Financial Regulation - insights from Indian Experience

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Structure of presentation

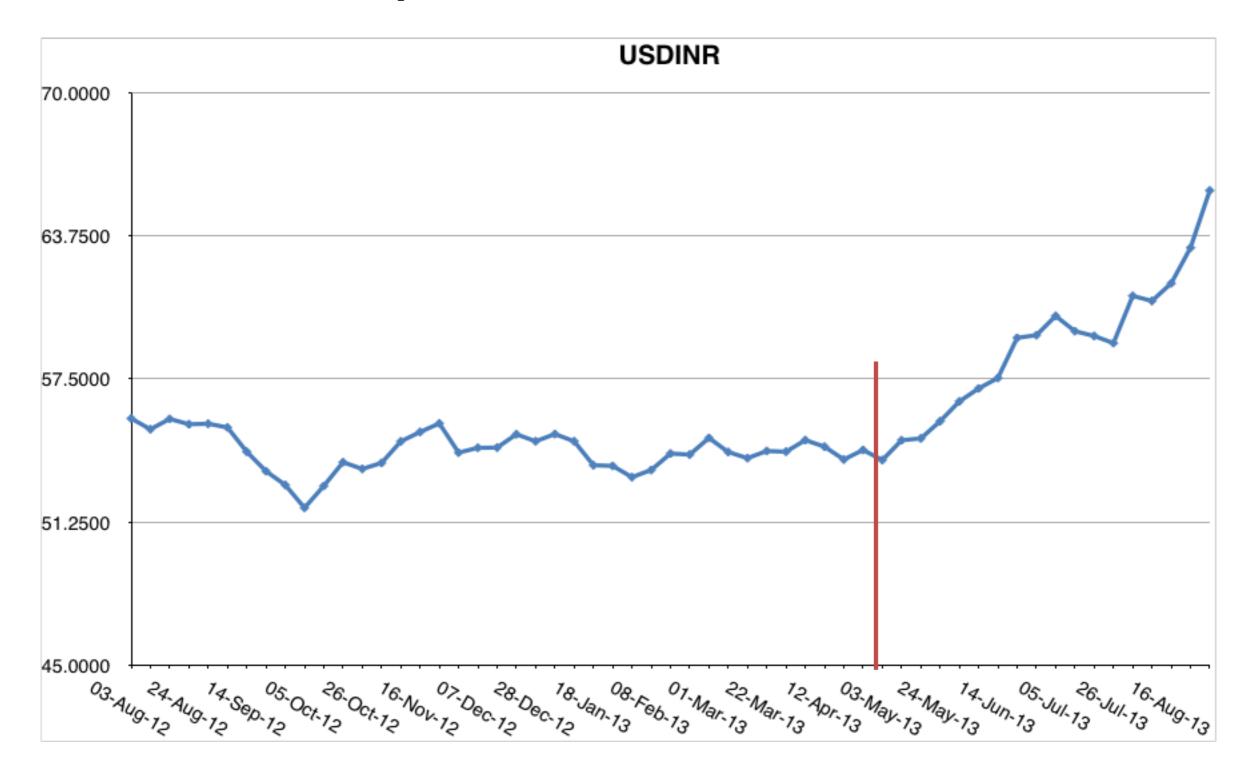
- Context
- Liberalising in a globalised world
- Financial sector liberalisation
- Capital account management
- Exchange rate management
- Banking Regulation
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- Conclusion

Period	GDP	INF	SAV	INV	CAD	CGFD	GFD	DEBT /GDP	Ext- Debt- GDP
1991- 1997	5.7	9.6	22.3	23.5	-1.0	7.0	5.6	72.6	32.1
1997- 2003	5.4	4.6	24.6	25.0	-0.4	9.1	5.9	72.4	22.3
2003- 2008	8.7	5.5	33.3	33.6	-0.3	6.3	3.6	81.5	17.7
2008- 2013	7.0	7.5	32.7	35.7	-3.4	7.6	5.6	69.2	19.5

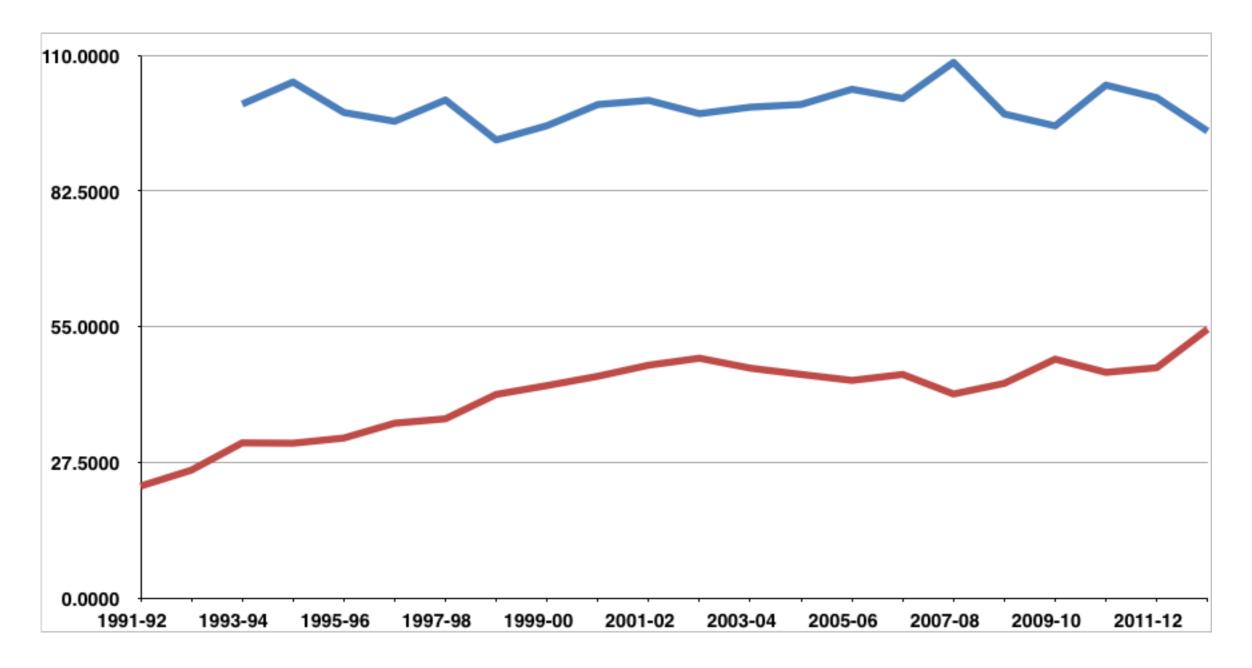
Context – Financial sector indicators

Period	Interest rate	CD Ratio	Credit- GDP ratio	CRAR	GNPAR	NNPAR	ROA
1991-1997	16.0	55.3	20.1	6.5	16.6	8.7	0.3
1997-2003	11.3	53.8	24.1	11.7	12.1	6.6	0.7
2003-2008	12.0	67.9	39.5	12.6	4.2	1.7	1.0
2008-2013	11.4	75.2	50.8	13.1	2.8	1.2	1.0

Rupee Dollar Movement



REER and Exchange rate



Liberalising in a global world

- Vulnerability increases as global integration increases
- Key focus on ensuring sound macro economic fundamentals
- Trade off with growth limited

Financial Sector Liberalisation

- Finance and growth relationship needs to be exploited
- Sequencing and calibration of reform important
- Financial sector for real sector not for financialisation
- Limiting bank exposures to certain asset classes such as real estate, stock, commodities, gold, consumer credit

Capital Account Management

- Active management of capital account in context of volatile capital flows
- Priority to equity flows FDI and FII
- Priority to longer term debt; short term restricted to trade credit
- Quantitative and price based policies for debt
- In outflows, priority to overseas business investment
- Cautious approach to financial sector access to overseas markets
- Preventing dollarisation

Exchange rate management

- Flexible market determined rate with capital controls and some intervention to avoid undue volatility
- Prolonged overvaluation can create sudden shocks
- Risks of large unhedged exposures unidirectional expectations
- Large and lumpy demand removed from market when supply is low
- Adequacy of reserves

Banking Regulation

- Liberalisation requires stronger financial sector in wake of competition
- Currency mismatches turning into credit risk
- Increased volatility in yields and exchange rates implies more risk
- Financialisation and asset booms and volatility
- Strong balance sheets needed for financial inclusion

Banking Regulation- Policy issues

- Approach towards foreign banks
- Small banks vs large banks
- Universal banks or differentiated licensing
- Unified regulatory architecture, twin peaks or ?
- Approach towards financial market development
- Deposit insurance and resolution
- Approach towards systemically important banks
- Basle 2 advanced approaches /Basle 3 implementation challenges

Public Debt Management

- Move to auctions for government debt
- Ban on central bank lending to government in primary market
- Widening and deepening government securities markets
- Improving market infrastructure for trading, settlement and transparency
- Public debt management by RBI –conflict of interest ?

Financial Inclusion

- Mandated or business driven ?
- Enabling role of RBI KYC, branchless banking, mobile banking, SHGs, rural branches
- Unique bio metric identification
- Direct benefit transfers only through bank accounts
- Consumer protection- financial literacy and grievance redressal machinery
- Role of MFIs?
- Priority sector lending –needs revisiting ?

THINK GLOBAL, ACT LOCAL