

Approach $(\frac{Capital_{Real} - 100\%}{Capital_{Basel}})$.

M. Gordy², T. Wilde³, M. Gurtler⁴
Vasicek,

IRB

IRB Approach

2010 .

15

IRB Approach.

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IRB Approach.

»⁶.

99,9% (603).

7.
35

- 65

(back testing),

IRB Approach

24% (

Var⁵ (Q1%)

1%.

IRB Approach,

IRB Approach

II,

IRB Approach

IRB Approach ()

8.

² Gordy M. A Risk-Factor Model Foundation for Rating-Based Bank Capital Rules // Journal of Financial Intermediation. 2003 Vol. 12 No. 3 P. 199- 232; Gordy M., Lutkebohmert E. Granularity Adjustment for Basel II // Deutsche Bundesbank Discussion Paper No 01/2007.

³ Wilde T. Probing Granularity // Risk Magazine. 2001. Vol. 14 No. 8 P. 103- 106; Martin R., Wilde T. Unsystematic Credit Risk // Risk. 2002. Vol. 15 No. 11. P. 123- 128

⁴ Gurtler M., Heithecker D., Hibbeln M. Concentration Risk under Pillar II: When Are Credit Portfolios Infinitely Grained? // Kredit und Kapital. 2008 Vol. 41. No. 1. P. 79- 124

⁵ Value-at-Risk –

. VaR

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(unexpected loss).

, VaR

6

« (II)» /

IRB-

II /

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⁷ . . Internal Ratings-Based Approach

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. 2010 . 2. http://ep.ane.ru/PDF/online/EPonline_2-2010_razumovsky.pdf

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2 . 52-60

Vasicek IRB Approach

IRB Approach

Vasicek.

Vasicek

BIS 2009 .

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II (

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2010 .

ASRF-

Vasicek,

n

$$A_i = Y_i - R_i \cdot Y_i + \sqrt{1 - R_i} \cdot \xi_i$$

Y_i

IRB

$$A_i = \sqrt{R_i} \cdot Y_i + \sqrt{1 - R_i} \cdot \xi_i$$

Approach,

0 1.

(credit crunch),

D_i

$$PD_i = P(A_i < D_i) = N(D_i),$$

PD_i

$$D = N^{-1}(PD),$$

$PD(Y)$

Y

$$\sqrt{R_i} \cdot Y_i + \sqrt{1 - R_i} \cdot \xi_i < N^{-1}(PD_i).$$

i

$$P(Y) = P[I_i = 1 | Y] = N\left(\frac{N^{-1}(PD) - \sqrt{R} \cdot Y}{\sqrt{1 - R}}\right). \quad (1)$$

(Committee of European Banking Supervisors)
(UK Financial Services Authority)

