

B11. BANKS

FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

A.A. 2022/23

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TOPICS



- MAIN BANKING MANAGEMENT AREAS
- BANKS' FINANCIAL STRUCTURE
- BANKING PERFORMANCE
- EVOLUTION AND ISSUES IN BANKING

BANK MANAGEMENT

Banking operations move around asset/maturity transformation:

- Selling liabilities with features desirable to lenders
- Buying assets with features desirable to borrowers
- Profitable if liabilities cheaper than assets, considering also risks and costs:
 - Liquidity risks: unbalance between short term sources/uses of cash (i.e. loans & securities VS deposits, bank runs and safety nets)
 - Credit risks: assets and off-balance sheet exposures (esp. loans)
 - Market risks: from trading book and collateral
 - Operational risks: human resources, IT, controls, ...
 - Other: reputational, legal, strategic



BANK MANAGEMENT

Objectives:

- Desired cash levels while predicting/managing in/outflows
- Building PTF of liquid assets or short-term funding channels to deal with unpredictability
- Control costs and risks of reserves

Objectives:

- Profitability constained by desired levels of safety and liquidity
- Achieveing diversification, selecting borrowers, monitoring
- Maintaining flexibility / planning long-term
- Banking/trading portfolios

Liquidity MGMT

Asset MGMT

Capital MGMT

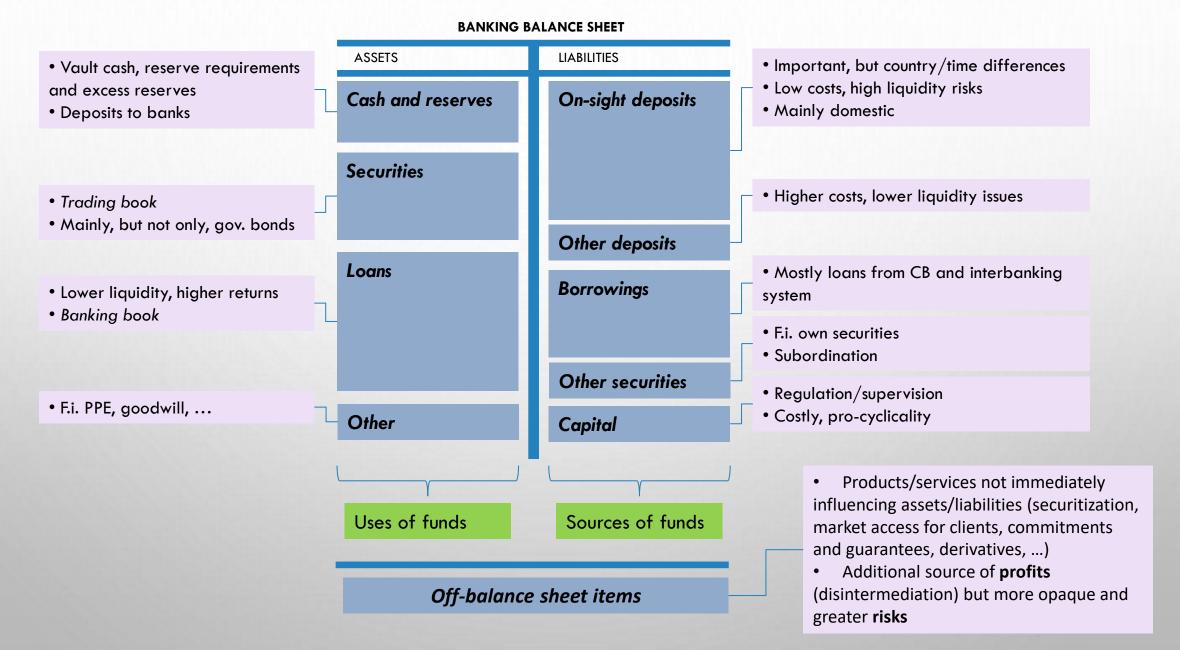
Liability MGMT

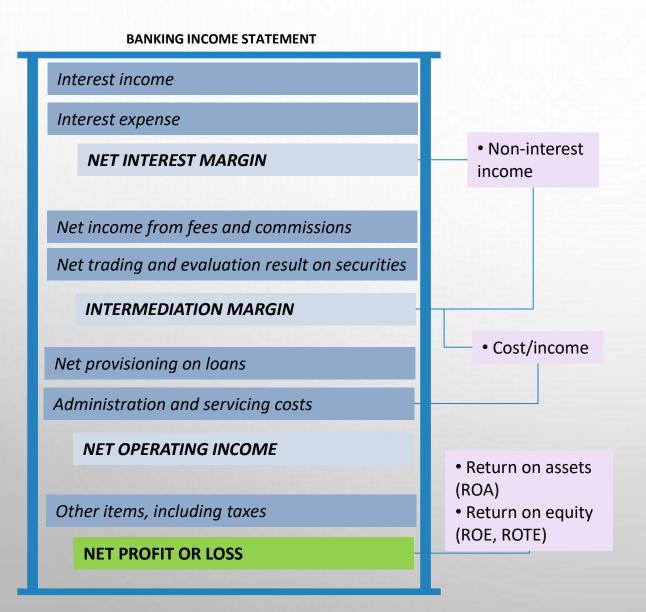
Objectives:

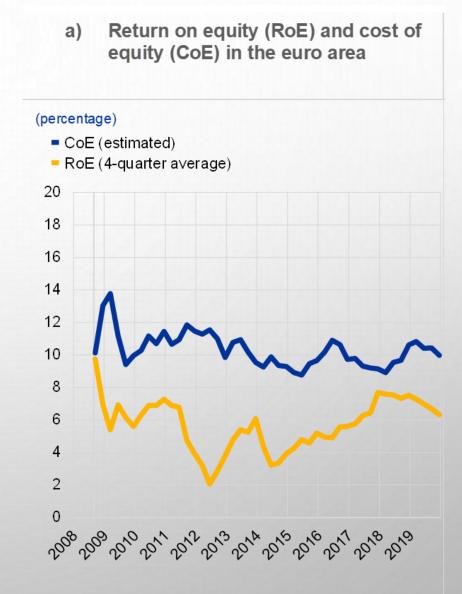
- Comply with shareholders' mandate, rating requirements and regulation
- Keep K_e under control considering strategy, risk, competition and markets

Objectives:

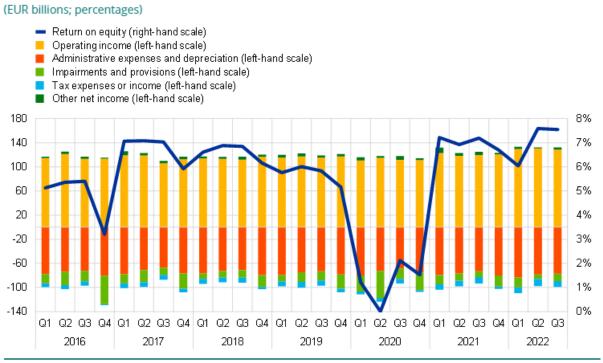
- Funding activities while complying with competition, demand preferences and evolution of markets
- Considering costs, flexibility, quickness and risks





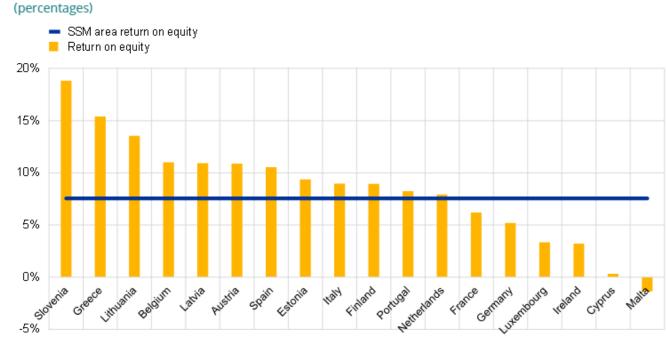


Return on equity and composition of net profit and loss by reference period



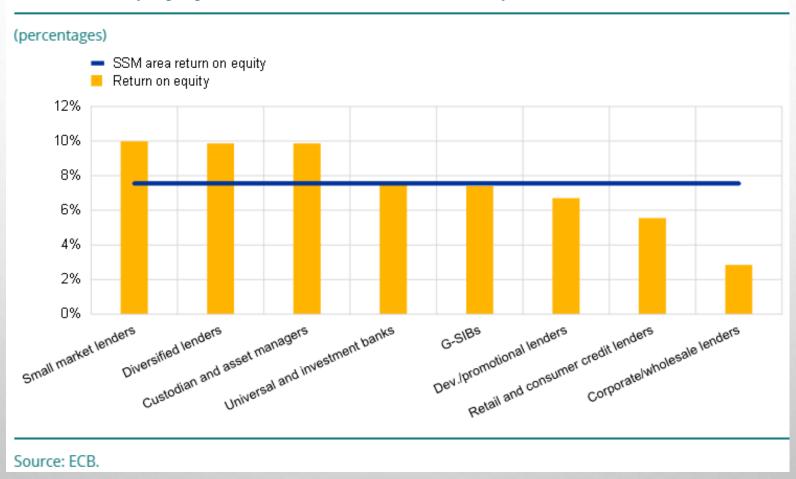
Source: ECB.

Return on equity by home country for the third quarter of 2022



Source: ECB.

Return on equity by business model for the third quarter of 2022



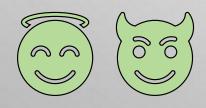


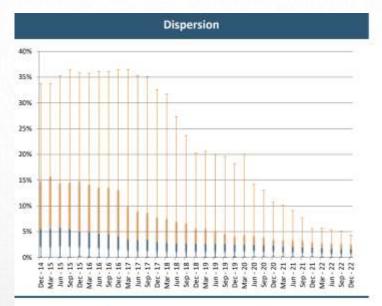
BANKS AND NPLS

Non-performing loans: past due over 90 days, OR unlikely to pay

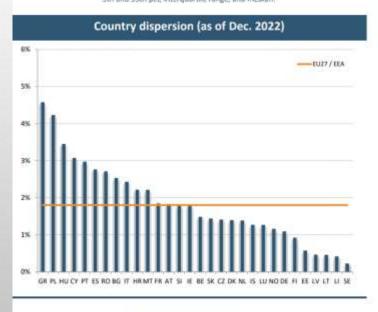
Response:

- Scrutiny and monitoring to reduce likelihood or early warning / forbearance
- Collateral and conditions to improve recoverability
- Pricing, provisioning, write-offs
- Legal, sale, securitization
- Nothing...

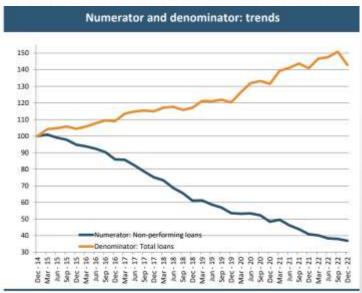




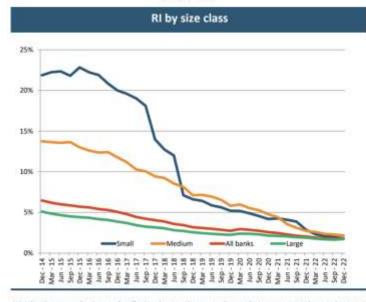
5th and 95th pct, interquartile range, and median



Weighted Averages by country

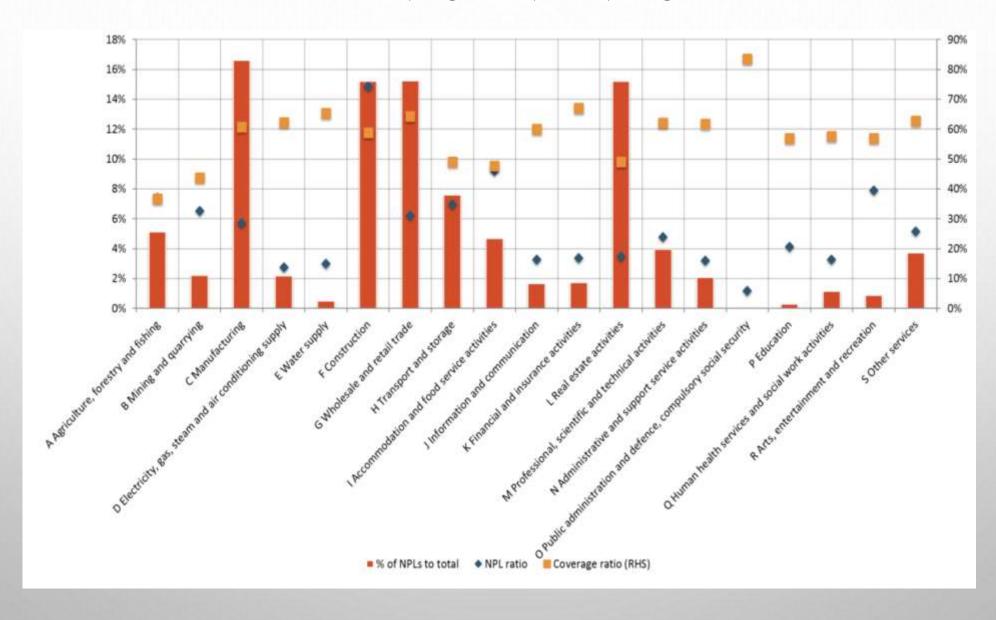


Total numerator and denominator. Dec 2014 =100.



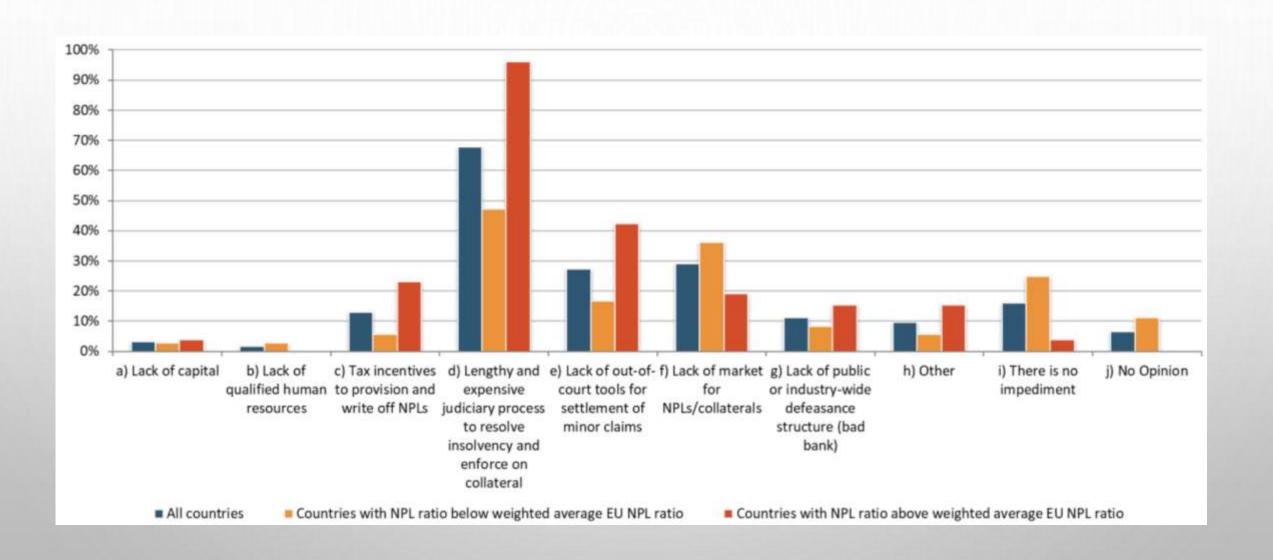
Weighted average. Banks are classified in the size class according to their average total assets between Dec. 2014 and Dec. 2022.

BANKS AND NPLS



Source: EBA, 2019

BANKS AND NPLS

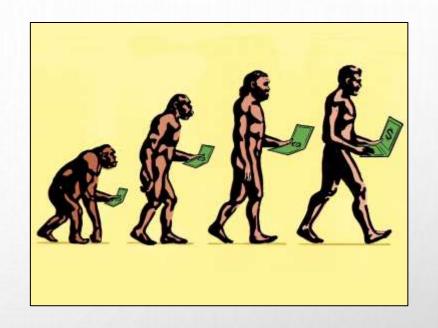


Source: EBA, 2019

EVOLUTION AND ISSUES

Major issues:

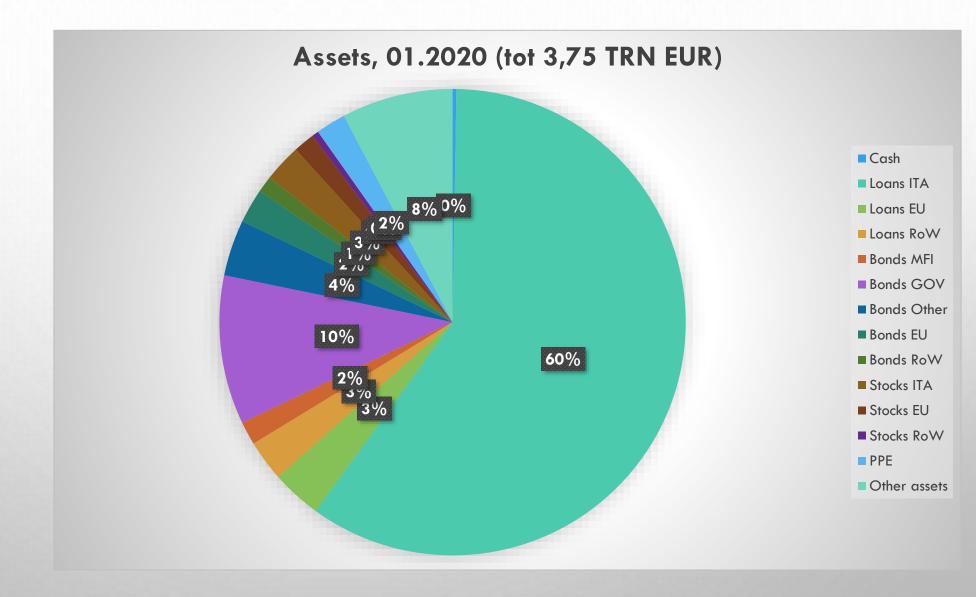
- heavy regulation, increasing sophistication
- separation between lending and trading
- separation between borrowers and owners
- disintermediation
- cost efficiency, human resources, networks



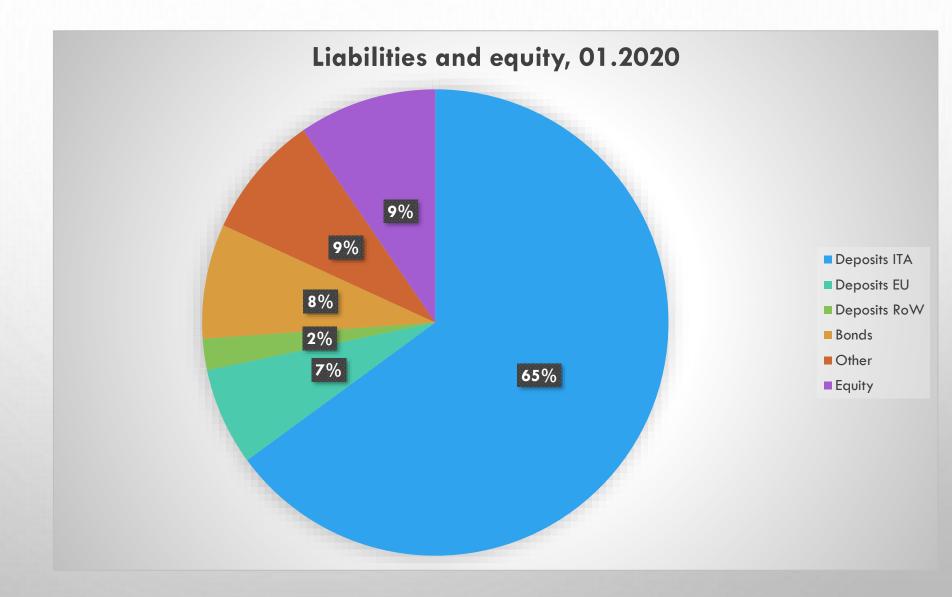
However:

- regulation stimulates innovation and arbitrage (f.i. shadow banking)
- separation can be circumvented (f.i. borders, securitisation, ...)
- innovation is faster than rule-based regulation (f.i. FinTech)
- regulation has costs lowering efficiency and competition (f.i. interest rate restrictions)

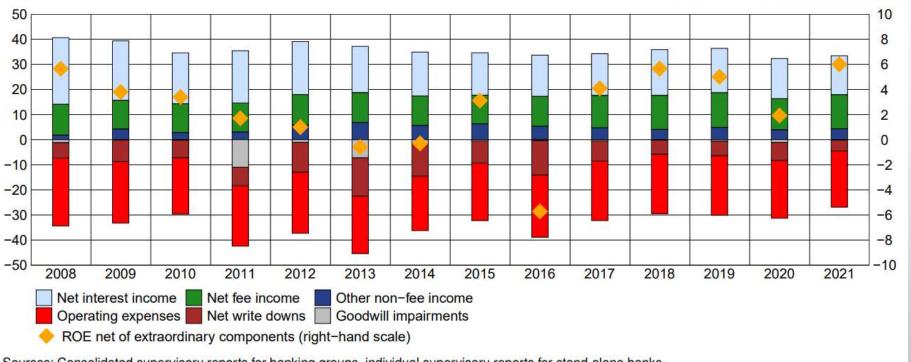
1.
ITALIAN BANKS'
ASSETS



2.
ITALIAN BANKS'
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY



3. MAIN PROFIT AND LOSS ITEMS OF ITALIAN BANKS



Sources: Consolidated supervisory reports for banking groups, individual supervisory reports for stand-alone banks.

(1) As a ratio to average equity in the year; percentage points. For the definition of the items, see the Section Methodological Note of the Appendix of the 2021 Annual Report (available only in Italian).

4.
STOCK PERFORMANCE AND CDS SPREADS
OF LISTED BANKS

