

Political Economy and Basel Process



Political Economy and Basel Process

Corruption is our protection. Corruption keeps us safe and warm. Corruption is why you and I are prancing (living in luxury) around in here instead of fighting over scraps of meat out in the streets. Corruption is why we win. We have laws against it precisely, so we can get away with it.

Corruption is government intrusion into market efficiencies in the form of **regulations***.

That's Milton Friedman. He got a goddamn Nobel Prize.

*Frequently misattributed to Milton Friedman based on a monologue from the 2005 movie [Syriana](#)

Political Economy and Basel Process

Political Economy is the investigative branch of history which analyses the evolution of mankind along the pathways of its long journey from a primordial tribe to a sophisticated civilization in terms of political science, economics and philosophy.



*The explanations are based on the views of a veteran PhD candidate Ali TARHAN who is a *real* political economist.

Political Economy and Basel Process

***By description, political economists are very rare.**

So are the real Basel experts!

***If there is any they must feel themselves very lonely.**

So are the real Basel experts!

Political Economy and Basel Process

*The complicated and demanding nature of political economy is very discouraging that the majority of social scientists neither can easily grip, nor want to be entrapped in this tough field.

*The complicated nature of Basel 2/3 is so discouraging that majority of people thinks it as a ratio of capital to something calculated in some way!

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*We cannot expect to see a person having both capacities of a historian and a philosopher in our business world, streets, friend circles, even at our academies.

*We always hope to meet somebody who really knows what the Basel Regulatory Process is! If we find (by chance) we ask for a training or a few short questions at least!

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***We can finally accomplish to squeeze all crucial concepts of political economy in just three words:**

- History in investigation
- Civilization in evolution and
- Philosophy in sophistication

Namely,

- Bankers, traders, regulators and supervisors under investigation
- B-2/3 training and education in evaluation
- Models and calculation in sophistication

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It is no longer the *old* geography with competing nation states as the key spatial (3-D) units of interest, *but* a *new* geography is emerging, where *globally dispersed* creditors and debtors are the main actors.

Based on the views of Bieri, D.S., 2009

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ATTENTION !

Individual governments

*(central banks, regulators and
supervisory institutions)*

continue to influence international
financial markets ...through monetary
and fiscal policy by influencing the
regulatory architecture of the global
financial system (i.e.TARP, QE etc.).

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**Albeit (at the expense of)
co-ordinating their efforts **at the level
of international financial institutions !****

**This situation should be monitored
carefully!**

Because:

Instead of bringing about a more uniform distribution of risk in financial space, globalized capital markets have encouraged the build-up of significant, regionally concentrated imbalances.

Rather than reducing it, *financial globalization* has actually increased overall *systemic risk*. True & False?

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Refresh our memories:

Bankhaus Herstatt (1974)

BCCI (1991)

Barings (1995)

LTCM (1998)

AIB (2002)

Société Générale –Kerviel (2008)

Northern Rock, Bear Stearns, Lehman
Brothers, Wa-Mu , AIG (global financial
crisis, 2007-.....)

Did Basel Committee take any precautionary measures?

- Establishing internal control systems
- Home-host country responsibility
- Corporate governance
- Market & credit risk
- Operational risk
- Model based calculations

Basel Process:

The *Basel Process* helped us in some different ways:

1. Initiation of a dialogue between supervisors and supervised institutions
2. Incorporating new techniques into the current financial system
3. Increased international dialogue between both supervisors and bankers
4. And so on....

Basel Process:

The recent sub-prime crisis has subjected the *Basel Process* to intense internal and external scrutiny.

Basel Process:

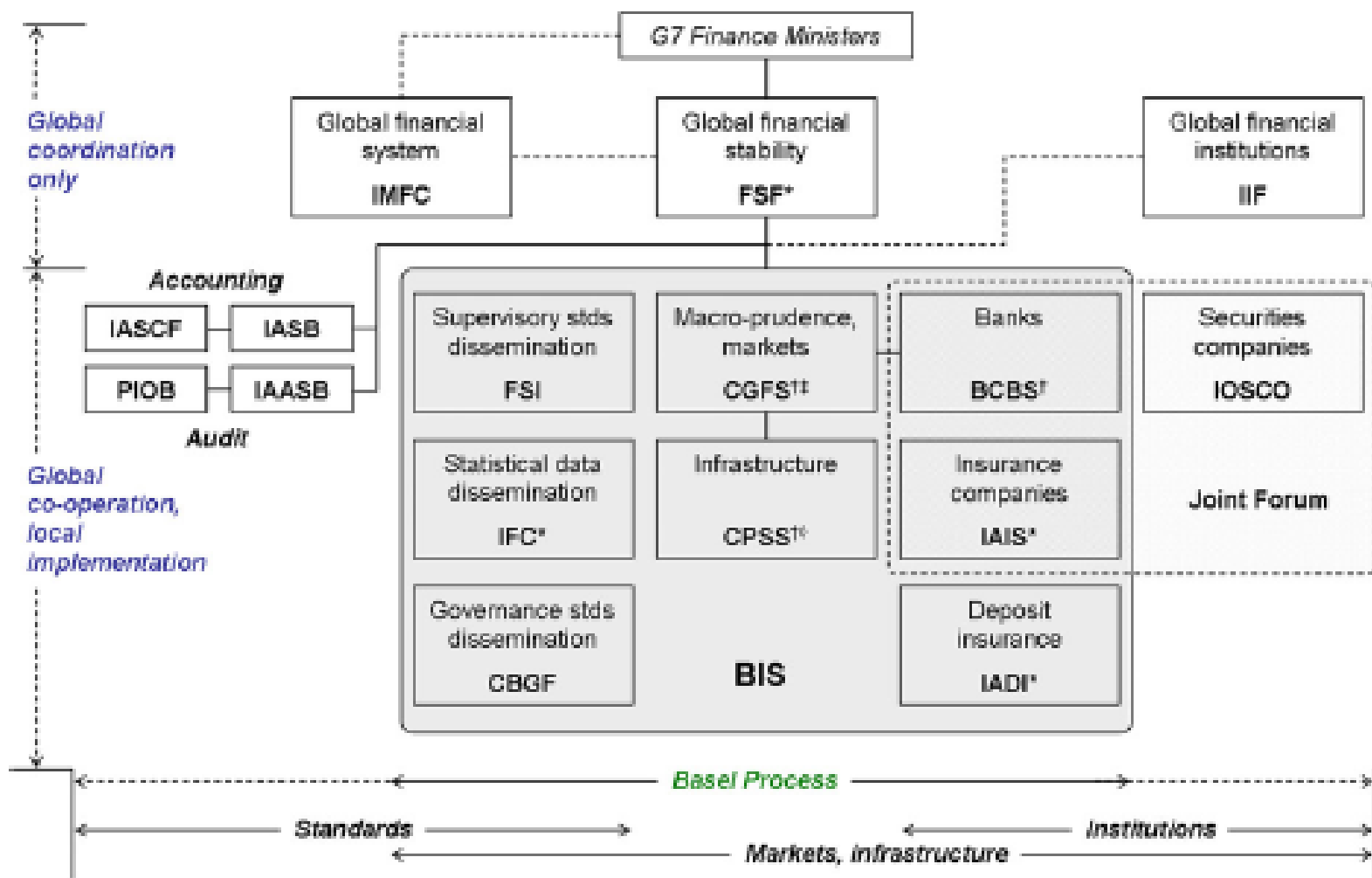
However, *Basel Process* seems uniquely positioned to provide policy makers with an institutional arrangement that straddles the gap between the old and the new geographies of financial markets.

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The chart in the next slide highlights that although the global financial system is increasingly interlinked, much of the international regulatory system still operates on a sectoral level.

While this dichotomy is ever more problematic, the *Basel Process* provides a unique institutional framework for future regulatory and supervisory co-ordination.

Global Regulatory System and the Basel Process



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Unique characteristics of the Basel Process

Comprehensiveness:

Continuous adaptation of changing circumstances of the global financial system

Regional inclusiveness:

Despite its global focus, the Basel Process is able to incorporate regional elements without necessitating separate regional channels for co-operation [see Yoshikuni (2002)].

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Unique characteristics of the Basel Process (cont'd)

Flexibility and scalability:

Responding to global financial challenges in a timely manner, regular meetings (nearly all related parties), cooperation with the EU...

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Unique characteristics of the Basel Process (cont'd)

Network elements of the Basel Process:
the Basel Process plays a little-discussed, but vital role in the formation of *regulatory human capital* by representing a vast network of contacts across institutions and markets within the global financial system[see Agrawal et.al., (2008) and Volker and Ferguson (2008)].

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And finally (in my view) the most important one is the **QISs**... Namely a hands on practice measuring the impact of regulatory arrangements....

In line with the Basel Process' overall philosophy as an ongoing progression of policy cooperation, the QIS did not end after the release of the Basel II Framework.

SOME LATIN MIGHT HELP US TO BETTER UNDERSTAND BASEL 2/3

Ignotum per ignotius

The unknown by the more unknown

Ignoramus et ignorabimus

We don't know and will not know

Ignotum per æque ignotum

The unknown by the equally unknown

Why Basel regulations severely criticized?

It's time to kill the culprit-Basel-

Basel regulations are emanated from a *highly politicized* committee process, and were the product of innumerable *arbitrary decisions, irrational compromises*, and *political horse-trades* not to mention to the *personalities* and *prejudices* of the main participants involved.

(Dowd and Hutchinson, Alchemists of Loss, 2010)

Why Basel regulations severely criticized?

Rebonato (2005) quotes an unnamed “very senior official of one of the international regulatory bodies” who, in “looking over the hundreds of pages of the brand new, highly quantitative, bank regulatory regime (Basel II) ... sighed: “It does read a bit as if it has been written without adult supervision” ...



Why Basel regulations severely criticized?

Main anti-Basel arguments:

1. Use of discredited VaR measure as a base for capital adequacy requirements,
2. Pressuring banks to follow similar risk measures
3. Encouraging banks to Regulatory arbitrage through standardized and/or model based approaches
4. Pro-cyclicality/Complexity
5. Heavy reliance on –notorious-rating agencies’ ratings
6. Difficult to implement but more difficult to supervise
7. If it has worked properly, we would not face a global financial crisis!

(Dowd and Hutchinson, Alchemists of Loss, 2010)

What is Basel really missing?

It is ***political risk***!

Yet ***political risk*** is not explicitly covered under Basel 2/3, and is not likely to be in the future. What this means is that there is ***no requirement*** for most corporations to consistently monitor and report on the political risks they face. As we saw with the example of ***British construction firms operating abroad***, this can lead to an ***ad hoc*** approach to gathering and reporting data on political risk.
(Bremmer, I. And Keat, P., *The Fat Tail*, 2009)

Does history repeat itself?

Think the situation in Libya and the Turkish construction companies and their lending counterparties once again!

Is 2019 deadline realistic?

Annex 2: Phase-in arrangements (shading indicates transition periods)

(all dates are as of 1 January)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	As of 1 January 2019
Leverage Ratio	Supervisory monitoring		Parallel run 1 Jan 2013 – 1 Jan 2017 Disclosure starts 1 Jan 2015					Migration to Pillar 1	
Minimum Common Equity Capital Ratio			3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Capital Conservation Buffer						0.625%	1.25%	1.875%	2.50%
Minimum common equity plus capital conservation buffer			3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	5.125%	5.75%	6.375%	7.0%
Phase-in of deductions from CET1 (including amounts exceeding the limit for DTAs, MSRs and financials)				20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	100%
Minimum Tier 1 Capital			4.5%	5.5%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Minimum Total Capital			8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Minimum Total Capital plus conservation buffer			8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.625%	9.125%	9.875%	10.5%
Capital instruments that no longer qualify as non-core Tier 1 capital or Tier 2 capital			Phased out over 10 year horizon beginning 2013						
Liquidity coverage ratio	Observation period begins				Introduce minimum standard				
Net stable funding ratio		Observation period begins						Introduce minimum standard	

The new architecture of the International Banking & Financial System and Implications on Turkish Banks – 30 May – 1 June 2011

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Coşkun Küçüközmen

Is 2019 deadline realistic?

The *consultative process* usually adopted by regulators to design and implement new language and implement decisions is ridiculously *unsynchronized* with the *pace of financial markets*.

It took *10 years* to discuss and refine the mere guidelines of Basel-2 while *5 years* the CDS outstanding notional grew to equate to the GDP of the planet.

(Carrel, P., The Handbook of Risk Management, 2010)

Long way to go
2011....2015....2019....

Is 2019 deadline realistic?



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BaselAcademia...?

Training & Education



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Question of the Presentation

What i Basel III?

As eloquently put by investment firm Coxe Advisors: “In terms of balance-sheet caution and coverage, **Basel II was to Basel I what a bikini was to a burkha**”.



Wall Street Journal Europe, 28/12/2009,
Time for Banks to End Their Addiction

If above statement is true;
what can we say about
Basel III to Basel II?

- a) G-string
- b) B-string*
- c) Warren-Buffet style (swimming naked)
- d) Impossible

*B does not stand for Basel

Thanks

Your questions most welcome 😊

BUT

answer is not guaranteed ☹️

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Thanks