

27 August 2012

Response to EBA Consultation Paper on Draft Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory reporting requirements for leverage ratio (EBA/CP/2012/06)

Mediterranean Bank plc welcomes the possibility to express its views with regard to the EBA Consultation Paper on Draft Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory reporting requirements for leverage ratio.

Mediterranean Bank plc is a specialist Maltese bank focusing on wealth management, savings and investments.

We would like to provide the following comments:

- We support the position of the European Banking Federation (EBF) set out in their response, dated 27 August 2012, to the EBA, in particular with regard to:
 - the implementation date (i.e. 1 January 2013) / remittance period (i.e. 15 days after reporting dates) for the reporting requirements for the leverage ratio;
 - necessity to alleviate the leverage ratio reporting burden by removing non-essential data items in Leverage Ratio template, sections LR3, LR6 and LR8;
 - The provision of quarterly calculations of the leverage ratio instead of monthly calculations over the quarter; and
 - Whilst welcoming the EBA proposal to reduce the reporting burden in respect of derivative items for institutions with low involvement in derivative activities, we however, share the EBF's view that the introduction of a threshold will not reduce the reporting burden significantly as calculations will still have to be carried out to assess whether threshold has been exceeded or not.
- We suggest that high quality liquid assets, especially cash and cash-like instruments, are excluded from the 'exposure measure' as credit institutions have the capacity to extinguish liabilities and consequently improve their leverage ratios in the very short term.

- Tier 1 capital as 'capital measure' incorporated in the Leverage Ratio does not recognise interim unaudited profits. Based on the provisions of Articles 23 to 58 of the Proposed CRR, Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) is recognised as part of Tier 1 Capital. Credit institutions that do not employ hedge accounting (International Accounting Standard 39, 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement') may be under a disadvantageous position as illustrated in the appendix attached hereto. This potential disparity arises from merely accounting treatment. This can be addressed by allowing the recognition of unaudited profits in the 'capital measure' (timing difference).

We truly hope you will find our comments useful.

Yours faithfully



Edward Jaccarini
Chief Financial Officer
Mediterranean Bank plc

Appendix

Hedge accounting examples

Example 1 assumptions:

AFS debt security is purchased at 100 against cash

fair value movement before introduction of Hedge Accounting is +16

After introduction of hedge accounting fair value on AFS moved +7

After introduction of hedge accounting fair value of derivative (hedging instrument) moved -18

Assumed effective hedge rules are met

Using hedge accounting

Period 1

Dr	Debt security AFS	100	
Cr	Cash		100
	Purchase of debt security		

Dr	Debt security AFS	16	
Cr	OCI		16
	Fair value move pre-adoption of hedge accounting		

Period 2

Dr	Debt security AFS	7	
Cr	Profit and loss		7
	Fair value move after adoption of hedge accounting		

Dr	Profit and loss	18	
Cr	Derivative		18
	Fair value of derivative move		

Result:

OCI	16	
PL	<u>-11</u>	loss recognised
Tier 1	<u><u>5</u></u>	

Not using hedge accounting

Dr	Debt security AFS	100	
Cr	Cash		100
	Purchase of debt security		

Dr	Debt security AFS	16	
Cr	OCI		16
	Fair value move pre-adoption of hedge accounting		

Dr	Debt security AFS	7	
Cr	OCI		7
	Fair value move on AFS		

Dr	Profit and loss	18	
Cr	Derivative		18
	Fair value of derivative move		

Result:

OCI	23	
PL	<u>-18</u>	loss recognised
Tier 1	<u><u>5</u></u>	

Accounting capital	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
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Appendix (continued)

Example 2 assumptions:

AFS debt security is purchased at 100 against cash

fair value movement before introduction of Hedge Accounting is +16

After introduction of hedge accounting fair value on AFS moved -7

After introduction of hedge accounting fair value of derivative (hedging instrument) moved +18

Assumed effective hedge rules are met

Using hedge accounting

Period 1

Dr	Debt security AFS	100	
Cr	Cash		100
Purchase of debt security			

Dr	Debt security AFS	16	
Cr	OCI		16
Fair value move pre-adoption of hedge accounting			

Period 2

Dr	Profit and loss	7	
Cr	Debt security AFS		7
Fair value move after adoption of hedge accounting			

Dr	Derivative	18	
Cr	Profit and loss		18
Fair value of derivative move			

Result:

OCI	16	interim profit not recognised
PL	<u>11</u>	
Tier 1	<u><u>16</u></u>	

Not using hedge accounting

Dr	Debt security AFS	100	
Cr	Cash		100
Purchase of debt security			

Dr	Debt security AFS	16	
Cr	OCI		16
Fair value move period 1			

Dr	OCI	7	
Cr	Debt security AFS		7
Fair value move on AFS period 2			

Dr	Derivative	18	
Cr	Profit and loss		18
Fair value of derivative move			

Result:

OCI	9	interim profit not recognised
PL	<u>18</u>	
Tier 1	<u><u>9</u></u>	

Accounting capital	27	27
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