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Bankarski rizik 21

BAZEL III

Šta je Bazel III? Globalni regulatorni okvir za stabilnije banke i bankarske sisteme, koji se sastoji od obuhvatnog seta reformskih mera za podršku osnovnom konceptu - sposobnosti bankarskog sektora da apsorbira šokove koji nastaju iz finansijskih i ekonomskih stresova, bez obzira na izvor, kroz unapređenje upravljanja rizicima u bankama i transparentnost u njihovom radu.

Bazel III nije samo direktan odgovor na aktuelnu finansijsku krizu, već i kontinuirani napor Bazelskog komiteta da ojača regulatorni okvir za banke, superviziju banaka i funkciju upravljanja rizicima u banci. Sledeći ovaj koncept, Bazel III kao set regulatornih mera o adekvatnosti kapitala banke i njenoj likvidnosti, izgrađen je na osnovama dokumenta o Međunarodno usaglašenom merenju kapitala i standardima o kapitalu (Bazel II). Tekst dokumenta o Bazel III pravilima dogovoren je sa guvernerima i rukovodiocima supervizije i podržan od lidera grupe G20 na njihovom novembarskom samitu u Seulu 2010. godine. Komitet je takođe objavio i pravila obuhvatne kvantitativne studije o efektima (QIS).

Bazel III bazira na dva komplementarna pristupa koji podržavaju osnovni koncept stabilnije banke (mikro pristup sigurnosti - nivo

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Banking Risk 21

BASEL III

What is Basel III? A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems, consists of a comprehensive set of reform measures to support the basic concept - the banking sector's ability to absorb shocks arising from financial and economic stress, whatever the source, by improving bank risk management and its transparency.

Basel III is not only the direct response on the current financial crisis, but also the Basel Committee's continuous effort to enhance the bank regulatory framework, banking supervision and the risk management function in the bank. Following that concept, Basel III as a set of regulatory measures about the bank capital adequacy and its liquidity, has been built on the basis of International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards document (Basel II). The Document of the Basel III rules text was agreed by the Governors and the Heads of Supervision, and endorsed by the G20 Leaders at their November 2010. Seoul summit. The Committee also published the rules of its comprehensive quantitative impact study (QIS).

The Basel III Framework basis on the two complementary approaches that support



banke) i bankarskog sistema kao celine (makro pristup sigurnosti), istovremeno.

Mikro - prudenciona regulativa će pomoći da se poveća otpornost pojedinačnih bankarskih institucija u periodima stresa jer Bazel III ustanovljava:

- viši i bolji kvalitet kapitala banke, sa mnogo većim fokusom na zajednički akcijski kapital za apsorbovanje gubitaka,
- obuhvatnije pokriće rizika, posebno u odnosu na aktivnosti na tržištu kapitala (izloženost u knjizi trgovanja, na primer, biće predmet stresnog value at risk zahteva) i
- energičnu superviziju, upravljanje rizicima i standarde o obelodanjivanju.

Makro-prudencioni pristup Bazela III uvodi fundamentalno nove elemente u globalni regulatorni okvir:

- kapitalne amortizere koji mogu da pomognu u zaštiti bankarskog sektora protiv kreditnih gepova i mogu se aktivirati u vreme stresa,
- uvođenje leveradga racia kao „rampe“ za dalju izloženost riziku i
- jednog međunarodno usaglašenog okvira likvidnosti - uvođenje dva globalna standarda likvidnosti.

Faza koja sledi je tranzicioni period, kao priprema za rigoroznu i konzistentnu globalnu primenu Bazel III okvira. To je proces u kome bi se predložene mere posmatrale i prilagođavale. Sve zemlje članice Bazelskog komiteta moraju da počnu sa prevođenjem Bazel III pravila u

nacionalne regulative i zakone do 2013. godine kao krajnjeg roka, kada će Bazel III stupiti na snagu i biće primenjivan fazno do 2019. godine. Banke će takođe morati da počnu sa pripremama za primenu ovih standarda.

Standardi će biti postupno podeljeni u faze:

- Racio pokrića kratkoročne likvidnosti će postati minimalni standard u 2015. godini a racio dugoročnog neto finansiranja će postati minimalni standard 2018. godine, sa periodom posmatranja koji će omogućiti supervizorima da postignu snažnije izveštavanje u ovom periodu. Postoje određena očekivanja da bi nedostatak podataka i iskustava vezano za regulativu o likvidnosti, koji su manje kompletni u poređenju sa onima vezano za regulativu o kapitalu, trebalo da bude prevaziđen ovim pristupom.
- Očekivanje Bazelskog komiteta u odnosu na leverage racio u tranzicionom periodu je relativno precizna procena da li su predloženi dizajn i kalibracija odgovarajući za pun kreditni ciklus i za različite tipove poslovnih modela. U prvoj polovini 2017. godine sprovedeće se prilagođavanje u odnosu na rezultate primene i procene, kao priprema za Nivo 1 tretman od 1 januara 2018. godine.

Više detalja o Bazel III standardima sledi u narednom broju.

1. Bazelski komitet za bankarsku superviziju, Bazel III: Globalni regulatorni okvir za stabilnije banke i bankarske sisteme, Decembar 2010, www.bis.org
2. Bazelski komitet za bankarsku superviziju, Konačni izveštaj o proceni makroekonomskog uticaja prelaska na više kapitalne zahteve i zahteve u pogledu likvidnosti, Decembar 2010, www.bis.org

the basic concept of more resilient bank (microprudential-bank level approach) and banking systems as a whole (macroprudential approach), at the same time.

Microprudential regulation will help raise the resilience of individual banking institutions to periods of stress because the Basel III sets out:

- higher and better quality of the bank capital, with a much greater focus on common equity to absorb losses,
- more comprehensive coverage of the risks, especially related to capital markets activities (trading book exposures, for example, will be subject to a stressed value at risk requirement) and
- stronger supervision, risk management and disclosure standards.

Macroprudential approach of the Basel III introduce fundamentally new elements into the global regulatory framework:

- capital buffers that can help protect banking sector against credit gaps and can be drawn down during times of stress,
- the introduction of a leverage ratio as a backstop to the risk based requirement and
- an internationally harmonised liquidity framework – introduction of two global liquidity standards.

The phase that follows is the transition period as a preparation for the rigorous and consistent global implementation of the Basel III Framework. It is a process in which the observations and the adjustments of the recommended measures would be carried out.

So, all Basel countries, must begin the process of translating the Basel III rules into national regulations and legislation to meet the 2013. deadline, when the Basel III will begin to take effect and will be phased in by 2019. Banks, on their own, will also have to begin with the preparations for the implementation of these standards.

The standards will be phased in gradually:

- The short-term liquidity coverage ratio will become a minimum standard in 2015. and the longer term net stable funding ratio will become a minimum standard in 2018. with an „observation period“ that will enable supervisors to obtain more robust reporting over this period. There are some expectations that the lack of data and experience for liquidity regulation, which are less complete compared to the capital regulation, would be overcome by this approach.
- The Basel Committee expectation regarding the leverage ratio in transition period is a relatively precise assessment whether the proposed design and calibration are appropriate over a full credit cycle and for different types of business models. Any adjustments regarding the results of the implementation and assessments would be carried out in the first half of 2017 as a preparation for a Pillar 1 treatment on 1 January 2018.

More details about the Basel III standards follow in the next issue.

1. Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems, December 2010, www.bis.org
2. Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, Final report on the assessment of the macroeconomic impact of the transition to of the stronger capital and the liquidity requirements, December 2010, www.bis.org