For information

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Risk Appetite Redevelopment - Appendix

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Key risk drivers and long list of potential families of quantitative metrics under consideration (1/3)

Risk category	Key risk drivers	Families of quantitative metrics	
Capital adequacy	Insufficient capital due to related risks (e.g., credit losses)	Regulatory capital ratios (baseline and stress) relative to policy limits	
Credit risk	 Loan losses due to borrower default Value of collateral to mitigate losses Asset quality as an indicator of borrower default and/or recovery rate Concentrations and correlations of default risk and collateral performance 	 Realized losses and projected losses (baseline and stress) Total loans outstanding or RWA Payment behavior and expectations (e.g., % 90+ DPD, % criticized and classified, % NPL, % non-accrual) Risk ratings / scores (e.g., distribution of risk ratings, maximum exposure under X rating) Concentration (e.g., in single name, top X obligors, portfolio, industry, geography, collateral types, asset type, exposure to unsecured lending) Loan-to-value ratio (for secured lending) 	
Residual value risk	 Losses due to adverse market movements impacting the value of vehicles Losses due to mispricing of vehicle leases Portfolio concentrations 	 Realized losses and projected losses (baseline and stress) Lease residuals outstandings Sensitivity of residual value to macro / auto / financial indicators (e.g. Light Vehicle Sales, Manheim Index, gasoline prices) Concentration (e.g., in vehicle make / model, geography) 	
Liquidity / funding risk	 Mismatch of cumulative asset and liability cash flows Funding concentrations Concentrations in illiquid assets (e.g., insufficient HQLA) 	 Liquidity coverage ratio Survival horizon % of liability in high LCR run-off categories Wholesale funding % Securitization funding % of production Net stable funding ratio / other funding ratios Loans-to-deposits ratio Maximum refinancing requirement 	



Key risk drivers and long list of potential families of quantitative metrics under consideration (2/3)

Risk category	Key risk drivers	Families of quantitative metrics For discussion	
Interest rate risk in the banking book	 Movement of interest rates Mismatch of asset and liability repricing cash flows Investment of equity 	 Sensitivity to interest rates of: Earnings (e.g., ALM NII +/- 100bps) Economic value of equity (e.g., ALM EVE +/- 200bps) Regulatory capital ratios AFS and HTM portfolio mark-to-market impact Duration Convexity Basis risks 	
Trading risk	 Mark-to-market and realized losses from adverse market movements in trading securities and/or derivatives contracts CVA 	 Realized trading P&L Value at Risk (baseline and stress) Size and composition of portfolio CVA sensitivity 	
Strategic / business risk	 Revenue volatility arising from business mix / concentrations Poor earnings due to management decisions Losses due to counterparty event (e.g., primary mortgage insurers, Chrysler) Unfavorable results due to business partnership with Chrysler 	 Credit rating Earnings / profitability under different scenarios Product concentration Asset growth targets Maximum revenue/ capital in non-core business 	
Operational risk	Losses due to any operational risk event types¹:	 Gross losses (baseline and stress) Frequency of material operational risk events Maximum loss over >\$X # of material operational events (>\$X gross loss) # of delinquent issues Proportion of issues identified by management vs. internal vs. regulator Legal-related financial losses 	

Event types based on Basel II

Key risk drivers and long list of potential families of quantitative metrics under consideration (3/3)

Risk category	Key risk drivers	Families of quantitative metrics	For discussion	
Model risk	 Financial losses due to any of the following: Poor model development (e.g., due to low quality data inputs, invalid assumptions, poor parameterization) Inappropriate validation (e.g., over reliance on provisiona approvals) Improper implementation Misuse / use for purposes other than what it was validated for 	 Models in use / production without appropriate approval (either all models or only new models) % of models with Level 1 validation findings % of models with elevated model risk / with "X" model risk score % of models with ongoing monitoring in place Maximum discrepancy between modeled output and actuals 		
Compliance / reputational risk	 External needs: Failure to meet regulatory standards (e.g., AML, CFPB, etc.) Losses from litigation or fines / penalties Internal needs: Decline in customer acquisition or increase in customer attrition due to negative impact on public perception (e.g. poor customer service, public scandal) Employee attrition due to poor work environment 	 # of regulatory issues (e.g., MRA / MRIAs) Compliance, AML, and other regulatory fines actions # of reported breaches of the Code of Condu # of complaints Unresolved KRIs at any time Loss of market share / impact on share price Customer satisfaction (e.g., JD Powers) / attr Mystery shopping scores Negative references in media Employee satisfaction / attrition Mandatory training completion 	ry fines, penalties and Conduct and Ethics re price	

