

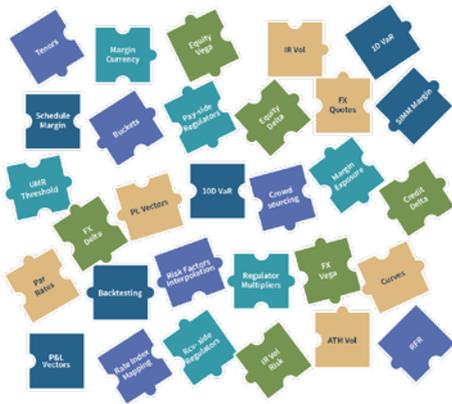
Solving the UMR puzzle

Sophie Marnhier Foy
Director product management
Calypso

Sophie Marnhier Foy examines the data challenges faced by firms in calculating ISDA SIMM inputs and warns against shifting the data problem back to the user and incurring additional cost

How do firms coming into scope in phases 5 and 6 move...

From this



To this

Data Normalization	Tenors	Buckets	Crowd sourcing	Risk Factors Interpolation	Rate Index Mapping	RFR
CSA Information	Margin Currency	Pay-side Regulators	UMR Threshold	Margin Exposure	Regulator Multipliers	Rcv-side Regulators
Risk Factors	Equity Vega	Equity Delta	FX Delta	Credit Delta	FX Vega	IR Vol Risk
Market Data	ATM Vol	FX Quotes	PL Vectors	Par Rates	Curves	IR Vol
Pricing and Back-testing	1D VaR	Schedule Margin	SIMM Margin	10D VaR	Backtesting	P&L Vectors

Feedback from participants in the first four Uncleared Margin Rules (UMR) phases suggests that providing the data required for the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) standard initial margin model (SIMM) in the correct format is not a straightforward process. Many smaller firms which generally make up phases five and six, are finding it a very real challenge indeed. One reason is the difficulty in pulling together all the data puzzle pieces from the different systems on which they are stored and providing them in the correct format for the ISDA SIMM calculations.

How to solve the UMR puzzle

As Figure 1, overleaf, shows, achieving end to end UMR compliance is a complex, multi-step process. One of the earliest decisions to be made is how to

calculate initial margin (IM) and exchange it with counterparties. Here, you can benefit by using a standard methodology in the shape of ISDA's SIMM, which was developed in conjunction with ISDA members and has gained both regulator and market acceptance in jurisdictions around the world. But, the IM generated from this model will only be correct if the inputs to the calculation are sound. The inputs required for SIMM calculations are sensitivities computed across various risk factors. Calculations must be performed in accordance with SIMM best-practice so risk inputs are generated consistently. The risk factors are used for margin calculations, but they also need to be accessed for disputes and validation, to carry out calculations on the fly and for recalculations. Plus, you will need to be able to drill down at trade level or risk factor level.

The results must be produced in the ISDA Common Risk Interchange Format (CRIF) to facilitate dispute management and reconciliation, and the calculated SIMM margin will be subject to backtesting. The size of the challenge should not be underestimated.

ISDA SIMM inputs - a threefold challenge

Why is it proving so difficult to produce the SIMM inputs? Because it involves:

- Generating a new type of risk data (bucketed sensitivities, curvature risk, vega risk), which is typically not available in the current ecosystems of phase five and six firms - either internally (using the firms' systems) or externally (because most valuation providers don't offer the level of risk granularity and sophistication required for ISDA SIMM).
- Converting the ISDA SIMM input data into a standard model and combining risk output at trade level with CSA and regulatory information to produce the CRIF file – in practice a complicated task, since data stored as part of CSA agreements are traditionally managed in different systems (such as pricers, risk tools and collateral management).
- Storing and managing market data - not only to calculate ISDA SIMM inputs, but also

to generate backtesting results, which is a regulatory requirement.

When it comes to resolving these challenges, firms should bear the following in mind:

- CRIF file data are inputs for the margin calculation, and their accuracy will be challenged as part of the collateral reconciliation and dispute process. It is not just a matter of populating all the columns of the CRIF file – are you confident that the data is correct?
- Is it a good idea to delegate the complicated process of pricing, optimising and model validation to a third party? What are the regulatory or compliance implications of this?
- If you do delegate, can you be sure that the solution is fully tailored to your firm's portfolio? Will it support all the products in scope?
- If third-party solutions are integrated, how will you update and optimise the margin data throughout the day?

Options for implementing ISDA SIMM

In an ideal world, leveraging a single front-to-back solution that can handle compliance for all aspects of UMR is the most efficient and effective route forward.

Calypso offers such a solution and we have been

Figure 1: UMR COMPLIANCE END-TO-END



Piecing Together

working with clients in-scope in the first four phases as well as with firms preparing for the final phases. I include here feedback from our clients as to why they opted for a single solution for end-to-end UMR compliance.

Data is both challenging and expensive to manage.

Without a front-to-back solution, more time and money will have to be spent transforming data from system to system. This also means engaging IT and architects, complicating the process.

The fidelity of the data must also be assured, including confirmations, acknowledgements and reconciliations that all require configuration, development, and maintenance.

Having multiple systems adds complexity that can be challenging for a project such as UMR.

A single system supported by a single vendor.

A lot of data and processes are tied to UMR and having them housed within one system, supported by a single vendor, has proved to be extremely helpful for planning and process mapping. Using an vendor ISDA-certified by the is also key, as UMR is a compliance exercise, mandated by the regulators.

Seamless generation of CRIF file. There are definite benefits to having full trade details within the solution that will manage UMR requirements. For example, you will be able to manage the CRIF files more easily. With a front-to-back solution, this file is generated seamlessly within the system so there is no need for transformation or communication.

Unlock additional functionality. With the trades available, you can unlock other functionality such as 'what-if' IM calculations to help forecast the desk's IM requirements. Threshold exposure calculation and monitoring will also be a simple task. Calypso's clients are finding these tools very helpful to determine, for example, which dealers they should be prioritising in legal negotiations.

They see them as additional benefits beyond the functionality required for collateral and UMR

management. We recognise, however, that our world is not always ideal.

While leveraging a single front-to-back system may be the 'holy grail' for UMR, some firms may need to work within the confines of their current IT ecosystems. They may opt for a UMR solution integrated with incumbent front-to-back systems. In the context of a standalone implementation, or for specific asset classes, alternative front office systems might be required to feed the relevant sensitivities. A simple way to source the relevant data will be required, reducing the import scope to risk sensitivities. This scenario is also possible with Calypso.

Alternatively, firms may look to third-party vendors to calculate the portfolio risk sensitivities required as SIMM inputs. This is a major task as trades must be broken down into their individual elements, with the resulting data provided in a standardised format. Not all vendors provide this standardisation within their basic service offering however, pushing the problem back to the firm to resolve, potentially by involving additional providers at extra cost.

Common requirements for end to end UMR compliance

Firms coming in-scope must handle a mix and match of imported and calculated data. They need a framework that can deal with the detail and complexity of the new UMR regulation. The ideal solution for phase five and six firms should fit seamlessly into their current ecosystem and have a very light footprint in terms of operational risk.

Vendors need to offer them solutions that will not disrupt their current end-to-end process, relying on simple building blocks, using standard data formats, and offering data normalisation tools to streamline the integration process. To return to our opening premise, they need to help firms move from fragmented puzzle pieces to an ordered solution.

