



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK
BANKING SUPERVISION

Press release

7 April 2020

ECB publishes supervisory banking statistics for the fourth quarter of 2019

- ECB publishes supervisory banking statistics broken down by business model classification for the first time
- Capital ratios for significant institutions increase in the fourth quarter of 2019, with total capital ratio at 18.43% (up from 18.05% in the third quarter)
- NPL ratio improves further to 3.22%, lowest level since time series first published in 2015
- Liquidity coverage ratio increases to 145.96% (up from 145.08% in the third quarter)
- Return on equity worsens to 5.20% at the end of the fourth quarter of 2019, a fall of 0.96 percentage points compared to a year earlier

European Central Bank

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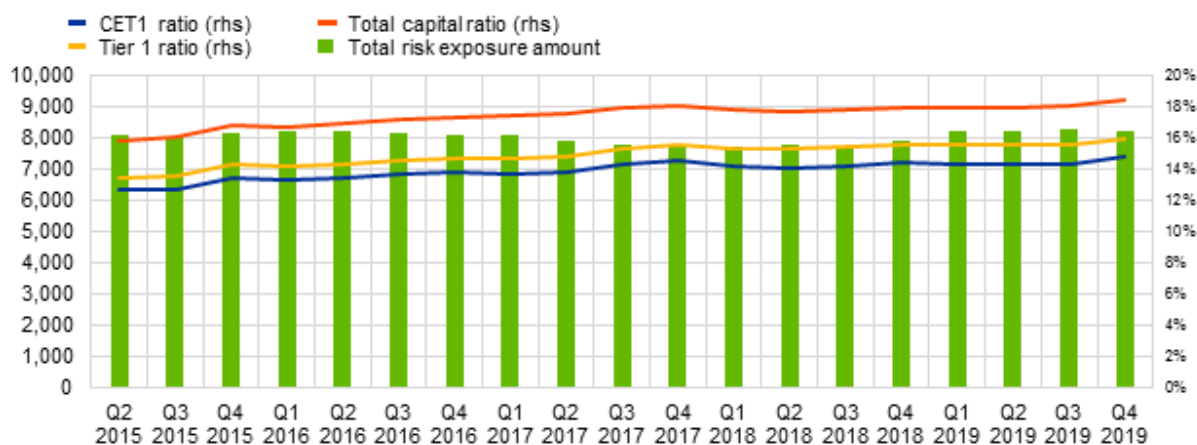
Capital adequacy

The [capital ratios](#) for the aggregated group of significant institutions, i.e. the banks supervised by the ECB, increased in the fourth quarter of 2019 compared with the previous quarter. The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio stood at 14.78%, the Tier 1 ratio at 15.96% and the total capital ratio at 18.43%. Average CET1 capital ratios at country level ranged from 12.21% in Spain to 28.07% in Estonia. G-SIBs showed the lowest CET1 capital ratios at 13.61% on average and development and promotional lenders the highest average, at 33.56%.

Chart 1

Total capital ratio and its components by reference period

(EUR billions, percentages)



Source: ECB.

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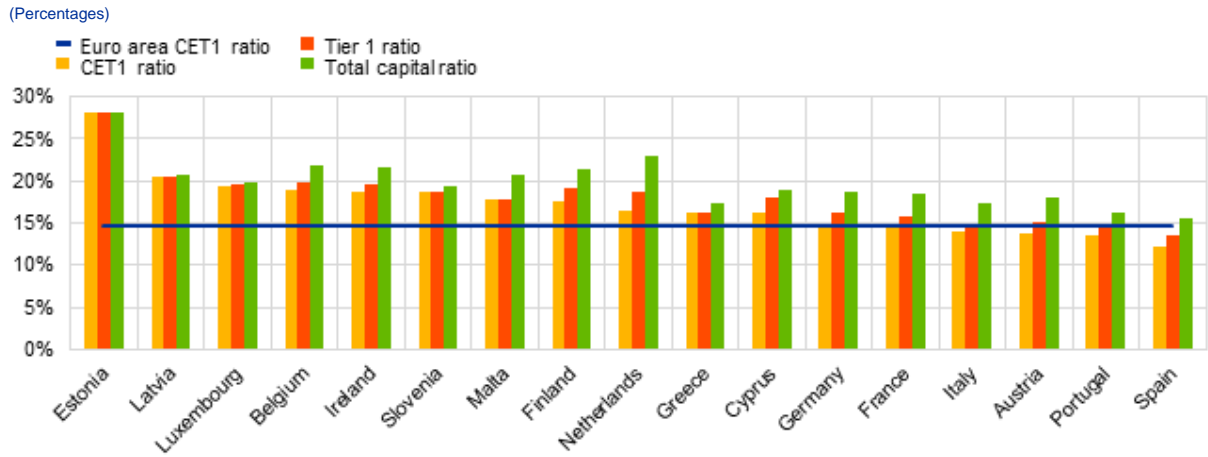
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Chart 2

Capital ratios by country for the fourth quarter of 2019

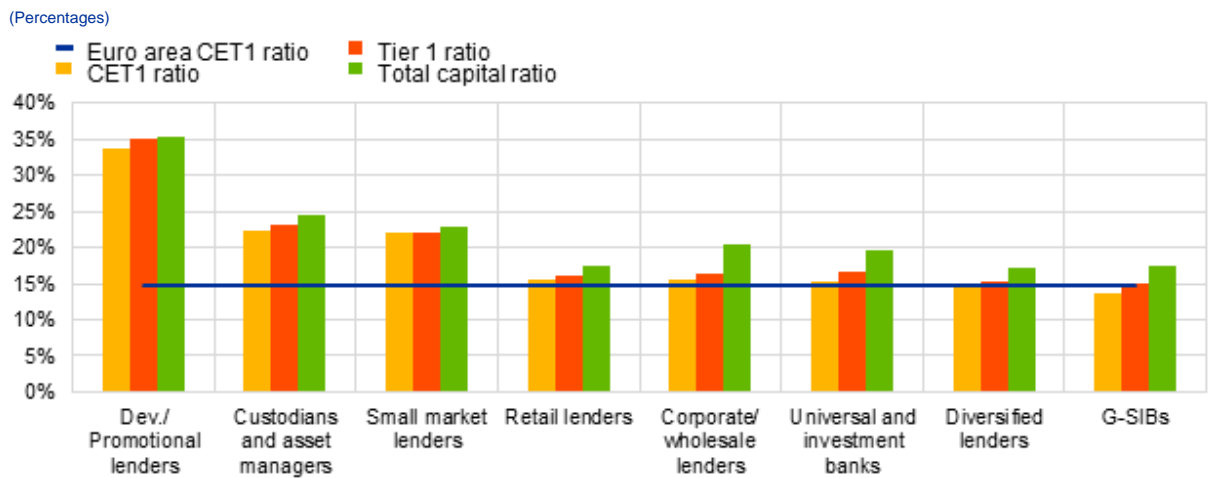


Source: ECB.

Note: For some countries participating in European banking supervision no data are displayed, either for confidentiality reasons or because there are no significant institutions at the highest level of consolidation in that country.

Chart 3

Capital ratios by business model for the fourth quarter of 2019



Source: ECB.

Note: Dev./Promotional lenders refers to development and promotional lenders; retail lenders refer to retail and consumer credit lenders.

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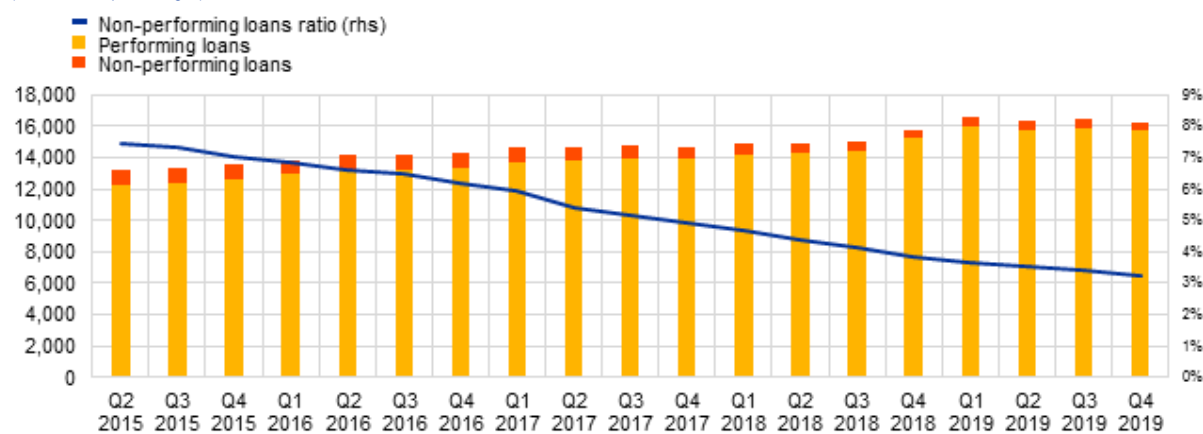
Asset quality

The [non-performing loans ratio](#) (NPL ratio) improved further, to 3.22%, in the fourth quarter of 2019. This was the lowest level since supervisory banking statistics were first published in the second quarter of 2015. Luxembourg had the lowest average ratio, at 0.78%, while Greece had the highest, at 35.15%. On average, custodians and asset managers reported the lowest NPL ratio, at 0.20%, while the average NPL ratio for diversified lenders stood at 7.76% in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Chart 4

Non-performing loans by reference period

(EUR billions, percentages)



Source: ECB.

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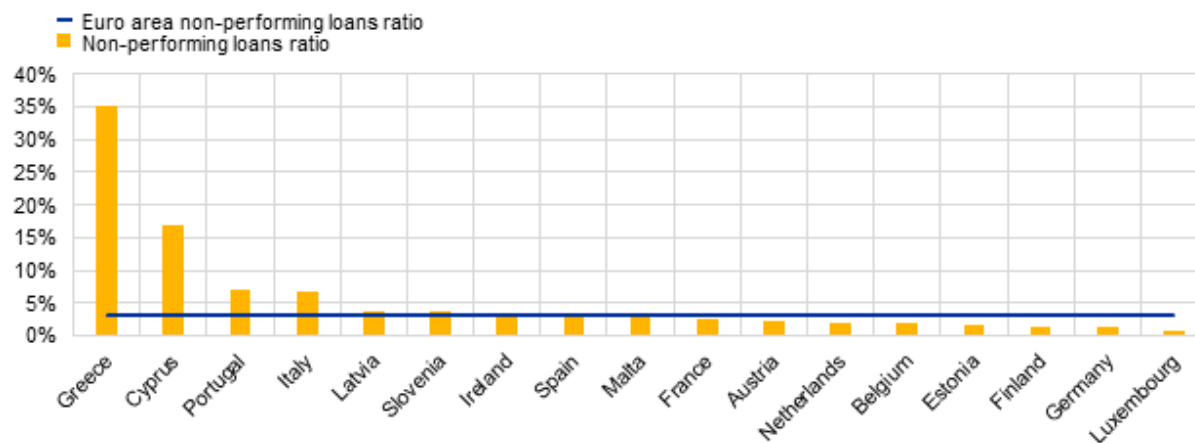
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Chart 5

Non-performing loans ratio by country for the fourth quarter of 2019

(Percentages)



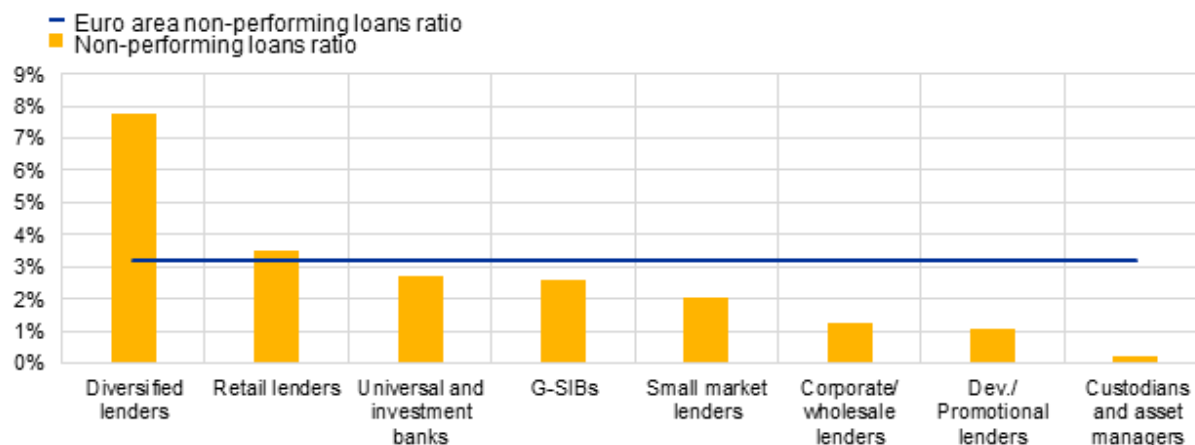
Source: ECB.

Note: For some countries participating in European banking supervision no data are displayed, either for confidentiality reasons or because there are no significant institutions at the highest level of consolidation in that country.

Chart 6

Non-performing loans ratio by business model for the fourth quarter of 2019

(Percentages)



Source: ECB.

Note: Dev./Promotional lenders refers to development and promotional lenders; retail lenders refers to retail and consumer credit lenders.

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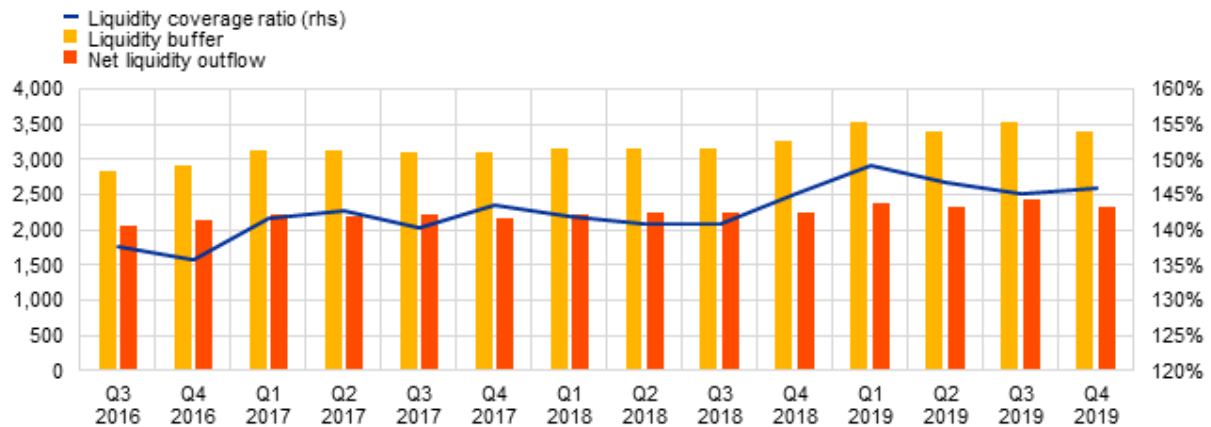
Liquidity

The [liquidity coverage ratio](#) stood at 145.96% in the fourth quarter of 2019, up from 145.08% in the third quarter of 2019. The average values ranged from 130.25% in Greece to 355.06% in Slovenia. G-SIBs had the lowest average LCR, at 132.10%, while small market lenders had the highest, at 224.81%.

Chart 7

Liquidity coverage ratio by reference period

(EUR billions, percentages)

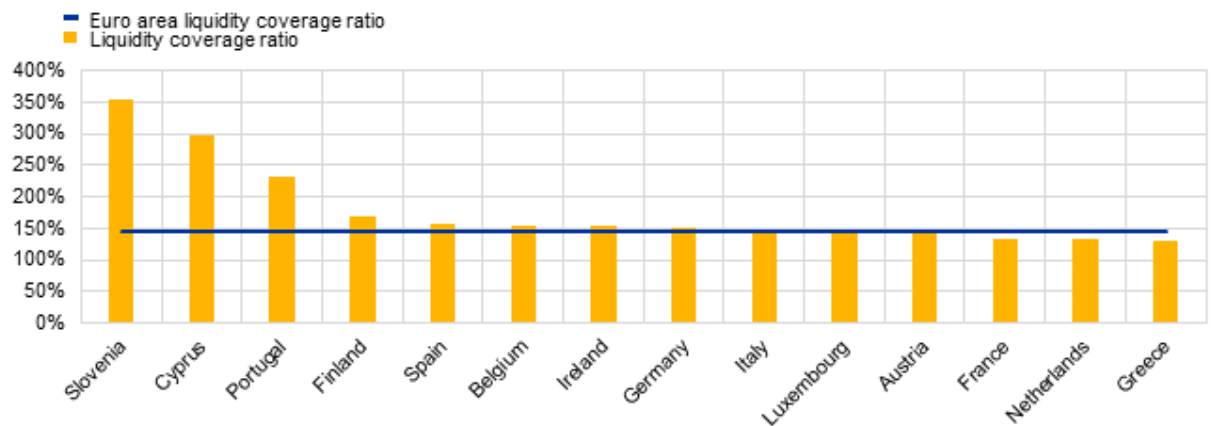


Source: ECB.

Chart 8

Liquidity coverage ratio by country for the fourth quarter of 2019

(Percentages)



Source: ECB.

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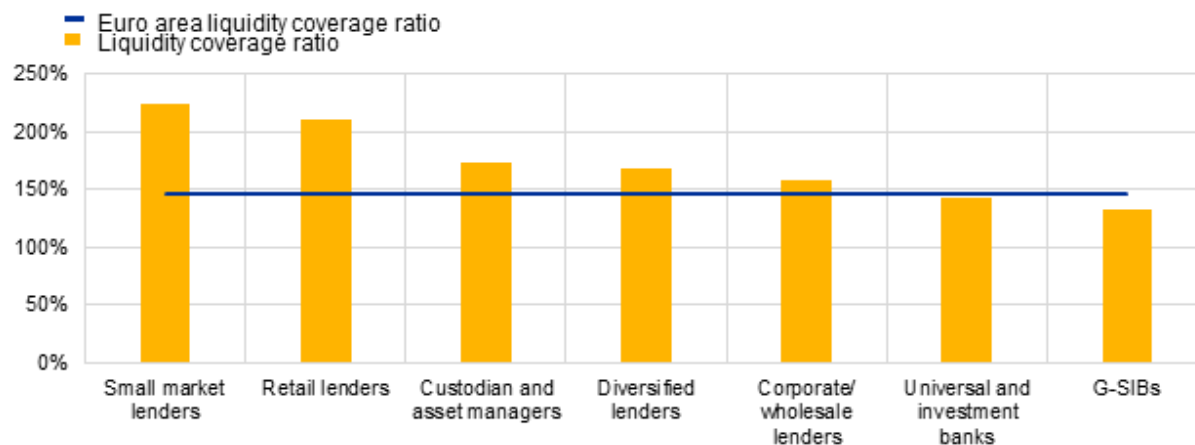
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Chart 9

Liquidity coverage ratio by business model for the fourth quarter of 2019

(Percentages)



Source: ECB.

Note: Retail lenders refers to retail and consumer credit lenders.

Return on equity

The [Return on equity](#) (RoE) stood at 5.20% in the fourth quarter of 2019, down from a 2018 level of 6.16%. The main income driver among SSM banks is net interest income, which represents a share of 58.55% to operational income. The share of net fee and commission income and net trading income stood at 31.28% and 8.55% in the fourth quarter of 2019, respectively. The average values for RoE ranged from 0.08% in Germany to 10.36% in Slovenia. The lowest average RoE is reported by custodians and asset managers, at 2.94%, while small market lenders report the highest, at 8.99%.

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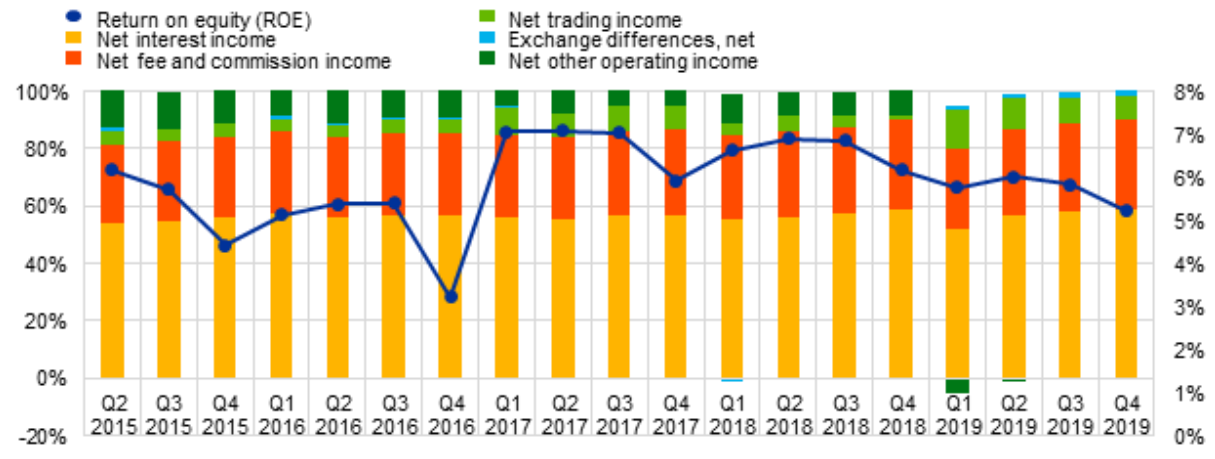
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Chart 10

Return on equity and share of income drivers by reference period

(EUR billions, percentages)

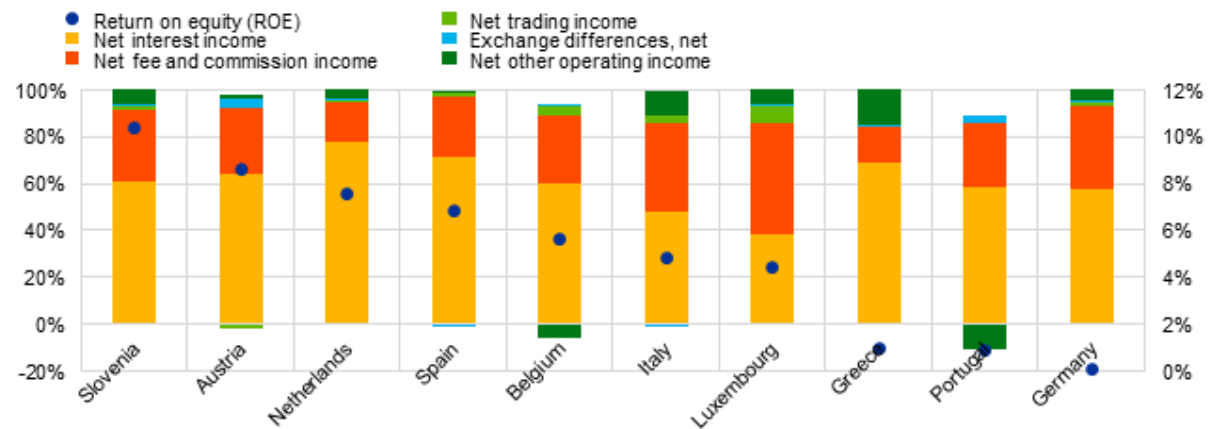


Source: ECB.

Chart 11

Return on equity and share of income drivers by country for the fourth quarter of 2019

(Percentages)



Source: ECB.

Note: For some countries participating in European banking supervision no data are displayed, either for confidentiality reasons or because there are no significant institutions at the highest level of consolidation in that country.

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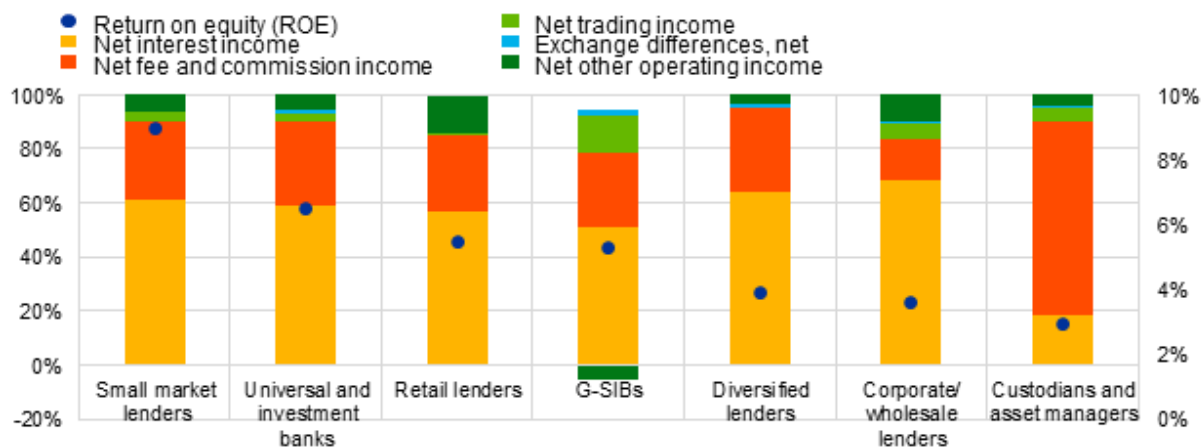
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Chart 12

Return on equity and share of income drivers by business model for the fourth quarter of 2019

(Percentages)



Source: ECB.

Factors affecting changes

Supervisory banking statistics are calculated by aggregating data reported by banks that report COREP (capital adequacy information) and FINREP (financial information) at that point in time. Changes in the amounts shown from one quarter to another can be influenced by the following factors:

- changes in the sample of reporting institutions;
- mergers and acquisitions;
- reclassifications (e.g. portfolio shifts owing to certain assets being reclassified from one accounting portfolio to another).

For media queries, please contact [Philippe Rispal](#), tel.: +49 69 1344 5482.

Notes

- The complete set of [Supervisory banking statistics](#) with additional quantitative risk indicators is available on the ECB's banking supervision website.

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