONITORING OF INTEREST RATE RISK BY SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES.....	32
A. TIME BANDS	32
B. ITEMS	33
C. SUPERVISORY ANALYSIS.....	33
ANNEX 3 THE STANDARDISED INTEREST RATE SHOCK.....	35
ANNEX 4 AN EXAMPLE OF A STANDARDISED FRAMEWORK	37
A. METHODOLOGY.....	37
B. CALCULATION PROCESS	38

Principles for the Management and Supervision of Interest Rate Risk

Summary

1. As part of its on-going efforts to address international bank supervisory issues, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision¹ issued a paper on principles for the management of interest rate risk in September 1997. In developing these principles, the Committee drew on supervisory guidance in member countries, on the comments of the banking industry on the Committee's earlier paper, issued for consultation in April 1993,² and on comments received on the draft paper issued for consultation. In addition, the paper incorporated many of the principles contained in the guidance issued by the Committee for derivatives activities,³ which are reflected in the qualitative parameters for model-users in the capital standards for market risk⁴. This revised version of the 1997 paper is being issued to support the Pillar 2 approach to interest rate risk in the banking book in *The New Basel Capital Accord*.⁵ The revision is reflected especially in this Summary, in Principles 12 to 15, and in Annexes 3 and 4.

2. Principles 1 to 13 in this paper are intended to be of general application for the management of interest rate risk, independent of whether the positions are part of the trading book or reflect banks' non-trading activities. They refer to an interest rate risk management process, which includes the development of a business strategy, the assumption of assets and liabilities in banking and trading activities, as well as a system of internal controls. In particular, they address the need for effective interest rate risk measurement, monitoring and control functions within the interest rate risk management process. Principles 14 and 15, on the other hand, specifically address the supervisory treatment of interest rate risk in the banking book.

3. The principles are intended to be of general application, based as they are on practices currently used by many international banks, even though their specific application will depend to some extent on the complexity and range of activities undertaken by individual banks. Under the New Basel Capital Accord, they form minimum standards expected of internationally active banks.

4. The exact approach chosen by individual supervisors to monitor and respond to interest rate risk will depend upon a host of factors, including their on-site and off-site supervisory techniques and the degree to which external auditors are also used in the supervisory function. **All members of the Committee agree that the principles set out here should be used in evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of a bank's interest**

¹ The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision is a Committee of banking supervisory authorities which was established by the central-bank Governors of the Group of Ten countries in 1975. It consists of senior representatives of bank supervisory authorities and central banks from Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States. It usually meets at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, where its permanent Secretariat is located.

² Measurement of Banks' Exposure to Interest Rate Risk, Consultative proposal by the Committee, April 1993.

³ Risk Management Guidelines for Derivatives, July 1994.

⁴ Amendment to the Capital Accord to Incorporate Market Risk, January 1996.

⁵ See "Part 3: Pillar 2 - Supervisory Review Process", of *The New Basel Capital Accord*, January 2001.

rate risk management, in assessing the extent of interest rate risk run by a bank in its banking book, and in developing the supervisory response to that risk.

5. In this, as in many other areas, sound controls are of crucial importance. It is essential that banks have a comprehensive risk management process in place that effectively identifies, measures, monitors and controls interest rate risk exposures, and that is subject to appropriate board and senior management oversight. The paper describes each of these elements, drawing upon experience in member countries and principles established in earlier publications by the Committee.

6. The paper also outlines a number of principles for use by supervisory authorities when evaluating banks' interest rate risk management. This paper strongly endorses the principle that banks' internal measurement systems should, wherever possible, form the foundation of the supervisory authorities' measurement of and response to the level of interest rate risk. It provides guidance to help supervisors assess whether internal measurement systems are adequate for this purpose, and also provides an example of a possible framework for obtaining information on interest rate risk in the banking book in the event that the internal measurement system is not judged to be adequate.

7. Even though the Committee is not currently proposing mandatory capital charges specifically for interest rate risk in the banking book, all banks must have enough capital to support the risks they incur, including those arising from interest rate risk. If supervisors determine that a bank has insufficient capital to support its interest rate risk, they must require either a reduction in the risk or an increase in the capital held to support it, or a combination of both. Supervisors should be particularly attentive to the capital sufficiency of "outlier banks" – those whose interest rate risk in the banking book leads to an economic value decline of more than 20% of the sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital following a standardised interest rate shock or its equivalent. Individual supervisors may also decide to apply additional capital charges to their banking system in general.

8. The Committee will keep the need for more standardised measures under review and may, at a later stage, revisit its approach in this area. In that context, the Committee is aware that industry techniques for measuring and managing interest rate risk are continuing to evolve, particularly for products with uncertain cash flows or repricing dates, such as many mortgage-related products and retail deposits.

9. The Committee is also distributing this paper to supervisory authorities worldwide in the belief that the principles presented will provide a useful framework for prudent supervision of interest rate risk. More generally, the Committee wishes to emphasise that sound risk management practices are essential to the prudent operation of banks and to promoting stability in the financial system as a whole.

10. The Committee stipulates in the eight sections III to X of the paper the following fifteen principles. These will be used by supervisory authorities in evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of a bank's interest rate risk management, in assessing the extent of interest rate risk run by a bank in its banking book, and in developing the supervisory response to that risk:

Board and senior management oversight of interest rate risk

Principle 1: In order to carry out its responsibilities, the board of directors in a bank should approve strategies and policies with respect to interest rate risk management and ensure that senior management takes the steps necessary to monitor and control these risks. The board of directors should be informed regularly of the interest rate

risk exposure of the bank in order to assess the monitoring and controlling of such risk.

Principle 2: Senior management must ensure that the structure of the bank's business and the level of interest rate risk it assumes are effectively managed, that appropriate policies and procedures are established to control and limit these risks, and that resources are available for evaluating and controlling interest rate risk.

Principle 3: Banks should clearly define the individuals and/or committees responsible for managing interest rate risk and should ensure that there is adequate separation of duties in key elements of the risk management process to avoid potential conflicts of interest. Banks should have risk measurement, monitoring and control functions with clearly defined duties that are sufficiently independent from position-taking functions of the bank and which report risk exposures directly to senior management and the board of directors. Larger or more complex banks should have a designated independent unit responsible for the design and administration of the bank's interest rate risk measurement, monitoring and control functions.

Adequate risk management policies and procedures

Principle 4: It is essential that banks' interest rate risk policies and procedures are clearly defined and consistent with the nature and complexity of their activities. These policies should be applied on a consolidated basis and, as appropriate, at the level of individual affiliates, especially when recognising legal distinctions and possible obstacles to cash movements among affiliates.

Principle 5: It is important that banks identify the risks inherent in new products and activities and ensure these are subject to adequate procedures and controls before being introduced or undertaken. Major hedging or risk management initiatives should be approved in advance by the board or its appropriate delegated committee.

Risk measurement, monitoring and control functions

Principle 6: It is essential that banks have interest rate risk measurement systems that capture all material sources of interest rate risk and that assess the effect of interest rate changes in ways that are consistent with the scope of their activities. The assumptions underlying the system should be clearly understood by risk managers and bank management.

Principle 7: Banks must establish and enforce operating limits and other practices that maintain exposures within levels consistent with their internal policies.

Principle 8: Banks should measure their vulnerability to loss under stressful market conditions - including the breakdown of key assumptions - and consider those results when establishing and reviewing their policies and limits for interest rate risk.

Principle 9: Banks must have adequate information systems for measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting interest rate exposures. Reports must be provided on a timely basis to the bank's board of directors, senior management and, where appropriate, individual business line managers.

Internal controls

Principle 10: Banks must have an adequate system of internal controls over their interest rate risk management process. A fundamental component of the internal

control system involves regular independent reviews and evaluations of the effectiveness of the system and, where necessary, ensuring that appropriate revisions or enhancements to internal controls are made. The results of such reviews should be available to the relevant supervisory authorities.

Information for supervisory authorities

Principle 11: Supervisory authorities should obtain from banks sufficient and timely information with which to evaluate their level of interest rate risk. This information should take appropriate account of the range of maturities and currencies in each bank's portfolio, including off-balance sheet items, as well as other relevant factors, such as the distinction between trading and non-trading activities.

Capital adequacy

Principle 12: Banks must hold capital commensurate with the level of interest rate risk they undertake.

Disclosure of interest rate risk

Principle 13: Banks should release to the public information on the level of interest rate risk and their policies for its management.

Supervisory treatment of interest rate risk in the banking book

Principle 14: Supervisory authorities must assess whether the internal measurement systems of banks adequately capture the interest rate risk in their banking book. If a bank's internal measurement system does not adequately capture the interest rate risk, banks must bring the system to the required standard. To facilitate supervisors' monitoring of interest rate risk exposures across institutions, banks must provide the results of their internal measurement systems, expressed in terms of the threat to economic value, using a standardised interest rate shock.

Principle 15: If supervisors determine that a bank is not holding capital commensurate with the level of interest rate risk in the banking book, they should consider remedial action, requiring the bank either to reduce its risk, to hold a specific additional amount of capital, or a combination of both.

I. Sources and effects of interest rate risk

11. Interest rate risk is the exposure of a bank's financial condition to adverse movements in interest rates. Accepting this risk is a normal part of banking and can be an important source of profitability and shareholder value. However, excessive interest rate risk can pose a significant threat to a bank's earnings and capital base. Changes in interest rates affect a bank's earnings by changing its net interest income and the level of other interest-sensitive income and operating expenses. Changes in interest rates also affect the underlying value of the bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments because the present value of future cash flows (and in some cases, the cash flows themselves) change when interest rates change. Accordingly, an effective risk management process that maintains interest rate risk within prudent levels is essential to the safety and soundness of banks.

12. Before setting out some principles for interest rate risk management, a brief introduction to the sources and effects of interest rate risk might be helpful. Thus, the following sections describe the primary forms of interest rate risk to which banks are typically exposed. These include repricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk and optionality, each of which is discussed in greater detail below. These sections also describe the two most common perspectives for assessing a bank's interest rate risk exposure: the earnings perspective and the economic value perspective. As the names suggest, the earnings perspective focuses on the impact of interest rate changes on a bank's near-term earnings, while the economic value perspective focuses on the value of a bank's net cash flows.

A. Sources of Interest Rate Risk

13. *Repricing risk:* As financial intermediaries, banks encounter interest rate risk in several ways. The primary and most often discussed form of interest rate risk arises from timing differences in the maturity (for fixed rate) and repricing (for floating rate) of bank assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet (OBS) positions. While such repricing mismatches are fundamental to the business of banking, they can expose a bank's income and underlying economic value to unanticipated fluctuations as interest rates vary. For instance, a bank that funded a long-term fixed rate loan with a short-term deposit could face a decline in both the future income arising from the position and its underlying value if interest rates increase. These declines arise because the cash flows on the loan are fixed over its lifetime, while the interest paid on the funding is variable, and increases after the short-term deposit matures.

14. *Yield curve risk:* Repricing mismatches can also expose a bank to changes in the slope and shape of the yield curve. Yield curve risk arises when unanticipated shifts of the yield curve have adverse effects on a bank's income or underlying economic value. For instance, the underlying economic value of a long position in 10-year government bonds hedged by a short position in 5-year government notes could decline sharply if the yield curve steepens, even if the position is hedged against parallel movements in the yield curve.

15. *Basis risk:* Another important source of interest rate risk (commonly referred to as basis risk) arises from imperfect correlation in the adjustment of the rates earned and paid on different instruments with otherwise similar repricing characteristics. When interest rates change, these differences can give rise to unexpected changes in the cash flows and earnings spread between assets, liabilities and OBS instruments of similar maturities or repricing frequencies. For example, a strategy of funding a one year loan that reprices monthly based on the one month U.S. Treasury Bill rate, with a one-year deposit that reprices monthly based on one month Libor, exposes the institution to the risk that the spread between the two index rates may change unexpectedly.

16. *Optionality*: An additional and increasingly important source of interest rate risk arises from the options embedded in many bank assets, liabilities and OBS portfolios. Formally, an option provides the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy, sell, or in some manner alter the cash flow of an instrument or financial contract. Options may be stand alone instruments such as exchange-traded options and over-the-counter (OTC) contracts, or they may be embedded within otherwise standard instruments. While banks use exchange-traded and OTC-options in both trading and non-trading accounts, instruments with embedded options are generally most important in non-trading activities. They include various types of bonds and notes with call or put provisions, loans which give borrowers the right to prepay balances, and various types of non-maturity deposit instruments which give depositors the right to withdraw funds at any time, often without any penalties. If not adequately managed, the asymmetrical payoff characteristics of instruments with optionality features can pose significant risk particularly to those who sell them, since the options held, both explicit and embedded, are generally exercised to the advantage of the holder and the disadvantage of the seller. Moreover, an increasing array of options can involve significant leverage which can magnify the influences (both negative and positive) of option positions on the financial condition of the firm.

B. Effects of Interest Rate Risk

17. As the discussion above suggests, changes in interest rates can have adverse effects both on a bank's earnings and its economic value. This has given rise to two separate, but complementary, perspectives for assessing a bank's interest rate risk exposure.

18. *Earnings perspective*: In the earnings perspective, the focus of analysis is the impact of changes in interest rates on accrual or reported earnings. This is the traditional approach to interest rate risk assessment taken by many banks. Variation in earnings is an important focal point for interest rate risk analysis because reduced earnings or outright losses can threaten the financial stability of an institution by undermining its capital adequacy and by reducing market confidence.

19. In this regard, the component of earnings that has traditionally received the most attention is net interest income (i.e. the difference between total interest income and total interest expense). This focus reflects both the importance of net interest income in banks' overall earnings and its direct and easily understood link to changes in interest rates. However, as banks have expanded increasingly into activities that generate fee-based and other non-interest income, a broader focus on overall net income - incorporating both interest and non-interest income and expenses - has become more common. The non-interest income arising from many activities, such as loan servicing and various asset securitisation programs, can be highly sensitive to market interest rates. For example, some banks provide the servicing and loan administration function for mortgage loan pools in return for a fee based on the volume of assets it administers. When interest rates fall, the servicing bank may experience a decline in its fee income as the underlying mortgages prepay. In addition, even traditional sources of non-interest income such as transaction processing fees are becoming more interest rate sensitive. This increased sensitivity has led both bank management and supervisors to take a broader view of the potential effects of changes in market interest rates on bank earnings and to factor these broader effects into their estimated earnings under different interest rate environments.

20. *Economic value perspective*: Variation in market interest rates can also affect the economic value of a bank's assets, liabilities and OBS positions. Thus, the sensitivity of a bank's economic value to fluctuations in interest rates is a particularly important consideration of shareholders, management and supervisors alike. The economic value of an

instrument represents an assessment of the present value of its expected net cash flows, discounted to reflect market rates. By extension, the economic value of a bank can be viewed as the present value of bank's expected net cash flows, defined as the expected cash flows on assets minus the expected cash flows on liabilities plus the expected net cash flows on OBS positions. In this sense, the economic value perspective reflects one view of the sensitivity of the net worth of the bank to fluctuations in interest rates.

21. Since the economic value perspective considers the potential impact of interest rate changes on the present value of all future cash flows, it provides a more comprehensive view of the potential long-term effects of changes in interest rates than is offered by the earnings perspective. This comprehensive view is important since changes in near-term earnings - the typical focus of the earnings perspective - may not provide an accurate indication of the impact of interest rate movements on the bank's overall positions.

22. *Embedded losses:* The earnings and economic value perspectives discussed thus far focus on how future changes in interest rates may affect a bank's financial performance. When evaluating the level of interest rate risk it is willing and able to assume, a bank should also consider the impact that past interest rates may have on future performance. In particular, instruments that are not marked to market may already contain embedded gains or losses due to past rate movements. These gains or losses may be reflected over time in the bank's earnings. For example, a long term fixed rate loan entered into when interest rates were low and refunded more recently with liabilities bearing a higher rate of interest will, over its remaining life, represent a drain on the bank's resources.

II. Sound interest rate risk management practices

23. Sound interest rate risk management involves the application of four basic elements in the management of assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet instruments:

- Appropriate board and senior management oversight;
- Adequate risk management policies and procedures;
- Appropriate risk measurement, monitoring and control functions; and
- Comprehensive internal controls and independent audits.

24. The specific manner in which a bank applies these elements in managing its interest rate risk will depend upon the complexity and nature of its holdings and activities as well as on the level of interest rate risk exposure. What constitutes adequate interest rate risk management practices can therefore vary considerably. For example, less complex banks whose senior managers are actively involved in the details of day-to-day operations may be able to rely on relatively basic interest rate risk management processes. However, other organisations that have more complex and wide-ranging activities are likely to require more elaborate and formal interest rate risk management processes, to address their broad range of financial activities and to provide senior management with the information they need to monitor and direct day-to-day activities. Moreover, the more complex interest rate risk management processes employed at such banks require adequate internal controls that include audits or other appropriate oversight mechanisms to ensure the integrity of the information used by senior officials in overseeing compliance with policies and limits. The duties of the individuals involved in the risk measurement, monitoring and control functions must be sufficiently separate and independent from the business decision makers and position takers to ensure the avoidance of conflicts of interest.

25. As with other risk factor categories, the Committee believes that interest rate risk should be monitored on a consolidated, comprehensive basis, to include interest rate exposures in subsidiaries. At the same time, however, institutions should fully recognise any legal distinctions and possible obstacles to cash flow movements among affiliates and adjust their risk management process accordingly. While consolidation may provide a comprehensive measure in respect of interest rate risk, it may also underestimate risk when positions in one affiliate are used to offset positions in another affiliate. This is because a conventional accounting consolidation may allow theoretical offsets between such positions from which a bank may not in practice be able to benefit because of legal or operational constraints. Management should recognise the potential for consolidated measures to understate risks in such circumstances.

III. Board and senior management oversight of interest rate risk⁶

26. Effective oversight by a bank's board of directors and senior management is critical to a sound interest rate risk management process. It is essential that these individuals are aware of their responsibilities with regard to interest rate risk management and that they adequately perform their roles in overseeing and managing interest rate risk.

A. Board of directors

Principle 1: In order to carry out its responsibilities, the board of directors in a bank should approve strategies and policies with respect to interest rate risk management and ensure that senior management takes the steps necessary to monitor and control these risks. The board of directors should be informed regularly of the interest rate risk exposure of the bank in order to assess the monitoring and controlling of such risk.

27. The board of directors has the ultimate responsibility for understanding the nature and the level of interest rate risk taken by the bank. The board should approve broad business strategies and policies that govern or influence the interest rate risk of the bank. It should review the overall objectives of the bank with respect to interest rate risk and should ensure the provision of clear guidance regarding the level of interest rate risk acceptable to the bank. The board should also approve policies that identify lines of authority and responsibility for managing interest rate risk exposures.

28. Accordingly, the board of directors is responsible for approving the overall policies of the bank with respect to interest rate risk and for ensuring that management takes the steps necessary to identify, measure, monitor, and control these risks. The board or a specific committee of the board should periodically review information that is sufficient in detail and timeliness to allow it to understand and assess the performance of senior management in monitoring and controlling these risks in compliance with the bank's board-approved policies. Such reviews should be conducted regularly, being carried out more frequently where the bank holds significant positions in complex instruments. In addition, the board or one of its committees should periodically re-evaluate significant interest rate risk management policies as well as overall business strategies that affect the interest rate risk exposure of the bank.

29. The board of directors should encourage discussions between its members and senior management - as well as between senior management and others in the bank - regarding the bank's interest rate risk exposures and management process. Board members need not have detailed technical knowledge of complex financial instruments, legal issues, or of sophisticated risk management techniques. They have the responsibility, however, to ensure that senior management has a full understanding of the risks incurred by the bank and that the bank has personnel available who have the necessary technical skills to evaluate and control these risks.

⁶ This section refers to a management structure composed of a board of directors and senior management. The Committee is aware that there are significant differences in legislative and regulatory frameworks across countries as regards the functions of the board of directors and senior management. In some countries, the board has the main, if not exclusive, function of supervising the executive body (senior management, general management) so as to ensure that the latter fulfils its tasks. For this reason, in some cases, it is known as a supervisory board. This means that the board has no executive functions. In other countries, by contrast, the board has a broader competence in that it lays down the general framework for the management of the bank. Owing to these differences, the notions of the board of directors and the senior management are used in this paper not to identify legal constructs but rather to label two decision-making functions within a bank.

B. Senior Management

Principle 2: Senior management must ensure that the structure of the bank's business and the level of interest rate risk it assumes are effectively managed, that appropriate policies and procedures are established to control and limit these risks, and that resources are available for evaluating and controlling interest rate risk.

30. Senior management is responsible for ensuring that the bank has adequate policies and procedures for managing interest rate risk on both a long-term and day-to-day basis and that it maintains clear lines of authority and responsibility for managing and controlling this risk. Management is also responsible for maintaining:

- appropriate limits on risk taking;
- adequate systems and standards for measuring risk;
- standards for valuing positions and measuring performance;
- a comprehensive interest rate risk reporting and interest rate risk management review process; and
- effective internal controls.

31. Interest rate risk reports to senior management should provide aggregate information as well as sufficient supporting detail to enable management to assess the sensitivity of the institution to changes in market conditions and other important risk factors. Senior management should also review periodically the organisation's interest rate risk management policies and procedures to ensure that they remain appropriate and sound. Senior management should also encourage and participate in discussions with members of the board and, where appropriate to the size and complexity of the bank, with risk management staff regarding risk measurement, reporting and management procedures.

32. Management should ensure that analysis and risk management activities related to interest rate risk are conducted by competent staff with technical knowledge and experience consistent with the nature and scope of the bank's activities. There should be sufficient depth in staff resources to manage these activities and to accommodate the temporary absence of key personnel.

C. Lines of Responsibility and Authority for Managing Interest Rate Risk

Principle 3: Banks should clearly define the individuals and/or committees responsible for managing interest rate risk and should ensure that there is adequate separation of duties in key elements of the risk management process to avoid potential conflicts of interest. Banks should have risk measurement, monitoring and control functions with clearly defined duties that are sufficiently independent from position-taking functions of the bank and which report risk exposures directly to senior management and the board of directors. Larger or more complex banks should have a designated independent unit responsible for the design and administration of the bank's interest rate risk measurement, monitoring and control functions.

33. Banks should clearly identify the individuals and/or committees responsible for conducting all of the various elements of interest rate risk management. Senior management should define lines of authority and responsibility for developing strategies, implementing tactics and conducting the risk measurement and reporting functions of the interest rate risk management process. Senior management should also provide reasonable assurance that

all activities and all aspects of interest rate risk are covered by a bank's risk management process.

34. Care should be taken to ensure that there is adequate separation of duties in key elements of the risk management process to avoid potential conflicts of interest. Management should ensure that sufficient safeguards exist to minimise the potential that individuals initiating risk-taking positions may inappropriately influence key control functions of the risk management process such as the development and enforcement of policies and procedures, the reporting of risks to senior management, and the conduct of back-office functions. The nature and scope of such safeguards should be in accordance with the size and structure of the bank. They should also be commensurate with the volume and complexity of interest rate risk incurred by the banks and the complexity of its transactions and commitments. Larger or more complex banks should have a designated independent unit responsible for the design and administration of the bank's interest rate risk measurement, monitoring and control functions. The control functions carried out by this unit, such as administering the risk limits, are part of the overall internal control system.

35. The personnel charged with measuring, monitoring and controlling interest rate risk should have a well-founded understanding of all types of interest rate risk faced throughout the bank.

IV. Adequate risk management policies and procedures

Principle 4: It is essential that banks' interest rate risk policies and procedures are clearly defined and consistent with the nature and complexity of their activities. These policies should be applied on a consolidated basis and, as appropriate, at the level of individual affiliates, especially when recognising legal distinctions and possible obstacles to cash movements among affiliates.

36. Banks should have clearly defined policies and procedures for limiting and controlling interest rate risk. These policies should be applied on a consolidated basis and, as appropriate, at specific affiliates or other units of the bank. Such policies and procedures should delineate lines of responsibility and accountability over interest rate risk management decisions and should clearly define authorised instruments, hedging strategies and position-taking opportunities. Interest rate risk policies should also identify quantitative parameters that define the level of interest rate risk acceptable for the bank. Where appropriate, such limits should be further specified for certain types of instruments, portfolios, and activities. All interest rate risk policies should be reviewed periodically and revised as needed. Management should define the specific procedures and approvals necessary for exceptions to policies, limits and authorisations.

37. A policy statement identifying the types of instruments and activities that the bank may employ or conduct is one means whereby management can communicate their tolerance of risk on a consolidated basis and at different legal entities. If such a statement is prepared, it should clearly identify permissible instruments, either specifically or by their characteristics, and should also describe the purposes or objectives for which they may be used. The statement should also delineate a clear set of institutional procedures for acquiring specific instruments, managing portfolios, and controlling the bank's aggregate interest rate risk exposure.

Principle 5: It is important that banks identify the interest rate risks inherent in new products and activities and ensure these are subject to adequate procedures and controls before being introduced or undertaken. Major hedging or risk management initiatives should be approved in advance by the board or its appropriate delegated committee.

38. Products and activities that are new to the bank should undergo a careful pre-acquisition review to ensure that the bank understands their interest rate risk characteristics and can incorporate them into its risk management process. When analysing whether or not a product or activity introduces a new element of interest rate risk exposure, the bank should be aware that changes to an instrument's maturity, repricing or repayment terms can materially affect the product's interest rate risk characteristics. To take a simple example, a decision to buy and hold a 30 year treasury bond would represent a significantly different interest rate risk strategy for a bank that had previously limited its investment maturities to less than 3 years. Similarly, a bank specialising in fixed-rate short-term commercial loans that then engages in residential fixed-rate mortgage lending should be aware of the optionality features of the risk embedded in many mortgage products that allow the borrower to prepay the loan at any time with little, if any, penalty.

39. Prior to introducing a new product, hedging, or position-taking strategy, management should ensure that adequate operational procedures and risk control systems are in place. The board or its appropriate delegated committee should also approve major hedging or risk management initiatives in advance of their implementation. Proposals to undertake new instruments or new strategies should contain these features:

- a description of the relevant product or strategy;
- an identification of the resources required to establish sound and effective interest rate risk management of the product or activity;
- an analysis of the reasonableness of the proposed activities in relation to the bank's overall financial condition and capital levels; and
- the procedures to be used to measure, monitor and control the risks of the proposed product or activity.

V. Risk measurement, monitoring and control functions

A. Interest rate risk measurement

Principle 6: It is essential that banks have interest rate risk measurement systems that capture all material sources of interest rate risk and that assess the effect of interest rate changes in ways that are consistent with the scope of their activities. The assumptions underlying the system should be clearly understood by risk managers and bank management.

40. In general, but depending on the complexity and range of activities of the individual bank, banks should have interest rate risk measurement systems that assess the effects of rate changes on both earnings and economic value. These systems should provide meaningful measures of a bank's current levels of interest rate risk exposure, and should be capable of identifying any excessive exposures that might arise.

41. Measurement systems should:

- assess all material interest rate risk associated with a bank's assets, liabilities, and OBS positions;
- utilise generally accepted financial concepts and risk measurement techniques; and
- have well documented assumptions and parameters.

42. As a general rule, it is desirable for any measurement system to incorporate interest rate risk exposures arising from the full scope of a bank's activities, including both trading and non-trading sources. This does not preclude different measurement systems and risk management approaches being used for different activities; however, management should have an integrated view of interest rate risk across products and business lines.

43. A bank's interest rate risk measurement system should address all material sources of interest rate risk including repricing, yield curve, basis and option risk exposures. In many cases, the interest rate characteristics of a bank's largest holdings will dominate its aggregate risk profile. While all of a bank's holdings should receive appropriate treatment, measurement systems should evaluate such concentrations with particular rigour. Interest rate risk measurement systems should also provide rigorous treatment of those instruments which might significantly affect a bank's aggregate position, even if they do not represent a major concentration. Instruments with significant embedded or explicit option characteristics should receive special attention.

44. A number of techniques are available for measuring the interest rate risk exposure of both earnings and economic value. Their complexity ranges from simple calculations to static simulations using current holdings to highly sophisticated dynamic modelling techniques that reflect potential future business and business decisions.

45. The simplest techniques for measuring a bank's interest rate risk exposure begin with a maturity/repricing schedule that distributes interest-sensitive assets, liabilities and OBS positions into "time bands" according to their maturity (if fixed rate) or time remaining to their next repricing (if floating rate). These schedules can be used to generate simple indicators of the interest rate risk sensitivity of both earnings and economic value to changing interest rates. When this approach is used to assess the interest rate risk of current earnings, it is typically referred to as *gap analysis*. The size of the gap for a given time band - that is, assets minus liabilities plus OBS exposures that reprice or mature within that time band - gives an indication of the bank's repricing risk exposure.

46. A maturity/repricing schedule can also be used to evaluate the effects of changing interest rates on a bank's economic value by applying sensitivity weights to each time band. Typically, such weights are based on estimates of the *duration* of the assets and liabilities that fall into each time-band, where duration is a measure of the percent change in the economic value of a position that will occur given a small change in the level of interest rates. Duration-based weights can be used in combination with a maturity/repricing schedule to provide a rough approximation of the change in a bank's economic value that would occur given a particular set of changes in market interest rates.

47. Many banks (especially those using complex financial instruments or otherwise having complex risk profiles) employ more sophisticated interest rate risk measurement systems than those based on simple maturity/repricing schedules. These *simulation techniques* typically involve detailed assessments of the potential effects of changes in interest rates on earnings and economic value by simulating the future path of interest rates and their impact on cash flows. In *static simulations*, the cash flows arising solely from the bank's current on- and off-balance sheet positions are assessed. In a *dynamic simulation* approach, the simulation builds in more detailed assumptions about the future course of interest rates and expected changes in a bank's business activity over that time. These more sophisticated techniques allow for dynamic interaction of payments streams and interest rates, and better capture the effect of embedded or explicit options.

48. Regardless of the measurement system, the usefulness of each technique depends on the validity of the underlying assumptions and the accuracy of the basic methodologies used to model interest rate risk exposure. In designing interest rate risk measurement systems, banks should ensure that the degree of detail about the nature of their interest-sensitive positions is commensurate with the complexity and risk inherent in those positions. For instance, using gap analysis, the precision of interest rate risk measurement depends in part on the number of time bands into which positions are aggregated. Clearly, aggregation of positions/cash flows into broad time bands implies some loss of precision. In practice, the bank must assess the significance of the potential loss of precision in determining the extent of aggregation and simplification to be built into the measurement approach.

49. Estimates of interest rate risk exposure, whether linked to earnings or economic value, utilise, in some form, forecasts of the potential course of future interest rates. For risk management purposes, banks should incorporate a change in interest rates that is sufficiently large to encompass the risks attendant to their holdings. Banks should consider the use of multiple scenarios, including potential effects in changes in the relationships among interest rates (i.e. yield curve risk and basis risk) as well as changes in the general level of interest rates. For determining probable changes in interest rates, simulation techniques could, for example, be used. Statistical analysis can also play an important role in evaluating correlation assumptions with respect to basis or yield curve risk.

50. The integrity and timeliness of data on current positions is also a key component of the risk measurement process. A bank should ensure that all material positions and cash flows, whether stemming from on- or off-balance-sheet positions, are incorporated into the measurement system on a timely basis. Where applicable, these data should include information on the coupon rates or cash flows of associated instruments and contracts. Any manual adjustments to underlying data should be clearly documented, and the nature and reasons for the adjustments should be clearly understood. In particular, any adjustments to expected cash flows for expected prepayments or early redemptions should be well reasoned and such adjustments should be available for review.

51. In assessing the results of interest rate risk measurement systems, it is important that the assumptions underlying the system are clearly understood by risk managers and bank management. In particular, techniques using sophisticated simulations should be used

carefully so that they do not become "black boxes", producing numbers that have the appearance of precision, but that in fact are not very accurate when their specific assumptions and parameters are revealed. Key assumptions should be recognised by senior management and risk managers and should be re-evaluated at least annually. They should also be clearly documented and their significance understood. Assumptions used in assessing the interest rate sensitivity of complex instruments and instruments with uncertain maturities should be subject to particularly rigorous documentation and review.

52. When measuring interest rate risk exposure, two further aspects call for more specific comment: the treatment of those positions where behavioural maturity differs from contractual maturity and the treatment of positions denominated in different currencies. Positions such as savings and sight deposits may have contractual maturities or may be open-ended, but in either case, depositors generally have the option to make withdrawals at any time. In addition, banks often choose not to move rates paid on these deposits in line with changes in market rates. These factors complicate the measurement of interest rate risk exposure, since not only the value of the positions but also the timing of their cash flows can change when interest rates vary. With respect to banks' assets, prepayment features of mortgages and mortgage related instruments also introduce uncertainty about the timing of cash flows on these positions. These issues are described in more detail in Annex 1, which forms an integral part of this text.

53. Banks with positions denominated in different currencies can expose themselves to interest rate risk in each of these currencies. Since yield curves vary from currency to currency, banks generally need to assess exposures in each. Banks with the necessary skills and sophistication, and with material multi-currency exposures, may choose to include in their risk measurement process methods to aggregate their exposures in different currencies using assumptions about the correlation between interest rates in different currencies. A bank that uses correlation assumptions to aggregate its risk exposures should periodically review the stability and accuracy of those assumptions. The bank also should evaluate what its potential risk exposure would be in the event that such correlations break down.

B. Limits

Principle 7: Banks must establish and enforce operating limits and other practices that maintain exposures within levels consistent with their internal policies.

54. The goal of interest rate risk management is to maintain a bank's interest rate risk exposure within self-imposed parameters over a range of possible changes in interest rates. A system of interest rate risk limits and risk taking guidelines provides the means for achieving that goal. Such a system should set boundaries for the level of interest rate risk for the bank and, where appropriate, should also provide the capability to allocate limits to individual portfolios, activities or business units. Limit systems should also ensure that positions that exceed certain predetermined levels receive prompt management attention. An appropriate limit system should enable management to control interest rate risk exposures, initiate discussion about opportunities and risks, and monitor actual risk taking against predetermined risk tolerances.

55. A bank's limits should be consistent with its overall approach to measuring interest rate risk. Aggregate interest rate risk limits clearly articulating the amount of interest rate risk acceptable to the bank should be approved by the board of directors and re-evaluated periodically. Such limits should be appropriate to the size, complexity and capital adequacy of the bank as well as its ability to measure and manage its risk. Depending on the nature of a bank's holdings and its general sophistication, limits can also be identified with individual business units, portfolios, instrument types or specific instruments. The level of detail of risk

limits should reflect the characteristics of the bank's holdings including the various sources of interest rate risk to which the bank is exposed.

56. Limit exceptions should be made known to appropriate senior management without delay. There should be a clear policy as to how senior management will be informed and what action should be taken by management in such cases. Particularly important is whether limits are absolute in the sense that they should never be exceeded or whether, under specific circumstances, which should be clearly described, breaches of limits can be tolerated for a short period of time. In that context, the relative conservatism of the chosen limits may be an important factor.

57. Regardless of their level of aggregation, limits should be consistent with the bank's overall approach to measuring interest rate risk and should address the potential impact of changes in market interest rates on reported earnings and the bank's economic value of equity. From an earnings perspective, banks should explore limits on the variability of net income as well as net interest income in order to fully assess the contribution of non-interest income to the interest rate risk exposure of the bank. Such limits usually specify acceptable levels of earnings volatility under specified interest rate scenarios.

58. The form of limits for addressing the effect of rates on a bank's economic value of equity should be appropriate for the size and complexity of its underlying positions. For banks engaged in traditional banking activities and with few holdings of long-term instruments, options, instruments with embedded options, or other instruments whose value may be substantially altered given changes in market rates, relatively simple limits on the extent of such holdings may suffice. For more complex banks, however, more detailed limit systems on acceptable changes in the estimated economic value of equity of the bank may be needed.

59. Interest rate risk limits may be keyed to specific scenarios of movements in market interest rates such as an increase or decrease of a particular magnitude. The rate movements used in developing these limits should represent meaningful stress situations taking into account historic rate volatility and the time required for management to address exposures. Limits may also be based on measures derived from the underlying statistical distribution of interest rates, such as earnings at risk or economic value at risk techniques. Moreover, specified scenarios should take account of the full range of possible sources of interest rate risk to the bank including mismatch, yield curve, basis and option risks. Simple scenarios using parallel shifts in interest rates may be insufficient to identify such risks.

C. Stress Testing

Principle 8: Banks should measure their vulnerability to loss under stressful market conditions - including the breakdown of key assumptions - and consider those results when establishing and reviewing their policies and limits for interest rate risk.

60. The risk measurement system should also support a meaningful evaluation of the effect of stressful market conditions on the bank. Stress testing should be designed to provide information on the kinds of conditions under which the bank's strategies or positions would be most vulnerable, and thus may be tailored to the risk characteristics of the bank. Possible stress scenarios might include abrupt changes in the general level of interest rates, changes in the relationships among key market rates (i.e. basis risk), changes in the slope and the shape of the yield curve (i.e. yield curve risk), changes in the liquidity of key financial markets or changes in the volatility of market rates. In addition, stress scenarios should include conditions under which key business assumptions and parameters break down. The stress testing of assumptions used for illiquid instruments and instruments with uncertain

contractual maturities is particularly critical to achieving an understanding of the bank's risk profile. In conducting stress tests, special consideration should be given to instruments or markets where concentrations exist as such positions may be more difficult to liquidate or offset in stressful situations. Banks should consider "worst case" scenarios in addition to more probable events. Management and the board of directors should periodically review both the design and the results of such stress tests, and ensure that appropriate contingency plans are in place.

D. Interest Rate Risk Monitoring and Reporting

Principle 9: Banks must have adequate information systems for measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting interest rate exposures. Reports must be provided on a timely basis to the bank's board of directors, senior management and, where appropriate, individual business line managers.

61. An accurate, informative, and timely management information system is essential for managing interest rate risk exposure, both to inform management and to support compliance with board policy. Reporting of risk measures should be regular and should clearly compare current exposure to policy limits. In addition, past forecasts or risk estimates should be compared with actual results to identify any modelling shortcomings.

62. Reports detailing the interest rate risk exposure of the bank should be reviewed by the board on a regular basis. While the types of reports prepared for the board and for various levels of management will vary based on the bank's interest rate risk profile, they should, at a minimum include the following:

- summaries of the bank's aggregate exposures;
- reports demonstrating the bank's compliance with policies and limits;
- results of stress tests including those assessing breakdowns in key assumptions and parameters; and
- summaries of the findings of reviews of interest rate risk policies, procedures, and the adequacy of the interest rate risk measurement systems, including any findings of internal and external auditors and retained consultants.

VI. Internal controls

Principle 10: Banks must have an adequate system of internal controls over their interest rate risk management process. A fundamental component of the internal control system involves regular independent reviews and evaluations of the effectiveness of the system and, where necessary, ensuring that appropriate revisions or enhancements to internal controls are made. The results of such reviews should be available to relevant supervisory authorities.

63. Banks should have adequate internal controls to ensure the integrity of their interest rate risk management process. These internal controls should be an integral part of the institution's overall system of internal control. They should promote effective and efficient operations, reliable financial and regulatory reporting, and compliance with relevant laws, regulations and institutional policies. An effective system of internal control for interest rate risk includes:

- a strong control environment;
- an adequate process for identifying and evaluating risk;
- the establishment of control activities such as policies, procedures and methodologies;
- adequate information systems; and,
- continual review of adherence to established policies and procedures.

64. With regard to control policies and procedures, attention should be given to appropriate approval processes, exposure limits, reconciliations, reviews and other mechanisms designed to provide a reasonable assurance that the institution's interest rate risk management objectives are achieved. Many attributes of a sound risk management process, including risk measurement, monitoring and control functions, are key aspects of an effective system of internal control. Banks should ensure that all aspects of the internal control system are effective, including those aspects that are not directly part of the risk management process.

65. In addition, an important element of a bank's internal control system over its interest rate risk management process is regular evaluation and review. This includes ensuring that personnel are following established policies and procedures, as well as ensuring that the procedures that were established actually accomplish the intended objectives. Such reviews and evaluations should also address any significant change that may impact the effectiveness of controls, such as changes in market conditions, personnel, technology, and structures of compliance with interest rate risk exposure limits, and ensure that appropriate follow-up with management has occurred for any limits that were exceeded. Management should ensure that all such reviews and evaluations are conducted regularly by individuals who are independent of the function they are assigned to review. When revisions or enhancements to internal controls are warranted, there should be a mechanism in place to ensure that these are implemented in a timely manner.

66. Reviews of the interest rate risk measurement system should include assessments of the assumptions, parameters, and methodologies used. Such reviews should seek to understand, test, and document the current measurement process, evaluate the system's accuracy, and recommend solutions to any identified weaknesses. If the measurement system incorporates one or more subsidiary systems or processes, the review should include testing aimed at ensuring that the subsidiary systems are well-integrated and consistent with each other in all critical respects. The results of this review, along with any recommendations

for improvement, should be reported to senior management and/or the board and acted upon in a timely manner.

67. The frequency and extent to which a bank should re-evaluate its risk measurement methodologies and models depend, in part, on the particular interest rate risk exposures created by holdings and activities, the pace and nature of market interest rate changes, and the pace and complexity of innovation with respect to measuring and managing interest rate risk.

68. Banks, particularly those with complex risk exposures, should have their measurement, monitoring and control functions reviewed on a regular basis by an independent party (such as an internal or external auditor). In such cases, reports written by external auditors or other outside parties should be available to relevant supervisory authorities. It is essential that any independent reviewer ensures that the bank's risk measurement system is sufficient to capture all material elements of interest rate risk, whether arising from on- or off-balance sheet activities. Such a reviewer should consider the following factors in making the risk assessment:

- the quantity of interest rate risk, e.g.
 - the volume and price sensitivity of various products;
 - the vulnerability of earnings and capital under differing rate changes including yield curve twists;
 - the exposure of earnings and economic value to various other forms of interest rate risk, including basis and optionality risk.

- the quality of interest rate risk management, e.g.
 - whether the bank's internal measurement system is appropriate to the nature, scope, and complexities of the bank and its activities;
 - whether the bank has an independent risk control unit responsible for the design and administration of the risk measurement, monitoring and control functions;
 - whether the board of directors and senior management are actively involved in the risk control process;
 - whether internal policies, controls and procedures concerning interest rate risk are well documented and complied with;
 - whether the assumptions of the risk measurement system are well documented, data accurately processed, and data aggregation is proper and reliable; and
 - whether the organisation has adequate staffing to conduct a sound risk management process.

69. In those instances where the independent review is conducted by internal auditors, banks are encouraged to have the risk measurement, monitoring and control functions periodically reviewed by external auditors.

VII. Information for supervisory authorities

Principle 11: Supervisory authorities should obtain from banks sufficient and timely information with which to evaluate their level of interest rate risk. This information should take appropriate account of the range of maturities and currencies in each bank's portfolio, including off-balance-sheet items, as well as other relevant factors, such as the distinction between trading and non-trading activities.

70. Supervisory authorities should, on a regular basis, obtain sufficient information to assess individual banks' interest rate risk exposures. In order to minimise reporting burden, internal management reports are the preferred method for obtaining this information, but it could also be obtained through standardised reports that are submitted by banks, through on-site examinations, or by other means. The precise information obtained could differ among supervisors, but must include the results of the standardised rate shock applied under Principle 14. As a minimum, supervisors should have enough information to identify and monitor banks that have significant repricing mismatches. Information contained in internal management reports, such as maturity/repricing gaps, earnings and economic value simulation estimates, and the results of stress tests can be particularly useful in this regard.

71. Supervisors may want to collect additional information on those positions where the behavioural maturity is different from the contractual maturity. Reviewing the results of a bank's internal model, perhaps under a variety of different assumptions, scenarios and stress tests, can also be highly informative.

72. Banks operating in different currencies can expose themselves to interest rate risk in each of these currencies. Supervisory authorities, therefore, will want banks to analyse their exposures in different currencies separately, at least when exposures in different currencies are material.

73. Another question is the extent to which interest rate risk should be viewed on a whole bank basis or whether the trading book, which is marked to market, and the banking book, which is often not, should be treated separately. As a general rule, it is desirable for any measurement system to incorporate interest rate risk exposures arising from the full scope of a bank's activities, including both trading and non-trading sources. This does not preclude different measurement systems and risk management approaches being used for different activities; however, management should have an integrated view of interest rate risk across products and business lines. Supervisors may want to obtain more specific information on how trading and non-trading activities are measured and incorporated into a single measurement system. They should also ensure that interest rate risk in both trading and non-trading activities is properly managed and controlled.

74. A meaningful analysis of interest rate risk is only possible if the supervisor receives the relevant information regularly and on a timely basis. Since the risk profile in the traditional banking business changes less rapidly than in the trading business, quarterly or semi-annual reporting of the former may be sufficient for many banks. Some of the factors that supervisors may wish to consider when designing a specific reporting framework are described in greater detail in Annex 2, which forms an integral part of this text.

VIII. Capital adequacy

Principle 12: Banks must hold capital commensurate with the level of interest rate risk they undertake.

75. Changes in interest rates expose banks to the risk of loss, which may, in extreme cases, threaten the survival of the institution. In addition to adequate systems and controls, capital has an important role to play in mitigating and supporting this risk. As part of sound management, banks translate the level of interest rate risk they undertake, whether as part of their trading or non-trading activities, into their overall evaluation of capital adequacy, although there is no general agreement on the methodologies to be used in this process. In cases where banks undertake significant interest rate risk in the course of their business strategy, a substantial amount of capital should be allocated specifically to support this risk.

76. Where interest rate risk is undertaken as part of a bank's trading activities, the supervisory capital treatment of that risk is set out in the Market Risk Amendment. Where it is undertaken as part of a bank's non-trading activities, the supervisory treatment, covering both capital and other tools of supervision, is set out in Principles 14 and 15 of this document.

IX. Disclosure of interest rate risk

Principle 13: Banks should release to the public information on the level of interest rate risk and their policies for its management.

77. The core objective of public disclosure is to facilitate market participants' assessment of banks' interest rate risk profiles in both the banking and trading books. The Committee has laid down recommendations for the public disclosure of information on interest rate risk as part of the overall review of the Accord⁷. These include information about the banks' risk management processes, the characteristics of any models used, the rate scenarios used and key assumptions on judgmental aspects of assets and liability portfolios that drive the resulting risk measure.

⁷ See "Part 4: Pillar 3 - Market Discipline", of *The New Basel Capital Accord*, January 2001.

X. Supervisory treatment of interest rate risk in the banking book

Principle 14: Supervisory authorities must assess whether the internal measurement systems of banks adequately capture the interest rate risk in their banking book. If a bank's internal measurement system does not adequately capture the interest rate risk, banks must bring the system to the required standard. To facilitate supervisors' monitoring of interest rate risk exposures across institutions, banks must provide the results of their internal measurement systems, expressed in terms of the threat to economic value, using a standardised interest rate shock.

78. Supervisors should evaluate whether internal measurement systems for banking book interest rate risk are adequate for managing risk in a safe and sound manner and adequate for use in supervisory evaluations of capital adequacy. Depending on the nature and scale of a bank's business, a wide variety of methodologies could be employed in internal measurement systems. Such evaluations could be performed through a review of internal and external audit findings or through on-site supervisory reviews.

79. A bank's internal systems must meet the following criteria, which amplify the key points set out in Principle 6.

- (a) They must assess all material interest rate risk associated with a bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet positions in the banking book. To do this, they must accurately incorporate all a bank's interest rate sensitive on and off-balance sheet holdings.
- (b) They must utilise generally accepted financial concepts and risk measurement techniques. In particular, they must be capable of measuring risk on both an earnings and economic value approach. The monitoring of interest rate risk in the banking book for supervisory purposes would be based on risk as measured by the economic value approach⁸.
- (c) Their data inputs are adequately specified (commensurate with the nature and complexity of a bank's holdings) with regard to rates, maturities, re-pricing, embedded options and other details to provide a reasonably accurate portrayal of changes in economic value or earnings.
- (d) The system's assumptions (used to transform positions into cash flows) are reasonable, properly documented and stable over time. This is especially important for assets and liabilities whose behaviour differs markedly from contractual maturity or repricing, and for new products. Material changes to assumptions should be documented, justified and approved by management. In particular, supervisors would not normally expect core deposits - those deposits which can be withdrawn without notice but which in practice tend to remain with the bank - to be given an assumed maturity or repricing frequency of longer than three to five years without additional empirical analysis.
- (e) Interest rate risk measurement systems must be integrated into the bank's daily risk management practices. The output of the systems should be used in characterising the level of interest rate risk to senior management and boards of directors.

⁸ The use of the economic value perspective is one area where the application of this approach to banks outside the G10 internationally active population might be varied.

- (f) The interest rate shock (or the equivalent parameters) as determined in paragraph 81⁹ below has been properly incorporated into the systems.

80. If supervisors determine that a bank's internal measurement system does not adequately capture interest rate risk in the banking book, the first, most immediate course of action is to require the bank to bring its system to the required standard. In the interim, the bank must supply its supervisor with information on the interest rate risk in its banking book in a form specified by the supervisor. Supervisors may wish to use this information in making their own estimates of risk using a standardised framework applying the same standardised rate shock¹⁰.

81. This standardised rate shock should be based on the following:

- For exposures in G10 currencies, either:
 - (a) an upward and downward 200 basis point parallel rate shock, or
 - (b) 1st and 99th percentile of observed interest rate changes using a one year (240 working days) holding period and a minimum five years of observations.
- For exposures in non-G10 currencies, either:
 - (a) a parallel rate shock substantially consistent with 1st and 99th percentile of observed interest rate changes using a one year (240 working days) holding period and a minimum five years of observations for the particular non-G10 currency, or
 - (b) 1st and 99th percentile of observed interest rate changes using a one year (240 working days) holding period and a minimum five years of observations.

82. Many banks will be exposed to interest rate risk in more than one currency. In such cases, banks should carry out a similar analysis for each currency accounting for 5% or more of their banking book assets, using an interest rate shock calculated according to the rules set out above. To ensure complete coverage of the banking book, any remaining exposures should be subject to a 200 basis point shock.

83. The relative simplicity of the 200 basis point parallel rate shock has the disadvantage of ignoring exposures that might be revealed through scenarios that include yield curve twists, inversions and other relevant scenarios. As has already been noted, such alternative scenarios are a necessary component of the overall management of interest rate risk. Supervisors will continue to expect institutions to perform multiple scenarios in evaluation of their interest rate risk as appropriate to the level and nature of risk they are taking.

⁹ See Annex 3 for the background to selection of the standardised interest rate shock.

¹⁰ An example of a possible standardised framework is set out in Annex 4.

Principle 15: If supervisors determine that a bank is not holding capital commensurate with the level of interest rate risk in the banking book, they should consider remedial action, requiring the bank either to reduce its risk, to hold a specific additional amount of capital, or a combination of both.

84. Banks must hold capital to support the level of interest rate risk they undertake. Supervisors should be particularly attentive to the capital sufficiency of “outlier banks” – those whose interest rate risk in the banking book leads to a economic value decline of more than 20% of the sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital following the standardised interest rate shock or its equivalent (as determined under Principle 14).

85. The response in cases where supervisors determine that there is insufficient capital will depend on a variety of factors. However, the response must result in the bank either holding additional capital or reducing the measured risk (through, for example, hedging or a restructuring of the banking book), or a combination of both, depending on the circumstances of the case.

Annex 1

Interest rate risk measurement techniques

1. This annex provides a brief overview of the various techniques used by banks to measure the exposure of earnings and of economic value to changes in interest rates. The variety of the techniques ranges from calculations that rely on simple maturity and repricing tables, to static simulations based on current on- and off-balance sheet positions, to highly sophisticated dynamic modelling techniques that incorporate assumptions about the behaviour of the bank and its customers in response to changes in the interest rate environment. Some of these general approaches can be used to measure interest rate risk exposure from both an earnings and an economic value perspective, while others are more typically associated with only one of these two perspectives. In addition, the methods vary in their ability to capture the different forms of interest rate exposure: the simplest methods are intended primarily to capture the risks arising from maturity and repricing mismatches, while the more sophisticated methods can more easily capture the full range of risk exposures.

2. As this discussion suggests, the various measurement approaches described below have their strengths and weaknesses in terms of providing accurate and reasonable measures of interest rate risk exposure. Ideally, a bank's interest rate risk measurement system would take into account the specific characteristics of each individual interest-sensitive position, and would capture in detail the full range of potential movements in interest rates. In practice, however, measurement systems embody simplifications that move away from this ideal. For instance, in some approaches, positions may be aggregated into broad categories, rather than modelled separately, introducing a degree of measurement error into the estimation of their interest rate sensitivity. Similarly, the nature of interest rate movements that each approach can incorporate may be limited: in some cases, only a parallel shift of the yield curve may be assumed or less than perfect correlations between interest rates may not be taken into account. Finally, the various approaches differ in their ability to capture the optionality inherent in many positions and instruments. The discussion in the following sections will highlight the areas of simplification that typically characterise each of the major interest rate risk measurement techniques.

A. Repricing Schedules

3. The simplest techniques for measuring a bank's interest rate risk exposure begin with a maturity/repricing schedule that distributes interest-sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions into a certain number of predefined time bands according to their maturity (if fixed rate) or time remaining to their next repricing (if floating rate). Those assets and liabilities lacking definitive repricing intervals (e.g. sight deposits or savings accounts) or actual maturities that could vary from contractual maturities (e.g. mortgages with an option for early repayment) are assigned to repricing time bands according to the judgement and past experience of the bank.

4. *Gap analysis:* Simple maturity/repricing schedules can be used to generate simple indicators of the interest rate risk sensitivity of both earnings and economic value to changing interest rates. When this approach is used to assess the interest rate risk of current earnings, it is typically referred to as gap analysis. Gap analysis was one of the first methods developed to measure a bank's interest rate risk exposure, and continues to be widely used by banks. To evaluate earnings exposure, interest rate sensitive liabilities in each time band

are subtracted from the corresponding interest rate sensitive assets to produce a repricing "gap" for that time band. This gap can be multiplied by an assumed change in interest rates to yield an approximation of the change in net interest income that would result from such an interest rate movement. The size of the interest rate movement used in the analysis can be based on a variety of factors, including historical experience, simulation of potential future interest rate movements, and the judgement of bank management.

5. A negative, or liability-sensitive, gap occurs when liabilities exceed assets (including off-balance sheet positions) in a given time band. This means that an increase in market interest rates could cause a decline in net interest income. Conversely, a positive, or asset-sensitive, gap implies that the bank's net interest income could decline as a result of a decrease in the level of interest rates.

6. These simple gap calculations can be augmented by information on the average coupon on assets and liabilities in each time band. This information can be used to place the results of the gap calculations in context. For instance, information on the average coupon rate could be used to calculate estimates of the level of net interest income arising from positions maturing or repricing within a given time band, which would then provide a "scale" to assess the changes in income implied by the gap analysis.

7. Although gap analysis is a very commonly used approach to assessing interest rate risk exposure, it has a number of shortcomings. First, gap analysis does not take account of variation in the characteristics of different positions within a time band. In particular, all positions within a given time band are assumed to mature or reprice simultaneously, a simplification that is likely to have greater impact on the precision of the estimates as the degree of aggregation within a time band increases. Moreover, gap analysis ignores differences in spreads between interest rates that could arise as the level of market interest rates changes (basis risk). In addition, it does not take into account any changes in the timing of payments that might occur as a result of changes in the interest rate environment. Thus, it fails to account for differences in the sensitivity of income that may arise from option-related positions. For these reasons, gap analysis provides only a rough approximation to the actual change in net interest income which would result from the chosen change in the pattern of interest rates. Finally, most gap analyses fail to capture variability in non-interest revenue and expenses, a potentially important source of risk to current income.

8. *Duration:* A maturity/repricing schedule can also be used to evaluate the effects of changing interest rates on a bank's economic value by applying sensitivity weights to each time band. Typically, such weights are based on estimates of the duration of the assets and liabilities that fall into each time band. Duration is a measure of the percent change in the economic value of a position that will occur given a small change in the level of interest rates.¹¹ It reflects the timing and size of cash flows that occur before the instrument's contractual maturity. Generally, the longer the maturity or next repricing date of the instrument and the smaller the payments that occur before maturity (e.g. coupon payments),

¹¹ In its simplest form, duration measures changes in economic value resulting from a percentage change of interest rates under the simplifying assumptions that changes in value are proportional to changes in the level of interest rates and that the timing of payments is fixed. Two important modifications of simple duration are commonly used that relax one or both of these assumptions. The first case is so-called modified duration. Modified duration - which is standard duration divided by $1 + r$, where r is the level of market interest rates - is an elasticity. As such, it reflects the percentage change in the economic value of the instrument for a given percentage change in $1 + r$. As with simple duration, it assumes a linear relationship between percentage changes in value and percentage changes in interest rates. The second form of duration relaxes this assumption, as well as the assumption that the timing of payments is fixed. Effective duration is the percentage change in the price of the relevant instrument for a basis point change in yield.

the higher the duration (in absolute value). Higher duration implies that a given change in the level of interest rates will have a larger impact on economic value.

9. Duration-based weights can be used in combination with a maturity/repricing schedule to provide a rough approximation of the change in a bank's economic value that would occur given a particular change in the level of market interest rates. Specifically, an "average" duration is assumed for the positions that fall into each time band. The average durations are then multiplied by an assumed change in interest rates to construct a weight for each time band. In some cases, different weights are used for different positions that fall within a time band, reflecting broad differences in the coupon rates and maturities (for instance, one weight for assets, and another for liabilities). In addition, different interest rate changes are sometimes used for different time bands, generally to reflect differences in the volatility of interest rates along the yield curve. The weighted gaps are aggregated across time bands to produce an estimate of the change in economic value of the bank that would result from the assumed changes in interest rates.

10. Alternatively, an institution could estimate the effect of changing market rates by calculating the precise duration of each asset, liability and off-balance sheet position and then deriving the net position for the bank based on these more accurate measures, rather than by applying an estimated average duration weight to all positions in a given time band. This would eliminate potential errors occurring when aggregating positions/cash flows. As another variation, risk weights could also be designed for each time band on the basis of actual percent changes in market values of hypothetical instruments that would result from a specific scenario of changing market rates. That approach - which is sometimes referred to as effective duration - would better capture the non-linearity of price movements arising from significant changes in market interest rates and, thereby, would avoid an important limitation of duration.

11. Estimates derived from a standard duration approach may provide an acceptable approximation of a bank's exposure to changes in economic value for relatively non-complex banks. Such estimates, however, generally focus on just one form of interest rate risk exposure - repricing risk. As a result, they may not reflect interest rate risk arising - for instance - from changes in the relationship among interest rates within a time band (basis risk). In addition, because such approaches typically use an average duration for each time band, the estimates will not reflect differences in the actual sensitivity of positions that can arise from differences in coupon rates and the timing of payments. Finally, the simplifying assumptions that underlie the calculation of standard duration means that the risk of options may not be well-captured.

B. Simulation Approaches

12. Many banks (especially those using complex financial instruments or otherwise having complex risk profiles) employ more sophisticated interest rate risk measurement systems than those based on simple maturity/repricing schedules. These simulation techniques typically involve detailed assessments of the potential effects of changes in interest rates on earnings and economic value by simulating the future path of interest rates and their impact on cash flows.

13. In some sense, simulation techniques can be seen as an extension and refinement of the simple analysis based on maturity/repricing schedules. However, simulation approaches typically involve a more detailed breakdown of various categories of on- and off-balance sheet positions, so that specific assumptions about the interest and principal payments and non-interest income and expense arising from each type of position can be

incorporated. In addition, simulation techniques can incorporate more varied and refined changes in the interest rate environment, ranging from changes in the slope and shape of the yield curve to interest rate scenarios derived from Monte Carlo simulations.

14. In *static simulations*, the cash flows arising solely from the bank's current on- and off-balance sheet positions are assessed. For assessing the exposure of earnings, simulations estimating the cash flows and resulting earnings streams over a specific period are conducted based on one or more assumed interest rate scenarios. Typically, although not always, these simulations entail relatively straightforward shifts or tilts of the yield curve, or changes of spreads between different interest rates. When the resulting cash flows are simulated over the entire expected lives of the bank's holdings and discounted back to their present values, an estimate of the change in the bank's economic value can be calculated¹².

15. In a *dynamic simulation* approach, the simulation builds in more detailed assumptions about the future course of interest rates and the expected changes in a bank's business activity over that time. For instance, the simulation could involve assumptions about a bank's strategy for changing administered interest rates (on savings deposits, for example), about the behaviour of the bank's customers (e.g. withdrawals from sight and savings deposits) and/or about the future stream of business (new loans or other transactions) that the bank will encounter. Such simulations use these assumptions about future activities and reinvestment strategies to project expected cash flows and estimate dynamic earnings and economic value outcomes. These more sophisticated techniques allow for dynamic interaction of payments stream and interest rates, and better capture the effect of embedded or explicit options.

16. As with other approaches, the usefulness of simulation-based interest rate risk measurement techniques depends on the validity of the underlying assumptions and the accuracy of the basic methodology. The output of sophisticated simulations must be assessed largely in the light of the validity of the simulation's assumptions about future interest rates and the behaviour of the bank and its customers. One of the primary concerns that arises is that such simulations do not become "black boxes" that lead to false confidence in the precision of the estimates.

C. Additional Issues

17. One of the most difficult tasks when measuring interest rate risk is how to deal with those positions where behavioural maturity differs from contractual maturity (or where there is no stated contractual maturity). On the asset side of the balance sheet, such positions may include mortgages and mortgage-related securities, which can be subject to prepayment. In some countries, borrowers have the discretion to prepay their mortgages with little or no penalty, a situation that creates uncertainty about the timing of the cash flows associated with these instruments. Although there is always some volatility in prepayments resulting from demographic factors (such as death, divorce, or job transfers) and macroeconomic conditions, most of the uncertainty surrounding prepayments arises from the response of borrowers to movements in interest rates. In general, declines in interest rates result in increasing levels of prepayments, as borrowers refinance their loans at lower yields. In contrast, when interest rates rise unexpectedly, prepayment rates tend to slow, leaving the bank with a larger than anticipated volume of mortgages paying below current market rates.

¹² The duration analysis described in the previous section can be viewed as a very simple form of static simulation.

18. On the liability side, such positions include so-called non-maturity deposits such as sight deposits and savings deposits, which can be withdrawn, often without penalty, at the discretion of the depositor. The treatment of such deposits is further complicated by the fact that the rates received by depositors tend not to move in close correlation with changes in the general level of market interest rates. In fact, banks can and do administer the rates on the accounts with the specific intention of managing the volume of deposits retained.

19. The treatment of positions with embedded options is an issue of special concern in measuring the exposure of both current earnings and economic value to interest rate changes. In addition, the issue arises across the full spectrum of approaches to interest rate measurement, from simple gap analysis to the most sophisticated simulation techniques. In the maturity/repricing schedule framework, banks typically make assumptions about the likely timing of payments and withdrawals on these positions and “spread” the balances across time bands accordingly. For instance, it might be assumed that certain percentages of a pool of 30 year mortgages prepay in given years during the life of the mortgages. As a result, a large share of the mortgage balances that would have been assigned to the time band containing 30 year instruments would be spread among nearer term time bands. In the simulation framework, more sophisticated behavioural assumptions could be employed, such as the use of option-adjusted pricing models to better estimate the timing and magnitude of cash flows under different interest rate environments. In addition, the simulations can incorporate the bank's assumptions about its likely future treatment of administered interest rates on non-maturity deposits.

20. As with other elements of interest rate risk measurement, the quality of the estimates of interest rate risk exposure depends on the quality of the assumptions about the future cash flows on the positions with uncertain maturities. Banks typically look to the past behaviour of such positions for guidance about these assumptions. For instance, econometric or statistical analysis can be used to analyse the behaviour of a bank's holdings in response to past interest rate movements. Such analysis is particularly useful to assess the likely behaviour of non-maturity deposits, which can be influenced by bank-specific factors such as the nature of the bank's customers and local or regional market conditions. In the same vein, banks may use statistical prepayment models - either models developed internally by the bank or models purchased from outside developers - to generate expectations about mortgage-related cash flows. Finally, input from managerial and business units within the bank could have an important influence, since these areas may be aware of planned changes to business or repricing strategies that could affect the behaviour of the future cash flows of positions with uncertain maturities.

Annex 2

Monitoring of interest rate risk by supervisory authorities

1. This annex provides a brief overview of some of the factors that supervisory authorities might consider in obtaining and analysing information on individual banks' exposures to interest rate risk. As discussed in Section VII of the text, supervisory authorities should obtain information sufficient to assess banks' exposures to interest rate risk in a timely fashion. Such information may be obtained through on-site examinations, through reports that are submitted by banks on a regular basis, or through other means.

2. While the precise information that is obtained will differ across supervisory authorities, one approach that some may adopt is a reporting framework that collects information on a bank's positions by remaining maturity or time to next repricing. Under such an approach, a bank would categorise its interest-sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions into a series of repricing time bands or maturity categories. The two sections that follow discuss the considerations that a supervisor should take into account in specifying the number of time bands and the grouping of positions in the reporting framework. The final section of this annex describes some general approaches that supervisory authorities may wish to consider in analysing the information that is obtained through such a reporting framework.

A. Time Bands

3. If a reporting framework is used in which information is collected by time to next repricing, the number and specific categories of time bands chosen should be sufficient to provide supervisors with a reasonable basis for identifying potentially significant repricing mismatches. The bands, however, could vary materially across countries, both in number and in range, depending on the lending and investing practices and experiences of banks in individual markets.

4. The usefulness of supervisory analysis crucially depends on the precision with which maturities of the positions and cash flows are recorded in the system. In analysing interest rate sensitivities, it is not enough to know when an instrument matures. Rather, the critical factor is when the instrument reprices. Therefore, the emphasis of this section is on repricing rather than maturity. For cash flows whose repricing is unambiguous, the most precise approach is to use the exact repricing date. Any aggregation of positions/cash flows in time bands or zones necessarily implies a loss of information and a lower degree of precision. For this reason, the number of time bands in a repricing ladder framework always reflects a decision regarding the necessary level of precision and the cost of pursuing greater accuracy. Supervisory authorities could use the repricing ladder in the standardised approach of the Amendment to the Capital Accord as a starting point when developing a reporting framework that meets their particular needs. The breakdown can, of course, be modified by supervisors either in a general way or in a specific way for banks where the nature of business activities warrants or justifies a different reporting form.

B. Items

5. As with the time bands, the breakdown of assets and liabilities could differ among supervisors. A reporting system should include information for all rate sensitive assets, liabilities and OBS positions, and should also identify balances, by specific types of instruments, when those instruments have or may have materially different cash flow characteristics. Specific attention should be given to items whose behavioural repricings differ from contractual maturities such as savings deposits and in some countries mortgage related instruments. Further information on these issues is provided in Annex 1. If the volume of these positions is significant, they should be reported separately so as to facilitate an assessment of the underlying options risk in the bank balance sheet structure.

6. The analysis of interest rate risk may be more difficult if a bank is engaged in trading activities. As a general rule, it is desirable for any measurement system to incorporate interest rate risk exposures arising from the full scope of a bank's activities, including both trading and non-trading sources. This does not preclude different measurement systems and risk management approaches being used for different activities; however, management should have an integrated view of interest rate risk across products and business lines. Supervisors may wish to permit banks that manage their interest rate risk exposures on an integrated basis to aggregate trading and non-trading positions in the overall reporting framework. However, it is important to recognise that in many countries different accounting rules may apply to the trading book and the traditional banking book. Under these accounting rules, losses in the trading book may not always be offset by profits in the banking book if the latter are unrealised. Furthermore, unlike the banking book, the composition of the trading portfolio changes significantly from week to week or even day to day because it is managed separately and according to a different (shorter) risk horizon than the banking book. This means that a hedge that is present on a given day may disappear a few days later. Supervisors should, therefore, review the risk management practices and information systems of banks that conduct material trading activities and should obtain the information necessary to ensure that interest rate risk in both trading and non-trading activities is properly managed and controlled.

C. Supervisory Analysis

7. A reporting framework designed along these lines may provide supervisors with a flexible tool for analysing interest rate risk. Supervisors can use this basic information to perform their own assessments of a bank's exposure and risk profile.

8. Such assessments may provide insights regarding an institution's exposure to parallel shifts, a flattening or steepening of the yield curve or its inversion with rate changes of different magnitude either based on statistical probabilities or a worst case analysis. For banks with important exposures in foreign currencies, analysis investigating different assumptions on correlations between interest rates in different currencies can be useful. With respect to instruments with behavioural maturities, supervisors may wish to assess alternative assumptions than those used by the institution.

9. The focus of supervisors' quantitative analysis can either be the impact of interest rate changes on current earnings or on the economic value of the banks' portfolio. In conducting their analysis information about average yields on assets and liabilities in each time band may be useful and supervisors may wish to collect such information in addition to pure position data.

10. Depending on their overall approach, supervisors may conduct their analysis of interest rate risk either on a case by case basis or as part of a broader system designed to identify outliers with apparently excessive risk-taking.

11. By conducting an assessment of interest rate risk using the proposed framework, supervisors may gain more insight into an institution's risk profile than with a reporting system that reduces the complexity of interest rate risk to a single number. In doing so, supervisors can become more familiar with the sensitivity of risk measures to changes in the underlying assumptions, and the evaluation process may produce as many insights as the quantitative result itself.

12. Regardless of the extent of a supervisor's own independent quantitative analysis, a bank's own interest rate risk measure, whether reported as part of a basic supervisory reporting system or reviewed as part of an individual assessment of a bank's risk management, is an important consideration in the supervisory process. Reviewing the results of a bank's internal model can be highly informative, but can also be a difficult process because of the multitude of assumptions and modelling techniques that are important, but which need to be made transparent to supervisors. To be most useful, the information received should indicate the contribution of principal elements of a bank's portfolio to the risk profile under different assumptions with respect to interest rate changes and the market response. Finally, any quantitative analysis should be supplemented by a review of internal management reports in order to gain greater insights into management's evaluation and management of risks, its methods for measuring exposures, and factors not reflected in the information available in the limited reporting to supervisors.

Annex 3

The standardised interest rate shock

1. To facilitate supervisors' monitoring of interest rate risk exposures across institutions, banks would have to provide the results of their internal measurement systems, expressed in terms of the change in economic value relative to capital, using a standardised interest rate shock. This Annex gives the technical background to the selection of the standardised rate shock. In selecting the shock, the following guiding principles were followed:

- The rate shock should reflect a fairly uncommon and stressful rate environment;
- The magnitude of the rate shock should be significant enough to capture the effects of embedded options and convexity within bank assets and liabilities so that underlying risk may be revealed;
- The rate shock should be straight-forward and practical to implement, and should be able to accommodate the diverse approaches inherent in single rate path simulation models and statistically driven value at risk models for banking book positions;
- The underlying methodology should provide relevant shocks for both G10 and material non-G10 currency exposures; and
- The underlying methodology should be adaptable for those non-G10 supervisors who wish to implement this approach in their own countries.

2. With these principles in mind, the proposed rate shock would be based on the following:

- For exposures in G10 currencies, either:
 - a) an upward and downward 200 basis point parallel rate shock, or
 - b) 1st and 99th percentile of observed interest rate changes using a one year (240 working days) holding period and a minimum five years of observations.
- For exposures in non-G10 currencies, either:
 - a) a parallel rate shock substantially consistent with 1st and 99th percentile of observed interest rate changes using a one year (240 working days) holding period and a minimum five years of observations for the particular non-G10 currency; or
 - b) 1st and 99th percentile of observed interest rate changes using a one year (240 working days) holding period and a minimum five years of observations.

3. In considering potential rate shocks, historical rate changes among a number of G10 countries were analysed. A one year holding period (240 business days) was selected both for practical purposes and in recognition that within a one year period most institutions have the ability to restructure or hedge their positions to mitigate further losses in economic value should rates appear to be exceptionally volatile. Five years worth of rate change observations require a minimum of six years of historical data to calculate rate differences for a one year holding period on a rolling basis. For example, the first observation from five

years ago must look back to the rate environment six years ago to calculate the first rate change.

4. A five-year historical observation period (six years of data) was thought to be long enough to capture more recent and relevant interest rate cycles. That time period also appears to offer a reasonably manageable set of data for institutions that wish to incorporate such data into their statistically driven value at risk models or in their own evaluations of a suitable parallel rate shock for non-G10 currencies. In defining uncommon and stressful scenarios, rate shocks of a magnitude that would not be expected to be exceeded with a 99 percent confidence interval were considered adequate.

5. In evaluating the data for G10 shocks, rate moves at the 1st and 99th percentile were roughly comparable across most currencies, especially for longer maturities. As of year end 2000 a 200 basis point up and down rate shock appears to adequately cover volatilities across G10 currencies. The appropriateness of the proposed shock will need to be monitored on an ongoing basis, and recalibrated should the rate environment shift materially. Importantly, by calibrating the parallel shock to be roughly consistent with shocks that would be implemented through more sophisticated, statistically driven approaches using standard parameters (99 percent confidence interval, one year holding period, five years of observations) this approach does not foreclose the use of more innovative risk measurement systems. It also allows institutions to use these parameters for calculating appropriate shocks themselves when they have material exposures outside G10 countries and for supervisors in emerging market and other non-G10 countries to derive simple shocks that are appropriate for their own countries.

6. The analysis so far has implicitly assumed that banks only carry interest rate risk in their home currency. However, many banks will be exposed to interest rate risk in more than one currency. In such cases, banks should carry out a similar analysis for each currency accounting for 5% or more of their banking book assets, using an interest rate shock calculated according to the rules set out above. To ensure complete coverage of the banking book, any remaining exposures should be subject to a 200 basis point shock.

7. The relative simplicity of a 200 basis point parallel rate shock has the disadvantage of ignoring exposures that might be revealed through scenarios that include yield curve twists, inversions and other relevant scenarios. Such alternative scenarios are a necessary component of the overall management of interest rate risk as noted in the 1997 Principles. Supervisors will continue to expect institutions to perform multiple scenarios in evaluation of their interest rate risk as appropriate to the level and nature of risk they are taking.

8. While more nuanced rate scenarios might tease out certain underlying risk characteristics, for the more modest objectives of supervisors in detecting institutions with significant levels of interest rate risk, a simple parallel shock is adequate. Such an approach also recognises the potential for spurious precision that occurs when undue attention to fine detail is placed on one aspect of a measurement system without recognition that assumptions employed for certain asset and liability categories, such as core deposits, are by necessity blunt and judgmental. Such judgmental aspects of interest rate risk model often drive the resulting risk measure and conclusion, regardless of the detailed attention paid to other aspects of the risk measure.

Annex 4

An example of a standardised framework

1. This annex contains an example setting out the methodology and calculation process in one version of a standardised framework. Other methodologies and calculation processes could be equally applicable in this context, depending on the circumstances of the bank concerned. Such a framework is intended for supervisory reporting purposes only, and is not intended to represent an adequate framework for internal risk management purposes.

A. Methodology

2. Positions in the bank's balance sheet should be slotted into the maturity approach according to the following principles.

- (a) All assets and liabilities belonging to the banking book and all off-balance-sheet items which are sensitive to changes in interest rates (including all interest rate derivatives) belonging to the banking book, are slotted into a maturity ladder comprising a number of time-bands large enough to capture the nature of interest rate risk in a national banking market. Annex 2 discusses issues relating to the selection of appropriate time bands. Separate maturity ladders are to be used for each currency accounting for more than 5% of banking book assets.
- (b) On balance sheet items are treated at book value.
- (c) Fixed rate instruments are allocated according to the residual term to maturity and floating-rate instruments according to the residual term to the next re-pricing date.
- (d) Operations which, because of their large number and relatively small individual amount (e.g. instalment loans, mortgage loans; etc.), create practical processing problems, may be allocated on the basis of statistically supported assessment methods.
- (e) Core deposits are to be slotted assuming a maximum duration of 2.5 years (national supervisors are free to specify more restrictive treatments within this limit).
- (f) National supervisors will provide guidance on how other items with a behavioural maturity or re-pricing that differ from contractual maturity or repricing are to be slotted into the time-band structure.
- (g) Derivatives will be converted into positions in the relevant underlying. The amounts considered are the principal amount of the underlying or of the notional underlying.
- (h) Futures and forward contracts, including forward rate agreements (FRA), are treated as a combination of a long and a short position. The maturity of a future or a FRA will be the period until delivery or exercise of the contract, plus - where applicable - the life of the underlying instrument. For example, a long position in a June three-month interest rate future (taken in April) is to be reported as a long position with a maturity of five months and a short position with a maturity of two months.
- (i) Swaps will be treated as two notional positions with relevant maturities. For example, an interest rate swap under which a bank is receiving floating rate interest and paying fixed will be treated as a long floating rate position of maturity equivalent to the period until the next interest fixing and a short fixed rate position of maturity

equivalent to the residual life of the swap. The separate legs of cross-currency swaps are to be treated in the relevant maturity ladders for the currencies concerned.

- (j) Options are considered according to the delta equivalent amount of the underlying or of the notional underlying.

B. Calculation process

3. The calculation process consists of five steps.

- (a) The *first step* is to offset the longs and shorts in each time-band, resulting in a single short or long position in each time-band.
- (b) The *second step* is to weight these resulting short and long positions by a factor that is designed to reflect the sensitivity of the positions in the different time-bands to an assumed change in interest rates. The set of weighting factors for each time-band is set out in Table 1 below. These factors are based on an assumed parallel shift of 200 basis points throughout the time spectrum, and on a proxy of modified duration of positions situated at the middle of each time-band and yielding 5 %.
- (c) The *third step* is to sum these resulting weighted positions, offsetting longs and shorts, leading to the net short or long weighted position of the banking book in the given currency.
- (d) The *fourth step* is to calculate the weighted position of the whole banking book by summing the net short and long weighted positions calculated for different currencies.
- (e) The *fifth step* is to relate the weighted position of the whole banking book to capital.

Table 1: Weighting factors per time band (second step in the calculation process)

Time-band	Middle of time-band	Proxy of modified duration	Assumed change in yield	Weighting factor
Up to 1month	0.5 months	0.04 years	200 bp	0.08%
1 to 3 months	2 months	0.16 years	200 bp	0.32%
3 to 6 months	4.5 months	0.36 years	200 bp	0.72%
6 to 12 months	9 months	0.71 years	200 bp	1.43%
1 to 2 years	1.5 years	1.38 years	200 bp	2.77%
2 to 3 years	2.5 years	2.25 years	200 bp	4.49%
3 to 4 years	3.5 years	3.07 years	200 bp	6.14%
4 to 5 years	4.5 years	3.85 years	200 bp	7.71%
5 to 7 years	6 years	5.08 years	200 bp	10.15%
7 to 10 years	8.5 years	6.63 years	200 bp	13.26%
10 to 15 years	12.5 years	8.92 years	200 bp	17.84%
15 to 20 years	17.5 years	11.21 years	200 bp	22.43%
over 20 years	22.5 years	13.01 years	200 bp	26.03%