

Macroprudential Policy and Financial Stability in the Caribbean

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Insurance Activities

Traditional

- Life Insurance
 - Term, Health, Personal Accident, Critical Illness
 - Pure life insurance where benefits are based solely on death, sickness, accident
- General Insurance
 - Property, Motor, Liability, Legal Expenses
- Pure hazards of death, disability, sickness, accident, fire, theft, natural catastrophe
- Premiums paid in advance
- Asset liability management

Non Traditional

- Both
 - Short term funding
 - Securitisation
 - Securities Lending
- Life Insurance
 - Annuities
 - Universal Life
 - Mutual Funds
 - Deposit Administration Funds
- General Insurance
 - Credit insurance
 - Financial guarantees
 - Insurance linked securities
 - Industry loss warranties
 - Credit default swaps

Insurance Failures

Entity	Size (USD)	Cause
Equitable Life,UK	1.6 bn	Guaranteed annuity rates
Lloyds,UK	16bn	Asbestos,pollution
ING,Netherlands	€10bn	Sub prime mortgages
Hartford,US	5.9bn	Variable annuities
AIG,US	182bn	Credit default swaps,securities lending
HIH,Australia	AUD 3.6-5.3bn	Governance,mispricing
CLICO,BAICO	???	Governance, asset mismatch
Financial sector,Jamaica	\$3bn	Governance, asset mismatch

Macro vs Micro Prudential Policy

- Micro level policy
 - Limits distress of individual entities
 - Focus on protection of investor & policyholder
 - Manages riskiness of the entity's behaviour
 - Limited attention on linkages across entities
- Macro level policy
 - Limits financial instability
 - Focus on protection of real economy
 - Manages riskiness of collective behaviour
 - Attention on linkages across entities
- Limited empiricism on effectiveness of macro prudential tools

Micro/Macro Prudential Tools

- Capital based
 - Regulatory Capital
 - Collateral rules
 - Profit distribution rules
 - Investment rules
- Disclosure
 - Financial reporting
- Compensation schemes
- Resolution Plans

Financial Stability

- No common definition
 - Robustness of financial system to exogenous shocks
 - Robustness of financial system to endogenous shocks
 - Stable provision of financial intermediation services
 - Payment services
 - Credit
 - Insurance
 - Capital
 - Viewed through the concept of systemic risk
 - Negative externality that no entity prices
- Two dimensions
 - Evolution of risk over time i.e. procyclicality
 - Distribution of risk at a point in time i.e. contribution of each entity to systemic risk
- Limited theoretical and empirical knowledge of interaction between financial system and macro economy

Systemic Risk Challenges

- Definitional challenge but three common factors
 - Risk of an event
 - Impact of the event
 - Cause of the event
- Measurement challenge
 - Balance Sheet and Market Indicators
 - Backward looking and micro in nature
 - Early warning indicators
 - No reflection on how the real economy and financial sector interact
 - VAR models
 - Forward looking and tracks transmission of shocks
 - Macro stress tests
 - Forward looking

Systemic Risk

- IAIS, FSB definition
- Size
- Interconnectedness
- Availability of substitutes
- Time

Idiosyncratic Caribbean Risks

- Limited fiscal buffers
 - Primary deficits
 - High debt stocks
- Limited external buffers
 - Balance of payments deficits
 - Low foreign reserves
- Sclerosis
 - Anaemic economic growth
 - Reluctance to engage in fiscal, debt and exchange rate adjustment unless mandated by external party or crisis
 - Large off balance sheet age related and interest sensitive liabilities for pensions and health

Idiosyncratic Caribbean Risks

- Regulation should not amplify capital risks
 - Capital controls compel entities to buy domestic assets
 - Capital standards provide significant reward to buying sovereign bonds
 - Recent debt restructurings have reduced supply and increased cost of capital
 - Localisation of capital in pending regulations have created the need for more capital in markets with low growth
 - Tradeoff in capital required at micro and macro prudential level to avoid capital raising
 - Suggest more disclosure as the first policy option

Idiosyncratic Caribbean Risks

- Fiscal and monetary policy should not amplify risks
 - Capital controls create a duty on policymakers to have responsible fiscal and monetary policies
 - Pattern of debt restructurings, modes of intervention in failed entities, reluctance to chart paths quickly adds to uncertainty
- Disorderly resolution of systemic risks
- No transparency and standardisation of data for common exposures

Interconnectedness

- Classification
 - product
 - counterparty
 - maturity
 - credit rating (standard required for unrated)
- Size
 - Gross
 - net of collateral
 - fair value
 - Currency
- Potential capital calls by stressing net exposures
- Concentration

Current Endogenous Risks

- Sovereign debt
 - Double whammy
 - Loss on assets
 - Increase in liabilities unlike banking sector
- Micro prudential policy
 - Limited securities to match assets
 - Large haircuts on equities, 20-25%
 - Large haircuts on real estate, 10-15%
 - Large haircuts on foreign currency, 8%

Resolution Models

- Transparency, Speed (weekend) and Certainty
 - Identifying distressed entities
 - Counterparty risk
 - Illiquid assets
 - Core Liability Management
 - Suspension of termination rights
- Internalise systemic risk
 - Resolution fund
 - price explicitly for taxpayer guarantee
 - premium is A+B
 - A= expected losses of entity on default
 - B=expected systemic costs in a crisis x contribution of the entity
- Manage systemic risk
 - Living Will : tranches of debt converted into equity until defaults are cured
 - Contingent Capital: Convertible debt that converts to equity
 - Regulatory Forebearance
 - Good company/Bad company
 - Taxpayer bailout

Summary

- Governance must include industry experts
- Measure cost of each entity
- Assess total capital impact because industry is capital constrained
- Responsible governments
- Predefined resolution model
- Monitor interconnectedness
- Transparency helps better pricing of risks and risk controls