



Model Governance

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Agenda

Importance of Model Risk

Challenges to the Validation

Ongoing Performance Monitoring

Definition of a Model

OCC 2011-12 / SR 11-7

Part 1:

- “[T]he term model refers to a quantitative method, system, or approach that applies statistical, economic, financial, or mathematical theories, techniques, and assumptions to process input data into quantitative estimates.”

Good, but fails to mention the key discriminant of model vs. non-model tool: **uncertainty of the outputs.**

Definition of a Model (cont.)

OCC 2011-12 / SR 11-7

Part 2:

- “A model consists of **three components**:
 - an information input component, which delivers assumptions and data to the model;
 - a processing component, which transforms inputs into estimates; and
 - a reporting component, which translates the estimates into useful business information...”

Accurate, but **not** useful in differentiating models vs. non-model tools (it applies equally to both).

Regulatory Guidance

Office of the
Comptroller of
the Currency
(OCC) & the
Federal Reserve
published
Supervisory
Guidance on
Model Risk
Management in
April 2011 (OCC
2011-12, SR 11-7).

- Articulates elements of a sound program for effective management of risks that arise when using quantitative models in bank decision making.
- Models can improve business decisions, but they also impose costs, including potential for adverse consequences from decisions based on models that are either incorrect or misused.
- Potential for poor business & strategic decisions, financial losses, or damage to a bank's reputation when models play a material role is the essence of "model risk."

Risks of an Un-Validated Model

- ⚠ Incomplete/inaccurate customer or transactional data
- ⚠ Data mapping errors/irregularities
- ⚠ Design of rules and/or configurations inconsistent with regulatory expectations & bank's exposure to related risks
- ⚠ Lack of change management and/or adaptation to changes in products/services
- ⚠ Underutilization of feature functionality
- ⚠ False positive are costly
- ⚠ Sustainability
- ⚠ LOOK BACK!

Basic Principles of Model Risk Management

Governance, Policy & Controls

- Model Risk Management Policy
- Defining a Model vs. a Tool
- Risk Rating the Model
- Using Vendor Models
- Change Control Process
- Interpretation of Regulation

Development, Implementation & Use

- Process for Design
- Model Limitations
- Model Testing
- Documentation
- Model Error Remediation

Model Validation & Process

- Model Validation Procedures
- Nature of Monitoring
- Frequency of Validation
- Conceptual Soundness
- Data Input Validation
- Model Outcomes Analysis

Institutional Decision Making

CECL
(Current
Expected
Credit Loss)
model
validations
to take
effect in
2020/2021.

Customer
Engagement
/Marketing
Models help
broaden
institution's
outreach &
identify
effective
marketing
channels.

Transaction
Monitoring
for
BSA/AML &
Fraud

Reliance
moves from
experience
and instinct
to analytic
models for
financial
decision
making

More Models Under Regulatory Definition

- Value at Risk (VaR)
- Asset-Liability Management & Liquidity
- Expected Shortfall
- Capital Forecasting
- Econometric
- Marketing Models
- Client Targeting Models
- Loss Given Default (LGD)
- Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)
- Actuarial
- Derivatives
- Risk Based Pricing
- Trading
- Security/Asset Pricing
- Portfolio Allocation
- Anti-Money Laundering (AML)
- Fraud Surveillance
- Profits & Loss Attribution
- Cash Flow Forecast
- Mergers & Acquisitions

Models exist in all business lines & reliance is increasing!

Model Control Framework

Model Risk Management

Board approved & reports periodically

Independent of all business lines for validation function

Optimized policy, procedures & processes to validate all models

Approval & initial validation of all models before implementation to production

Inventory of all models with model risk assessments

Model Control Framework

Model Development/Implementation

This includes much testing including back-testing, stress tests, stability tests, source code and data feed testing & sensitivity testing.



Model Review Approval

The Model is approved after the testing & implementation is complete, the model is validated & senior management/board committee approval.



Performance Monitoring & Ongoing Validation

Model review & revalidation should be driven by: Material model changes, significant risk appetite or market changes, model performance deterioration identified by users & regulatory guidance.

Model Validation Steps

Conceptual Design

Evaluating conceptual design & capabilities to include business & regulatory alignment & developmental evidence

System Validation

Validating that systems are properly designed to execute on the model with specific focus on system functionality, limitations, & data integration

Data Validation

Validating that accurate & complete information is captured by a system to execute the models

Process Validation

Ensure adequate design & ongoing sustainability surrounding processes & administration of system & model



After the Validation

Validation is like
a snapshot

- How is the model evolving?

Continuous
Monitoring of
the Model

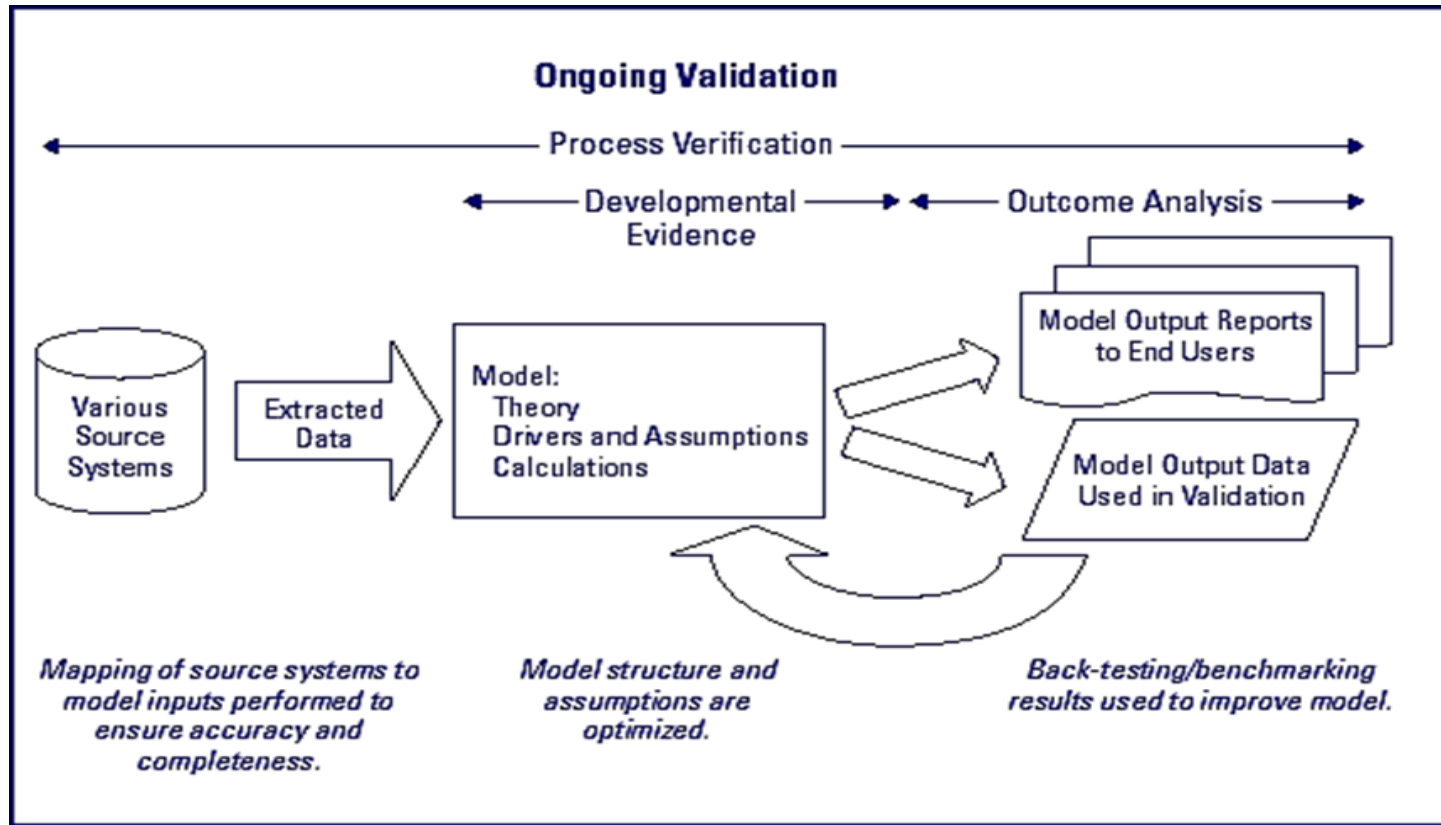
- Ongoing monitoring of stress test models may place less emphasis on performance testing and more emphasis on risk identification

Governance &
Owner
responsibilities

- Is there a model management group?
- Have any conditions changed impacting inputs?
- How has the business or product offerings evolved
- Are market conditions still supporting assumptions?

After the Validation - Ongoing

- Source: www.Model Validation\FDIC Supervisory Insights - Compliance Examinations.htm



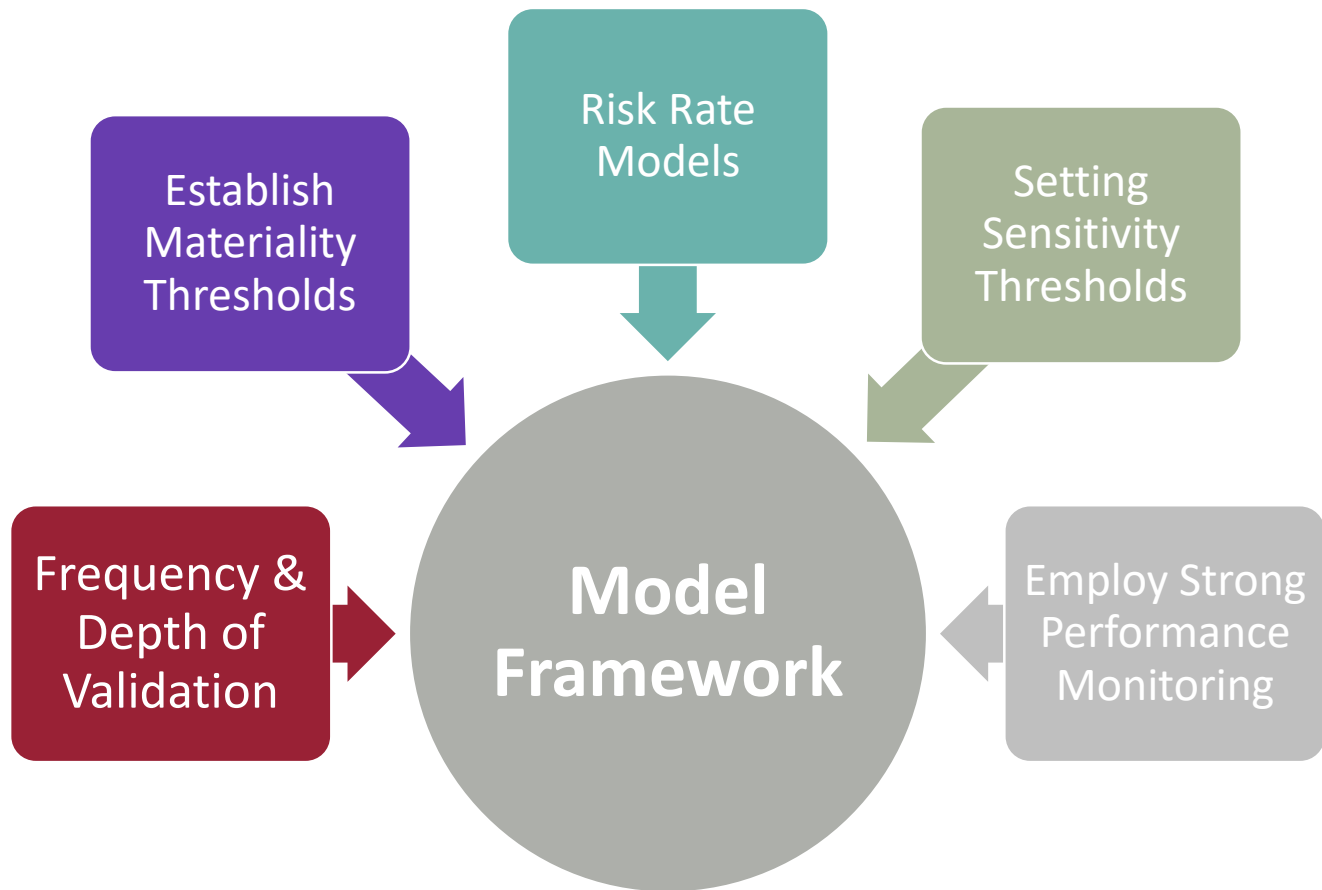
After the Validation – Model Use & Purpose

After validation, Model Risk should ***continue*** to review the current usage of the model to ensure that it is consistent with the limitations & conditions identified during development & validation.

Model Risk should also be ***ensuring*** it remains relevant & appropriate for use.

Model Risk should also be ***ensuring*** the model is only being used for what it was designed to do & under conditions in which it is expected to perform well.

Model Risk - Leveraging the Validation



End Users - Effective Challenge

Follow-up to a validation

- Handling findings, ownership of change – what is the catalyst?
- Resolving differences of opinion
- Fixing identified problems
- Governance process – who owns the model?
- Resolving conflicts

Key Takeaways



**After the
Validation**

Handling Findings

Ongoing Performance
Monitoring

Challenges to the
Process

Outcome Analysis

Ongoing Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring should be ongoing

Ongoing monitoring should address one or a combination of the following:

- Analysis of overrides with appropriate documentation
- Benchmarking
- Code Review
- Model Replication
- Data Reconciliation
- Assessing the control environment
- Review reporting to ensure accuracy

Ongoing Performance Monitoring

Determine Thresholds

- Measure Materiality
 - Earnings Risk
 - Compliance Risk
 - Default Risk
- Set Boundaries
 - Static Measurement
 - Plus or Minus x or y
 - Dynamic Measurement
 - One Standard Deviation

Determine Risks

- Impact
 - Earnings
 - Compliance
 - Default
- Likelihood
 - Model Use
 - Velocity

***Determine who performs the monitoring
– you or the vendor or both?***

Performance Monitoring

Performance Monitoring Basic Touchpoints

- A review of model weaknesses & limitations
- Change in the model use
- Change in portfolio composition
- Change in the Bank's strategy
- Industry & economic environment changes
- Observed data errors or other operational failures

Benchmarking & Parallel Testing

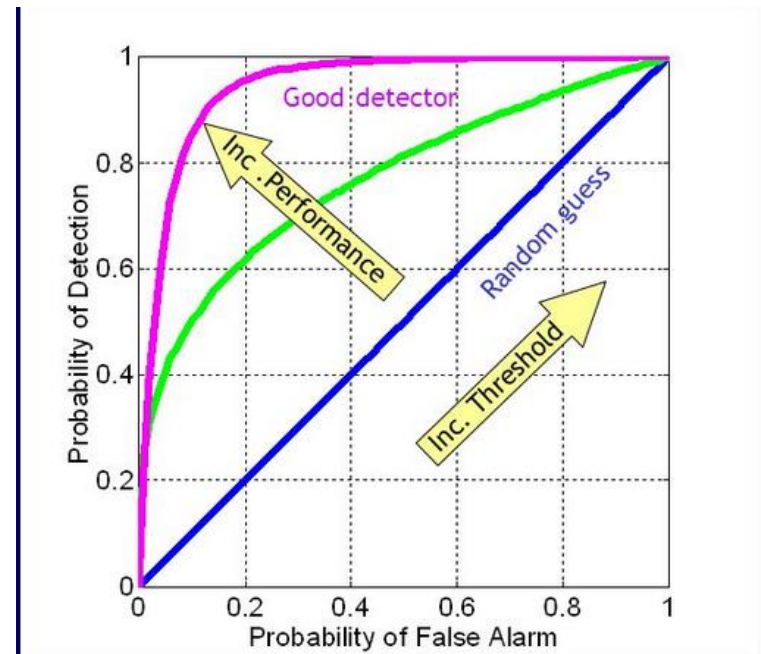
Benchmark the appropriate metric

Measure against development data

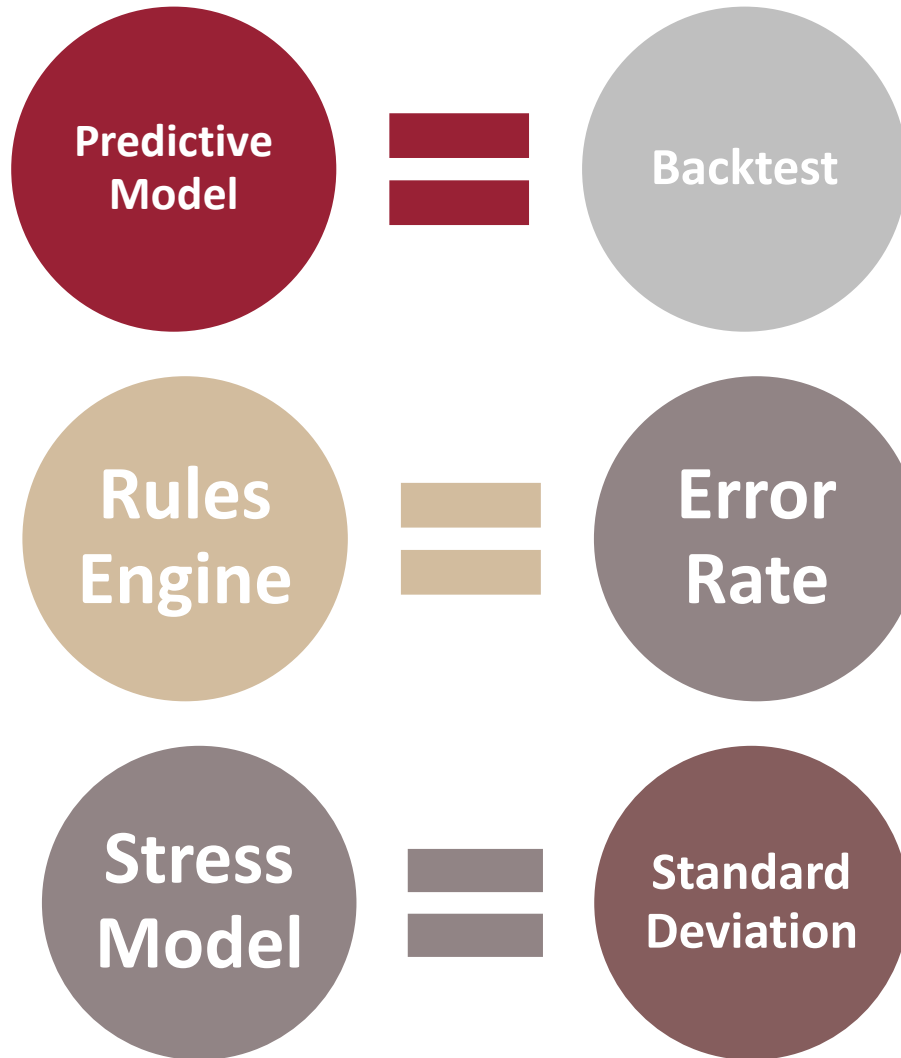
Run last version against current version

Consider KS (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) test

ROC (Receiver operating characteristic) Test



Different Models, Different Approaches



Session Takeaways

- ✓ Model Risk has three lines of defense:
 1. Model Development/User
 2. Model Validation/On-going Validation
 3. Internal Audit
- ✓ Model Risk Management should centralize all models & be able to validate & assess the risk of all models at the institution
- ✓ Initial validation & re-validation periodically, based on centralized risk assessment
- ✓ Subject Matter Experts may be needed to provide efficient & sustainable performance monitoring enhancements

Questions?



Contact



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