# BEST PRACTICES IN ASSESSING, REPORTING AND POLICY MAKING ON FINANCIAL STABILITY

#### **MAURICE ODLE**

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## BEST PRACTICES IN ASSESSING FINANCIAL STABILITY

#### 1. DEPENDENCE ON DATA ADEQUACY

- TIME SERIES REQUIREMENT
- QUALITY OF DATA
- TIMELINESS OF DATA
- **DATA CONSISTENCY**

## 2. ASSESSING MACRO-ECONOMIC AND MACRO-FINANCIAL RISK

- GLOBAL ECONOMY AND MARKETS
- DOMESTIC DEPENDENCE
- DOMESTIC RESILIENCE
- FUTURE PROSPECTS

## 3. PERFORMANCE OF DEPOSIT TAKING INSTITUTIONS

- ROLE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
- PERFORMANCE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS
- PERFORMANCE OF OTHER DTIs
- PERFORMANCE OF CREDIT UNIONS
- STRESS TESTING

## 4. PERFORMANCE OF INSURANCE AND PENSION FUND SECTORS

- ROLE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
- PERFORMANCE OF INSURANCE SECTOR
- PERFORMANCE OF PENSION FUND SECTOR
- STRESS TESTING

## 5. INTERCONNECTEDNESS AND SYSTEMIC RISK

- CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS
- CROSS-BORDER ACTIVITY TRENDS
- CHANGES IN SIZE AND SCOPE OF FINANCIAL CONGLOMERATES
- INCIDENCE OF INTER-BANK LENDING
- CONTAGION MATRIX INDICATORS

#### 6. OTHER FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS/ THREATS

- PAYMENT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES
- PUBLIC DEBT OVERHANG
- OVERALL CORPORATE AND HOUSEHOLD DEBT
- **EQUITY MARKET DEVELOPMENTS**
- FINANCIAL POLICY COMPLIANCE TRENDS

## BEST PRACTICES IN REPORTING ON FINANCIAL STABILITY

#### 1. OPTIMUM REPORTING STRUCTURE

- FOCUS ON MICRO AND MACRO PRUDENTIAL RISK
- RETAIN BASIC OR CORE STRUCTURE FROM YEAR TO YEAR
- BI-ANNUAL REPORT IF RESOURCES PERMIT
- NO NEED FOR CORE TO EXCEED 50 PAGES IN LENGTH
- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IN ORDER

#### 2. NEED FOR REPORT TO BE SELF-CONTAINED

- COMPLETENESS OF COVERAGE OF RELEVANT AREAS
- NO NEED TO CONSULT ANOTHER DOCUMENT TO GET FULL PICTURE
- **BUT CROSS-REFERENCING IS PERMITTED**
- NEED TO RETAIN COHERENCE AND CONSISTENCY

#### 3. NEED FOR REPORT TO BE FORWARD LOOKING

- PAST EVENTS AND CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS ARE IMPORTANT
- BUT THEY MAY NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO INDICATE A TREND
- NEED TO FACTOR IN OTHER DATA AND INFORMATION
- FUTURE PROSPECTS A CRITICAL BASIS FOR DECISION MAKING

## 4. THE REPORT SHOULD REFLECT EXPLICIT POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- REPORTING SHOULD BE WITH A PURPOSE
- REPORT MOST BENEFICIAL WITH A POLICY ORIENTATION
- POLICY IMPLICATIONS APPROPRIATE FOR EACH MAJOR SECTION
- POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO FINANCIAL AUTHORITIES
- POLICY COULD ALSO TARGET CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

## BEST PRACTICES IN POLICY MAKING ON FINANCIAL STABILITY

#### 1. ADEQUACY OF SCOPE

- COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE OF SECTORS AND ACTIVITIES
- AVOID REGULATORY ARBITRAGE
- PROPORTIONALITY OF APPROACH
- OPTIMUM MIX OF LEGISLATION, REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

## 2. ASSESSING REQUIREMENTS AND SEEKING FEEDBACK

- ASSESSING COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING MEASURES
- IDENTIFYING POLICY NEEDS
- IDENTIFYING POLICY GAPS
- CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

## 3. TARGETING *VS* BROADBRUSH APPROACH

- SECTOR SPECIFIC NATURE OF APPROACH
- NEED FOR LEVEL PLAYING FIELD
- OCCASIONS FOR OMNIBUS LEGISLATIVE APPROACH
- WHEN ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL (eg SIFIs)

#### 4. LEARNING FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS

- EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND KNOW-HOW
- USEFULNESS OF PEER REVIEW
- BENEFITING FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCES
- RECOGNIZING UNIQUENESS OF LOCAL SITUATION

#### 5. REGIONAL HARMONIZATION

- **BENEFITS OF A SINGLE FINANCIAL SPACE**
- REDUCTION OF LEGISLATIVE TRANSACTION COSTS
- REDUCTION OF REGULATORY ARBITRAGE
- NEED FOR CONSOLIDATED SUPERVISION

# THANK YOU