Bank of England

Bank of England Survey on Systemic Risk – 2024 H1 Bank of England Page 2

The Bank of England conducts the Systemic Risk Survey on a biannual basis to track market views of risks which, if they materialised, could cause significant loss of confidence in the UK financial system. Aggregate results from the survey are published and used to inform the Bank's risk assessment. Your answers are confidential and individual responses will not be shared outside the Bank of England. In line with the Bank's Statistical Code of Practice, individual respondents will not be identifiable within the published statistics. This survey consists of 10 questions organised in two short blocks; it should take no more than 10 minutes to complete. Please be open in your replies; provide additional thoughts or areas of economic concern, that are not covered within your answers, by using the comments box provided.

1: Key sources of risk to the UK financial system

The Bank of England aims to identify market perceptions of sources of risk (emanating either from within the United Kingdom or externally) which, if they materialised in the period ahead, would cause significant loss of confidence in UK financial markets and institutions and/or disruption to the financial system. See overleaf for some examples of risk categories which could be used to answer the question below. The list is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather as a guide to the type of answers that can be provided.

1.1: Looking ahead, which risks do you believe would have the greatest impact on the UK financial system if they were to materialise? Please list those in order of potential impact (ie greatest impact first)

1.2: Which of the risks above would you find most challenging to manage as a firm? (Rank 1–5)

1.3: Which of the risks above do you think are most probable? (Rank 1–5)

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

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1.4: Using your answers from 1.1 please provide further explanations for your choices								
2: Aggreg	ate risks	to the UK 1	financial	system				
2.1: In your vi	ew, what is	the probabili			ent in the Ul	K financial		
	V	ery high	High	Medium	Low	Very low		
In the short ter (0–12 months)								
In the medium (1–3 years)?	term							
2.2: How has	this probab	ility changed	d over the p	oast six mon	ths?			
		creased Ur	nchanged	Decreased				
In the short ter (0–12 months)								
In the medium (1–3 years)?								
2.3: How muc	ch confiden	ce do you hav	ve in the sto	ability of the	· UK financio	al system as a		
whole over th	ne next thre	e years?						
Complete confidence	Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confiden		ce			
2.4: How has	your confid	ence change	ed over the	past six mor	nths?			
Increased	Unchanged	Decreased						

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2.5: Do you believe that the risks set out by the FPC in the latest FSR accurately reflect the current environment?

Yes	No	Not sure			
Further commer	nts:				
-	-	, and indicate w type (please tic		following you consider to l	be
Role title:					
Firm's primary b UK bank Non-UK bank Asset manager Large non-finan		Building s Insurer/re Private ed Hedge fur	insurer quity firm	Pension fund Central counterparty	
(i) the rational	e behind your re	out we would app esponses; and/or e content of the s	r	urther comments on:	

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Examples of risks

Below are some examples of risk categories that could be used to answer **question 1.1**.

The list is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather as a guide to the type of answers that can be provided.

Banks' IT infrastructure disruption

Climate risk

Concerns over sovereign default

Crystallisation of operational risk (eg terrorism, fraud, natural disaster and climate change)

Cyber attack

Deterioration in the global economic outlook

Deterioration in the UK economic outlook

Dislocation in securities markets

Falls in residential/commercial property prices

Funding difficulties at banks

Geopolitical risk

Lack of confidence in disclosure

Lack of confidence in prices

Loss of confidence in derivatives markets

Loss of confidence in regulation

Market infrastructure disruption

Pandemic risk

Reduction in market liquidity

Restriction in the supply of credit

Risks associated with cryptocurrencies

Risks surrounding artificial intelligence

Risks surrounding the low interest rate environment

Rising defaults in the household/corporate sector