

Conference on *"Financial Stability: Towards a Macroprudential Approach"* 5-6 July 2010

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Pre- and post-crisis

• Prior to the GFC

- Implicit regulatory philosophy for Hong Kong given importance of banking sector
- Supervisory tools deployed implicitly for macroprudential objective (e.g. maximum LTV ratio)
- After the GFC
 - Seen as critical to safeguarding financial stability
 - Ample analyses and discussions, e.g. BIS, IMF, BoE
 - Trend toward more formal institutional arrangement



What?

- Macro-prudential (MP) vs Macro-economic (ME)
 - MP: affect quantity and price of credit
 - ME: affect mainly price of credit
- Macro-prudential vs micro-prudential
 - Optimal actions for individual components of the financial system may collectively be damaging for the system as a whole

How?

- Efforts devoted to :
 - Enhance resilience of financial system over the cycles
 - Develop tools to monitor build-up of systemic vulnerabilities & risks
- Orientation toward:
 - Analyzing market dynamics and external shocks
 - Watching out for credit growth that outpaces economic performance
 - Monitoring of cross border fund flows
- Tools deployed for:
 - Restraining build-up of risks



Initiatives taken by HKMA

- Adequacy of expertise
 - Product risk analysis
 - Market intelligence
 - Ensure good risk management and disclosures
- Adequacy of data
 - Need for more granular data
 - Analysis with macro dimensions
- Adequacy of communication
 - Cross Department Working Group to discuss global trends, Identify early warning signals and potential threats, and formulate views on possible stress scenarios





- Build-up of risks and possible interactivity difficult to delineate
- Conventional analytical tools fail to incorporate market dynamics e.g. sudden loss of market liquidity
- Effectiveness of countercyclical/through-the-cycle regulatory tools difficult to measure
- Regulatory boundary: systemically important but unregulated FIs



Conclusion

- A more holistic view of risks: a shift of regulatory philosophy
- A more forward looking approach: judgements required, in addition to rules
- "Analysis" and "monitoring" not enough: timely action is the key
- Ownership of financial stability: institutional arrangement to ensure accountability