Practical experience in implementing bank resolution measures: lessons and challenge

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<u>Bucharest</u>





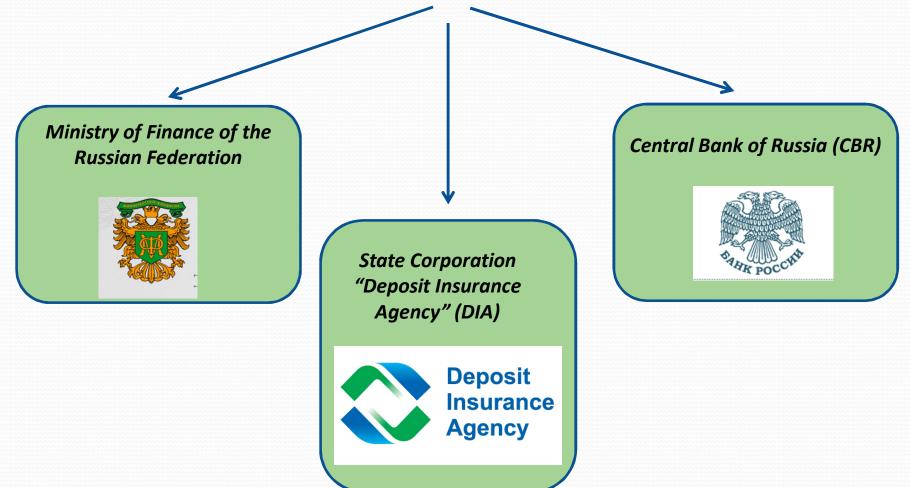
Bank Resolution Law

 October, 27, 2008 – Federal Law «On additional measures to stabilize banking system through December 31, 2014» (Bank Resolution Law)

- Main goals of the state policy in resolution program
 - Stop the panic and uphold stability of the banking system in economic turmoil
 - Safeguard the depositors and general creditors of troubled banks



Financial Safety Net Participants: Resolution of Systemic Failing Banks (since Oct. 2008)







Resolution of Systemic Banks: Functions of the Ministry of Finance

- Providing resources from the Federal budget as property contribution of the Russian Federation in DIA's capital (2008 - RUR 200 billion (\$ 6,2 billion))
- Control over implementation of bank resolution measures
 - Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation Chairman of DIA's Board of Directors
 - Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation is also a member of the National Banking Council of CBR



Resolution of Systemic Banks: Functions of the Central Bank of Russia

- Offering a bank to DIA for resolution
- Assessment of troubled bank financial state (using joint DIA-CBR examination team)
- Moratorium on imposing mandatory sanctions (license withdrawal, license limitation, financial penalties, additional reserve payments)
- Approval of bank resolution plan proposed by DIA
- Providing financial resources to DIA for implementing the approved financial resolution measures (loans)
- Control over implementation of bank resolution measures



Resolution of Systemic Banks: Functions of DIA

- Evaluation of financial state of the troubled bank (jointly with CBR)
- Fulfillment of functions and powers of the troubled bank's provisional administration (appointed by CBR)
- Providing financial assistance to the selected private investor to the troubled bank (in case of assisted M&A) (approval by CBR)
- Providing financial assistance to the selected purchaser of assets and liabilities of the troubled bank (in case of arranging a P&A transaction) (approval by CBR)
- Acquiring shares of the troubled bank (in case of a partial/full temporary nationalization) and providing financial assistance (approval by CBR)



Purchase and Assumption Transactions Capital Injection by DIA (Full or Partial Nationalization)

Assisted
Mergers
and
Acquisitions

Assets Purchase

Bank Resolution Tools



Assisted Mergers and Acquisitions

- DIA finds/selects an investor by the troubled bank
- The selected investor purchases shares of the troubled bank
- The investor develops the bank's financial resolution plan
- The investor submits to DIA regular reports about implementation of measures included in the approved financial resolution plan



Purchase and Assumption Transactions

- A financially sound bank takes deposit liabilities of the nonviable bank
- The financially sound bank acquires a part of assets of the nonviable bank covering liabilities that were transferred
- After completing the P&A transaction CBR revokes the troubled bank's banking license



Capital Injection by DIA

- Utilized in cases when no private investor is available
- As the temporary measure is also used when the troubled bank is to be merged with a sound depository institution
- Joint purchase by DIA and the investor of shares in the troubled bank
- The Law requires DIA to sell its shares in the troubled bank when any interested investor express its interest in purchasing them through open bidding process/sale



Assets Purchase

- Assets are troubled only in the current situation not "hopeless"
- Is used only when asset purchase results in improving financial state of the bank and its recovery prospects



The main reasons of banks financial situation decline in Russia in 2008

<u>external reason</u> – acute outflow of funds of individuals and, in some cases, legal entities, caused by the panic connected with the world financial crisis

<u>internal reason</u> – poor quality of assets: during the period of the economic growth owners of banks allocated funds of banks for their own projects with high concentration of risk



19 bank resolution projects:

- 15 banks assisted Merger and Acquisition transaction
- 1 bank nowadays in DIA ownership (with injection of new capital)
- 3 banks Purchase and Assumption transaction (transfer of first priority liabilities (household deposits) and liquid assets to an acquiring bank)



Banks proposed to DIA by CBR for resolution (since October, 2008) – 24

- Accepted 19
- Rejected 5
- Projects finished– 14 of 19

12 of 19 projects were regional;
8 banks before the crisis were among 100 largest in Russia, remaining 11 – among 200 largest in Russia

In a number of regions of the Russian Federation the measures implemented by DIA helped to prevent the chain reaction



Bank resolution costs

- Public funds used for resolution RUR 641 bln (\$ 20 bln)
 - RUR 149 bln (\$4,7 bln) capital injections from the state contribution to DIA property
 - RUR 7 bln (\$ 0,2 bln) Deposit insurance fund
 - RUR 485 bln (\$15,2 bln) loans from CBR
- Return to DIA from resolution procedures RUR 161 bln (\$ 5 bln) including RUR 125 bln (\$3,9 bln) of the debt body and RUR 36 bln (\$1,1 bln) of percentages



The lessons from 2008-2009 crisis and bank resolution

- Chosen financial resolution model proved to be quite viable
- P&A transactions are to be used not only within resolution framework, but as a standard liquidation option
- Importance of early prevention and enforcement of troubled banks
- Importance of the effective coordination between CBR (supervision) and DIA (deposit insurance, liquidation and resolution)



Challenges

- Make resolution tools more effective and functional
- Search of funding resources for resolution: it's important try not to use federal budget
- More emphasis on ways to exchange of information and coordinate with national safety net players



Thank You!

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