

Bank leverage and flow data: an early warning tool of risk-taking

3rd EBA Policy Research Workshop "*How to measure the riskiness of banks"* London, November 2014

Javier Villar Burke

European Commission

1

The views expressed herein are exclusively those of the author and do not necessarily correspond to those of the European Commission





"One of the underlying features of the crisis was the **build-up of excessive leverage** in the banking system. [...] During the most severe part of the crisis, the **banking sector was forced** by the market to reduce its leverage in a manner that amplified downward pressure on asset prices, further exacerbating the positive feedback loop between losses, declines in bank capital, and the contraction in credit availability" Basel III, paragraph 152





"One of the underlying features of the crisis was the **build-up of excessive leverage** in the banking system. [...] During the most severe part of the crisis, the **banking sector was forced** by the market to reduce its leverage in a manner that amplified downward pressure on asset prices, further exacerbating the positive feedback loop between losses, declines in bank capital, and the contraction in credit availability" Basel III, paragraph 152

Outline

3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Outline

- Basics: definition of leverage
 - Exercises
- Components: total assets and equity
- Marginal leverage ratio and its drivers
- Conclusions



Balance sheet

			• Lev	verage	relati	ve me	asure	of debt
ТА	Л		TA	4 <i>D</i>	TA	EQ	EQ	D
IA	D		D	TA	EQ	TA	D	EQ
		EQ						



Balance sheet

		• Leve	rage:	relativ	e mea	sure o	f debt
ТА		TA	D	TA	\underline{EQ}	\underline{EQ}	D
		D	TA	EQ	TA	D	EQ
	 EQ	\mathbf{r}			Sul S	oset1 vs ubset1 v	. Subset2 /s. Total
		40	60	=> 6	6% or	40%	men?



Balance sheet

	Γ			• Lev	erage:	relativ	e mea	sure o	f debt
ТА		D		$\frac{TA}{D}$	$\frac{D}{TA}$	$\frac{TA}{EQ}$	$rac{EQ}{TA}$		D ZQ
		4	ĒQ		$\sum_{i=1}^{i}$		Su S	bset1 vs Subset1 v	. Subset2 vs. Total
				40	60	=> 6	6% or	- 40%	men?



Balance sheet

ТА	D	• Leverage: relative measure of debt $ \frac{TA}{D} = \frac{D}{TA} = \frac{TA}{EQ} = \frac{EQ}{TA} = \frac{EQ}{D} = \frac{D}{EQ} $
	K	EQ



3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Exercise 1

- Avian influenza: Type A and Type B
 - Type A: 24% mortality rate in birds
 - Type B: 500 dead animals per 10,000 infected
- There is a risk of human infection
- Vaccinations are available but incompatible
- Which one will you choose to receive, A or B?



Exercise 2

- Two car owners seek to reduce their costs
 - Tom: **12** km-per-litre => **14** km-per-litre
 - María: **30** km-per-litre => **40** km-per-litre
- Both drivers travel **equal distances** over a year
- Who will save more by switching, Tom or María?

Definition of leverage



3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

European Commission

Results?

Exercise 1: Type A or Type B?

Exercise 2: Tom or María?



Exercise 1

- Type A: **24% mortality** = 2,400 dead/10,000
- Type B: 5% mortality = **500 dead/10,000**
- **Denominator neglect:** Only the headline figure of the numerator is taken into consideration in quick assessments
- The image of a number of animals is more vivid than a percentage and has more psychological influence

Source: Adapted from Kahneman (2011): Thinking fast and slow.



Exercise 2

- Tom: **12** km-per-litre => **14** km-per-litre
 - 16.7% increase in distance
- María: **30** km-per-litre => **40** km-per-litre
 - 33.3% increase in distance
- Distance vs. Consumption
- Tom: **8.3** litres / 100 km => **7.1** litres / 100 km
 - 1.2 litres saved every 100 km
- María: **3.3** litres / 100 km => **2.5** litres / 100 km
 - 0.8 litres saved every 100 km



3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Exercise 2

- Wrong framing: The misleading intuitions fostered by the km/l are likely to mislead decisions makers as well as car buyers
- **Right framing**: What we are interested in should appear on the numerator

Source: Adapted from Kahneman (2011): Thinking fast and slow.



Balance sheet • Leverage: relative measure of debt $\frac{TA}{D}$ $\frac{D}{TA}$ $\frac{TA}{EQ}$ $\frac{EQ}{TA}$ $\frac{TA}{D}$ $\frac{EQ}{D}$ $\frac{TA}{EQ}$ $\frac{EQ}{TA}$ $\frac{TA}{D}$ $\frac{EQ}{D}$ $\frac{EQ}{EQ}$ • Right framing: What we are interested in

Right framing: What we are interested in should appear on the numerator





should appear on the numerator



 Leverage: relative measure of debt **Balance sheet** TAEOTAEQ TATA D D + EQEO **Right framing**: What we are interested in should appear on the **numerator**





 Right framing: What we are interested in should appear on the numerator Outline

3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Outline

- Basics: definition of leverage
- Components: total assets and equity
 - Volumes
 - Growth rates
 - Flows
- Marginal leverage ratio and its drivers
- Conclusions



Leverage components







3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Annual growth rates

EA banks, %



21



Net annual flows



EA banks, € billion







3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014





Source: ECB and own calculations



Outline

3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Outline

- Basics: definition of leverage
- Components: total assets and equity
- Marginal leverage ratio and its drivers
 - Expansion of assets and funding
 - Some country data
- Conclusions

Marginal leverage ratio



3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Marginal leverage ratio



"One of the underlying features of the crisis was the **build-up of excessive leverage** in the banking system. [...] During the most severe part of the crisis, the **banking sector was forced** by the market to reduce its leverage in a manner that amplified downward pressure on asset prices, further exacerbating the positive feedback loop between losses, declines in bank capital, and the contraction in credit availability" Basel III, paragraph 152

Marginal leverage ratio: drivers



3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Stability of funding sources

Funding of banks, EA banks Net annual flows, € billion



Marginal leverage ratio: drivers



Market value of assets and liabilities



Country data



3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Country data

Absolute leverage ratio, number of times



Country data



3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Euro Area





Country data



10

0

-10

-20

2000

200

2004

2006

20

20

2012

2014

3rd EBA Policy research workshop "How to measure the riskiness of banks" London, November 2014

Euro Area







Conclusions

- Traditional leverage ratio conceals developments
- Leverage = debt in relative terms
 - Avoid denominator neglect => Debt in numerator
 - Use the right frame => Debt in numerator
- Flows => Marginal leverage ratio
 - Early warning for in-depth analysis
 - Flows: useful tool in other areas (beyond leverage analysis)
- Drivers
 - (Non) stability of funding sources
 - Financial assets => influence of market valuation



Bank leverage and flow data: an early warning tool of risk-taking

3rd EBA Policy Research Workshop "*How to measure the riskiness of banks"* London, November 2014

Javier Villar Burke

European Commission

The views expressed herein are exclusively those of the author and do not necessarily correspond to those of the European Commission