

Bank Pulse: Smaller banks more at risk with MREL compliance

The European Banking Authority (EBA) published its annual report on the minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) compliance in late April. While banks have continued to improve their MREL positions, the data points to a significant number of small banks struggling with MREL compliance



Institutions established in the EU should adhere to MREL to ensure an effective and credible application of the bail-in tool

Most banks have to meet MREL requirements by 2024

In its annual report on the banking sector's MREL compliance, the EBA highlighted that European banks have shown progress in meeting their MREL requirements. The final MREL requirements are set to be binding for most banks as of January 2024, with only a limited number of banks having deadlines extending into 2025-26.

EU banks representing around 80% of domestic EU bank assets have a resolution strategy in place that is built on an assumption that, in case of trouble, the bank is put into resolution instead of liquidation. The most common strategy for larger banks remains a bail-in resolution strategy (75% of bank assets), where the banks' eligible liabilities and own funds are bailed-in to absorb losses and recapitalise the bank in trouble. The Single Point of Entry approach remains favoured over the Multiple Point of Entry approach. For smaller banks, a transfer strategy (4%) remains the most

common strategy aiming to transfer the whole bank or part of its business to an acquirer or a bridge bank.

The risk-based MREL requirement was on average set at 22.9% of risk-weighted assets (RWA) on top of which banks will have to fill the combined buffer requirement of 3.4%. The total subordination requirement was set at 20.4%. This would in general need to be met by MREL eligible instruments that are subordinated to excluded liabilities such as own funds or perhaps non-preferred senior debt. The leverage and thus non-risk based requirements were on average set at 7.0% of the leverage exposure measure. The average MREL requirements are lower for G-SIIs than for O-SIIs driven also by the higher Pillar 2 requirements of O-SIIs.

110 Number of banks showing an MREL shortfall

Banks had a €67.6bn MREL shortfall

According to the EBA study, 110 out of 260 resolution groups had an external MREL shortfall of €67.6bn in 2020 compared with the final MREL targets, down from €115bn as of 2019. While larger banks represent a larger part of the shortfall, on a relative basis smaller banks are more affected. A significant number of small banks in the sample exhibited a shortfall according to the EBA. G-SIIs had a limited total shortfall (€3.8bn or 0.1% of RWA) attributable to only one G-SII. The total MREL shortfall was mainly driven by O-SIIs (€46.9bn or 1.2% of RWA) followed by other banks (€16.9bn or 2.3% of RWA).

We take a closer look at the shortfalls for O-SII banks per size. Twenty-seven per cent of O-SIIs with assets of more than €50bn reported an MREL shortfall. This shortfall reached €33bn in total, thus representing the bulk of the total O-SII shortfall of €46.9bn. Instead, a substantial 74% of the smaller O-SIIs with total assets of less than €50bn exhibited an MREL shortfall. These smaller banks had a combined shortfall of €13bn. Thus, a larger share of smaller banks had a shortfall. But on absolute terms, most of the shortfall is for larger banks. Furthermore, 37% of other banks with assets of more than €10bn reported an MREL shortfall of €13bn. Banks with above-average shortfalls included savings banks, consumer/auto banks, cooperative banks and local universal banks. Sixty-two non-resolution groups out of a total of 128 groups had an internal MREL shortfall of €36bn. G-SIIs also had more evident shortfalls of €19.7bn, followed by the O-SIIs (€15bn).

Smaller banks at most risk of not meeting their MREL requirements

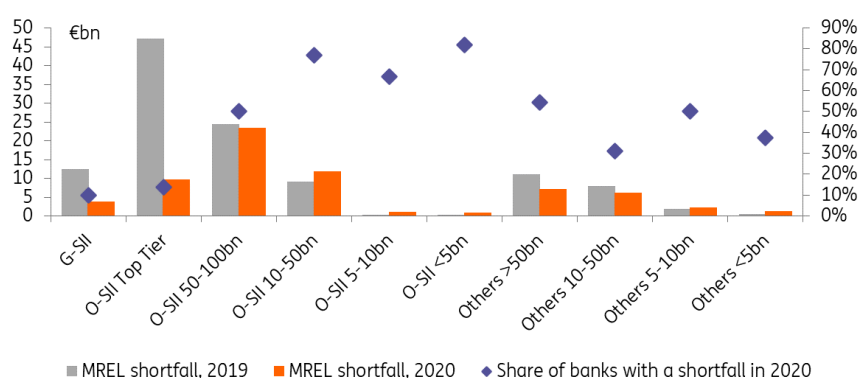
While the total shortfall decreased by 41%, the differences between bank categories were substantial. The decline for G-SIIs was 69%, O-SIIs 42% and other banks 22%. The EBA notes that this is likely impacted by the smaller entities receiving their MREL requirements only in the course of 2018 and 2019.

To improve their MREL positions, banks can issue MREL eligible liabilities. Between January and October 2021, banks covered in the report issued €141bn in MREL eligible senior debt, non-preferred senior debt and subordinated debt. Only €10bn was issued by banks with a shortfall, of

which €2.4bn by O-SIs and €1bn by other banks. The EBA cautions that if the trend were to continue, resolution authorities may need to take concrete action to ensure compliance with the requirements.

We consider that while some banks with a shortfall may have taken other measures than just issuing these MREL eligible liabilities to buffer up their MREL metrics, the risk of the shortfall banks not meeting the set deadlines is getting larger. This is particularly the case for smaller entities, in our view. Issuing MREL eligible instruments by lower-rated banks may be further complicated by the uncertainty related to the development of the overall economy and financial markets due to the substantial geopolitical risks.

Shortfalls to final MREL requirements by bank category



Source: ING, EBA

Author

Suvi Platerink Kosonen

Senior Sector Strategist, Financials

suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com

Maureen Schuller

Head of Financials Sector Strategy

Maureen.Schuller@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person

for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.