

**Supporting Statement for the
Market Risk Capital Rule
(FR 4201; OMB No. 7100-0314)**

Summary

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), under delegated authority from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), proposes to extend for three years, with revision, the collections of information associated with the Market Risk Capital Rule¹ (FR 4201; OMB No. 7100-0314). The market risk rule, which requires banking organizations to hold capital to cover their exposure to market risk, is an important component of the Board's regulatory capital framework (12 CFR part 217; Regulation Q). The respondents for this collection of information are bank holding companies, savings and loan holding companies, intermediate holding companies, and state member banks that meet certain risk thresholds described below. There are no required reporting forms associated with this information collection (the FR 4201 designation is for internal purposes only).

The Board proposes to revise the FR 4201 to include certain prior approvals that respondent banking organizations must obtain under the market risk rule. The relevant reporting, recordkeeping, and disclosure requirements are found in 12 CFR 217.203 through 217.210 and 217.212 (all references to sections hereinafter are from 12 CFR part 217, subpart F). The current annual burden for the FR 4201 is estimated to be 70,704 hours. The proposed revisions would result in a net decrease in burden of 57,556 hours.

Background and Justification

The market risk rule was adopted in 1996 as an integral part of the Board's revised regulatory capital framework.² The rule includes collections of information that permit the Board to monitor the market risk profile of Board-regulated banking organizations that have significant market risk and evaluate the impact of the market risk rule on those banking organizations³ and the industry as a whole. The collections of information provide current statistical data identifying market risk areas on which to focus onsite and offsite examinations. They also allow the Board to assess the levels and components of each reporting institution's risk-based capital requirements for market risk and the adequacy of the institution's capital under the market risk rule. Finally, these collections of information ensure capital adequacy of banking organizations according to their level of market risk and assist the Board in implementing and validating the market risk framework.

¹ The title of this collection was previously "Risk-Based Capital Guidelines: Market Risk". The Board is changing the title to accurately reflect that this information collection is now a rule.

² See 61 FR 47358 (September 6, 1996). The rule was subsequently amended in 2013 as part of the Board's revised regulatory capital requirements. See 78 FR 62018 (October 11, 2013). On December 18, 2013, the Board adopted revisions, including related to timely quantitative and qualitative disclosures, to the market risk rule to align it with other elements of the revised capital framework. See 78 FR 76521 (December 18, 2013).

³ For purposes of this supporting statement, banking organizations include bank holding companies, intermediate holding companies, savings and loan holding companies, and state member banks that are subject to the market risk rule.

Description of Information Collection

The market risk rule applies to any banking organization with aggregate trading assets and trading liabilities equal to (1) 10 percent or more of quarter-end total assets or (2) \$1 billion or more.⁴ The Board may exclude a banking organization that meets these thresholds if the Board determines that the exclusion is appropriate based on the level of market risk of the banking organization and is consistent with safe and sound banking practices.⁵ The Board may further apply the market risk rule to any other banking organization if the Board deems it necessary or appropriate because of the level of market risk of the banking organization or to ensure safe and sound banking practices.⁶ Throughout this supporting statement, organizations that are subject to the requirements of the market risk rule are referred to as “subject banking organizations.” The market risk rule includes certain reporting, recordkeeping, and disclosure requirements in sections 203 through 210 and section 212. Details of the information collection requirements in each section are provided below.

Reporting Requirements

Prior Approvals (sections 203, 204, 206, 208, and 209):

Section 203(c)(1) requires subject banking organizations to obtain the prior written approval of the Board before using any internal model to calculate its risk-based capital requirements under subpart F.

Section 204(a)(2)(vi)(B) requires subject banking organizations to obtain the prior written approval of the Board before including in its capital requirement for *de minimis* exposures the capital requirement for any *de minimis* exposures using alternative techniques that appropriately measure the market risk associated with those exposures.

Section 206(b)(3) requires subject banking organizations to obtain the prior approval of the Board for, and notify the Board if the banking organization makes any material changes to, the policies and procedures required by that section, which are described below.

Section 208(a) requires subject banking organizations that measure the specific risk of a portfolio of debt positions using internal models to obtain the approval of the Board, prior to including portfolios of equity positions in its incremental risk model.

Section 209(a) requires subject banking organizations to obtain prior approval of the Board before using the method specified in that section to measure comprehensive risk for one or more portfolios of correlation trading positions.

⁴ See 12 CFR 217.201(b)(1).

⁵ See 12 CFR 217.201(b)(3).

⁶ See 12 CFR 217.201(b)(2).

Recordkeeping Requirements

Policies and Procedures (sections 203 and 206): Section 203(a)(1) requires subject banking organizations to have clearly defined policies and procedures for determining which trading assets and trading liabilities are trading positions and which trading positions are correlation trading positions. These policies and procedures must take into account: (1) the extent to which a position, or a hedge of its material risks, can be marked-to-market daily by reference to a two-way market; and (2) possible impairments to the liquidity of a position or its hedge.

Section 203(b)(1) requires subject banking organizations to have clearly defined policies and procedures for actively managing all covered positions, and at a minimum, these policies and procedures must require: (1) marking positions to market or to model on a daily basis; (2) daily assessment of the banking organization's ability to hedge position and portfolio risks, and of the extent of market liquidity; (3) establishment and daily monitoring of limits on positions by a risk control unit independent of the trading business unit; (4) daily monitoring by senior management of (1) to (3) hereinabove; (5) at least annual reassessment of established limits on positions by senior management; and (6) at least annual assessments by qualified personnel of the quality of market inputs to the valuation process, the soundness of key assumptions, the reliability of parameter estimation in pricing models, and the stability and accuracy of model calibration under alternative market scenarios.

Section 206(b)(3) requires subject banking organizations to have policies and procedures that describe how the banking organization determines the period of significant financial stress used to calculate its stressed Value-at-Risk (VaR)-based measure under this section. The policies and procedures must address: (1) how the banking organization links the period of significant financial stress used to calculate the stressed VaR-based measure to the composition and directional bias of its current portfolio; and (2) the banking organization's process for selecting, reviewing, and updating the period of significant financial stress used to calculate the stressed VaR-based measure and for monitoring the appropriateness of the period to the banking organization's current portfolio.

Trading and Hedging Strategy (section 203): Section 203(a)(2) requires subject banking organizations to have clearly defined trading and hedging strategies for trading positions. The trading strategy must be approved by the organization's senior management and must articulate the expected holding period of, and the market risk associated with, each portfolio of trading positions. The hedging strategy must articulate for each portfolio of trading positions the level of market risk the banking organization is willing to accept and must detail the instruments, techniques, and strategies the banking organization will use to hedge the risk of the portfolio.

Backtesting (section 205): Section 205(c) requires a subject banking organization to divide its portfolio exposures subject to the market risk rule into a number of significant subportfolios approved by the Board for subportfolio backtesting purposes. The banking organization must retain and make available to the Board the following information for each subportfolio for each business day over the previous two years (500 business days), with no more

than a 60-day lag: (1) a daily VaR-based measure for the subportfolio calibrated to a one-tail, 99.0 percent confidence level; (2) the daily profit or loss for the subportfolio (that is, the net change in price of the positions held in the portfolio at the end of the previous business day); and (3) the probability of observing a profit that is less than, or a loss that is greater than, the amount projected for each day.

Section 209(c) requires that a subject banking organization must at least weekly apply specific, supervisory stress scenarios to its portfolio of correlation trading positions that capture changes in: (1) default rates; (2) recovery rates; (3) credit spreads; (4) correlations of underlying exposures; and (5) correlations of a correlation trading position and its hedge. A subject banking organization must retain and make available to the Board the results of the supervisory stress testing, including comparisons with the capital requirements generated by the banking organization's comprehensive risk model. A subject banking organization must report to the Board promptly any instances where the stress tests indicate any material deficiencies in the comprehensive risk model.

Disclosure Policy (section 212): Section 212(b) requires that a subject banking organization must have a formal disclosure policy that addresses the banking organization's approach for determining the market risk disclosures. The policy must be approved by the board of directors and must address the associated internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures.

Disclosure Requirements

Disclosures (section 212): Section 212(c) requires certain public quantitative disclosures. For each material portfolio of covered positions, the subject banking organization must publicly disclose the following at least quarterly: (1) the high, low, and mean VaR-based measures over the reporting period and the VaR-based measure at period-end; (2) the high, low, and mean stressed VaR-based measures over the reporting period and the stressed VaR-based measure at period-end; (3) the high, low, and mean incremental risk capital requirements over the reporting period and the incremental risk capital requirement at period-end; (4) the high, low, and mean comprehensive risk capital requirements over the reporting period and the comprehensive risk capital requirement at period-end, with the period-end requirement broken down into appropriate risk classifications; (5) separate measures for interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity price risk, foreign exchange risk, and commodity price risk used to calculate the VaR-based measure; and (6) a comparison of VaR-based estimates with actual gains or losses experienced by the bank, with an analysis of important outliers. The banking organization must also publically disclose the following at least quarterly: (1) the aggregate amount of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet securitization positions by exposure type; and (2) the aggregate amount of correlation trading positions.

Section 212(d) requires the following qualitative disclosures at least annually, with any material changes disclosed in the interim: (1) the composition of material portfolios of covered positions; (2) the subject banking organization's valuation policies, procedures, and methodologies for covered positions including, for securitization positions, the methods and key assumptions used for valuing such positions, any significant changes since the last reporting

period, and the impact of such change; (3) the characteristics of the internal models used for purposes of the market risk rule; (4) a description of the approaches used for validating and evaluating the accuracy of internal models and modeling processes for purposes of the market risk rule; (5) for each market risk category (that is, interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity price risk, foreign exchange risk, and commodity price risk), a description of the stress tests applied to the positions subject to the factor; (6) the results of the comparison of the banking organization's internal estimates for purposes of the market risk rule with actual outcomes during a sample period not used in model development; (7) the soundness standard on which the banking organization's internal capital adequacy assessment under the market risk rule is based, including a description of the methodologies used to achieve a capital adequacy assessment that is consistent with the soundness standard; (8) a description of the banking organization's processes for monitoring changes in the credit and market risk of securitization positions, including how those processes differ for resecuritization positions; and (9) a description of the banking organization's policy governing the use of credit risk mitigation to mitigate the risks of securitization and resecuritization positions.

Proposed Revisions

The Board proposes to revise the collections of information associated with the market risk rule to include the prior approvals a banking organization must obtain from the Board pursuant to sections 203(c)(1) and 204(a)(2)(vi)(B) of Regulation Q. These revisions are intended to accurately reflect the information collection requirements of the market risk rule.⁷

Time Schedule for Information Collection

This information collection contains reporting, recordkeeping, and disclosure requirements, as mentioned above. The recordkeeping requirements are ongoing. The prior written approvals are all required on occasion. The disclosures are required quarterly, annually, and on occasion.

Legal Status

The recordkeeping provisions of the Market Risk Capital Rule are authorized to be collected from state member banks pursuant to sections 9(6) and 11 of the Federal Reserve Act;⁸ from BHCs pursuant to section 5(c) of the Bank Holding Company Act (BHC Act)⁹ and, in some cases, section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Act¹⁰; from FBOs pursuant to section 8(a) of the International Banking Act¹¹ and section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Act; and from SLHCs pursuant to section 10(b)(2) and (g) of the Home Owners' Loan Act ("HOLA")¹². Sections 9(6) and 11 of the Federal Reserve Act authorize the Board to require state member banks to submit reports, as necessary. Section 5(c) of the BHC Act authorizes the Board to require BHCs to submit reports

⁷ The Board also has deleted references, which appeared in the previous supporting statement for the FR 4201, to certain provisions of the market risk rule that are not collections of information under the PRA.

⁸ 12 U.S.C. §§ 324 and 248(a).

⁹ 12 U.S.C. § 1844(c).

¹⁰ 12 U.S.C. § 5365.

¹¹ 12 U.S.C. § 3106(a).

¹² 12 U.S.C. § 1467a(b)(2) and (g).

to the Board regarding their financial condition, and section 8(a) of the International Banking Act subjects FBOs to the provisions of the BHC Act. Section 10 of HOLA authorizes the Board to collect reports from SLHCs.

The information collections under FR 4201 are mandatory. The information collected through the FR 4201 is collected as part of the Board’s supervisory process, and therefore is afforded confidential treatment pursuant to exemption 8 of the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”). 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(8). In addition, individual respondents may request that certain data be afforded confidential treatment pursuant to exemption 4 of FOIA, if the data has not previously been publically disclosed and the release of the data would likely cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the respondent. 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(4). Determinations of confidentiality based on exemption 4 of FOIA would be made on a case-by-case basis.

Consultation Outside the Agency

The Board has consulted with the FDIC and OCC in confirming the burden estimates listed.

Public Comments

On April 9, 2019, the Board published an initial notice in the Federal Register (84 FR 14113) requesting public comment for 60 days on the extension, with revision, of the FR 4201. The comment period for this notice expires on June 10, 2019.

Estimate of Respondent Burden

The total annual burden for the FR 4201 is estimated to be 70,704 hours, and would decrease by 57,576 to 13,148 hours with the proposed revisions. The decrease in burden results primarily from a decrease in the estimated number of respondents for the prior written approvals required by sections 203, 204, 206, 208, and 209 of the market risk rule. The Board believes that few, if any, additional entities will request such prior approvals in the next three years. Additionally, a number of provisions of the market risk rule that were previously included as information collections in FR 4201 have been omitted from this proposal, as they are not collections of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The burden tables below reflect these omissions.

These reporting, recordkeeping, and disclosure requirements represent less than 1 percent of the total Federal Reserve System paperwork burden.

FR 4201	<i>Estimated number of respondents¹³</i>	<i>Annual frequency</i>	<i>Estimated average hours per response</i>	<i>Estimated annual burden hours</i>
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¹³ Of these respondents, none are considered small entities as defined by the Small Business Administration (i.e., entities with less than \$550 million in total assets), www.sba.gov/document/support--table-size-standards.

Current				
<i>Reporting</i>				
Prior Written Approvals	36	1	960	34,560
<i>Recordkeeping</i>				
Policies and Procedures	36	1	96	3,456
Training and Hedging Strategy	36	1	16	576
Internal Models	36	1	128	4,608
<i>Backtesting and Stress Testing</i>				
Section 204(b)	36	4	16	2,304
Section 205(c) and 209(c)	36	1	104	3,744
Section 205(c) and 209(c)	36	4	120	17,280
Disclosure Policy	36	1	40	1,440
<i>Disclosure</i>				
Quantitative	36	4	16	2,304
Qualitative	36	1	12	432
<i>Total</i>				70,704
Proposed				
<i>Reporting</i>				
Prior Written Approvals	1	1	1,088	1,088
<i>Recordkeeping</i>				
Policies and Procedures	37	1	96	3,552
Trading and Hedging Strategy	37	1	16	592
<i>Backtesting and Stress Testing</i>				
Section 205(c)	37	1	96	3,552
Section 209(c)	6	1	12	72
Disclosure Policy	37	1	40	1,480
<i>Disclosure</i>				
Quantitative	37	4	16	2,368
Qualitative	37	1	12	<u>444</u>
<i>Total</i>				13,148
<i>Change</i>				57,556

The estimated total annual cost to the public for this information collection is \$757,325.¹⁴

¹⁴ Total cost to the public was estimated using the following formula: percent of staff time, multiplied by annual burden hours, multiplied by hourly rates (30% Office & Administrative Support at \$19, 45% Financial Managers at \$71, 15% Lawyers at \$69, and 10% Chief Executives at \$96). Hourly rates for each occupational group are the

Sensitive Questions

This collection of information contains no questions of a sensitive nature, as defined by OMB guidelines.

Estimate of Cost to the Federal Reserve System

The cost to the Federal Reserve System is negligible.

(rounded) mean hourly wages from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS), Occupational Employment and Wages May 2018, published March 29, 2019 www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.t01.htm. Occupations are defined using the BLS Occupational Classification System, www.bls.gov/soc/