

Scenario Design Choices

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Key Design Issues in Scenarios

1. Severity
2. Tuning to unique business model and risks
3. Incorporating bad events
4. Addressing orthogonal risks

The Fed Scenario

- Can be thought of: A financial panic followed by a severe U.S. recession
- Fairly generic—targets essentially undiversifiable asset price and credit risk
 - Stress time-varying salient risks (e.g. leveraged loans, emerging markets)
 - Global trading shock—financial panic—applied to firms with large trading books
- Adverse (“middle”) scenario is qualitatively different—in 2014 a yield curve steepening

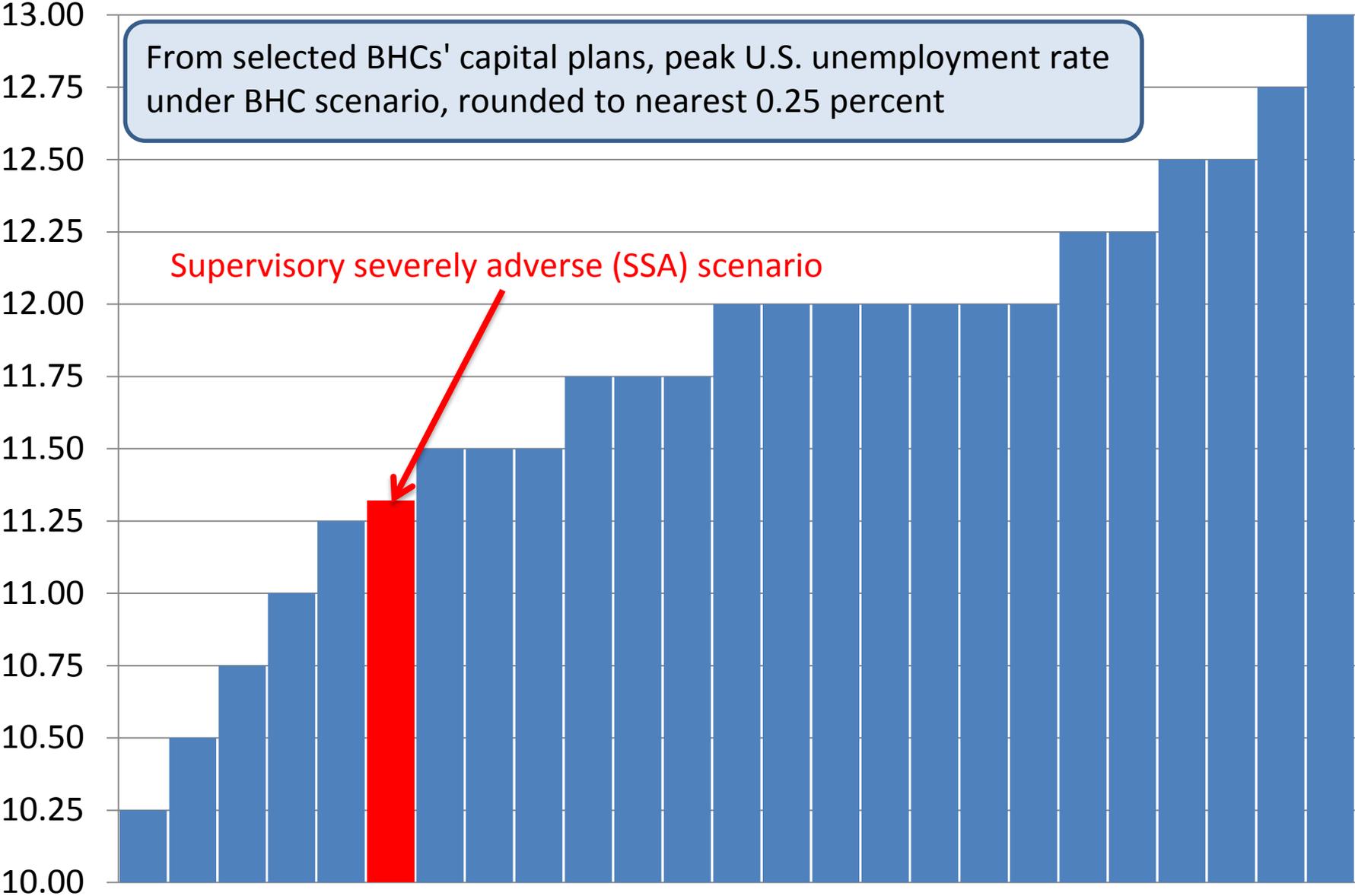
BHC Scenarios

- Should reflect firms' unique vulnerabilities
 - Creatively tailor scenarios
 - Capture features missed by the Fed scenario
- Severity of outcome—higher losses under BHC scenario than under Fed scenario
- Broad scenario tuned to primary weakness in business model
 - Steep vs. flat yield curve, low vs. high oil prices etc.
- Bank is in a position of weakness—e.g. rogue trader, IT breakdown, ratings downgrade, etc.

Comparing Severity and Outcomes

- Compare severity of BHC scenario to net income
- Some important caveats
 - Peak unemployment rate not a perfect measure of severity
 - No requirement that peak unemployment rate in the BHC scenario exceed that in the Fed scenario
 - Net income affected by additional non-macro features such as the global market shock and counterparty default assumptions

Peak Unemployment Rate (percent)



Difference in Net Income, BHC less SSA Scenarios, Percent of T1C (basis points)

