Certified Hedge Fund Compliance Expert (CHFCE) - Part 14

International Association of Hedge Funds Professionals (IAHFP)





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Agenda

- Introduction
- The 8th Company Law Directive
- **Regulatory Arbitrage Opportunities**
- The Basel ii Accord
- Regulatory Arbitrage Opportunities



- Arbitrage is the practice of taking advantage of a ***difference*** between two or more markets
- Usually price difference...
- ... but every difference is an opportunity
- DIFFERENCE = ARBITRAGE OPPORTUNITY



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Arbitrage

- In order to have <u>arbitrage</u> opportunities, we need to <u>find</u> <u>a difference</u>
- Regulatory Arbitrage is the practice of taking advantage of a regulatory difference between two or more markets



- Basel ii is a <u>mandatory framework</u> which is <u>full of</u> differences ...
- ... different approaches...
- ... different deadlines...
- ... different options...
- ... different national discretions etc.
- Regulators need to guard against the <u>unintended</u> <u>consequences of well-intended policies</u>...
- ... but they do not understand arbitrage



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Arbitrage

- When we have all these different approaches and options by design (Basel ii is proud of that)...
- ... we also have **<u>flexible countries</u>** that create opportunities...
- (where compliance is an opportunity)
- ... and **non-flexible** countries that increase the cost of the services provided by banks
- (where compliance is just an obligation)



- Hedge Funds select the more favorable jurisdictions, playing one government off against another
- Is it fair?
- Absolutely!



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Arbitrage

- The flexible countries have a plan, to <u>retain or attract</u> <u>foreign direct investments</u>
- They know that hedge fund managers like shopping, especially <u>regulator shopping</u>
- They try to find the <u>friendliest regime</u> to do business...



- The non-flexible countries complain
- They say that a general <u>easing of regulations</u> is a <u>race to</u> the bottom
- And, they continue to lose money, jobs, investments



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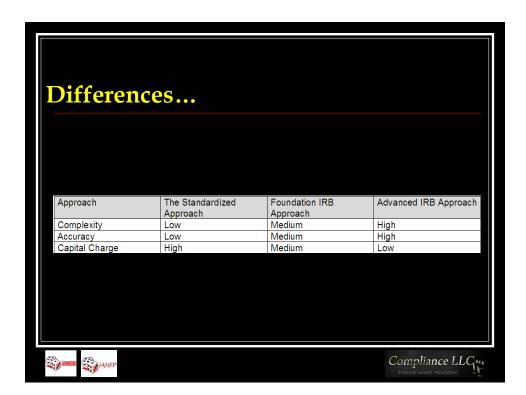
Arbitrage

- Basel ii is supposed to be the framework that attempts to <u>align economic and regulatory capital</u> more closely...
- ... to reduce the scope for regulatory arbitrage
- At least, this is what they say
- But, you can not have so many differences and the same time to say that you try to reduce the scope of regulatory arbitrage
- This is an oxymoron



- <u>Differences:</u> The treatment of <u>non-investment-grade</u> credit under the standardized approach is <u>so different</u> from the treatment under the foundation or advanced internal ratings based (IRB) approach
- <u>Differences:</u> By providing <u>at least three</u> alternative capital calculation methods...
- ... Basel II creates <u>differences</u> that do not exist in Basel I





Some banks will fail...

- UK's FSA has stated that <u>credit risk models</u> would be reviewed as part of its supervisory process...
- ... in order to <u>assess the overall quality</u> of banks' risk management
- Some banks will spend millions...
- ... to go advanced...
- ... but the supervisors will reject their model
- [Traders Be Prepared]



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Regulatory Arbitrage...

- Has to do with the <u>lowest regulatory burden</u> ...
- ... in terms of <u>capital requirements</u> and...
- ... in terms of administrative burden
- <u>Competition</u> between regulators *vs.* <u>tendency to over-regulation</u>



Regulatory Arbitrage...

- Today, we will **NOT** discuss how to...
- ... evade a regulatory requirement...
- ... shift to another regulatory regime...
- ... or fly beneath the regulatory radar
- There are some other **legal**opportunities





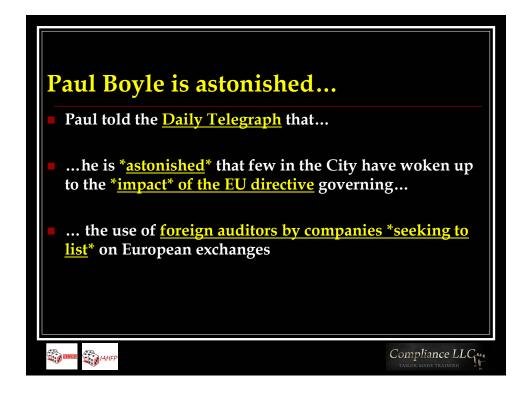
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Banking, Securities and Insurance...

- After Basel ii...
- ...important differences amongst the segments of the financial sector - banking, securities and insurance
- We will have regulatory arbitrage amongst the three segments
- In Europe they develop Solvency ii the Basel ii equivalent of Basel ii
- In the States and around the world the differences become important







Paul Boyle is astonished...

- Paul told that...
- ... "The <u>Americans have discovered</u> if you introduce burdensome regulation <u>people will go elsewhere</u>"
- "We have been the beneficiaries, <u>but</u> that may not continue to be the case"
- The City is sleepwalking into a *crisis* that will threaten the Stock Exchange's appeal to foreign companies seeking to issue shares





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Paul Boyle is astonished...

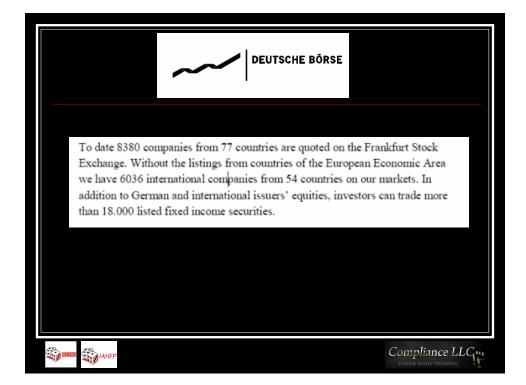
- If <u>auditors of foreign</u> companies do <u>not meet</u> European standards...
- ...(which the FRC says is likely)...
- ... the companies using them would <u>have to *delist*</u> their securities from European exchanges
- Extra compliance costs imposed could encourage companies to move from London to other capital markets
- The <u>British Bankers' Association</u> had "serious concerns" over the EU's audit directive

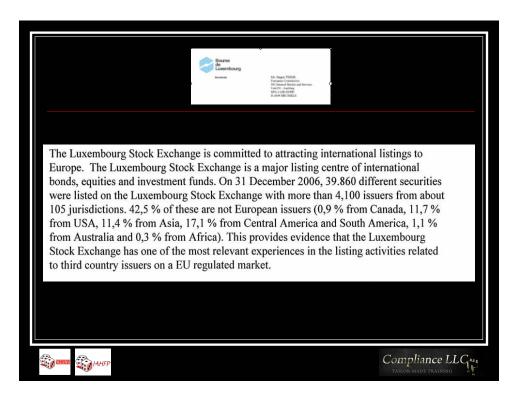


Paul Boyle is astonished...

- There are 228 non-EU companies listed on the London Stock Exchange
- [This becomes an important part of Analysis]
- [Event Driven Strategy]













EU and USA

- May 2003: Commissioner Bolkestein spoke *against* the US oversight measures on foreign audit firms
- **"I do not accept the imposition of US standards on our firms and...**
- ... that is why the European Union *strongly opposes* registration of EU audit firms with the United States' Public Company Accounting Oversight Board...
- ... The <u>EU will regulate its own businesses</u>"

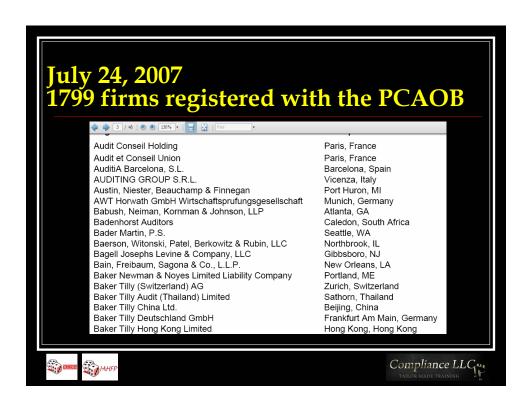


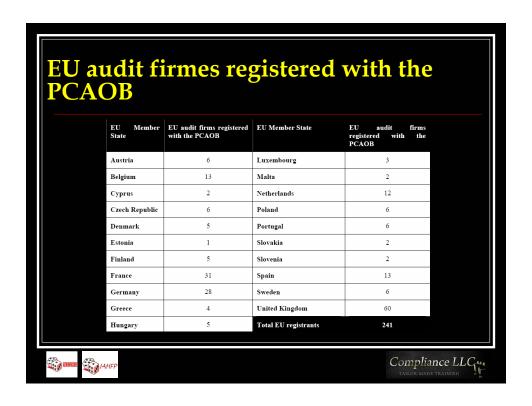
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EU and the USA

- After the passage of the Sarbanes Oxley Act...
- ... <u>EU finance ministers</u> asked from the <u>EU Commission</u> to <u>negotiate</u> with the USA about:
- 1. Obtaining <u>exemptions</u> for <u>EU corporations</u>
- **2.** Obtaining <u>exemptions</u> for <u>EU audit firms</u> (from registration with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board)
- 3. The ability of the US agencies, PCAOB and SEC included, to have access to a <u>foreign firm's audit work papers</u>







EU and USA

- One year after, everything is different...
- March 2004: Commissioner Bolkestein spoke (March 25, 2004) at a meeting at the European Policy Center (EPC):
- "I think you are probably all already aware that we have been working very hard for nearly a year with our counterparts from the PCAOB ...
- ...to work out a *cooperative way* of regulating audit firms which...
- ... audit listed companies in both the EU and the US"



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EU and **USA**

- "Once the US Congress had adopted the <u>Sarbanes Oxley</u> Act – at remarkable speed – reflecting...
- ... the <u>pressure</u> congressmen and senators were under...
- ... after the collapse of Enron, WorldCom etc. but without consultation - ...
- ...we in the EU were faced with a simple choice:



EU and USA

- Either we could *oppose tooth and nail* the Sarbanes
 Oxley Act -and add yet another fiery dispute to our difficult post-Iraq bilateral relationship
- Or we could try to <u>find a constructive, cooperative way</u> forward, jointly, respecting to the maximum degree possible our different legal traditions and cultures
- We decided on the latter"





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The 8th Company Law Directive

- E-SOX, EuroSOX, Statutory Audit Directive
- The 8th Company Law Directive aims at...
- **...** <u>high-level</u> harmonisation...
- ... **not full** harmonisation of statutory audit requirements
- A Member State requiring statutory audit <u>may impose</u> <u>more stringent requirements</u>, unless otherwise provided for by this Directive
- (A "minimum" directive)



The 8th Company Law Directive

- In most areas the approach of the Directive is based on achieving minimum harmonisation
- Only in certain specified areas, such as auditing standards, the approach of the Directive is based on achieving maximum harmonisation
- Member States will be allowed to exercise options open to them when transposing the Directive







Competitive Disadvantage for the EU

- All these new requirements could act as a significant ***<u>regulatory deterrent</u>*** to...
- ... non-EU companies
- Dubai and Singapore are waiting...
- After the 8th Company Law Directive...
- ... several international companies will choose the most friendly jurisdictions of the EEA





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Article 44 Approval of auditors from third countries

- Articles 44 and 45...
- ...the most important articles for "third countries"
- Subject to reciprocity...
- ... the competent authorities of a Member State ...
- ... *may* approve a third-country auditor as statutory auditor...
- ... *if* that person has furnished proof that he or she complies with requirements ** equivalent ** to those laid down in Articles 4 and 6 to 13



Article 45 - Registration and oversight of third-country auditors and audit entities

- The competent authorities of a Member State shall...
- ... **register** every **third-country auditor** and **audit entity** that...
- ... provides an <u>audit report</u> concerning the <u>annual or consolidated</u> accounts of a **company incorporated <u>outwith* the Community</u>** ...
- ...whose transferable <u>securities are admitted</u> to trading on a <u>regulated market of that Member State</u>



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Article 45 - Registration and oversight of third-country auditors and audit entities

- Member States ** shall subject ** registered third-country auditors and audit entities...
- ... to **their systems** of oversight...
- ... **their quality assurance systems** and...
- ... *** their systems of investigation and penalties ***
- **(!!!)**



Article 45 - Registration and oversight of third-country auditors and audit entities

- A Member State **may exempt** a registered third country auditor or audit entity *from being subject to its quality assurance* system...
- ... if another Member State's or ...
- ... <u>third country's system</u> of quality assurance that has been *** <u>assessed as equivalent</u> *** ...
- ... in accordance with Article 46 <u>has carried out a quality</u> <u>review</u> ...
- ... of the third-country auditor or audit entity concerned during the *previous three years*





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Article 45 - Registration and oversight of third-country auditors and audit entities

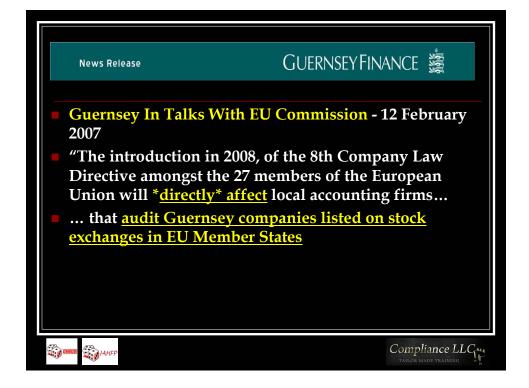
- Audit reports concerning annual accounts or consolidated accounts <u>issued by third-country auditors</u> or audit entities...
- ... that are **<u>not</u> registered** in the Member State...
- ... shall have *** NO legal effect*** in that Member State

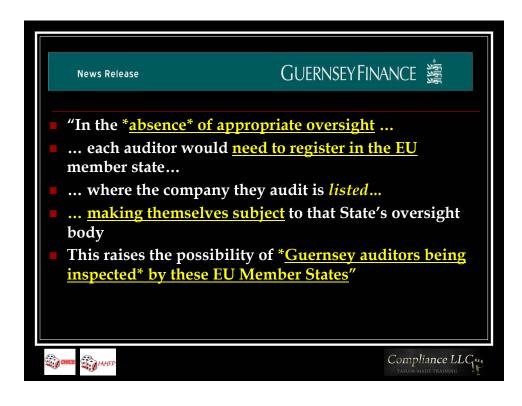


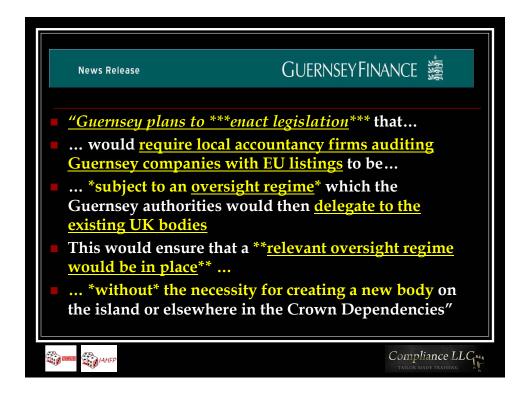
The Offshore Financial Centers and the 8th Company Law Directive

- Many Offshore Financial Centers (OFCs) try to prove that they have an "equivalent level of regulation"...
- ... to protect their auditors...
- ... that audit offshore companies with **EU listings** ...
- ... from being subject to a tough oversight regime









Cayman Islands - Cayman Islands Society of Professional Accountants

CISPA has significant concerns regarding the possibility that our member firms would be required to register with authorities in multiple EU Member States. Certain of CISPA's member firms are already registered with the US Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (and also the Canadian Public Accountability Board). We would encourage and support a system whereby recognition is given by other EU Member States to the fact that an audit firm is already registered (and subject to ongoing monitoring and oversight procedures) in another EU Member State.





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Arbitrage - Step 1

- Which countries have NO equivalent systems...
- ... for audit firms and auditors' oversight, quality assurance, investigation and penalties...
- ... and are the <u>home</u> countries of firms whose <u>transferable securities are admitted to trading</u> on a market regulated <u>within the European Economic Area</u> (EEA)
- [EEA 27 EU Member States plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway]





- The European Commission has carried out a preliminary assessment of audit regulation in third countries
- The assessments have <u>not allowed final equivalence</u> <u>decisions</u> to be taken
- Transitional period
- **29 June 2008 to 1 July 2010**
- There are 3 groups of countries:





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Arbitrage - Step 1

- **GROUP 3:** Argentina, Bahamas, Bermudas, Chile, Colombia, Kazakhastan, Mauritius, Mexico, Philippines, United Arab Emirates and Zambia...
- ... has in place an audit regulatory framework offering a perspective of moving towards a system of public oversight in a longer timeframe



- For the second and third groups of third countries, further equivalence assessments WILL take place ...
- ... once each of such third countries has made a <u>public</u> <u>commitment to comply</u> with equivalence criteria





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Arbitrage - Step 1

- GROUP 2: Brazil, China, Croatia, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russia, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine...
- ... does <u>not have</u> such systems of public oversight but <u>appears to offer a perspective</u> of moving towards them within a <u>reasonable timeframe</u>



- GROUP 1: Australia, Canada, Japan, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland and the United States...
- ... have a system of public oversight in place...
- ... although for the time being the information about the systems is <u>not sufficient for final</u> equivalence decisions to be taken





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Summary - Step 2

- Which *<u>countries</u>* have <u>NO equivalent</u> systems...
- ... for audit firms and auditors' oversight, quality assurance, investigation and penalties...
- ... and are the *home* countries of firms whose transferable securities are admitted to trading on...
- ... a market regulated <u>within the European Economic</u><u>Area (EEA)</u>



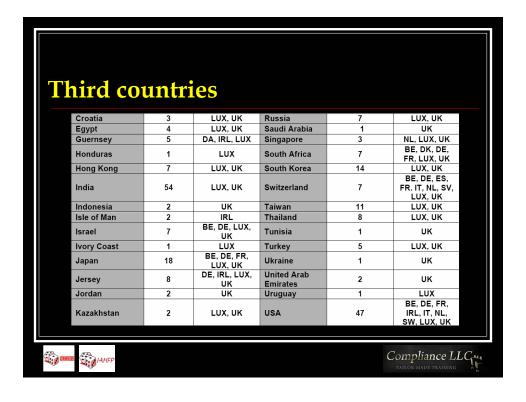




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Argentina	4	LUX, UK	Lebanon	6	LUX, UK
Aruba	1	UK	Malawi	1	UK
Australia	6	DE, LUX, UK	Malaysia	6	DA, IRL, LUX, UK
Bahamas	6	DK, IRL, LUX, UK	Morocco	4	FR, UK
Bahrain	3	LUX, UK	Mauritius	1	IRL
Barbados	1	LUX	Mexico	7	NL, LUX, UK
Bermuda	10	FR, IRL, SW, LUX, UK	Netherlands Antilles	6	B, DE, ES, FI, FR, IRL, NL, UK
Brazil	8	DE, NL, LUX	New Zealand	5	LUX, UK
British Virgin Islands	12	IRL, NL, LUX, UK	Nigeria	1	UK
		BE, DE, FR,	Oman	1	LUX, UK
Canada	7	IRL, NL, SW, LUX, UK	Olliali	· '	LOX, GK



- We now have a list of firms...
- ... incorporated in Group 2 and 3 countries...
- ...listed in the EEA...
- Fundamentals... Technical Analysis... Add to Shortlist



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Arbitrage - Step 3

- We answer the question: What will happen if ...
- ... Paul Boyle is right...
- [... <u>If auditors of foreign</u> companies do <u>not meet</u> European standards...
- **...**(which the FRC says is likely)...
- ... the companies using them would <u>have to *announce*</u> /*delist* their securities from European exchanges]





Basel I - Not Risk Sensitive

- <u>Investors usually distinguish</u> among commercial loans by demanding *<u>higher yields for higher risks</u>* - <u>Basel I</u> was different!
- A \$100,000 commercial loan with a AAA credit rating would necessitate \$100,000 x 100% x 8% = \$8,000 capital charge
- A $\frac{$100,000 \text{ commercial loan}}{100,000 \text{ commercial loan}}$ with a $\frac{\text{B credit rating}}{100,000 \text{ commercial loan}$



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Basel I - Not Risk Sensitive

- **Basel II**: Credit rating in determining capital charges
- A \$100,000 commercial loan with a AAA credit rating would necessitate less capital charge, even \$370 (Advanced IRB)
- A \$100,000 commercial loan with a B credit rating would necessitate more capital charge, even \$42,000





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Arbitrage...

- So a \$100,000 commercial loan with a AAA credit rating would necessitate \$100,000 x 100% x 8% = \$8,000 capital charge under BASEL I
- <u>A \$100,000 commercial loan</u> with a <u>AAA credit</u> rating could necessitate less capital charge, even \$370 (Advanced IRB) under BASEL II
- The difference is huge... and the cost of the service for the banks is very different... so we will have arbitrage opportunities



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Basel I - Not Risk Sensitive

- After Basel I Banks used securitization to sell the least risky loans (which tied up regulatory capital) and keep the riskier ones
- Lower quality loans with higher *internal* capital charges are kept on the bank's books





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Citibank

- Greater risk sensitivity under Basel II means that...
- ... unsecured <u>non investment grade</u> assets in accrual portfolios...
- ... will have <u>risk weights > 100%</u>
- This is an incentive for <u>regulatory arbitrage between</u> <u>banking and trading book</u>



Additional Concerns

- Some US Investment Banks, which are now subject to Basel rules, have essentially <u>no banking book</u>
- Basel ii Policies And Procedures:
- Firms must have <u>clear set of Policies and Procedures</u> specifying <u>what positions could be included</u> in or excluded from trading book



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Additional Concerns

- Some regulators are concerned about increasing number of illiquid, complex structured, transactions in trading portfolios...
- ... other regulators are not concerned



Regulatory Capital Arbitrage

- YESTERDAY... SECURITIZATION
- TOMORROW... FINANCIAL INNOVATION
- The regulatory treatment of activities such as securitisation could be made tougher...
- ... to discourage regulatory arbitrage but...
- ...banks will achieve the same objective through financial innovation





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Rating shopping... what changes

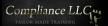
- Outside the US most corporations do not have debt ratings
- After Basel ii ...
- ... to feel the benefit of the new accord...
- ... more companies will need to be rated...
- ...and more rating agencies will be born



Rating shopping... what changes

- Supervisors will make different decisions...
- ... they have to decide whose ratings are robust...
- ... without discriminating ***too much *** against new entrants without track records
- Meanwhile the raters will come under more and more pressure to <u>deliver good ratings to win business</u>
- [And "local" agencies are much more polite...
- ... sometimes banks that rely on local agencies allocate half capital for their risks]







Basel II and US Banks

- Core banks
- (i) consolidated total assets of ≥\$250 billion OR
- (ii) consolidated total on-balance sheet foreign exposure of ≥\$10 billion
- Only the advanced approach is currently planned to be adopted in the U.S.





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Basel II and European Banks

- The Capital Requirements Directive will apply...
- ... to *ALL credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions that offer similar financial products*
- Supervision at stand alone and consolidated level
- The balance sheet of the **group** is subject to supervision



Basel ii in EU - The players

- 1. The Bank of International Settlements Basel ii papers
- 2. The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (plus the European Economic and Social Committee, and the European Central Bank) - the Capital Requirements Directive
- 3. The Committee of European Banking Supervisors (http://www.c-ebs.org)...
- ... that "promotes cooperation and convergence of supervisory practice across the EU ...
- ... and reviews <u>common implementation</u> and <u>consistent</u> <u>application</u> of EU legislation"



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Basel ii in EU - The players

- 4. The *national* supervisors and their choices they have "options" and they can (must) exercise "national discretions"
- 4.1. Laws and regulations adopted by each Member State to implement the Basel II provisions of the Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC
- The national legislative and regulatory framework
- 4.2. Administrative rules that instruct supervised entities on *how* to satisfy legislative and regulatory requirements



Basel ii in EU - The players

- 5. The <u>Home/Host countries bilateral or multilateral</u> <u>agreements</u> for the supervision on a consolidates basis
- (Or, how to avoid a new Bank of Credit and Commerce International - BCCI)
- 6. Institutions have approaches, choices and options
- (Example: Have the option of remaining under many of the provisions of the existing CAD until 31 Dec 2007)
- (Example: Basic or Advanced approach?)
- Looks like a nightmare?







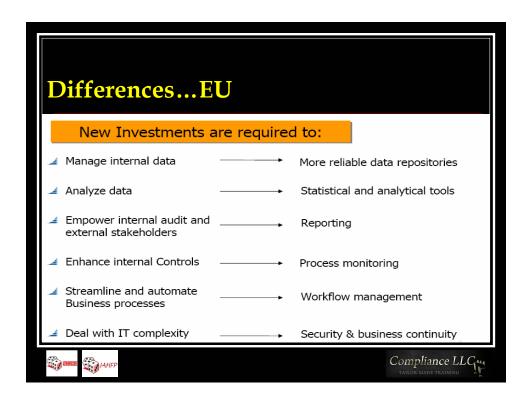
Differences...Bahrain

Basel 2 is therefore forcing harsh strategy decisions on some investment banks:

- Can we raise the extra capital necessary to remain a well-capitalised bank, but simultaneously make an acceptable return to shareholders?
- Must we sell off some investments?
- Should we cease to be a bank?
- Should we restructure and house these investments in a non-banking part of the financial group?



Differences...UK Capital Modelling Points • Models typically based on scenarios • Trade-off between few, real, data points and 2-3 judgmental estimates? • What 1/ 1,000 really means • Questions over number of scenarios and how they "tessellate" the risk universe • Questions over integrity of all the data types





"Fixed" and "risk-sensitive" don't belong in the same sentence

Five regulators jointly implementing Basel II (including SEC along with Fed, OCC, FDIC and OTS)

Rule out two approaches (Foundation and Standardized) and invent a third (IA)

Arbitrage - Incentive is to book low-risk assets outside U.S. jurisdiction through 2010 at least





Options and National Discretions for Competitive Advantage Compliance LLCure Marketer Marke

Options and National Discretions

- CEBS (Committee of European Banking Supervisors)
- High level representatives from the banking supervisory authorities and central banks of the European Union
- http://www.c-ebs.org/sd/Options.htm
- "The 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC Directives contain a large number of national discretions and options which may be applied on the basis of national circumstances"





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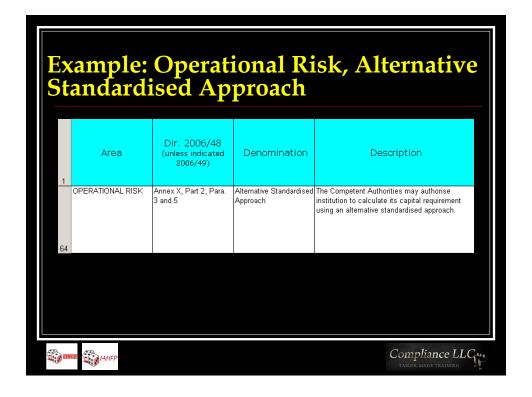
Options and National Discretions

- Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC contain a number of different options and discretions
- According to Article 144(b) of Directive 2006/48/EC competent authorities are required to disclose the manner of exercise of the options and discretions
- "Differences that result from different supervisory practices, national circumstances or even individual strategies are allowed for in the Europe-wide implementation of Basel II"

Austrian Financial Market Authority



Options and National Discretions Some options or discretions are exercised not by competent authorities or Member States, but by the institutions themselves The authorities do not make disclosures concerning discretions that do not have the power to exercise

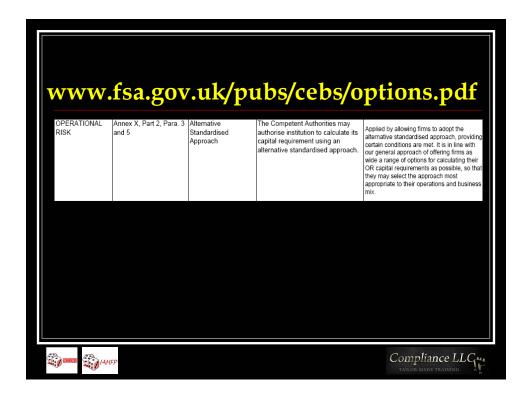


UK FSA - Answer: YES

- Firms are allowed to adopt the alternative standardised approach
- "It is in line with our general approach of <u>offering firms</u> as wide a range of options for calculating their capital requirements as possible, so that...
- ... they may select the <u>approach most appropriate</u> to their operations and business mix"
- www.fsa.gov.uk/pubs/cebs/options.pdf
- VERY GOOD APPROACH!







Answer: NO

- **Denmark**, Finanstilsynet (The Danish FSA)
- www.finanstilsynet.dk/sw29704.asp
- France, Banque de France
- www.banquefrance.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/disclosure/options.xls
- Ireland, Irish Financial Services Regulatory Authority
- www.ifsra.ie/frame_main.asp?pg=/industry/in_sdi_ond. asp&nv=/industry/in_nav.asp



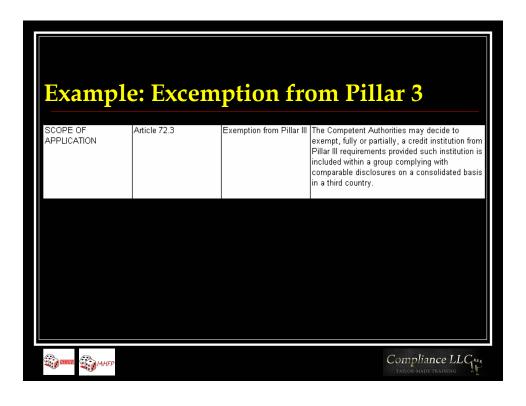


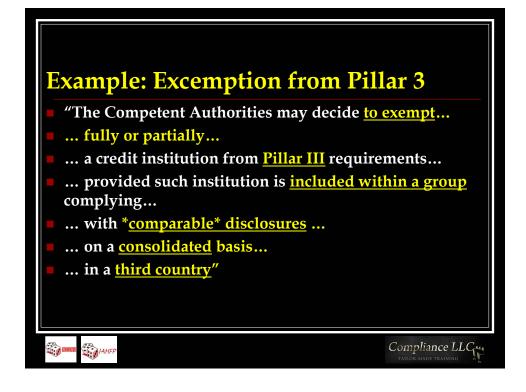
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Answer: PERHAPS

- Malta Financial Services Authority
- "On a case by case basis"
- www.mfsa.com.mt/mfsa/files/banking/supervisory%20d isclosure/files/PDF/options.pdf







UK FSA: Yes

- "Applied...
- ... but not as a wholesale exemption by country
- Rather, a <u>firm should be able to prove</u> that the disclosures they wish to <u>rely on in a third country</u> are...
- ... <u>comparable</u>...
- ... and <u>notify us</u> of the <u>location</u> of the comparable disclosures"

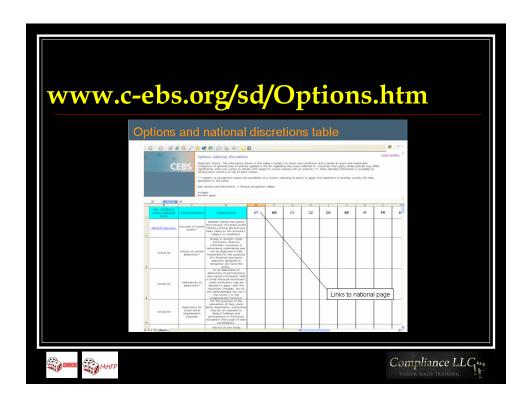


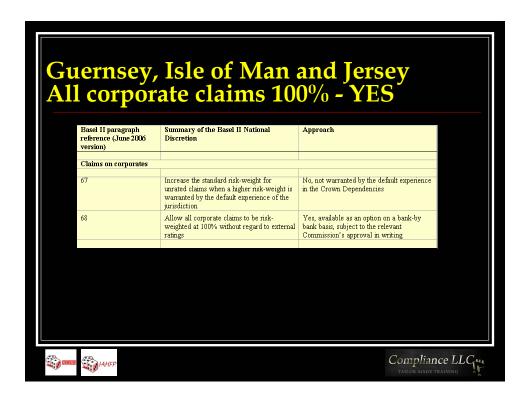
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Poland, National Bank of Poland: No

- "Not Applied"
- Period
- Question: If you are a financial group in a third country...
- ...do you call Poland a "friendly" jurisdiction?







Options and National Discretions for Competitive Advantage

- Countries and banks use Basel ii to be different to be better, to attract investors and counterparties
- Markets become more sophisticated...
- ...the "local" clients have more and more opportunities to choose <u>jurisdiction</u> and <u>bank</u>



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Competition

- The rules of the game are different
- **Example:** Competition among banks for <u>highly rated</u> <u>corporates</u>



Options and National Discretions for Competitive Advantage

- Bank regulators and supervisors must ensure that their country does not fall behind
- **Too much focus** on regulatory compliance becomes counterproductive
- Stay in tune with business practice
- Be flexible and give options





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Options and National Discretions for Competitive Advantage

- Monitor the other EEA countries we do not have a "single market"
- Minimise the cost of regulation
- **Do not kill innovation** because "they do not do that in London"
- Basel II and the CRD has the <u>potential</u> to provide significant benefits to countries and banks...
- ... or to become a disaster



Hedge Funds and the Capital Requirements Directive

Hedge Funds and Basel I

- **Hedge funds** are among the largest users of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives...
- ...especially <u>credit derivatives</u>
- [An OTC derivative is <u>a contract</u> between two parties to <u>transfer risks</u> from one party to another, in exchange for a fee
- Lenders use credit derivatives to hedge the risk that a borrower might default or have its credit rating downgraded]



Hedge Funds and Basel I

- The growth of credit derivatives was one of the *unintended consequence* of Basel I
- **Basel I** created <u>incentives for banks to use credit</u> <u>derivatives</u> to manage their exposure to <u>corporate</u> loans
- *Banks transferred credit risk to entities that were NOT subject to Basel I (no capital requirements*...
- ... while <u>retaining ownership</u> of and returns on such loans
- Hedge Funds and structures like collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) helped banks to allocate NO capital



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Hedge Funds and Basel I

- Non-bank counterparties such as hedge funds...
- ... insurance companies...
- ... financial guarantors...
- ... securities firms...
- ... and asset managers...
- ... were used by banks to <u>transfer credit risk</u>



Hedge Funds and Basel I

- <u>Basel I</u> even Basel I as amended in 1996 was <u>NOT</u> well suited to deal with exposures to hedge funds
- Basel I <u>did not provide</u> <u>differentiation</u> of capital requirements in terms of credit risk levels...
- ...and resulted in the application of a maximum risk weight of 100 %
- Exposures to hedge funds could be <u>significantly more</u> <u>risky</u> than those to corporates...
- ...if we take into account that <u>hedge funds use leverage</u> and do not like transparency



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Papers from the Basel Committee

- After the <u>near collapse</u> of the hedge fund Long-Term Capital Management (LTCM), in September 1998...
- ...the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) issued a <u>report</u> on banks' interactions with Highly Leveraged Institutions (HLI) January 1999...
- ... and sound practices for such interactions
- The report described different approaches which included *indirect supervisory approaches*...
- <u>Basel ii</u> is just one of these <u>indirect supervisory</u> <u>approaches</u>



By regulating banks... ... they try to regulate hedge funds

- The hedge funds' <u>counterparties</u> and <u>creditors</u> are usually regulated entities...
- ... like banks and securities firms
- Banks must have a "robust internal risk management system"...
- ... that means <u>access by banks to more information</u> on their <u>Highly Leveraged Institutions (HLI)</u> counterparties...
- ... improvements of <u>complex products exposures'</u> measurement...
- ... liquidity stress testing



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By regulating banks... ... they try to regulate hedge funds

- Stress tests:
- "Capture full exposure (direct and indirect) to hedge funds - including second round effects like the failure of one or several hedge funds"
- Banks must demonstrate that they <u>hold enough capital</u> to cover the risks associated with the results of <u>stress</u> <u>testing</u>



Indirect regulation and indirect supervision

- The <u>US President's Working Group (PWG) on Financial Markets</u> concluded in its report published in April 1999...
- ... that there is need for improve credit risk management by <u>hedge funds' counterparties</u>
- They called the approach <u>"indirect regulation" or "indirect supervision" of hedge funds</u>
- Other groups had the same ideas...
- ... like the Financial Stability Forum (FSF), the BCBS, the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), the Multidisciplinary Working Group on Enhanced Disclosure (MWGED), the Counterparty Risk Management Policy Group (CRMPG)



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Indirect regulation and indirect supervision

- Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)
- "Review of issues relating to Highly Leveraged Institutions (HLIs)" March 2001
- Joint Basel/IOSCO group: <u>The Highly Leveraged</u>
 <u>Institutions Working Group (HLIWG)</u> established in 2000



Hedge Funds and Basel II

- Basel II does <u>not</u> provide *directly* for a specific treatment of exposures to hedge funds...
- ... but is one of the indirect supervisory approaches
- The spectrum of <u>risk weights</u> in Basel II is <u>much broader</u>





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Hedge Funds and Basel II

- Under <u>Basel ii, Standardized Approach</u>, supervisors have the option to assign a <u>150%</u> risk weight to high risk asset categories
- Under Basel ii, IRB Approach, the bank can use its own estimates for risk weights
- We have application of risk weights of over 100% to...
- ... positions that are less liquid or...
- ... present a <u>high default risk</u>, such as some hedge funds exposures
- Value at Risk, the Probability of Default (PD) the bank assigns to the hedge funds and the Loss Given Default (LGD) associated drive to more capital allocation



Hedge Funds and Basel II

- Pillar 2, Basel II:
- **Explain** what you do about risks associated with hedge fund exposures...
- ...like <u>liquidity risk</u>, <u>concentration risk</u>, <u>tail risk</u>, <u>model risk</u>...



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Hedge Funds and Basel ii

- The Basel ii framework does not really understand hedge funds
- There are many <u>problems, like</u> the use of Value at Risk (VaR) for hedge funds
- VaR is not an appropriate measure for the market risk posed by hedge funds (due to illiquidity, fat tails and relative non-transparency)



The CRD applies to Hedge Funds

- The CRD applies to banks and investment firms, including hedge funds
- Hedge fund <u>managers</u> are directly affected by the directive
- Hedge fund managers <u>need to determine their capital</u> <u>requirements</u>
- Parent companies are also affected



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The CRD applies to Hedge Funds

- **Key changes for firms operating in the EEA:**
- New rules for the <u>calculation of regulatory capital</u>
- Control governing outsourcing
- Controls governing <u>conflicts of interest</u>
- **Reporting** and transparency requirements
- The <u>risk management</u> and <u>corporate governance</u> elements of Basel ii and the CRD



The CRD applies to Hedge Funds

- Under Pillar ii of Basel ii (supervisory review process):
- A. The management of the bank is <u>obliged to allocate</u> adequate capital to support the risks
- (And, to persuade the supervisors)
- B. The supervisors will examine carefully if this happens
- Supervisors have to understand if the <u>bank adequately</u> addresses the risks resulting from hedge funds
- Basel ii allows supervisors to take all the measures necessary to address such risks, including <u>additional</u> <u>capital requirements</u>





Example for the complex environment: Hedge Funds Management in UK

- The <u>UK is the leading European centre</u> for hedge fund management (70% market share of hedge funds managed by European based managers)
- The UK FSA authorises and regulates hedge fund managers who are located in the UK
- But the hedge funds themselves are <u>not in UK...</u>
- ...they are offshore...
- **...usually at the Cayman Islands or...**
- ... Bermuda , the British Virgin Islands and Delaware



Example for the complex environment: Hedge Funds Management in UK

- The hedge fund <u>administrators</u> too are also usually <u>offshore...</u>
- ... most commonly in <u>Ireland</u> or...
- ... the Cayman Islands and the Dutch Antilles
- If in Ireland...
- ... the <u>Irish</u> Financial Services Regulatory Authority is <u>responsible for the regulation</u> of the <u>administrators of</u> <u>UK managed hedge funds</u>
- <u>Prime brokers</u> are <u>in London</u> execute trades, for financing, stock lending and the provision of research





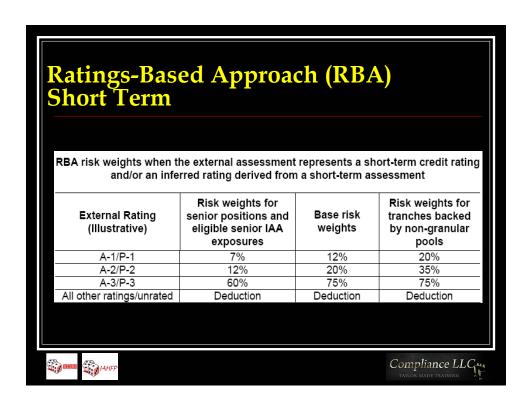
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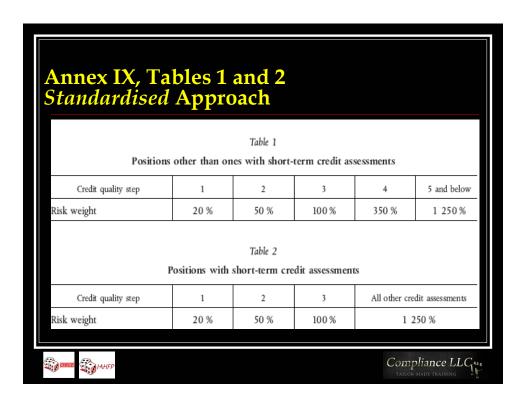
Example for the complex environment: Hedge Funds Management in UK

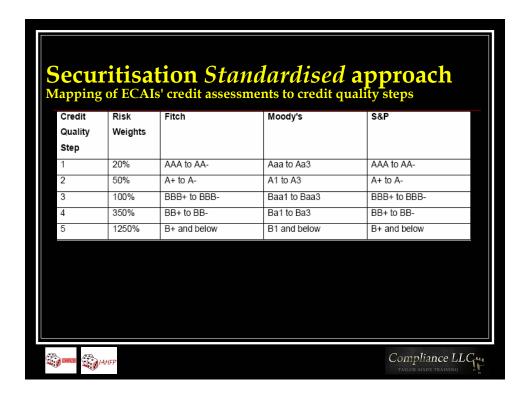
- The <u>administrators</u> are usually appointed...
- ... by the <u>offshore funds</u> themselves...
- ...and not from the hedge fund managers
- Managers do not "delegate" responsibilities to the administrators...
- ... and <u>are not responsible</u> (to the regulator) for the administration services, estimates etc
- A complex world...
- ... by design!

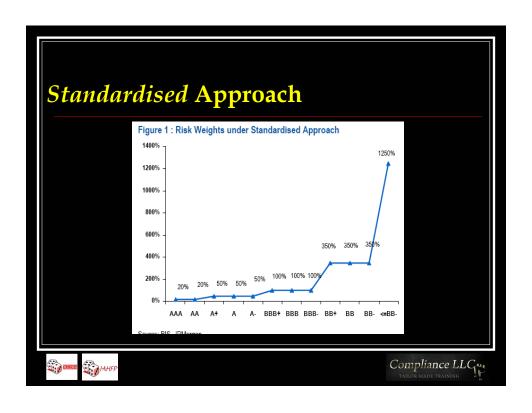


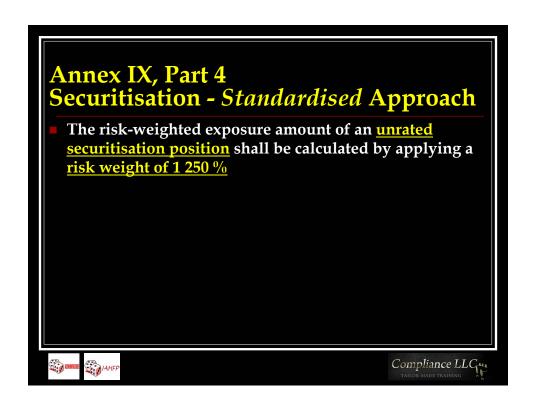
The Standardised Approach for securitisation exposures									
	Lo	ng-term	rating categ	ory ⁹⁵					
External Credit Assessment	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to BB-	B+ and below or unrated				
Risk Weight	20%	50%	100%	350%	Deduction				
	s	hort-term	rating cate	gory					
External Credit Assessment	A-1/P-1	A-2/P-2 A		-3/P-3	All other ratings or unrated				
Risk Weight	20%	50%	1	00%	Deduction				

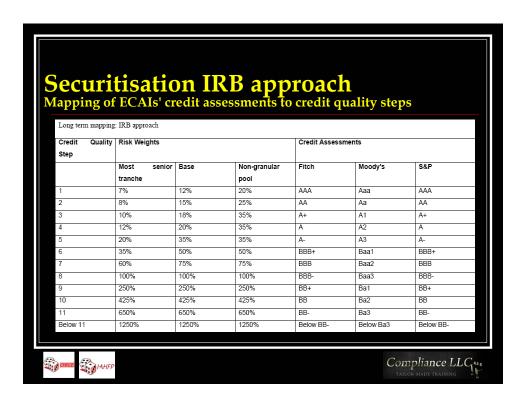














Basel II and securitisation

- Basel II <u>eliminates some</u> regulatory arbitrage opportunities...
- ... but there are always opportunities for arbitrage
- Regulatory capital arbitrage
- Basel II requires banks to determine regulatory capital requirements based on the economic substance of the transaction...
- ... rather than the legal form



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Basel II and securitisation

- New legal, accounting and capital regulations
- Complex legal structures, tax avoidance and tricks
- True sale or "true sale"?
- [If the originator "sells" the assets to a special purpose vehicle as a "true sale"...
- ...does not necessarily mean that the originator has no risk (possible financial support after the sale)]



Basel II and securitisation

- Basel II dramatically reduces the capital requirement for highly rated tranches
- For AAA tranches: From the 100% risk weights of Basel i to the amazing 7%
- (Do you see the arbitrage?)
- Basel II gives banks a regulatory capital incentive to invest in rated securitized notes rather than...
- ... holding assets directly on balance sheet



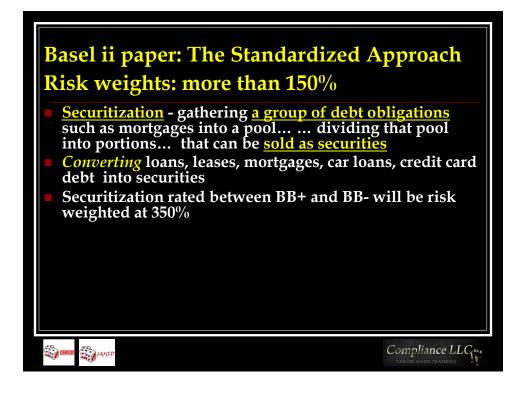
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Basel II and securitisation

- Investment banks find this low 7% risk weights very attractive
- After Basel II, banks <u>securitize more</u> especially commercial mortgages and credit card receivables...
- ... but <u>minimize their exposure to sub-investment-grade</u> tranches



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1	2	3	All other credit assessments	
0 %	50 %	100 %	1 250 %	
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- **Comment letter on the Basel II**
- The Federal Banking Agencies have **Added Provisions** that are inconsistent with the objectives of the Basel II Capital Accord...
- ... and will give foreign banks a competitive advantage over all U.S. banks...
- ... in lending and investment activities





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- The Provisions:
- A. Foreign Competitors Are Not Subject To An *Aggregate* Floor
- 10 percent decline in *aggregate industry-wide* minimum capital at Base1 ii banks during the parallel run and transition period would constitute a material reduction warranting modifications to the capital framework



- It subjects individual banks to potential <u>changes</u> in capital requirements as a <u>result of actions of other banks</u>
- Additional excess capital that <u>could otherwise support</u> <u>loans and investments that would contribute to</u> <u>economic growth</u>
- Foreign banks are not subject to any similar requirement





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- B. Foreign Banks Are Not Subject To A Leverage Ratio
- The U.S. is <u>almost alone</u> in imposing an <u>additional</u> <u>minimum capital requirement</u> known as the "leverage ratio"
- This will cause the safest U.S. banks either to hold more capital than required and give their foreign counterparts a capital advantage...
- ... or will cause U.S. banks to increase the risk of their portfolios in order to earn a market return on the higher capital requirements



- **C. Foreign Banks Have A Shorter And More Flexible Transition Period**
- Under the Accord *foreign* banks are subject to a twoyear transition period during which capital may decline by 10 percent in the first year and by an additional 10 percent in the second year
- Three-year transition period for U.S banks, and only permits a 5 percent decline in capital in each of these years





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- FIRST YEAR: U.S. banks will be required for a minimum of 12 months to maintain regulatory capital equal to at least 95% of their Basel I capital requirement...
- ... whereas non-U.S. banks must maintain only 90% of their Basel I capital during the first year of the Framework
- IT IS QUITE A DIFFERENCE



- **SECOND YEAR:** *U.S. banks* if permitted by its regulator, required to maintain at least 90% of their minimum Base1 I capital requirement...
- ... non-U.S. banks are subject to an 80% limitation and...
- ... non-U.S. banks do not have to seek the agreement of their regulator to move to this lower level





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- THIRD YEAR: If a U.S. bank is again been permitted to move to the next level by their U.S. regulator...
- ... they are still restricted to maintaining at least 85% of their Basel I capital...
- ... non-U.S. banks are not subject to any restriction



- Not only do U.S. banks have <u>more restrictive</u> transitional arrangements...
- ... (longer and higher minimum requirements)...
- ... but they also must <u>seek the permission</u> of their U.S. regulator to move to the next transitional floor...
- In addition, U.S. banks will have the cost of maintaining the calculation of an equivalent Base1 I minimum capital requirement for at least 12 months longer





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- This difference in transition rules will artificially provide a <u>competitive benefit to foreign institutions</u> for <u>at least 3 years</u> and ...
- ... the ramifications of this advantage could be <u>enjoyed</u>
 <u>by foreign banks</u> for a considerably longer period



- D. Different Measurements of Equities and Loans
- The NPR measures equity investments and loans differently than the Accord in several respects
- These include
- (i) <u>a definition of default</u> that deviates from customary U.S. practices
- (ii) a more conservative treatment of loans to small- and medium-sized businesses
- (iii) different measures for LGDs
- (iv) a different treatment for equity investments





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- A <u>foreign bank operating a branch</u> or agency in the U.S. will be able to comply with the capital standards of its <u>home</u> country...
- **...** not the higher U.S. standards
- Thus, for example, a foreign bank that has a branch office in California...
- ... will have a <u>capital advantage</u> over any U.S. bank in offering loans to U.S. companies and consumers
- WE HAVE DIFFERENT COST OF THE SAME SERVICE



- Even a **foreign bank** that owns a subsidiary bank in the U.S. will gain a competitive advantage over U.S. banks...
- ... not withstanding the fact that the foreign bank's U.S. **subsidiary** (not branch) will be subject to U.S. rules
- When the subsidiary bank's capital and assets are consolidated at the foreign parent ...
- ... the parent's capital ratio will increase...
- ... and it will be able to exploit that higher reported capital ratio through additional investments at the parent level





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- D. <u>Compliance Options</u>
- We strongly recommend that the federal banking agencies offer all U.S. banks the option to use <u>any</u> of the approaches authorized under the Accord
- [Not only the Advanced Approaches]
- Any concerns about the adequacy of the Standardized requirements for individual portfolios are properly handled through the Pillar 2 process





- **G.** <u>Disadvantages Small and Medium Size Business</u> Credit
- The international framework <u>recognizes the lower risk</u> in small and medium size business (SME) lending and reflects this in a <u>lower level of required capital</u> than under Basel I
- US The lower risk of loans to small- and medium-sized businesses is not recognized and...
- businesses is <u>not</u> recognized and...
 ... thus, the <u>required capital is higher</u> than the international version for these loans



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- This will place U.S. banks at a <u>competitive disadvantage</u> compared to foreign banks when <u>lending to small- and</u> <u>medium-sized businesses</u>
- To the extent small-and medium-sized businesses *rely* on domestic credit sources...
- ... the availability of such funding will decrease

