

Comprehensive Stress Scenario Design Methodology

Executive Framework

This document establishes a systematic, reproducible methodology for designing, calibrating, and maintaining stress scenarios across all asset classes. The framework ensures consistency, granularity, and auditability while enabling both strategic (top-down) and tactical (bottom-up) scenario construction.

1. Core Design Philosophy

1.1 The Three Pillars

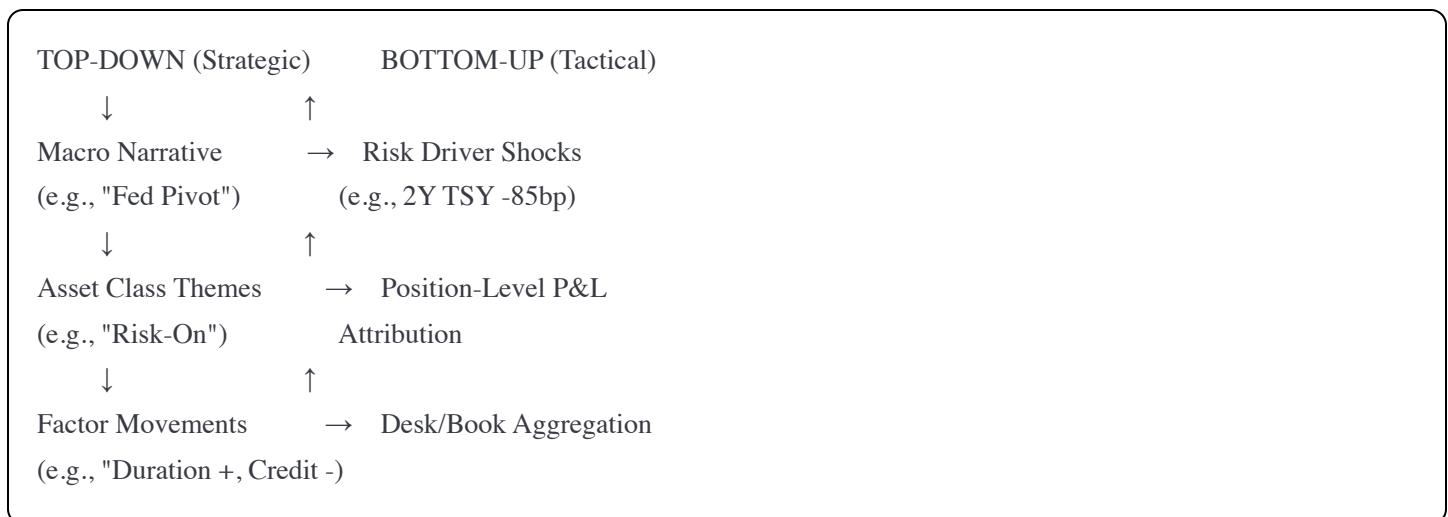
Coherence: Every scenario must tell a consistent economic narrative. Shocks cannot be arbitrary—they must reflect plausible causal relationships across markets.

Completeness: Every material risk driver in the portfolio must receive a shock. No gaps. This requires a complete risk driver taxonomy before scenario design begins.

Calibration Integrity: Severity levels must be anchored to empirical distributions or defensible hypothetical reasoning, never arbitrary.

1.2 The Dual-Direction Principle

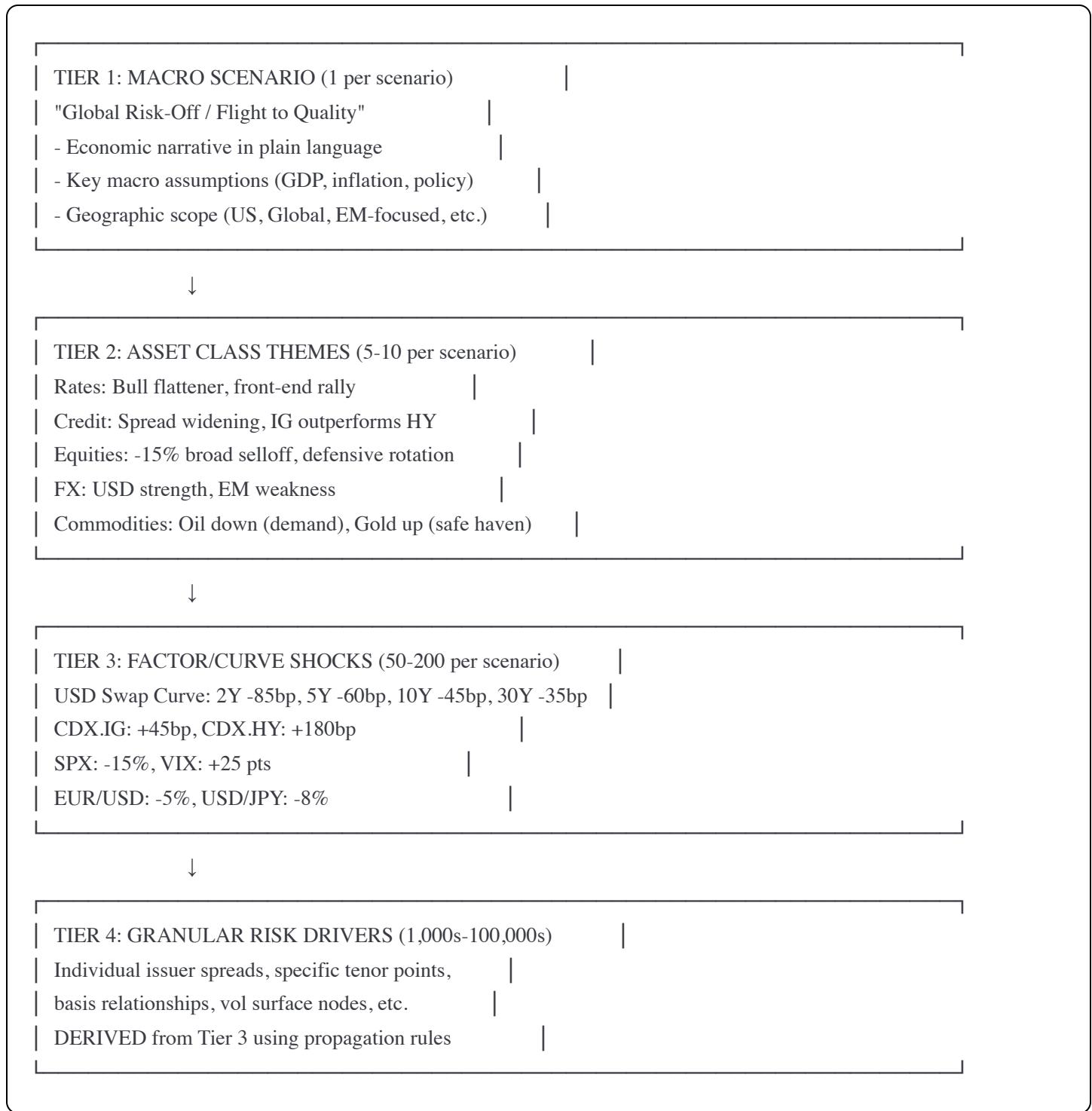
Every well-designed scenario operates on two axes simultaneously:



The two directions must reconcile. Top-down narrative implies bottom-up shocks; bottom-up shocks must aggregate to a coherent top-down story.

2. Hierarchical Scenario Architecture

2.1 The Four-Tier Structure



2.2 Propagation Rules (Tier 3 → Tier 4)

This is where consistency is enforced. Granular shocks are **derived**, not independently specified.

Method A: Beta-Based Propagation

$$\text{Shock(Driver_i)} = \text{Beta(Driver_i, Factor_j)} \times \text{Shock(Factor_j)}$$

Example:

- Factor: CDX.HY spread +180bp
- Driver: Ford 5Y CDS
- Beta(Ford, CDX.HY) = 1.15 (estimated from regression)
- Shock(Ford 5Y) = $1.15 \times 180\text{bp} = 207\text{bp}$

Method B: Ratio-Based Propagation

$$\text{Shock(Driver_i)} = (\text{Current_Spread}_i / \text{Index_Spread}) \times \text{Shock(Index)}$$

Example:

- CDX.HY current spread: 400bp
- Ford 5Y current spread: 520bp
- Ratio: $520/400 = 1.30$
- Shock(Ford 5Y) = $1.30 \times 180\text{bp} = 234\text{bp}$

Method C: Rating/Sector Matrix

Pre-defined shock multipliers by rating and sector:

	IG-AAA	IG-A	IG-BBB	HY-BB	HY-B	HY-CCC
Financials	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	3.0
Industrials	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.8
Energy	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.5	4.0
Tech	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.5

2.3 Handling Idiosyncratic Drivers

Some risk drivers don't map cleanly to systematic factors. Handle via:

1. **Basis Preservation:** Maintain current basis relationships unless scenario specifically targets basis
2. **Worst-Case Override:** For tail scenarios, apply additional idiosyncratic shock (e.g., +20% on top of systematic)
3. **Liquidity Multiplier:** Less liquid names get amplified shocks (liquidity score \times systematic shock)

3. Scenario Generation Methods

3.1 Method Taxonomy

Method	Best For	Advantages	Limitations
Historical Replay	Regulatory, Backtesting	Empirically grounded, internally consistent	Past ≠ future, missing novel risks
Historical Analog	Emerging situations	Leverages relevant precedent	Requires judgment on applicability
Hypothetical Narrative	Forward-looking, strategic	Captures novel risks	Requires expert calibration
Algorithmic/Statistical	Systematic coverage	Objective, reproducible	May miss narrative coherence
Hybrid	Production use	Combines strengths	More complex to implement

3.2 Historical Replay Method

Process:

1. Select historical window (start date, end date)
2. Calculate actual changes in all risk factors over window
3. Apply those exact changes as scenario shocks

Date Selection Framework:

Crisis Type	Recommended Window	Key Characteristics
Liquidity Crisis	2008-09-15 to 2008-10-15	Credit freeze, correlation spike
Rate Shock	2022-09-22 to 2022-10-22	Front-end selloff, curve inversion
EM Contagion	1998-08-01 to 1998-09-30	EM spreads, flight to quality
Flash Crash	2010-05-06 (intraday)	Equity dislocation, vol spike
COVID Shock	2020-02-20 to 2020-03-23	All-asset correlation, liquidity
SVB/Regional Bank	2023-03-08 to 2023-03-15	Bank spreads, rate vol

Dynamic Lookback Calibration:

For rolling historical scenarios:

- Lookback window: 250 days (1Y), 500 days (2Y), or 1250 days (5Y)
- Percentile selection: 99th, 99.5th, or 99.9th
- Apply: Use factor changes at selected percentile from lookback

3.3 Hypothetical Narrative Method

Process:

1. Define macro narrative (what happens and why)
2. Identify primary transmission channels
3. Set anchor shocks for key factors (based on historical analogs or expert judgment)
4. Derive secondary shocks using propagation rules
5. Validate internal consistency

Narrative Construction Template:

SCENARIO: [Name]

TRIGGER: [What initiates the stress]

TRANSMISSION: [How stress propagates through markets]

DURATION: [Instantaneous / 1-week / 1-month / 3-month]

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: [US / Global / Regional]

PRIMARY SHOCKS (Tier 3):

- [Factor 1]: [Shock] | Rationale: [Why this magnitude]
- [Factor 2]: [Shock] | Rationale: [Why this magnitude]

ASSET CLASS IMPACTS (Tier 2):

- Rates: [Theme]
- Credit: [Theme]
- Equities: [Theme]
- FX: [Theme]
- Commodities: [Theme]

CROSS-ASSET CONSISTENCY CHECK:

- [] Rate-equity relationship sensible?
- [] Credit-equity relationship sensible?
- [] FX-rate differentials sensible?
- [] Commodity-equity demand story sensible?

3.4 Algorithmic/Statistical Method

Approach A: Principal Component Stress

1. Perform PCA on historical factor returns
2. Shock PC1 (market direction) by X standard deviations
3. Optionally shock PC2 (curve shape), PC3 (sector rotation)
4. Transform back to original factor space

Approach B: Conditional Stress

1. Condition on anchor shock (e.g., SPX -20%)
2. Calculate conditional expectations: $E[\text{Factor}_i \mid \text{SPX} = -20\%]$
3. Use conditional covariance for secondary shocks
4. Optionally add tail dependency adjustments

Approach C: Reverse Stress Testing

1. Define P&L threshold (e.g., -\$500M)
2. Use optimization to find minimum-norm shock vector achieving threshold
3. Analyze: Is resulting scenario plausible? What are key drivers?

3.5 Hybrid Method (Recommended for Production)

STEP 1: Narrative Anchor

- Define macro story
- Set 3-5 anchor shocks for major indices/factors

STEP 2: Historical Calibration

- Find closest historical analog
- Use historical correlations for secondary shocks
- Scale to desired severity

STEP 3: Algorithmic Fill

- Propagate to granular drivers via beta/ratio methods
- Apply basis and liquidity adjustments

STEP 4: Expert Override

- SME review of key positions
- Override specific drivers if justified (document rationale)

STEP 5: Consistency Validation

- Check cross-asset relationships
- Verify aggregated P&L makes sense vs. narrative

4. Top-Down ↔ Bottom-Up Integration

4.1 Top-Down Flow (Strategy → Shocks)

INPUT: Macro View / Risk Committee Direction
 "We're concerned about a China hard landing"



TRANSLATION: Asset Class Implications
 - EM FX weakness (CNY -10%, EM basket -15%)

- Commodity demand shock (Oil -25%, Copper -30%)
- Risk-off in equities (SPX -12%, HSI -25%)
- Mild US rates rally (safe haven, 10Y -30bp)
- Credit: EM spreads +200bp, DM +50bp



- CALIBRATION: Anchor to Severity Level
- Moderate: 1-in-10 year event (Scale $\times 0.6$)
- Severe: 1-in-25 year event (Scale $\times 1.0$)
- Extreme: 1-in-100 year event (Scale $\times 1.5$)



- PROPAGATION: Generate Granular Shocks
- Apply beta/ratio methods to derive 10,000+ driver shocks



- OUTPUT: Complete Shock Vector for Pricing Engine

4.2 Bottom-Up Flow (Positions → Scenarios)

- INPUT: Current Position Inventory
- All trades, sensitivities, Greeks by risk driver



- ANALYSIS: Identify Key Exposures
- Largest DV01 concentrations
- Biggest single-name exposures
- Correlation/basis risks
- Convexity/gamma concentrations



- SCENARIO TARGETING: Design Position-Specific Stresses
- "What scenario would stress our BBB energy concentration?"
- Energy-specific credit stress with oil correlation



| REVERSE VALIDATION: Does Scenario Have Macro Coherence? |

| Map bottom-up scenario back to plausible macro story |

4.3 Reconciliation Process

When top-down and bottom-up don't align:

Symptom	Diagnosis	Resolution
P&L doesn't match narrative severity	Propagation rules miscalibrated	Recalibrate betas, check basis assumptions
Scenario misses key position risk	Top-down too coarse	Add targeted factor to Tier 3
Bottom-up scenario has no macro story	Idiosyncratic risk	Accept as separate scenario or find analog
Cross-asset P&L inconsistent	Correlation assumptions wrong	Review and adjust conditional relationships

5. Cross-Asset Consistency Framework

5.1 The Consistency Matrix

Every scenario must pass this cross-asset logic check:

	RISK-OFF	RISK-ON
	Down	Up
Equities	Down	Up
Credit Spreads	Wider	Tighter
Rates (DM)	Down (safe haven)	Up (growth)
Vol (Equity)	Up	Down
Vol (Rates)	Up initially	Down
FX (USD)	Up (flight)	Down
FX (EM)	Down	Up
Commodities (Oil)	Down (demand)	Up
Commodities (Gold)	Up (safe haven)	Down
Correlations	Spike to 1	Normalize

5.2 Asset Class Specific Shock Design

Rates

CURVE DYNAMICS:

- Parallel: All tenors move same direction/magnitude
- Steeper: Long end sells off more (or short end rallies more)
- Flattener: Short end sells off more (or long end rallies more)
- Twist: Short and long move opposite directions

CALIBRATION ANCHORS:

- Fed Funds implied: Policy expectation
- 2Y: Near-term policy path
- 10Y: Growth/inflation expectations
- 30Y: Term premium, supply/demand

VOLATILITY SURFACE:

- ATM vol: Overall rate uncertainty
- Skew: Directional bias (payer vs receiver)
- Term structure: Near-term vs long-term uncertainty

Credit

SPREAD DYNAMICS:

- Systematic (beta to index)
- Sector rotation (financials vs industrials vs energy)
- Quality rotation (IG vs HY, rating migration)
- Curve shape (short spread vs long spread)

CALIBRATION ANCHORS:

- CDX.IG: Investment grade benchmark
- CDX.HY: High yield benchmark
- ITRAXX: European credit
- EM sovereign: Emerging markets

CONSISTENCY RULES:

- HY/IG ratio typically expands in stress (HY underperforms)
- Subordinated widens more than senior
- Short-dated can gap more (jump-to-default)
- Basis (cash vs CDS) can blow out in liquidity stress

Equities

DYNAMICS:

- Index level (beta 1)
- Sector rotation (cyclicals vs defensives)
- Factor rotation (value vs growth, small vs large)
- Single-stock idiosyncratic

VOLATILITY SURFACE:

- ATM implied vol
- Skew (put premium)
- Term structure (near vs far expiry)
- Vol-of-vol (correlation with spot)

CONSISTENCY RULES:

- Vol typically rises 4-6 points per 1% spot decline
- Skew steepens in selloffs
- Correlation increases in stress
- Dividend expectations may need adjustment

FX

DYNAMICS:

- Spot rate
- Forward points (interest rate differential)
- Volatility surface

CONSISTENCY RULES:

- Rate differential changes → forward point adjustment
- Risk-off → USD, JPY, CHF strength
- Risk-on → EM, commodity currency strength
- Carry trade unwind → high-yield currency weakness

Commodities

DYNAMICS:

- Spot price
- Curve shape (contango/backwardation)
- Volatility

CONSISTENCY RULES:

- Demand shock → oil, copper down together
- Supply shock → specific commodity spikes, others stable
- Risk-off → gold up, industrial metals down
- Inflation shock → broad commodity strength

5.3 Cross-Asset Correlation Matrix (Stress Regime)

Default correlations to apply when designing scenarios:

	SPX	UST10Y	CDX.HY	EURUSD	WTI	VIX
SPX	1.00	1	1	1	1	1
UST10Y (px)	-0.40	1.00	1	1	1	1
CDX.HY (sprd)	-0.75	0.30	1.00	1	1	1
EURUSD	0.50	-0.20	-0.40	1.00	1	1
WTI	0.55	-0.15	-0.45	0.35	1.00	1
VIX	-0.80	0.35	0.70	-0.40	-0.45	1.00

Note: These are STRESS correlations. Normal correlations are lower in absolute value.

6. Severity & Horizon Calibration

6.1 Severity Framework

Level	Probability	Approx. Return Period	Historical Analog
Mild	10-20%	5-10 years	2011 Euro crisis
Moderate	5-10%	10-20 years	2015-16 China deval
Severe	1-5%	20-100 years	2008 GFC
Extreme	<1%	>100 years	1929, theoretical

6.2 Calibrating to Severity

Statistical Approach:

1. Calculate historical distribution of factor returns
2. Select percentile corresponding to desired severity:
 - Moderate: 95th-99th percentile
 - Severe: 99th-99.9th percentile
 - Extreme: 99.9th+ percentile
3. Use percentile shock as anchor, propagate to other factors

Analog Scaling Approach:

1. Select historical event as baseline (e.g., 2008 GFC)
2. Define scaling factors:
 - Moderate: 0.5-0.7× GFC
 - Severe: 1.0× GFC
 - Extreme: 1.3-1.5× GFC
3. Apply scaling to all shocks in analog

Expert Calibration Approach:

1. Gather SME estimates for key anchors
2. Use Delphi method or structured elicitation
3. Document rationale and confidence intervals
4. Cross-check against historical and statistical bounds

6.3 Time Horizon Framework

Horizon	Duration	Use Case	Characteristics
Instantaneous	1 day	Trading limits, VaR	Assumes no management action
Short-term	1-2 weeks	Liquidity stress	Limited management action
Medium-term	1-3 months	Capital planning	Partial de-risking possible
Long-term	1 year+	Strategic planning	Full management response

Horizon-Specific Adjustments:

INSTANTANEOUS (1-day):

- Full shock magnitude
- No mean reversion
- No management action
- Liquidity impact at maximum

SHORT-TERM (1-2 weeks):

- Shock may intensify initially then stabilize
- Partial bid-offer widening
- Limited hedging possible
- Margin calls crystallize

MEDIUM-TERM (1-3 months):

- Shock may mean-revert partially
- Credit events may realize
- Significant position adjustment possible
- Funding costs elevated

LONG-TERM (1 year):

- Consider second-order effects
- Business mix may change
- Regulatory response possible
- Economic recovery path

6.4 Dynamic Horizon Shocks

For multi-period scenarios, define shock path:

Example: "Slow Burn Credit Crisis"

Month 1: CDX.HY +50bp, SPX -5%

Month 2: CDX.HY +100bp (cumulative), SPX -8%

Month 3: CDX.HY +180bp (cumulative), SPX -15%

Month 4: Peak stress, CDX.HY +200bp, SPX -18%

Month 5: Partial recovery, CDX.HY +150bp, SPX -12%

Month 6: New equilibrium, CDX.HY +100bp, SPX -8%

7. Recalibration & Maintenance

7.1 Recalibration Triggers

Trigger	Action Required
Quarterly cycle	Review all severity calibrations
Vol regime change	Update shock magnitudes (high vol → larger shocks)
Correlation breakdown	Review propagation betas
New risk factor	Add to taxonomy, define propagation rules
Major market event	Add as new historical analog, recalibrate bounds
Position change >20%	Review scenario coverage

7.2 Recalibration Process

Statistical Recalibration (Quarterly):

1. Update lookback windows with latest data
2. Recalculate percentile shocks
3. Recalculate factor betas for propagation
4. Compare new vs old shocks
5. Document and approve material changes (>10% difference)

Correlation Recalibration:

1. Estimate rolling correlations (60-day, 250-day windows)
2. Compare current regime to stress regime assumptions
3. If normal correlations approaching stress levels → caution flag
4. Update stress correlation matrix if structural change evident

Beta Recalibration:

For each granular driver i and factor j:

1. Run regression: $\text{Return}_i = \alpha + \beta \times \text{Return}_j + \varepsilon$
2. Use recent window (1Y) weighted toward stressed periods
3. Update propagation beta if $|\Delta\beta| > 0.1$
4. Document stability of beta estimate (R^2 , SE)

7.3 Governance & Documentation

Scenario Approval Workflow:

1. Designer creates scenario (Analyst)
2. Technical review (Quant/Model team)
3. Business review (Desk heads, SMEs)
4. Risk sign-off (Senior Risk Manager)
5. Documentation in scenario library
6. Version control with change log

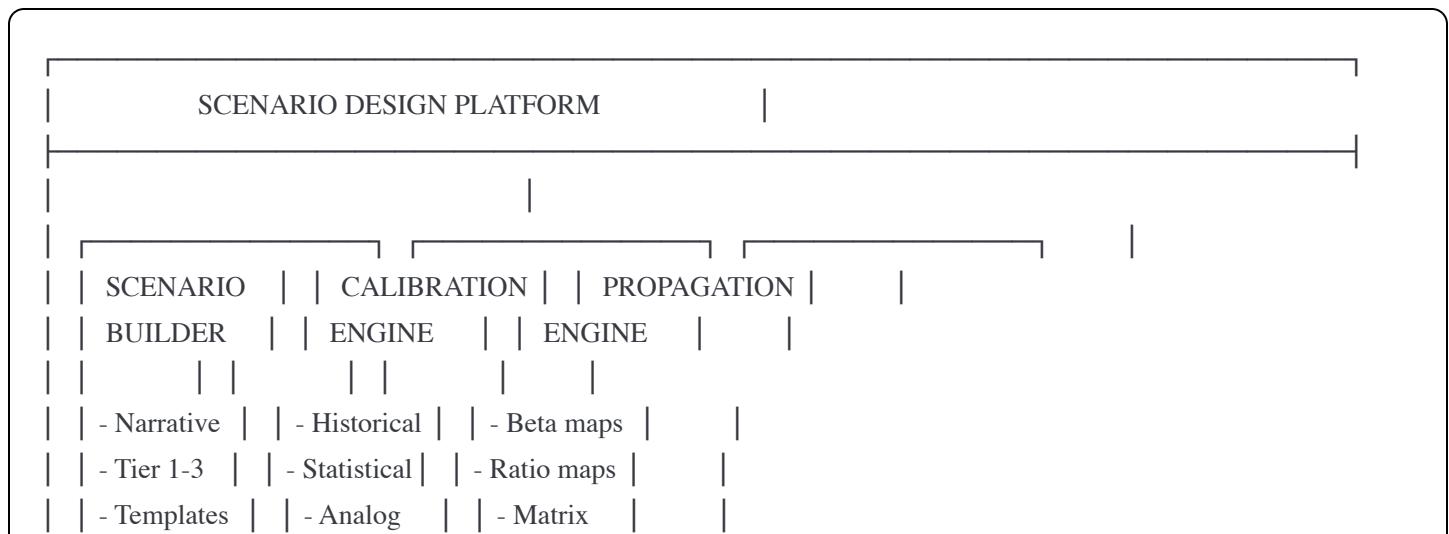
Required Documentation:

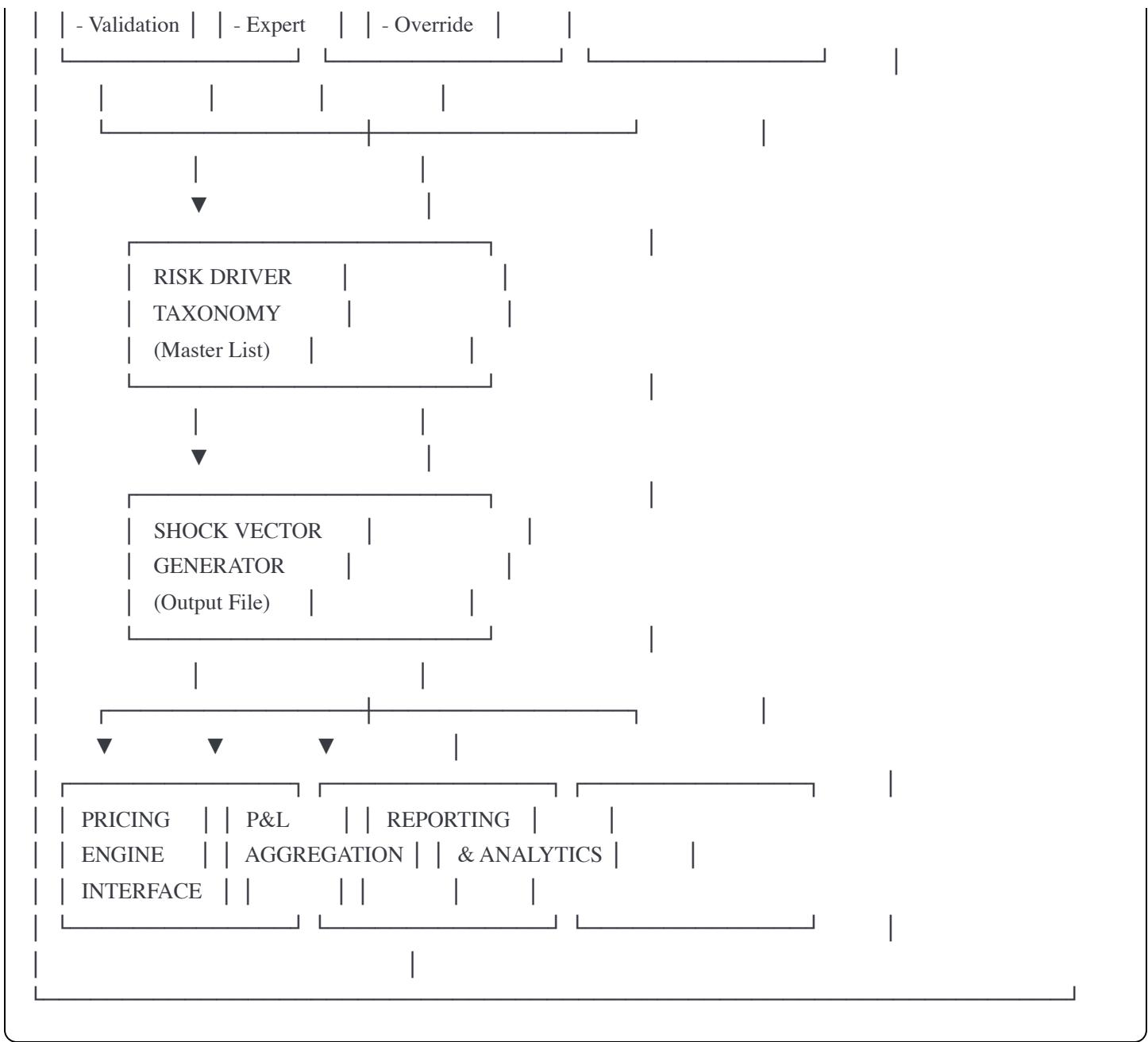
For each scenario:

- [] Narrative description (plain language)
- [] Tier 1-4 shock specifications
- [] Calibration methodology and sources
- [] Historical analog reference (if applicable)
- [] Propagation rules applied
- [] Override log (any manual adjustments)
- [] Validation results (P&L attribution, consistency checks)
- [] Approval chain
- [] Last recalibration date
- [] Next review date

8. Implementation Tool Architecture

8.1 System Components





8.2 Key Data Structures

Scenario Definition Object:

json

```
{  
  "scenario_id": "SCN-2024-0042",  
  "name": "China Hard Landing",  
  "version": "2.1",  
  "status": "approved",  
  "effective_date": "2024-01-15",  
  "narrative": {  
    "description": "Severe economic contraction in China...",  
    "trigger": "Property sector collapse spreads to broader economy",  
    "transmission": "EM contagion, commodity demand shock, risk-off",  
    "duration": "3-month stress horizon"  
  },  
  "severity": {  
    "level": "severe",  
    "probability": "1-in-25 year",  
    "historical_analog": "2015 China devaluation scaled 2.5x"  
  },  
  "tier_2_themes": {  
    "rates": "DM bull flattener, EM rates selloff",  
    "credit": "EM +200bp, DM HY +100bp, IG +30bp",  
    "equities": "SPX -12%, HSI -25%, EM -20%",  
    "fx": "USD +5%, CNY -10%, EM basket -15%",  
    "commodities": "Oil -25%, Copper -30%, Gold +8%"  
  },  
  "tier_3_shocks": [  
    {"factor": "SPX", "shock": -0.12, "unit": "pct"},  
    {"factor": "UST_2Y", "shock": -0.0035, "unit": "bp"},  
    {"factor": "CDX_HY", "shock": 100, "unit": "bp"},  
    // ... 100+ factor shocks  
  ],  
  "propagation_config": {  
    "credit_method": "beta",  
    "rates_method": "curve_model",  
    "equity_method": "beta_to_sector"  
  },  
  "overrides": [  
    {  
      "driver": "CHINA_SOV_5Y",  
      "override_shock": 150,  
      "rationale": "Direct sovereign exposure to scenario trigger"  
    }  
  ],  
  "validation": {
```

```
"consistency_check": "pass",
"p&l_attribution": "validated",
"last_validated": "2024-01-10"
},
"governance": {
  "created_by": "jsmith",
  "approved_by": "mwilliams",
  "approval_date": "2024-01-12"
}
}
```

Risk Driver Taxonomy:

```
json
{
  "driver_id": "USD_SWAP_5Y",
  "asset_class": "rates",
  "sub_class": "usd_swaps",
  "tenor": "5Y",
  "factor_mappings": [
    {"factor": "UST_5Y", "beta": 1.02, "method": "regression"},
    {"factor": "SWAP_SPREAD_5Y", "beta": 1.00, "method": "direct"}
  ],
  "data_source": "Bloomberg",
  "last_calibration": "2024-01-01",
  "calibration_window": "2Y"
}
```

8.3 Workflow Automation

Scenario Generation Pipeline:

INPUT: Scenario template + parameters

- ─ ► [1] Load narrative and Tier 2 themes
 - ─ ► [2] Fetch calibration data
 - Historical distributions
 - Current market levels
 - Beta estimates
 - ─ ► [3] Generate Tier 3 factor shocks
 - Apply severity scaling
 - Apply horizon adjustments
 - ─ ► [4] Propagate to Tier 4 drivers
 - Apply propagation rules
 - Apply overrides
 - ─ ► [5] Validate consistency
 - Cross-asset checks
 - Sign and magnitude checks
 - ─ ► [6] Generate shock vector file
- └ ► OUTPUT: Scenario package ready for pricing

8.4 Recalibration Automation

SCHEDULED: Quarterly / On-Trigger

- [1] Pull latest market data
 - Factor returns (1Y, 2Y, 5Y windows)
 - Correlation matrices

- [2] Recalculate statistical parameters
 - Percentile shocks
 - Regression betas
 - Correlation estimates

- [3] Compare to current scenario library
 - Flag material changes (>10%)
 - Generate recalibration report

[4] Route for review

- Automated changes below threshold
- Human review above threshold

[5] Update scenario library

- Version increment
 - Audit trail
-

9. Scenario Library Structure

9.1 Standard Scenario Categories

Regulatory/Required:

- Fed Supervisory Severely Adverse
- Fed Supervisory Adverse
- Fed Supervisory Baseline
- CCAR Company-Run Scenarios
- Internal Stress Testing (Dodd-Frank)

Market Risk Core:

- Rates Parallel Up/Down
- Rates Steepener/Flattener
- Rates Twist
- Credit Spread Widening (IG, HY)
- Equity Selloff
- Equity Crash (-20%+)
- FX Major Moves (USD strength, weakness)
- Commodity Shocks (Oil, Gold)
- Volatility Spike

Macro Themes:

- Stagflation

- Deflation/Recession
- Growth Surprise (positive shock)
- Fed Policy Error (too tight, too loose)
- Geopolitical Crisis
- EM Contagion

Tail/Extreme:

- Correlation Breakdown
- Liquidity Crisis
- Counterparty Failure
- Sovereign Default
- Black Swan (novel, severe)

9.2 Naming Convention

[CATEGORY]-[THEME]-[SEVERITY]-[HORIZON]-[VERSION]

Examples:

REG-CCAR-ADVERSE-9M-v2024Q1
 MKT-RATES-FLATNER-SEV-1M-v2.1
 MACRO-STAGFLATION-MOD-3M-v1.0
 TAIL-LIQCRISIS-EXT-1W-v1.2

10. Quick Reference: Scenario Design Checklist

Pre-Design

- Define scenario objective (regulatory, risk management, strategic)
- Identify target portfolio/positions
- Select severity level and horizon
- Choose generation method (historical, hypothetical, hybrid)

Design

- Write Tier 1 macro narrative

- Define Tier 2 asset class themes
- Calibrate Tier 3 factor shocks
- Select propagation method for Tier 4
- Document any overrides with rationale

Validation

- Cross-asset consistency check (signs, magnitudes)
- P&L attribution makes sense vs. narrative
- Severity appropriate for stated probability
- No missing material risk drivers
- Correlation assumptions documented

Approval

- Technical review complete
 - Business review complete
 - Documentation complete
 - Version controlled in library
 - Recalibration schedule set
-

Appendix A: Historical Shock Reference Table

Event	Date Range	SPX	UST 10Y	CDX.HY	VIX	EUR/USD	WTI
GFC Peak	Sep-Nov 2008	-40%	-100bp	+800bp	+50	-10%	-55%
Flash Crash	May 6, 2010	-9% (intraday)	-15bp	+40bp	+20	-2%	-3%
Euro Crisis	Jul-Sep 2011	-17%	-80bp	+250bp	+25	-8%	-15%
China Deval	Aug-Sep 2015	-12%	-30bp	+100bp	+20	+1%	-20%
COVID Crash	Feb-Mar 2020	-34%	-100bp	+550bp	+65	+2%	-65%
2022 Rate Shock	Sep-Oct 2022	-15%	+80bp	+120bp	+15	-6%	-10%
SVB Crisis	Mar 2023	-5%	-50bp	+60bp	+10	+2%	-10%

Appendix B: Propagation Beta Reference

Credit Betas to CDX Indices

Rating	CDX.IG Beta	CDX.HY Beta
AAA	0.5	0.2
AA	0.7	0.3
A	0.9	0.4
BBB	1.1	0.6
BB	1.5	0.9
B	2.0	1.1
CCC	3.0	1.5

Equity Sector Betas to SPX

Sector	Normal Beta	Stress Beta
Technology	1.15	1.25
Financials	1.10	1.40
Energy	1.05	1.30
Consumer Disc.	1.10	1.20
Industrials	1.05	1.15
Healthcare	0.80	0.85
Utilities	0.50	0.55
Consumer Staples	0.65	0.70

Appendix C: Severity Scaling Quick Reference

Moderate (1-in-10 year)

- SPX: -8% to -12%
- UST 10Y: \pm 40-60bp
- CDX.HY: +80-120bp
- VIX: +12-18 pts
- Major FX: \pm 4-6%

Severe (1-in-25 year)

- SPX: -15% to -22%
- UST 10Y: \pm 70-100bp
- CDX.HY: +150-250bp
- VIX: +25-35 pts
- Major FX: \pm 8-12%

Extreme (1-in-100 year)

- SPX: -30% to -45%
- UST 10Y: \pm 100-150bp
- CDX.HY: +400-800bp
- VIX: +50-70 pts
- Major FX: \pm 15-25%