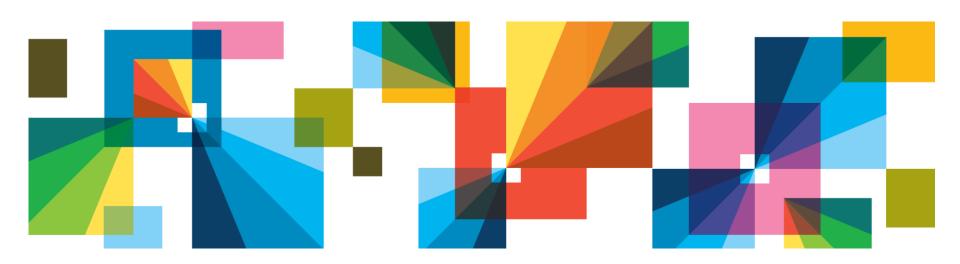
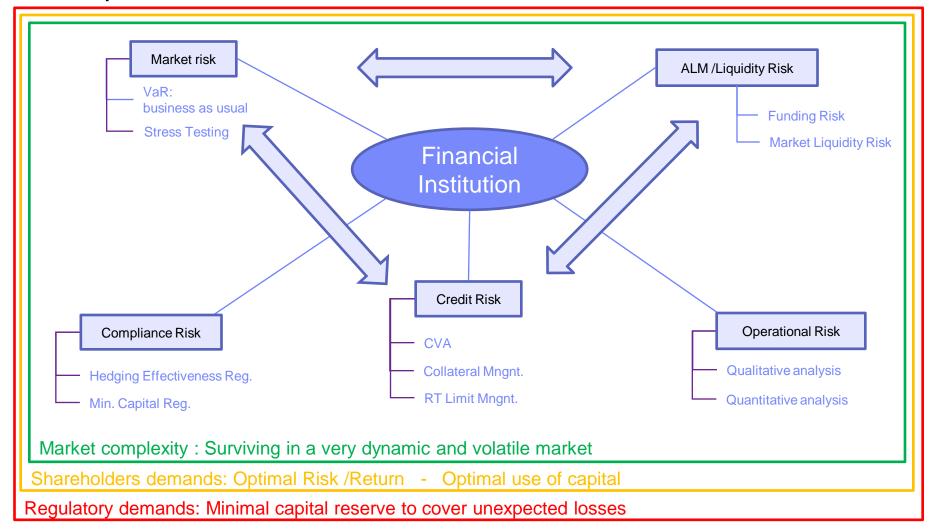


Strategic Business Planning for Financial Institutions





Risk Spectrum for Financial Services







So how to make sure the institution will survive?

- Full and complete picture of all activities and exposures of the institution
- Clear understanding of each of the risks:
 - What is their impact on the business?
 - How do they interact?
- Full understanding of the dynamics of the market:
 - Strong interdependencies (systemic risk) => nobody can stay on the sideline
 - What if "Bussiness as usual", but also
 - What if a Crisis occurs => be prepared for the worst: Stress Testing
- Business Planning and Forecasting: make sure you have the decision making tools
 - to find a winning business strategy
 - to optimally use your capital





Risk Solution Vendors: Ranking Nov-2011

RiskTech100® Top 10

	Rank 2010	Company	HQ	Total Score	Functionality	Core Technology	Organizational Strength	Customer Satisfaction	Market Presence	Innovation
1	7	IBM	US	69.8%	79%	73%	65%	63%	72%	67%
2	1	SunGard	US	66.8%	76%	63%	70%	60%	71%	61%
3	2	SAS	US	65.8%	77%	74%	63%	58%	62%	61%
4	9	Oracle	US	63.3%	70%	72%	61%	57%	60%	60%
5	6	Moody's Analytics	US	62.5%	61%	64%	64%	62%	62%	62%
6	8	Wolters Kluwer FS	US	62.0%	63%	56%	69%	61%	63%	60%
7	17	Misys	UK	61.7%	68%	59%	62%	59%	62%	60%
8	4	Fiserv	US	61.3%	62%	58%	69%	63%	61%	55%
9	5	MSCI	US	61.3%	59%	53%	69%	63%	63%	61%
10	12	NICE Actimize	US	60.3%	60%	59%	62%	58%	61%	62%

Source: RiskTech100® 2011





So how do we address this?

Step 1: Get a complete picture of all activities/data within the institution

Step 2: Provide a complete view of the current situation

- Comprehensive summary view
- Full drill down functionalities

Step 3: look at historical evolution to identify trends

Step 4: Evaluate "Risk" versus "Return" over time

Step 5: Check the Risk/Return not only for "business as usual" but also in "crisis"

Step 6: Optimization Analysis: how can we increase risk/Return

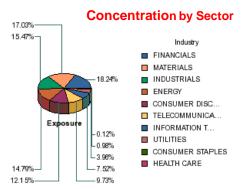
Step 7: Forecast the result of strategic decisions





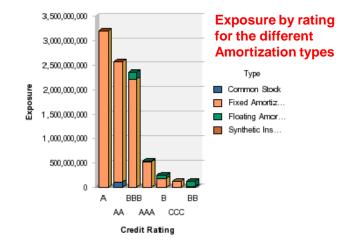
1. Comprehensive view of the current situation of the bank (CEO Dashboard)

KEY RISK, L	IQUIDITY AND PROFITABILITY MEASURES	TOTAL BANK	XYZBank Portfolio	XYZBank UK Portfolio	XYZBank USA Portfolio
Market Risk					
	Market VaR 99.96%	793,336,216	671,451,853	108,570,291	13,314,072
	Monetary Duration	18,668,785,409	27,525,502,609	-8,246,686,828	-610,030,372
ALM					
	MII	208,794,300.7	205,874,785.77	10,935,666.99	-8,016,152.06
	1 Yr EaR	6,397,481	4,861,426	1,679,066	-143,011
	Duration Gap	-956,986,090	443,575,313	-1,555,673,548	155,112,142
	VaR 99.96%	31,987,404	24,307,131	8,395,330	-715,057
	EVE	1,596,417,056	3,643,396,816	-1,976,819,973	-70,159,786
	EVE at Risk	2,194,982,222	4,000,181,512	-1,750,329,162	-54,870,128
Liquidity Risk					
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio Net Stable Funding Ratio	4.12	3.2 -1.05	0	412.42
	Ret Stable Funding Ratio FSA Combined Survival Horizon				
	Liquidity Buffer	> 4 Months -2.745.515.940	-2,759,621,211	8 Weeks -3,523,555	> 4 Months 17,628,827
	Opportunity Cost of Liq Buffer	-111.	-2,759,621,211 -486,047,188	-3,023,000	
Regulatory Capital	Opportunity Cost of Liq Buffer	-458,085,423	-486,047,188	-3,791,006	31,752,771
regulatory Capital	PWA	7 140 044 215	8 024 005 720	227 400 542	00.857.044
	Reg Cap Requirement (Maturity Adjusted)	7,148,944,215 571,915,537	6,821,885,728 545,750,858	227,400,542 18,192,043	99,657,944 7,972,636
	Capital Charge Unadjusted	356,257,299	341,826,968	7,948,197	6,482,134
	Capital Charge Maturity Adjusted %	5.16%	7.13%	3.81%	4.53%
	Mat Adj Cap Charge / EAD	7.44%	8.02%	4.89%	3.95%
	Unadj Cap Charge / EAD	4.73%	5.01%	3.41%	3.36%
Credit Risk	onadj dap onargo (E ib	1.10	0.01 2	0.11 2	0.00 %
	Expected Loss	81,679,196	80,903,888	571,229	204,079
	Unexpected Loss 99.96%	648.362.529	626,571,566	9.918.368	11.872.596
	Exposure	9,411,594,544	8,072,143,606	733,455,565	605,995,373
	Expected Shortfall 99.96%	771,567,713	742,680,670	13,166,580	15,720,463
	Credit Eco Cap (Analytical)	777,598,105	672,554,914	59,118,883	45,924,308
	Defaulted Loans	285,527,923.44	285.527.923.44		
	Defaulted Loan %	3.03%	3.54%		
	WAPD	0.33%	0.37%	0.04%	0.01%
Operational Risk	WALU	0.00 #	0.07 #	0.04#	0.01 #
operational ruon	OpRisk	48,521,933	43,802,762	3,789,618	929,553
FTP	Oprosit	46,021,833	45,002,702	3,768,016	929,000
• • •	1 Yr FTP Interest	106.866.845	327.223.985	-179.685.824	-40,671,316
	1 Yr FTP Liquidity	-493,794,326.66	-287,474,602	-187,594,449	-18,725,275
	1Yr Commercial Margin	595.721.782	166,125,403	378.215.940	51,380,439
	1 Yr Financial Margin	-386,927,482	39.749.382	-367,280,273	-59,396,591
Economic Capital	<u> </u>				
	EC 100% Correlated	1,010,744,293	945.080.933	47,065,587	18,597,774
	EC Diversified Var Covar	824,035,679	785,099,346	30,763,193	16,299,42
	EC Diversified Copula	878,527,999	824,496,606	37,520,347	16,511,046
	Book Value	1,597,894,319	3,644,874,078	-1,976,819,973	-70,159,786
	Market Value	2,396,841,478	5,467,311,118	-2,965,229,960	-105,239,680
	Correlation Market/Credit	12.50%			
	Correlation Credit/ALM	20.00%			
	Correlation Market/ALM	15.00%			
	Target Rating	AA			
	Tier 1 Capital	369,685,084			
	Tier 1 Capital %	4.82%			
	Herfindahl Concentration	2.68%	3.32%	25.56%	19.55%
RAPM					
	RAROC (Earnings-based Net) 100% Correlated	19.97%	15.62%	121.11%	-14.79%
	RAROC (Total Return-based Net) 100% Correlated	6.70%	2.93%	79.50%	14.04%
	RAROC (Earnings-based Gross) 100% Correlated	32.00%	30.90%	53.68%	33.32 %
	RAROC (Total Return-based Gross) 100% Correlated	18.73%	18.21%	12.06%	62.15%
	RAROC (Earnings-based Net) Diversified	24.50%	18.81%	185.29%	-16.88%
	RAROC (Total Return-based Net) Diversified	8.22%	3.53%	121.63%	16.01%
	RAROC (Earnings-based Gross) Diversified	39.26%	37.20%	82.12%	38.02%
	RAROC (Total Return-based Gross) Diversified	22.98%	21.92%	18.46%	70.91%
	SVA	201,893,563	147,642,970	57,001,799	-2,751,206
	Hurdle Rate	12.00%			



"Strong concentration in 3 sectors:

- Financials
- Materials
- Industrials"



"High exposure to Fixed Bonds."

Concentration by region,
Concentration by business line,

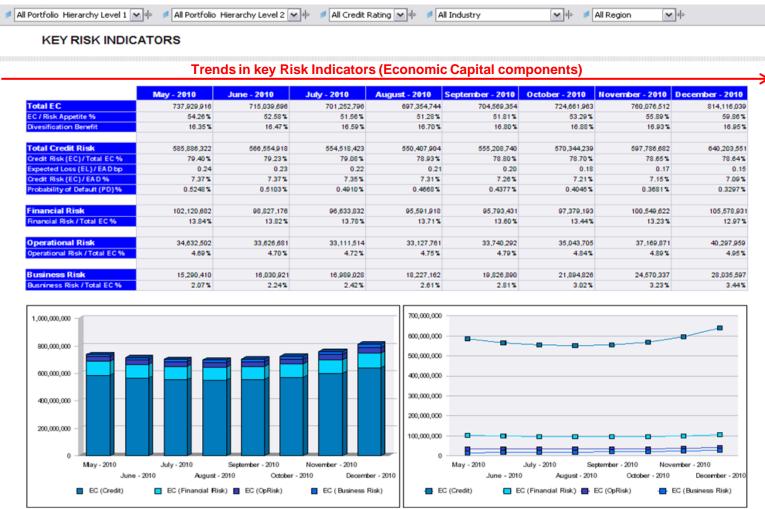


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2. Historical views are provided to evaluate trends

(CEO Dashboard)



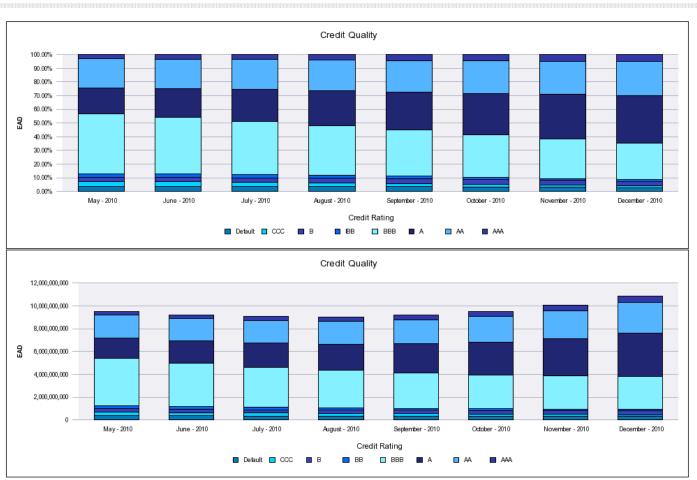
"Historical data can show trends that put current results in perspective: mainly the Credit Component within the Economical Capital calculation has been increasing over the last months."





2.A. Historical trends: Drilling down into Credit Risk (CEO Dashboard)





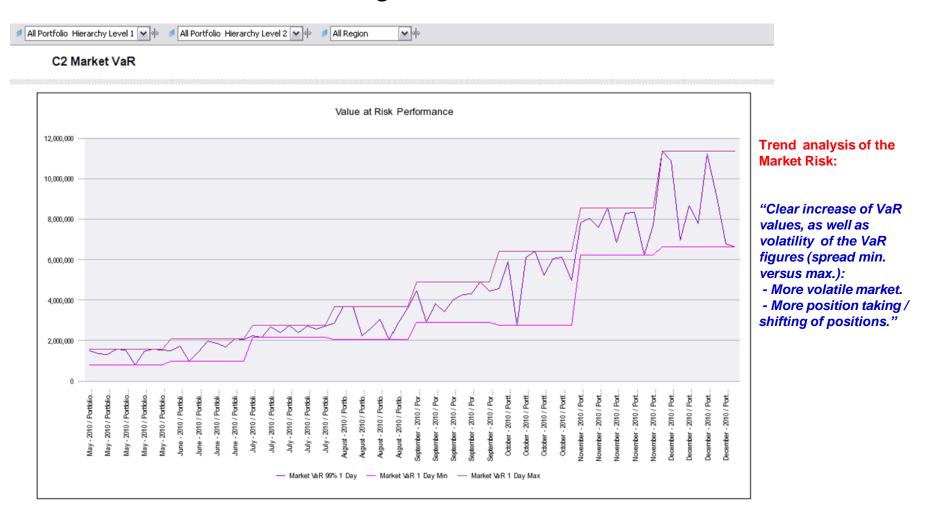
Trend analysis of the Credit Portfolio:

"The portfolio has been moving towards higher quality counterparties, and this in relative as well as absolute terms."



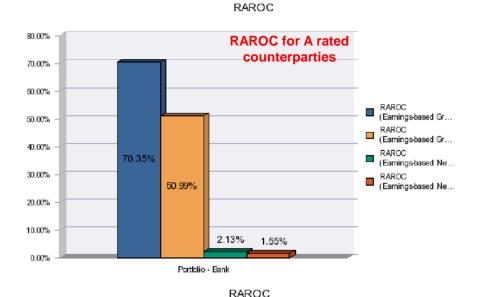


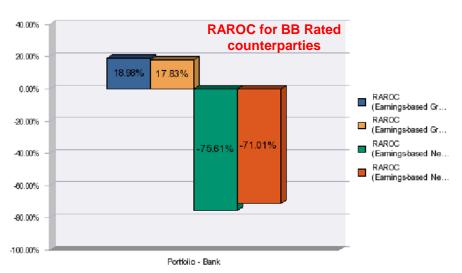
2.B. Historical trends: Drilling down into Market Risk (CEO Dashboard)





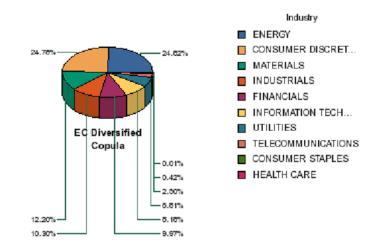
3.A. Drill down into the Risk/Return (CEO Dashboard)





Eco Cap by Industry

Distribution of full economic capital by sector



Risk/Return Analysis based on RAROC:

"Capital consumption is clearly concentrated in 2 industries: energy and Consumer Discretionary.

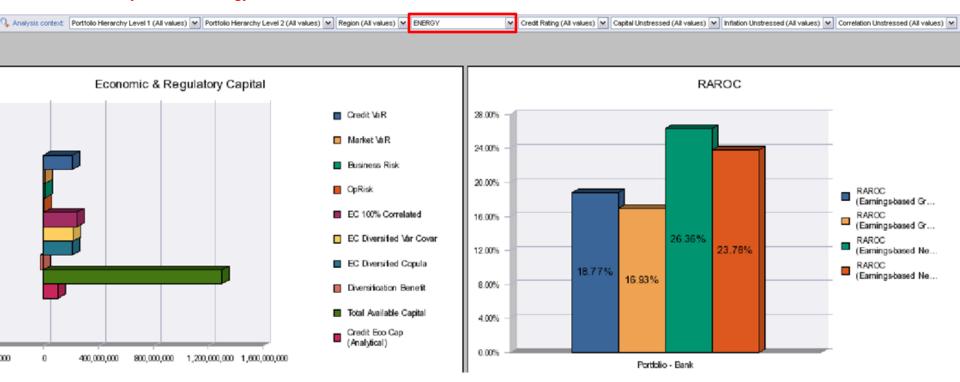
While on gross basis all counterparties seem profitable, on net basis (after costs: green and orange bars) only the high quality counterparties are profitable."





3.B. Drill down into the Risk/Return (CEO Dashboard)

Risk/Return analysis for the Energy sector.



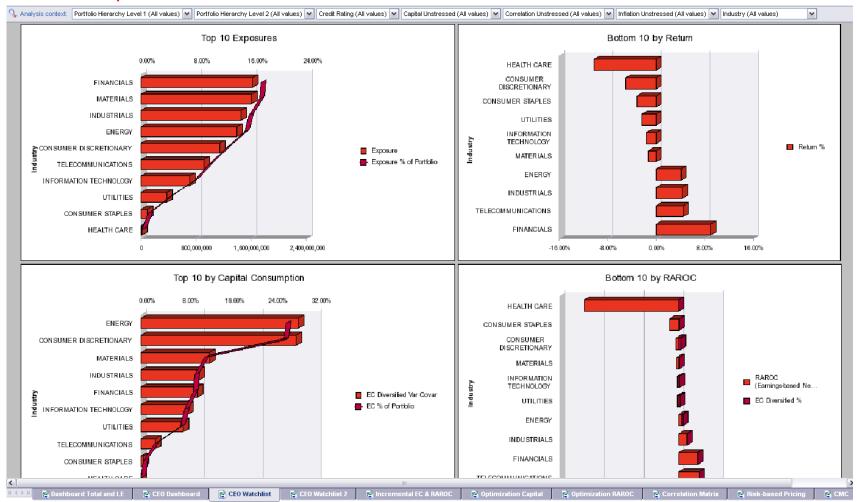
"Yet when drilling down into the energy sector, we can see that it is profitable in terms of RAROC."





4.A. Spot the main business concerns (CEO Watch-List)

CEO watch-list report

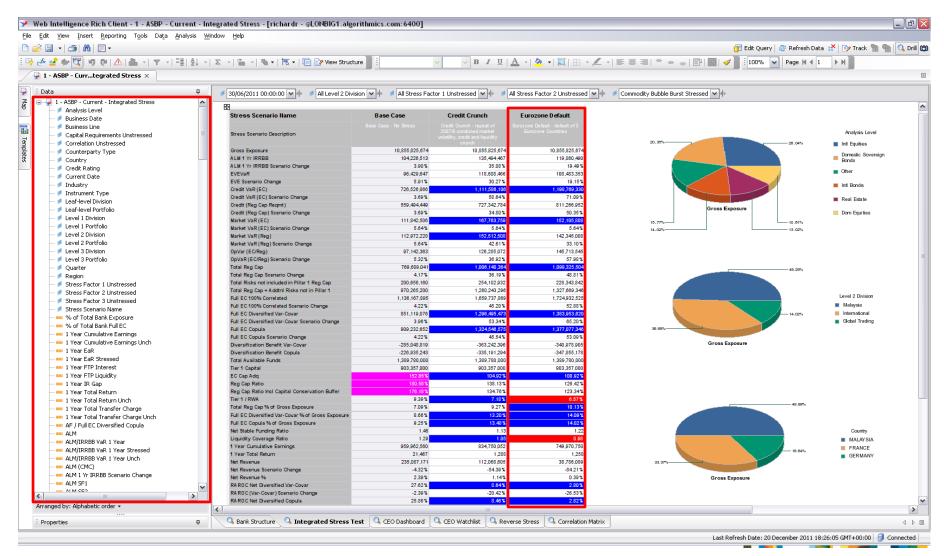


"The risk and return profile are clearly different for the different industries. Health Care is the worst performer and therefore the exposure has been strongly reduced. Energy and Consumer Discretionary need special attention: they are taking a large part of the Capital Consumption while their return is not excelling."





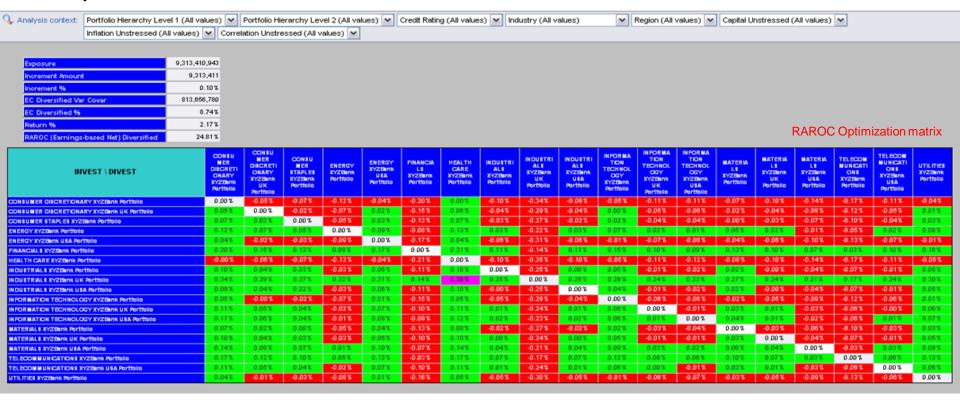
4.B. Integrated Stress Testing – Risk Appetite and Profitability



[&]quot;And what happens in case of an escalation of the European Debt Crisis? What if 3 countries default? Our Credit VaR would increase with 72% leading to an increase in Regulatory and Economic Capital of about 50%. All this will lead to a breach of the Liquidity Ratio (below 100%) and a Tier 1 Minimum capital Ration bearly above 6%.



4. Optimization Process



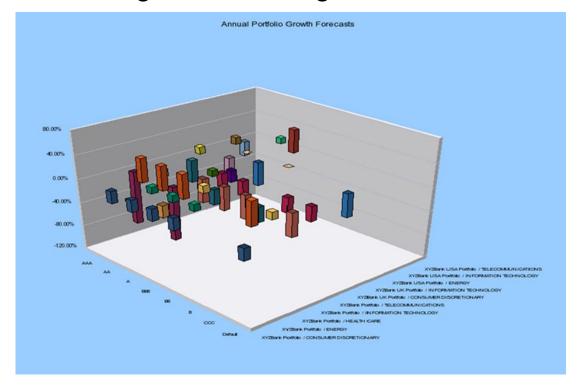
"Algo Strategic Business Planning" not only identifies a winning strategy but will also provide insight into the portfolio changes that will lead to an optimal use of economic capital.

The RAROC Optimization Matrix will show the projected effect on overall RAROC of "swapping" out of some portfolios (shown in red for intuitive clarity), and into those shown in green.

In this case the CRO might find that divesting from the consumer discretionary sector with healthcare and some energy and utilities portfolios, and expanding more into some industrials and financials portfolios, would improve profitability.



5. Forecasting and Planning



Granular view of portfolio growth scenarios

"Let's now use the results of the optimization analysis to evaluate certain business strategies. Starting from the following rules for the lending policy in the next 3 years:

- we grow exposures in two to three years' time in line with the optimization results (see above) and
- we maintain the current full economic capital levels
- while we continually improving return and RAROC.

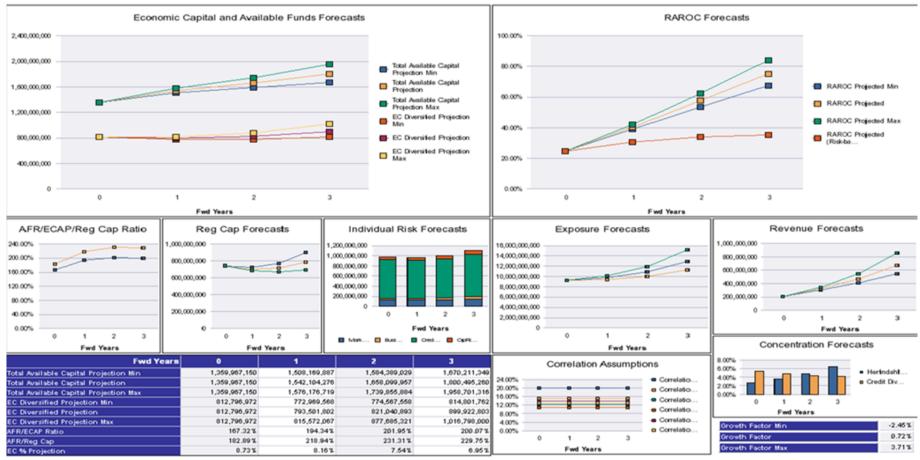
What growth rates can we expect in the different sectors?"





Forecasting, Planning, Risk-based Limits and Impact Assessment

Projected impact of portfolio changes, based on the same business strategies.



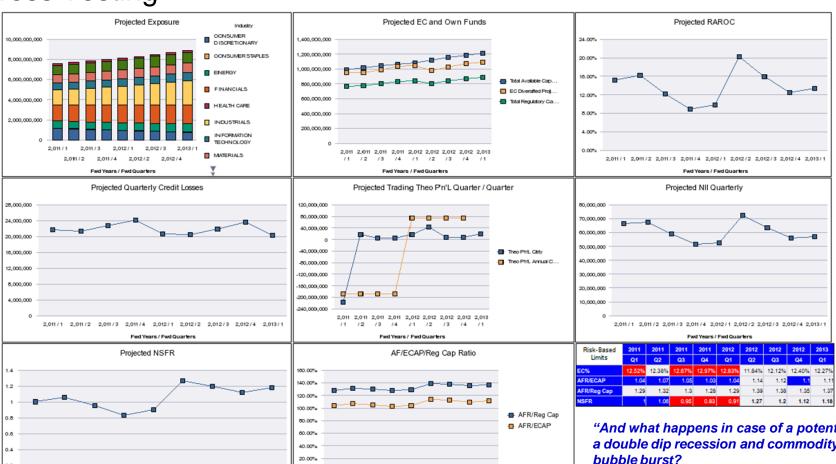
"based on our business strategy Economic Capital stays steady while Capital Adequacy improves year after year: RAROC grows from 20 to 80% in 3 years and revenue grows healthily.

Concentration grows in terms of exposures, but when default rates and correlations are considered there is no significant increase, and diversification actually improves through the re-balancing of the portfolio."





Stress Testing



Projected impacts under Stess scenarios

2,012/2 2,012/3 2,012/4 2,013/1

2,011/1 2,011/2 2,011/3 2,011/4 2,012/1

"And what happens in case of a potential for a double dip recession and commodity

The effect on liquidity ratios would now also be considered. The combination of both scenarios might produce undesired results, such as the concentration in commodityrelated trading and lending activities hitting profitability, capital adequacy, liquidity and breaking risk-based limits on full economic capital."



So how to make sure the institution will survive?

- Full and complete picture of all activities and exposures of the institution
- Clear understanding of each of the risks:
 - What is their impact on the business?
 - How do they interact?
- Full understanding of the dynamics of the market:
 - Strong interdependencies (systemic risk) => nobody can stay on the sideline
 - What if "Bussiness as usual", but also
 - What if a Crisis occurs => be prepared for the worst: Stress Testing
- Business Planning and Forecasting: make sure you have the decision making tools
 - to find a winning business strategy
 - to optimally use your capital





The Question?

Algo Strategic Business Planning enables banks to:

- A. Monitor risk-set limits at multiple levels across the organization
- B. Perform risk/return analysis at for your trading book.
- C. Forecast capital adequacy requirements and profitability for your bank-wide strategic decisions





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