

The BVR-IPS: Bank Protection in the Cooperative Financial Services Network

Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken e.V. - BVR -National Association of German Cooperative Banks

Bonn, 24th of October 2022

Jeder Mensch hat etwas, das ihn antreibt.

Wir machen den Weg frei.

AGENDA

The German Cooperative Financial Services Network Deeper dive into the BVR-IPS BVR-IPS in general BVR-IPS – Risk management BVR-IPS – Support mechanism

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The German Cooperative Financial Services Network

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Interaction within the German Cooperative Financial Network (structure of our network)



Development of the local Cooperative Banks (predominantly* Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken)



* Also included: SPARDA- and PSD-banks, church banks, others (e.g. BBBank, EDEKA-Bank, apoBank)



The Cooperative Financial Network at a glance – key figures*



Essential part of the Cooperative Financial Network: "Verbundunternehmen" (Cooperative Service Organisations)





The Cooperative Financial Network is a decentralized organization made up of legally independent institutions





The BVR (National Association of German Cooperative Banks) is the operator of the protection scheme(s)



- Apex organisation of the Cooperative Banking Group
- Representative of the economic and political interests of its members at national and international level (lobbying)
- Strategic centre of excellence: Developer of nationwide strategies and concepts (e. g. business policy, and media/communications) and support of implementation within the cooperative banking industry (analysis of fields of action, coordination of know-how, organisation of decision making process, controlling implementation, adjusting strategies)
- Promotion, support and advocacy in terms of member interests relating to technical and specific economic policies and economic interests of the associated entities <u>within</u> the cooperative banking industry
- AND:

Operator of the IPS(s)



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The German Cooperative Financial Services Network Deeper dive into the BVR-IPS BVR-IPS in general BVR-IPS – Risk management BVR-IPS – Support mechanism We are more than "only a DGS" ... we are Consumer Protectors since the 1930's

"Track record" BVR-IPS

- ✓ Successful since more than 85 years*
- ✓ NO compensation cases!
- ✓ NO bank runs!
- ✓ Highest trust of customers
- ✓ NO advertisement campaign
- \checkmark IPS financed by member banks contributions
 - → NO TAXPAYER's MONEY!

* Formal "birthday": 14th of May 1934



How do we manage this track record...?

Construction principle of our IPS (simplified scheme)



The Institutional Protection Scheme (IPS)* ensures the ability of its members to continue their business – not only the protection of deposits

By-laws of BVR, § 4 (2) and Statute of IPS, § 1 (1) define overriding aims

- 1. Safeguarding the **credit standing / solvability** of all member banks and the financial stability of the Cooperative Banking Group
- 2. Safeguarding the **trust** of the clients and the money and capital markets



via Institutional Protection (measures to prevent insolvency)

* as per Art. 113 (7) CRR and Art. 1 (2) lit. c) DGSD

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Risk management of our IPS The approach

The fundamental methodological approach

- The Cooperative Financial Network is a decentralized organization made up of legally independent institutions that are linked by their business operations and – through the Institutional Protection
 Scheme – by their liability.
- In contrast to banking groups with a parent company at the top of a hierarchical structure, the Cooperative Financial Network has a decentralized structure in which the individual institutions have their **own decision-making powers**.
- In this system, risk management focuses primarily on analyzing the risk carriers i. e. the institutions rather than on isolated analysis of the risk types.
- This fundamental methodological approach ensures via establishing that each individual institution's financial position and risk position are appropriate and its financial performance is adequate that our entire Cooperative Financial Network as a unit can be considered to stand on a sound economic footing.



The purpose of the protection scheme is to avert or remedy imminent or existing financial difficulties at the member institutions (§ 1 SE-St)



Extensive rights of the BVR-IPS as a core element of the risk management

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Statute of the Prote	ction Scheme	
the National Association of German Cooperative Banks (BVR)		Ì
	BVR V	

BVR action to encourage a change in an institute's operating policy (§ 12 SE-St)

BVR request for an institute to prepare a restructuring plan (§ 14 SE-St)

Imposition of personnel and/or material requirements on institutes by the BVR (§ 16 SE-St)

<u>Ultima Ratio:</u> Exclusion from the Protection Scheme

(§ 33 SE-St)

Risk management of our IPS: The process at a glance

Separation of functions



Classification: Possible parameters of a rating system



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The classification model is used for 3 key applications – a triple benefit approach

Classification- Process Classifi- cation • Annual Classification & Rating of all banks • Annual risk-based contribution Aim: "Indiv. Rating Grades"	Calculation of risk-based contributions	 The rating class determines the contribution rate which member institutions have to pay to the protection scheme The risk-based contributions create incentives for the banks to avoid undue risk taking NOT the deposits are the risks of an IPS, but the RWA's (!) → different calculation base compared to EBA-GL on rbc (!)
	Preventive monitoring to identify vulnerable banks	 Institutions with irregular results (e.g. bad overall rating, strong deteriorations in single risk factors) are identified and, if necessary, preventive measures are initiated. Aside from the rating grades, further information is taken into account.
"Automatized" Procedure	Parameterisation of the loss simulation	 The restructuring prohabilities computed from the classification model are used as an input for the loss simulaton.



The BVR classification system comprises eight ratios – using a system like "Camels" (espec. Capital,-Income- and Risk-structure)

To calculate a bank's rating grade, the classification model uses					
eight risk fa	actors which cover o	capital, income and risk profile			
	Risk factor	Definition	Weight		
	Capital ratio	Retained capital Total assets	20%		
Capital	Tier 1 capital ratio	Tier 1 Capital + value adjustments after tax ¹ Modified own funds requirement according to SolvV ² (x12,5)	15%		
Ĩ.	Operating income ratio	Operating income pre tax – unrealised trading losses Average business volume	15%		
Incomo	Risk-adjusted return ratio	Operating income pre tax – unrealised trading losses Modified equity capital requirements according to SolvV ² (x12,5)	5%		
Income	Cost income ratio	Personnel and admin expenses Gross profit	10%		
	Risk charge ratio	Loan loss provisions Gross profits	20%		
Diek erstik	Unsecured credit ratio #1	Unsecured credit exposure in high-risk ³ loans Retained capital	7,5%		
Risk profile	Unsecured credit ratio #2	Unsecured credit exposure in high-risk ³ loans Earnings before risk adjustments	7,5%		

¹ "Versteuerte Wertberichtigungen"

² SolvV = "Solvabilitätsverordnung" (German solvency regulation)

³ "High-risk loans" correspond to exposures with "amber" ratings in the BVR terminology ("Gelbbereich")

Due to the classification results, the annual figures of each bank and further information the banks get selected for a possible monitoring



In the next step, the monitoring "Long-list" can be analysed in detail by the BVR-IPS



Prevention process: Depending on the type of prevention different information and sanctioning levels apply

	Observation	Coaching	Restructuring
Prevention- Management Prevention • Observation • Observation • Coaching • Restructuring Hernsi Segmen- ston	Working towards an alteration of business policy	Working towards an alteration of business policy and the imple- mentation of specified restructuring measures	Demand for a restructuring concept (like in rehabilitation process)
	Enlarged reporting requirements	Enlarged reporting requirements	Drawing up restructuring concept
	Periodical reporting regarding profit and risk	Periodical reporting regarding profit, risk and implementation status	Periodical reporting regarding profit, risk and implementation status
		Implementation of specified restructuring measures	Implementation of restructuring concept

The objective of the restructuring concept is to restore the bank's profitability and competitiveness



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The rehabilitation process is divided into two main phases



IPS measures in the support mechanism of phase 1 (and sometimes phase 2)

Support measures provided by the IPS (§§ 17ff. SE-St)

- **"FIRST LINE of defense" (ahead of IPS-support):** Use of equity and hidden or any kind of other reserves (till the point where such a reversal of equits and reserves would place the institute in breach with relevant regulatory provisions)!
- Financial measures of the IPS, e.g. guarantees/sureties, grants, loans
- "Cut out" of bad-loan portfolios (→ "Bad Bank BAG Hamm")
- "Phase out" of non-profitable business areas
- "Cost cutting" (e.g. Retail-outlets, Human Resources)
- Any other appropriate measure
- Fundamental restructuring plan
- Merger



Thank you for your kind attention!



Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken e.V. BVR NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN COOPERATIVE BANKS

Sicherungseinrichtung INSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION SCHEME (BVR-IPS)

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