

Capital Planning and Recovery Planning

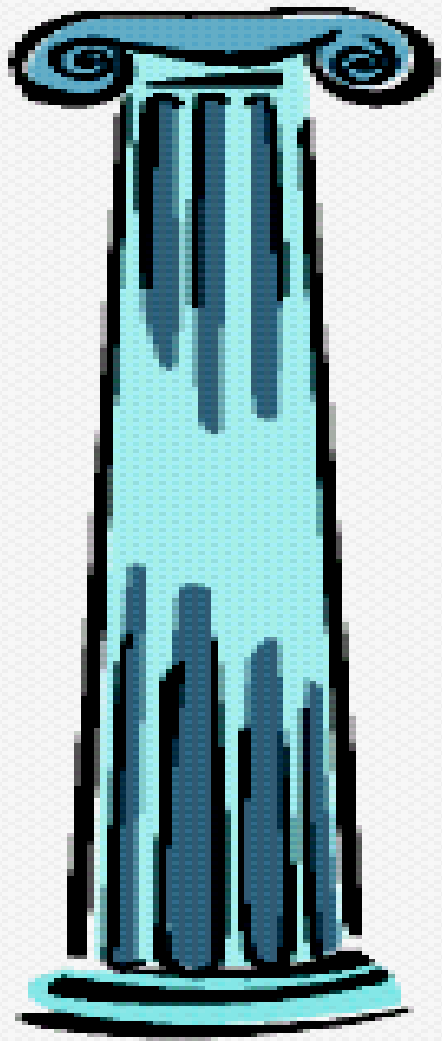
Rabih Nehme

Risk Forum-Muscat 2025

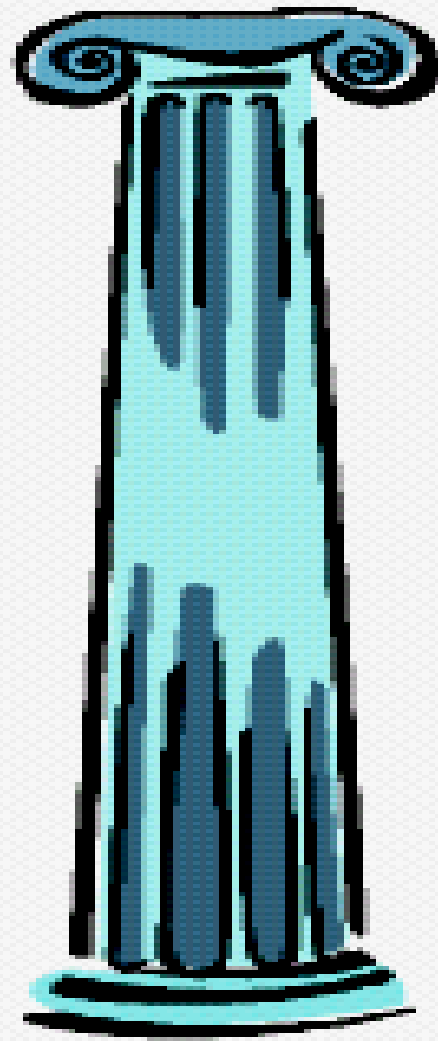
6-7 October 2025

Agenda

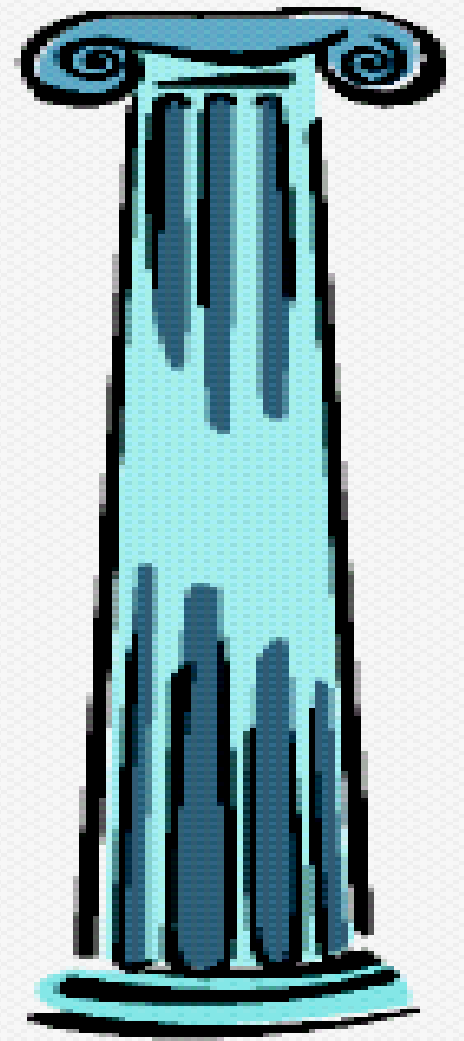
1. Capital Planning under Basel II
2. Capital Planning under Basel III
3. Recovery Planning and Resolution Planning
4. Components of a Recovery Plan:
 - Indicators/Recovery Triggers
 - Scenarios
 - Recovery Options



*Internal
Oversight*



*Supervisory
Oversight*



*Market
Oversight*

Pillar II – Supervisory Review Process

ICAAP

Banks should

Principle 1: Assess capital based on their risk profile

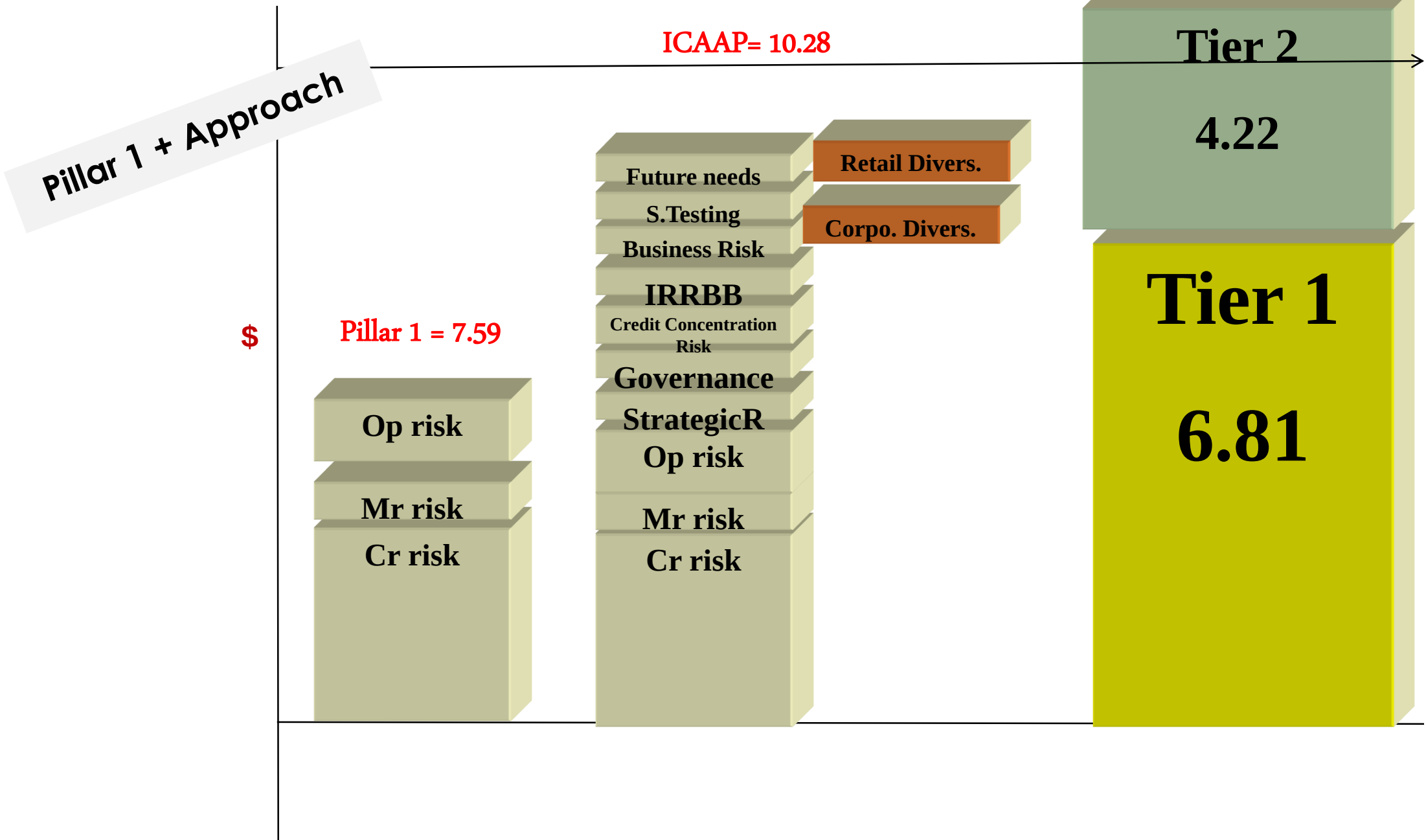
SREP:

Supervisors should

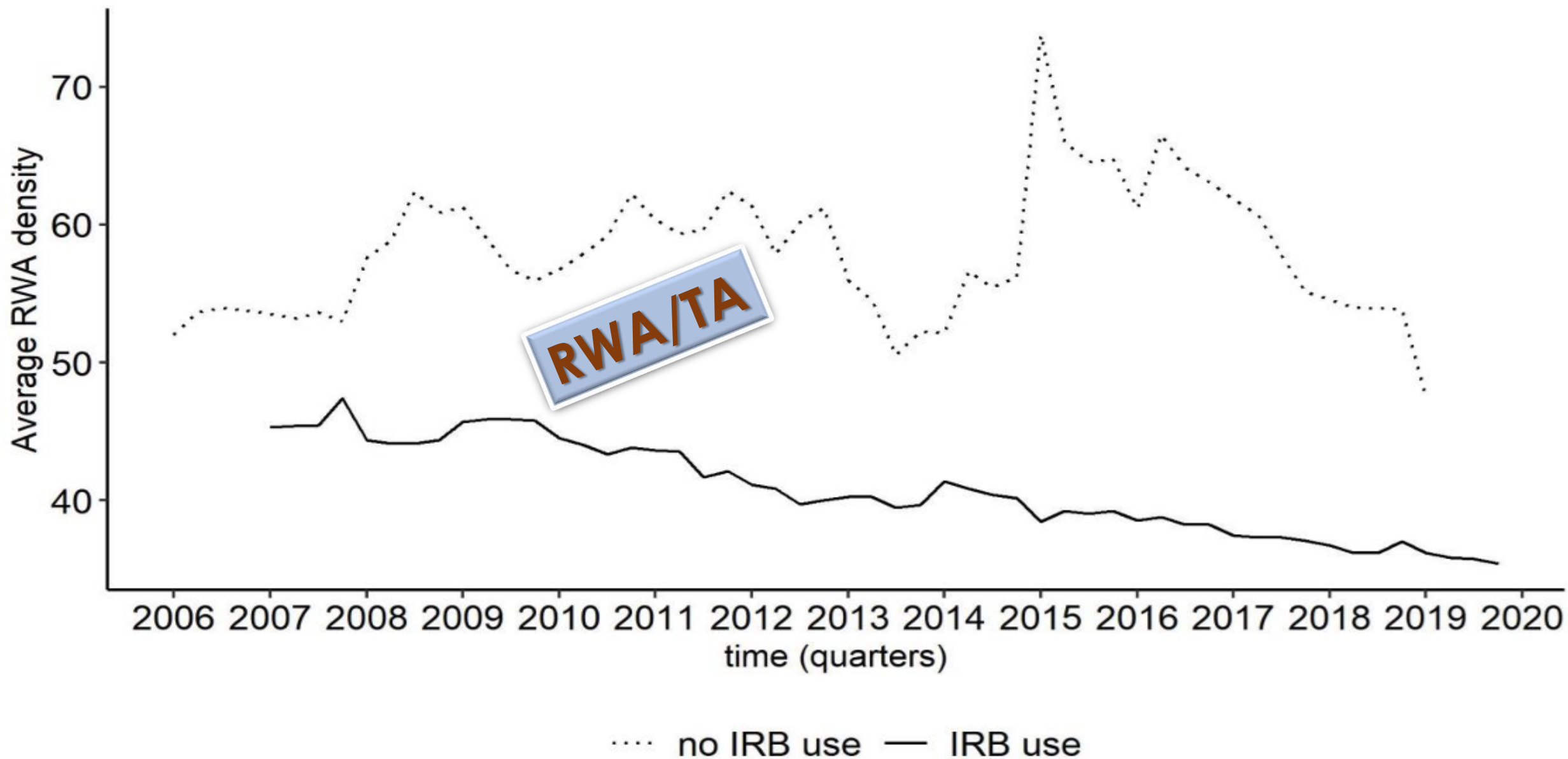
Principle 2: Assess a bank's (CAAP)

Principle 3: Ensure operating above the MCRs

Principle 4: Intervene at an early stage



Comparing banks mean RWA based on use of internal ratings based (IRB) approaches

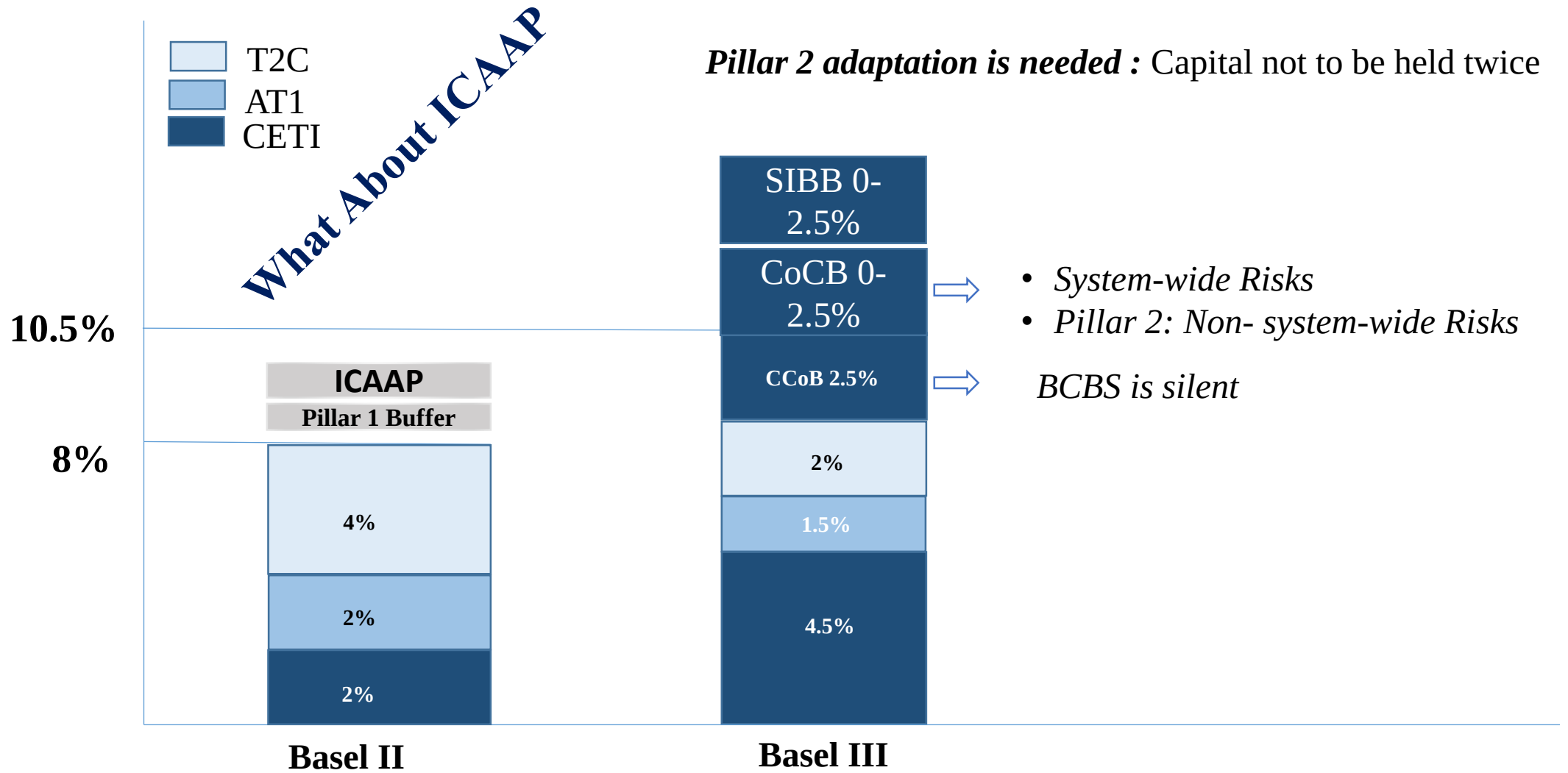


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Basel III & Procyclicality

- Range of measures to:
 - address Procyclicality &
 - increase resilience of the banking sector in good times
- Four key objectives:
 - Dampen cyclicity of the minimum capital requirement
 - Promote more forward-looking provisions
 - Conserve capital to build buffers at individual banks
 - Achieve the broader macro-prudential goal of protecting the banking sector from periods of excess credit growth

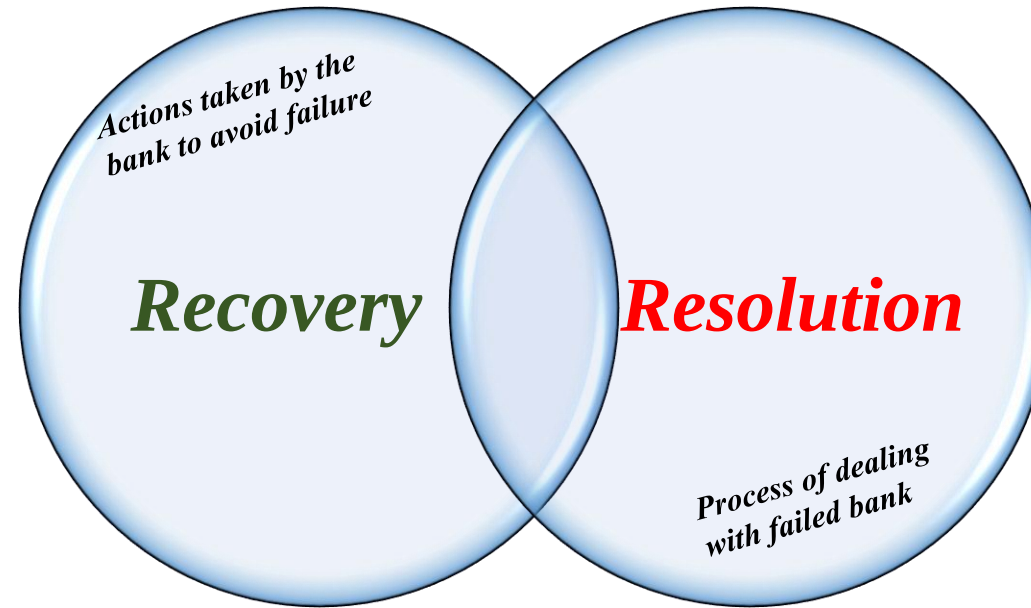


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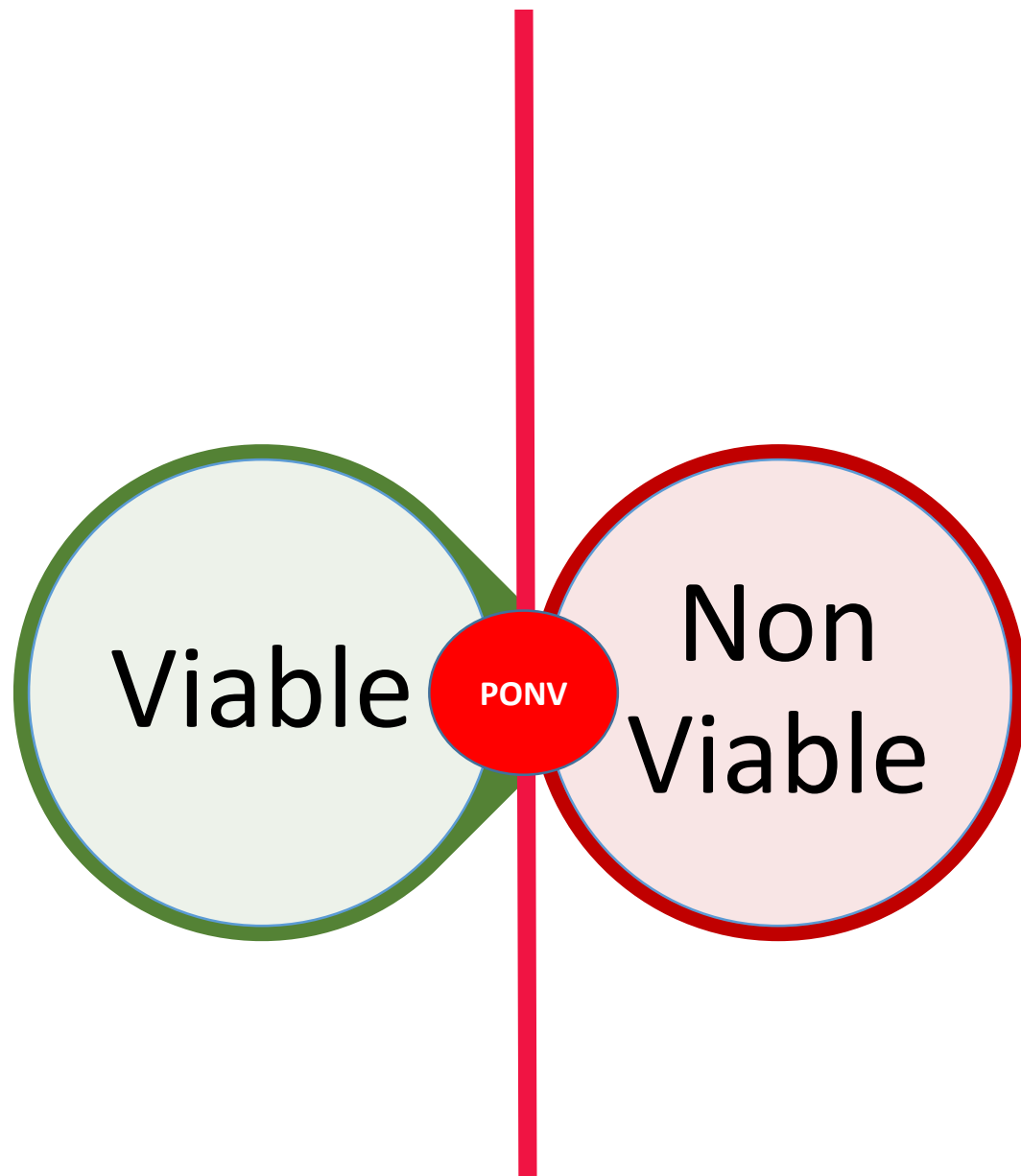
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Recovery Planning vis-à-vis Resolution Planning

- Different objectives
- Different parties in charge
- Different Key elements required
- The boundary is judgmental







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Components of a Recovery Plans?

- Effective Early Warning Indicators (EWI)
- Range of scenarios: Capital shortfall and Liquidity pressures
- Recovery Options (RO): to address a range of severe Scenarios
- Processes & governance arrangements to implement (RO)

Scenarios & considerations

- Stress scenarios should
 - be *severe* enough to:
 - Threaten financial strength and viability, or
 - Cause failure if actions are not taken to address the event

Scenarios & considerations

- Stress scenarios should:
 - Include Bank-specific and market-wide scenarios
 - Be individually and in the aggregate
 - Be immediate and prolonged, which may affect prioritization of actions
 - Not be just a point-in-time or static events
 - Be a combination or sequence of events with associated impacts.

Recovery Indicators/triggers

Capital Indicators

Risk-based measures:

- Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)/Risk weighted Assets (RWA)
- Tier 1 Capital (T1C)/Risk weighted Assets (RWA)
- Total Capital (TC)/Risk weighted Assets (RWA)

Leverage Ratios:

- CET1/Total Assets (including Off-Balance sheet)
- T1C/Total Assets (including Off-Balance sheet)
- TC/Total Assets (including Off-Balance sheet)

Liquidity Indicators

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) per currency
- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) per currency
- Cost of Wholesale Funding
- Growth in deposits
- Concentration in Deposits & Loans
- Loans to Deposits Ratio

Profitability Indicators

- Return on Assets
- Return on Equity
- Significant Operational Losses
- Cost-income ratio (Operating costs / Operating income)
- Average Interest Rate margin
- Non interest Income /total income

Asset Quality Indicators

- Growth rate of gross non-performing loans (NPL)
- Coverage Ratio (Provisions/Total Non-Performing Loans)
- Gross Non-Performing Loans/Total loans

Market-based Indicators

- Rating under negative review or rating downgrade
- CDS spread
- Stock price variation

Macroeconomic Indicators

- GDP variations
- Current Account variations
- B.O.P variations
- CDS of Sovereigns
- Average interest rates
- Currency devaluation
- Unemployment rate

Recovery options

- To avoid liquidation or resolution
- Should not be business-as-usual measures
- May include steps that would not normally be considered

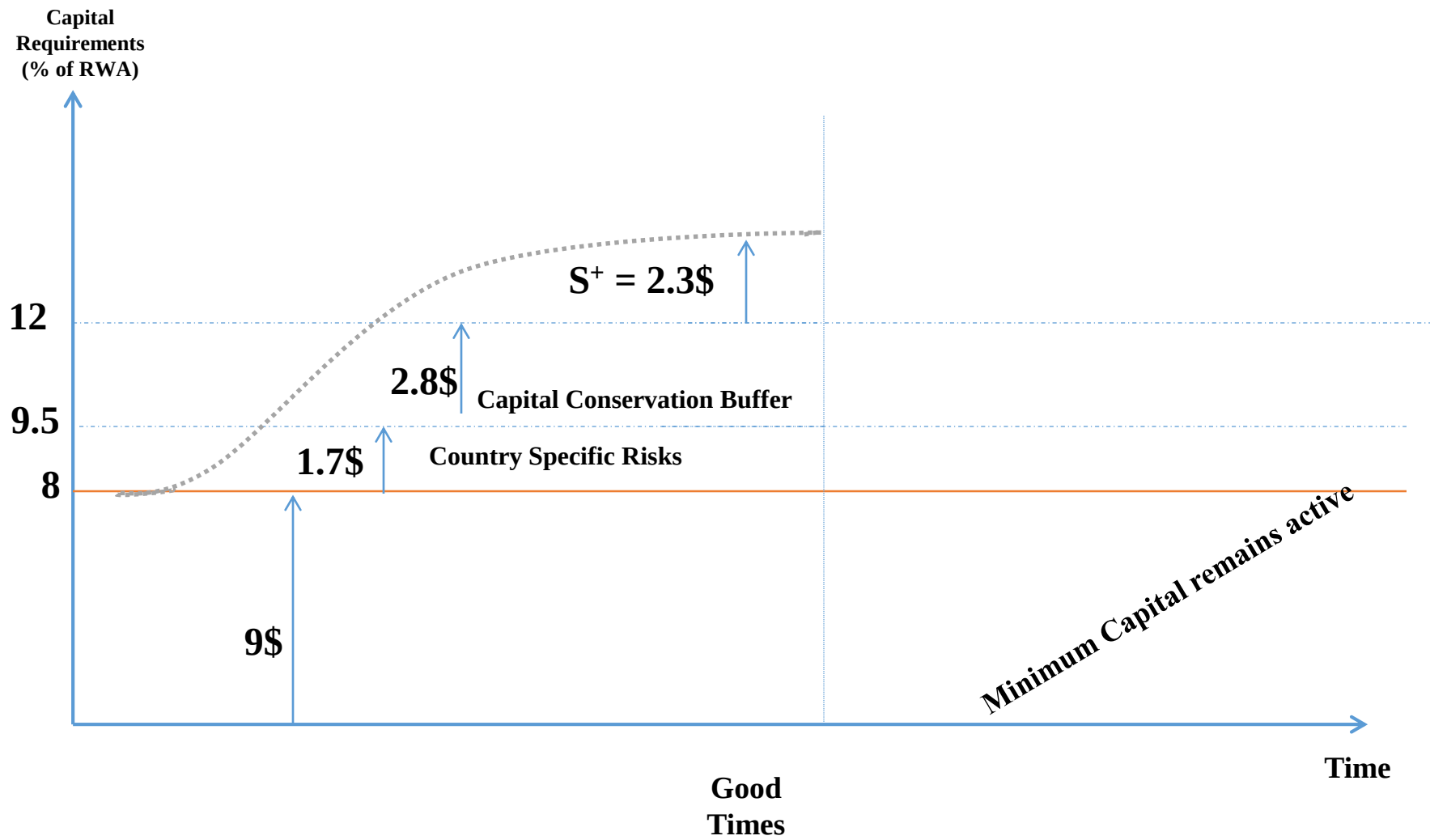
Recovery Options

- Cost reduction
- Risk reduction (restrict or spin - off some types of business conducted by the bank)
- Changing business model (sales of non core assets, branch closures)
- To activate contingency funding plans
- To ask for parental support
- External sources: issuing of new capital funding

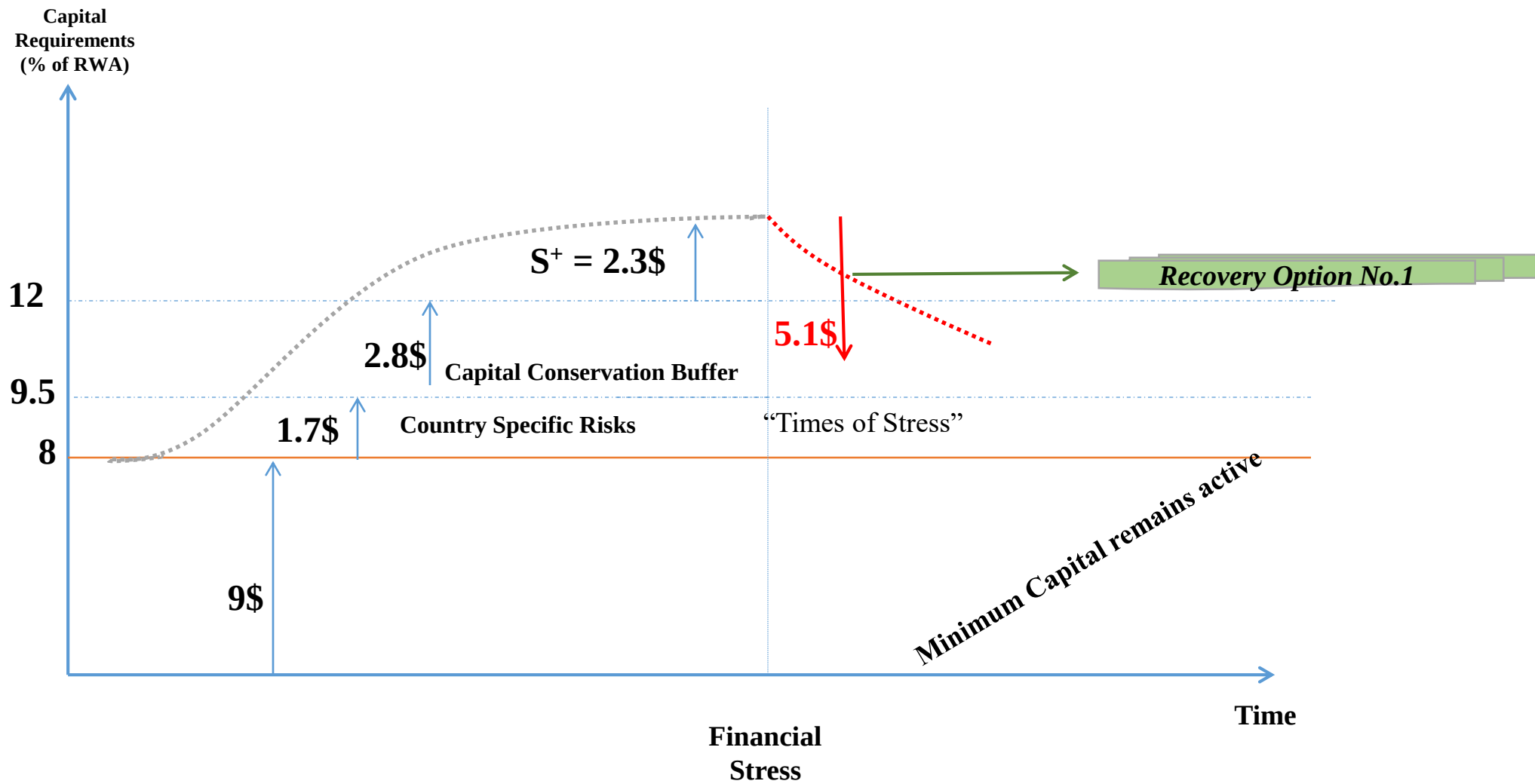
How Stress Scenarios, Triggers, and Options Relate to One Another

<i>Severe stress scenario</i>	<i>Possible triggers</i>	<i>Recovery options</i>
<i>Idiosyncratic stress:</i> <i>Trading losses caused by a rogue trader</i>	• T1C falls below 6% • LCR < 100%	• Issue new capital • Sell nonstrategic assets or businesses • Reduce loan originations or commitments
<i>Systemic stress:</i> Significant decline in GDP, <u>coupled with</u> • increase in unemployment rate <u>and</u> • deterioration in housing market	• Short-term credit rating falls below A- • NPLs rise above a specified % • Market cap. falls below a specific limit	• Sell certain strategic assets or businesses • Reduce certain expenses (e.g., business contractions) • Access the Central Bank discount window

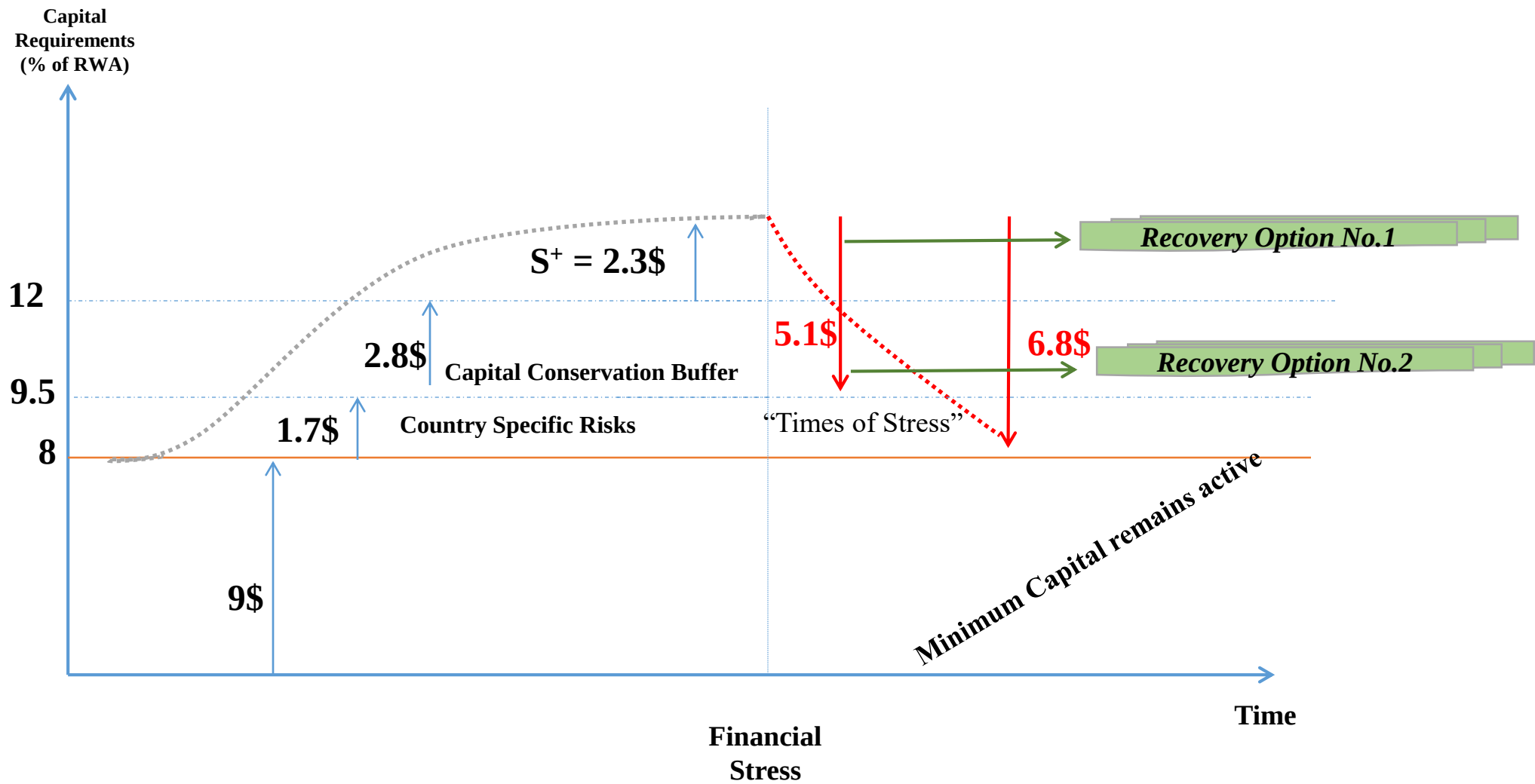
Turn-On Recovery Options



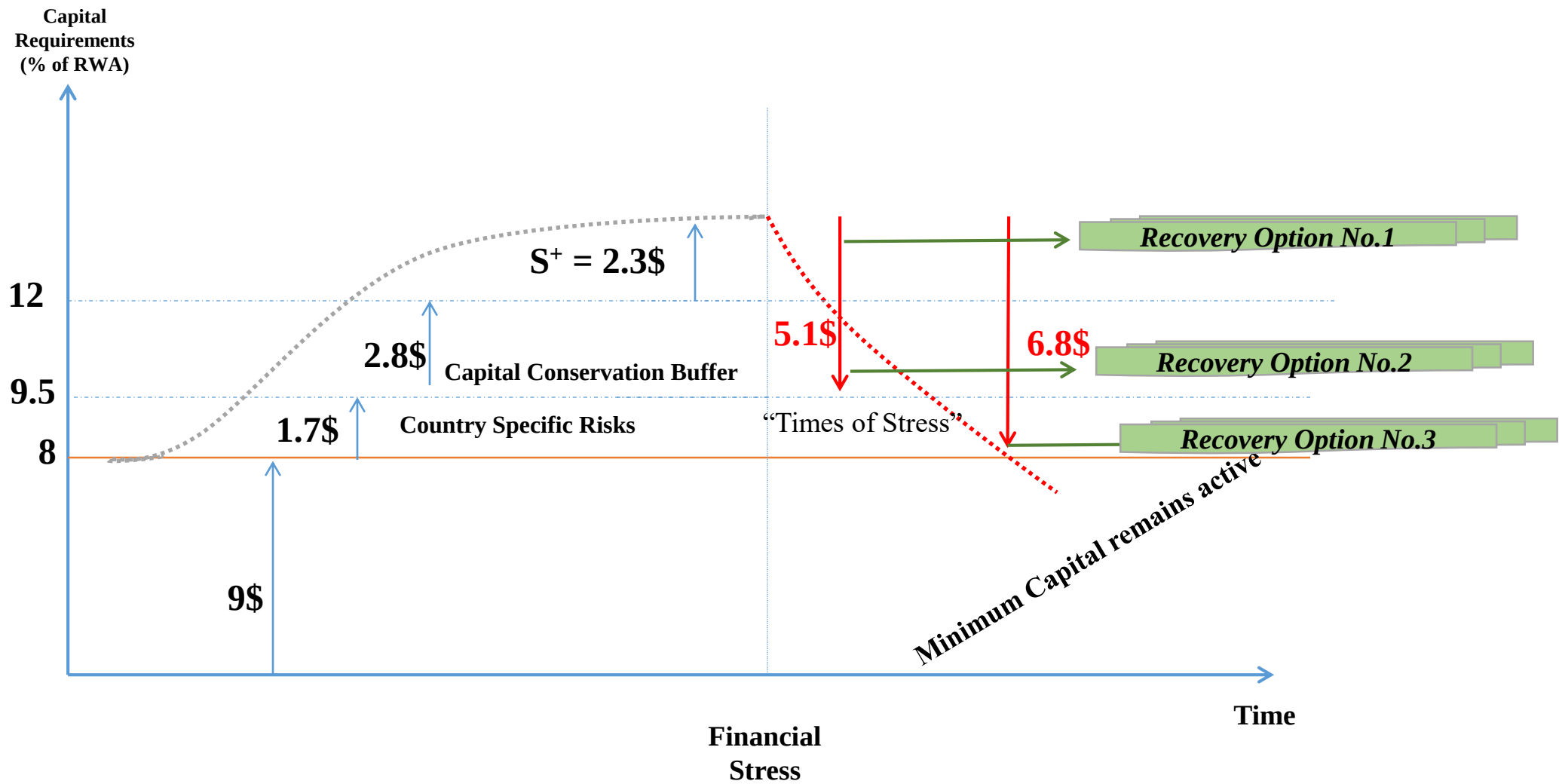
Turn-On Recovery Options



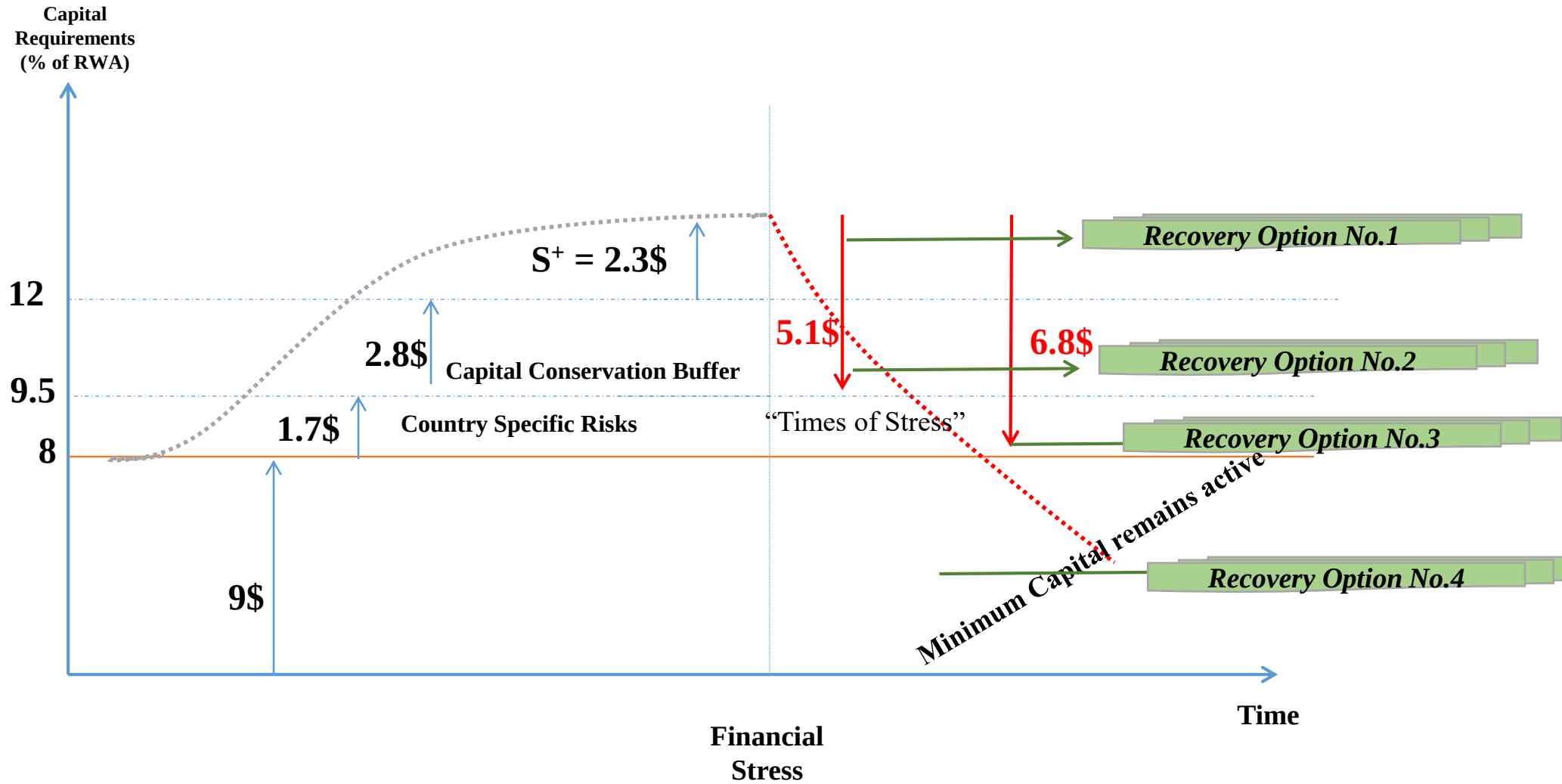
Turn-On Recovery Options



Turn-On Recovery Options



Relationship between the Minimum & the Buffers

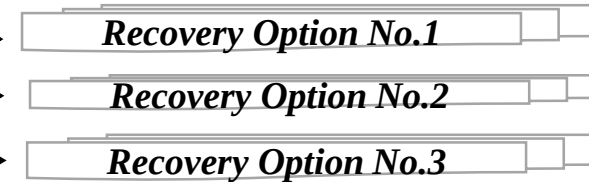
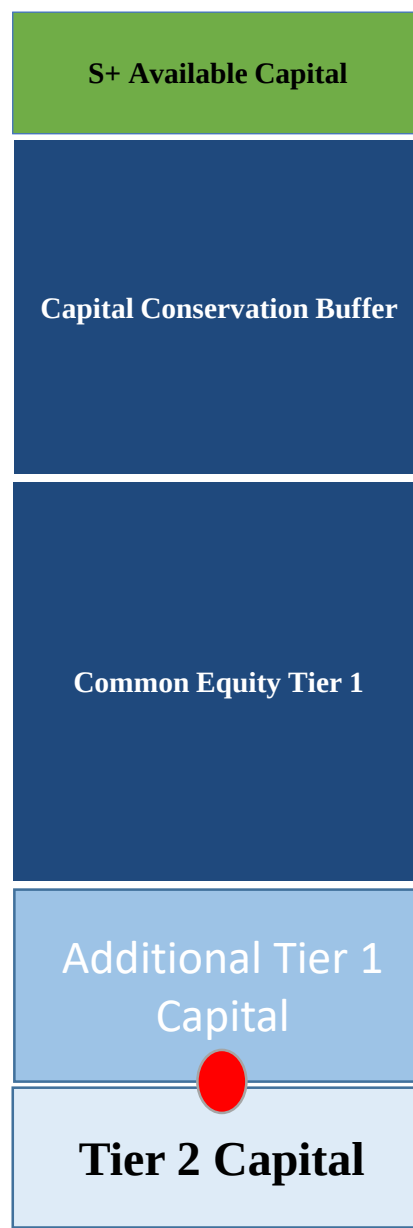
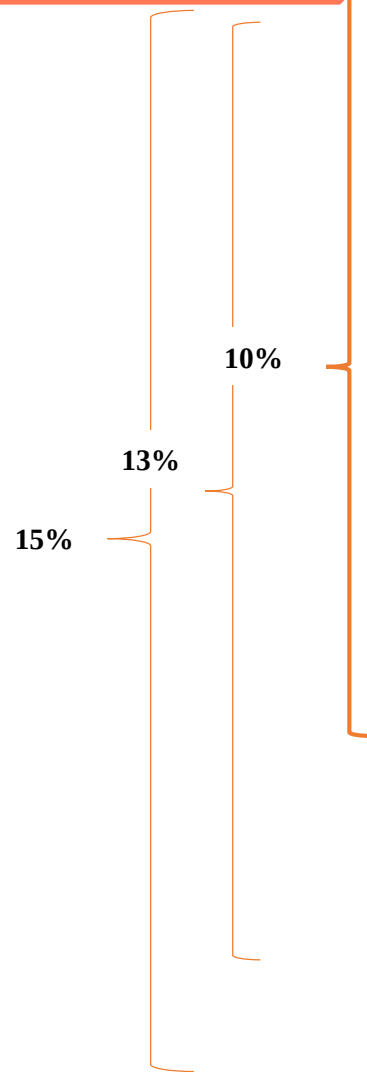


Deteriorating Capital Position



Early Warning Indicators

Recovery Trigger



Resolution: Recovery or Liquidation



Questions

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