Eastern Medicine for Western Finance

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Global Corporate Governance Colloquia
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Overview

• Finance today: Dynamism, complexity and unknowns
• Some implications
• How we regulate finance
• Case studies
• How we might do better
Three Characteristics of Finance

Dynamic

- Periods of stability can induce changes in asset pricing, changes in leverage, and structural change
- Regulatory arbitrage
- Innovation
- Radical change
Three Characteristics of Finance

Complex

• Institutions
• Instruments
• Markets
• System
Average number of majority-owned subsidiaries and the average of total assets for the sample of 29 G-SIBs 2002–2013

## Another Look at Banks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banks</th>
<th>Insurance companies</th>
<th>Mutual &amp; pension funds/nominees/trusts/trustees</th>
<th>Other financial subsidiaries</th>
<th>Non-financial subsidiaries</th>
<th>Total subsidiaries</th>
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<td>JPMorgan Chase</td>
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<td>Total by industry</td>
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<td>4,405</td>
<td>8,276</td>
<td>17,465</td>
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<td>% by industry</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<td>Total by industry</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>3,490</td>
<td>4,263</td>
<td>6,729</td>
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<td>% by industry</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown by Industry of Subsidiaries of G-SIBs, May 2013 (white) and December 2007 (gray)

Instruments

The Theory of How the Financial System Created AAA-Rated Assets out of Subprime Mortgages

In the financial system, AAA-rated assets are the most valuable because they are the safest for investors and the easiest to sell. Financial institutions packaged and re-packaged securities built on high-risk subprime mortgages to create AAA-rated assets. The system worked as long as mortgages all over the country and of all different characteristics didn’t defualt all at once. When homeowners all over the country defaulted, there was not enough money to pay off all the mortgage-related securities.

1. People all over the country take out mortgages. Financial institutions group hundreds of subprime mortgages into Mortgage Backed Securities (MBSs).

2. The securities are grouped into tranches by levels of risk and earnings potential for bond holders. When everybody can pay their mortgage in full each month, each group of bond holders gets paid.

3. The mortgage payments are collected by a financial institution and payments distributed to bond holders. Higher rated tranches are paid first. When monthly mortgage payments are not made, payments may not reach holders of lower-rated tranches.

4. Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs) were created by taking the lower-rated tranches out of the MBSs and repackaging them. Most of this CDO is highly rated, even though it is built out of high-risk assets.

5. Another financial institution does the same thing with high-risk tranches of CDOs, creating a CDO-squared.

The Shadow Banking System, circa 2008

Source: Zoltan Pozar et. al, Shadow Banking, FRBNY Staff Report No, 458 (2010).
Three Characteristics of Finance

Unknowns

• “The financial system has crossed a threshold of complexity where the system is evolving faster than regulators and regulations can keep pace.” Simon Levin & Andrew Lo

• “The essential challenge facing everyone living in a capitalist economy is the inability to conceive of what the future may hold. The failure to incorporate radical uncertainty into economic theories was one of the factors responsible for the misjudgments that led to the crisis.” Mervyn King

• “It would seem that the supervision and regulation of US investment and commercial banks during the great moderation was based on an assumption about how the financial system was supposed to work, not upon sufficient knowledge about how the financial system actually worked.” Richard Clarida
These Dynamics Matter

- Can impede market discipline, firm governance, and supervision
- Can exacerbate fragility
- Can delay and impede crisis response
- Creates challenges for how we regulate finance
Process of Financial Regulation

- International financial regulation (IFR)
  - E.g., Basel Accords
- Statutes
  - Bicameral approval and presentment
  - Committees and other vetogates
- Rulemaking
  - Notice and comment
  - Cost-benefit analyses
- Supervision, etc.
Case study: Money market mutual funds

A Week When Money Funds Were Tested | Key events over six days in the depths of the 2008 financial crisis

Amid worries about several financial institutions, Bank of America agrees to buy Merrill Lynch.

Lehman Brothers fails. Investors flee Reserve Primary Fund, which had $785 billion in Lehman debt. The commercial-paper market starts seizing up.

Reserve Primary breaks the buck. The Federal Reserve agrees to lend $85 billion to insurer American International Group.

Over two days “prime” (non-government) money funds see $210 billion in redemptions, some going into money funds that buy only government debt.

The Treasury Department announces a temporary guarantee for money funds. The Fed will lend money to banks to buy commercial paper from money funds.

Rulemaking Process

• Further Background
  • Dodd-Frank Act
  • President’s Working Group
  • FSOC

• SEC proposed rule changes in June 2013

• Received and reviewed more than 1,400 comment letters

• Issued final rule on July 2014, with delayed implementation

• Release issued with final rule: 893 pages, 2,530 footnotes
What Were The Issues Discussed In Connection With Adoption?

- Lots of attention on enhanced market discipline
  - Mentioned 17 times in final rule and supporting release
  - “We … believe that daily disclosure will increase market discipline, which could ultimately deter situations that could lead to heavy redemptions” 333

- Some attention on the systemic ramifications
  - “[W]e acknowledge changes in the market arising from the reforms may have macroeconomic effects in the future” but “[b]ecause we cannot foresee all of the ways markets will evolve, we cannot predict [those]… effects.” 631
  - “Given the heterogeneity of investors’ preferences and investment objectives and constraints, we do not expect that all investors will allocate assets to the same alternative.” 635

- Effectively no discussion of the Federal Home Loan Bank System
  - Mentioned once, in footnote 1893 on page 610
  - “Government money market funds must invest at least 99.5 percent of their portfolio in cash, “government securities”…. Allowable securities include securities issued by government sponsored entities such as the Federal Home Loan Banks….
What Happened When The Rule Went Into Effect?

U.S. Money Market Fund Assets (Millions of Dollars)

Source: Investment Company Institute
How this was possible:

FHLBS’ MONTHLY ISSUANCE OF SHORT-TERM FLOATERS INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY IN 2016-2017


Note: Here, “short-term” signifies 397 days or less to maturity.

How this was possible, cont’d:

Net Effect

BANKS ACCESS FUNDING FROM GOVERNMENT MMFS INDIRECTLY THROUGH FHLBS


Note: The set of instruments in the figure is simplified; e.g., MMFs fund banks via repo as well as by buying CP, and FHLBs fund banks via repo, federal funds, and bond purchases, as well as in the form of advances.
Another Look

Figure 2: Schematic map of the flow of funding in the FHLB system

Members/Borrowers
- Wells Fargo
- Principal Life Insurance
- Ottawa Savings Bank
- JP Morgan Chase

FHLB System
- FHLB Des Moines
- FHLB Chicago
- FHLB Cincinnati
- Office of Finance

Total Advances (System): $707
Total Capital (System): $55
Total Debt (System): $1,011

Investors in FHLB Debt
- Money Funds
- Other Investors

Total Funds
- $506
- $505

*All amounts in billions of dollars, as of June 2017

Where Do Things Stand Now?

• Outcome no one seems to have predicted
  • Thoroughly studied.
  • Regulators not the only ones to lack critical information.
• That outcome raises a range of policy issues not addressed by anyone in advance
• Rule remains entrenched, discussion limited.
• The value of the significant public and private resources expended in the process far from clear.
Many of the same dynamics at play in the context of recent money market mutual funds reforms can be observed over a longer time horizon in the evolution of the Basel rules.

The process of designing, updating, and implementing the Basel rules involves extensive deliberation, expert input, and industry consultation at various levels.

- Basel III (2010-2019): introduced a new non-risk-weighted leverage ratio, countercyclical and systemic buffers, output floors and other, more prescriptive, capital and liquidity requirements (616 pages).
Can we do better?

• Some progress:
  o Living wills
  o Stress tests*
  o Data standardization

• Others proposals:
  o Experimentalism
  o Sunsets
  o Experimentation

• Real virtues but also drawbacks and limitations to each approach.

• Close examination of why suggests incremental changes or additions to current system will not suffice.
Holistic

“’The whole is greater than the sum of its parts’ expresses the essence of holism…. Holism generally opposes the Western tendency toward analysis, the breaking down of wholes into parts sometimes to the point that ‘you can't see the forest for the trees’. Holism is an important concept in the sciences and social sciences, and especially in medicine. Holistic medicine tries to treat the ‘whole person’ rather than focusing too narrowly on single symptoms.”

Merriam-Webster Online
Eastern medicine as a mindset

Stress tests

• When undertaken outside of periods of systemic distress cannot provide assurance that banks will be well capitalized (or structures able to withstand) massively adverse macroeconomic developments.

• Could be very useful at identifying limitations in how regulators and banks assess and understand risk exposures and ramifications of recent developments.

Rulemaking

• May at times be appropriate to shift focus from quantifiable costs and benefits to structural effects and identification of other values at stake

• Willingness to identify open issues, matters of contention, and how best to monitor.
Could eastern medicine be operationalized?

Ten-year commissions:

• Multi-disciplinary effort to assess progress.

• Scope:
  • What is working, what is not, and why?
  • What are unintended consequences, good and bad?
  • Other pertinent developments, like new tools?
  • Look at a range of signals of financial system health, and assess various interpretations of those signals.

• Like other processes, aim should be on improving efficacy, while also addressing legitimacy and buy-in.
Vicious cycle

Title 12 of the U.S. Code (Banks and Banking)