





# FINANCIAL STABILITY AND FINANCIAL SECTOR SUPERVISION: LESSONS FROM THE PAST DECADE AND WAY FORWARD DECEMBER 17, 2007 TOKYO, JAPAN

# KOREA'S EXPERIENCE OF FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AND FINANCIAL SECTOR EXAMINATION

#### DR. LEE JANG YUNG

FINANCIAL SUPERVISORY SERVICE, KOREA

Paper presented at the Conference: FINANCIAL STABILITY AND FINANCIAL SECTOR SUPERVISION: LESSONS FROM THE PAST DECADE AND WAY FORWARD

Organized by IMF Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (OAP),

Keio University-21 Century COE-Market Quality Project and

The Financial Research and Training Center (FRTC) of Japan's Financial Services Agency (FSA)

December 17, 2007

Tokyo, Japan

The views expressed in this paper are those of the author(s) only, and the presence of them, or of links to them, on the IMF website does not imply that the IMF, its Executive Board, or its management endorses or shares the views expressed in the paper.







# Korea's Experience of Financial Supervision and Financial Sector Examination

Dr. Lee Jang Yung Assistant Governor



#### **Contents**



Post-Crisis Financial Supervision Reform

Future Challenges

Conclusion



#### Major reform and restructuring efforts

Asian financial crisis



- Ineffective regulation
- Political interference

supervisory system reform

- upgrade supervisory capacity
- enhanceindependence ofregulators

FSC(in April 1998)

FSS (in January 1999)

Regulation Supervision

All types of financial institutions

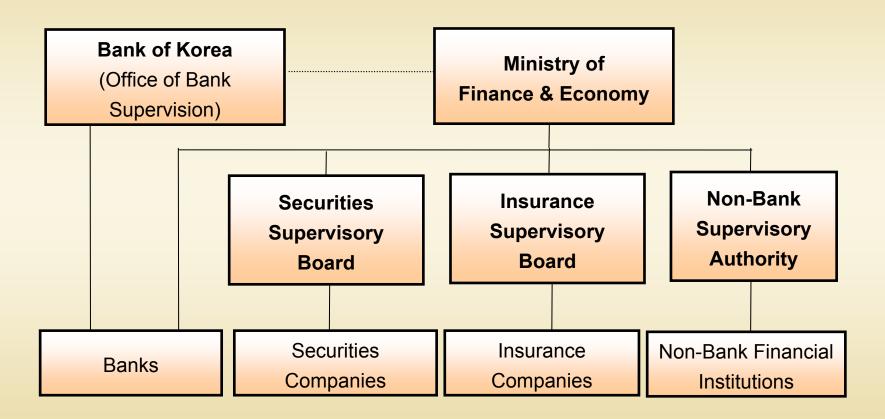


#### Efforts to enhance independence

- Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)
  - Government entity which reports to the Prime Minister
  - > To ensure independence from the Ministry of Finance
- Financial Supervisory Service (FSS)
  - ➤ Non-government entity
  - > Responsible for supervision, examination, and sanctions



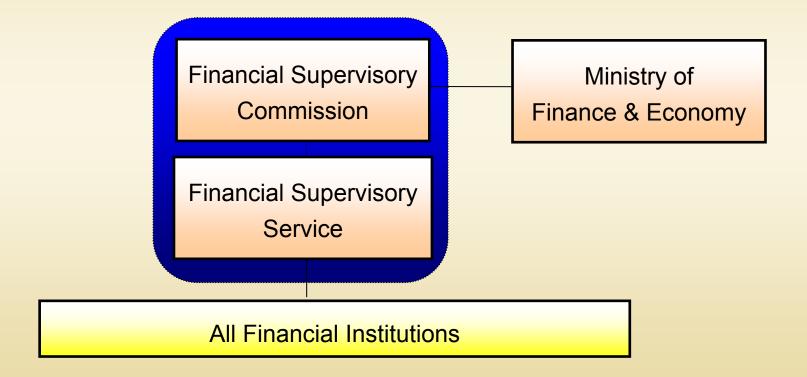
#### Pre-Crisis Supervisory Framework





# Integrated Supervisory System

Regulatory coordination to deal with market integration and convergence in financial services

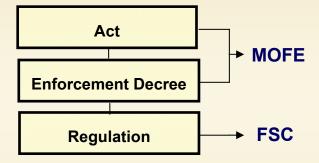




#### Regulatory Independence

Little room for independent rule setting by the supervisory authority

#### <Legal Framework in Korea>



- Must consult with MOFE on changes in laws and decrees
- Difficult to respond to the rapidly changing environment flexibly



#### Example: Credit card debacle of 2002~2003

Difference in opinion between MOFE and FSS

\_ FSS : concerned about the deteriorating soundness of companies

MOFE: encouraged credit card usage for economic growth



Delay in revision of the relevant enforcement decree



Failure in prudential regulation (e.g. taking PCA) in a timely manner



#### **Supervisory Independence**

- Efforts to minimize its interference in the affairs of financial regulators
- > FSC : final say on who can enter the financial industry
- > FSS: legal protection of staffs in the course of performing their duties

#### Issues

- Immunity weak as compared with the degree of legal protection in other jurisdictions
- Making the supervisory actions and decisions more transparent



#### **Institutional Independence**

- Well established legal framework
- > Appointment and dismissal, and the roles and responsibilities of senior officers clearly stipulated under law

#### Issues

- Rapid turnover of FSC Chairmen / FSS Governor
- Open-door policy between FSC and MOFE



## **Budgetary Independence**

- High degree of budgetary independence
- > FSS can determine the size of budget on its own

#### Issue

- Enhance budgetary accountability without compromising independence
  - > Strengthen outside review of the budget



# **Regulatory Transparency and Consistency**

# Northeast Asia's Financial Hub

# Regulatory environment friendlier to foreign investors

- Consultation papers seeking public comments
  - > Getting advice before and after introducing new regulations
- Extension of the public notice and comment period
- Documentation of informal administrative action



# **Supervisory Efficiency: Examination Structure**

# Improve in the efficiency of examinations Reduce of the compliance burden

# Reorganized examination structure and processes

- Introduction of Relationship Managers (RMs)
- Specialization in off-site monitoring
- Significant drop in the number of on-site examinations
- Training programs and workshop



# **Areas of Improvement**

- Financial Companies
  - Focus on simplemanagement of their assets
  - Low global competitiveness
- Financial Supervision
  - Overly prescriptive rules and regulations frustrate business
  - need to improve expertise, transparency, predictability

- Principles-BasedSupervision
- Risk-Based Supervision
- Enhancing the Supervisory Expertise and Capabilities



#### Principles-Based Approach to Regulation

#### Rules-Based Approach

- Regulation based on prescribed rules
- Difficult to develop new, innovative financial products

#### Principles-Based Approach

- Regulators just propose supervisory principles
- Leave specific details to financial institutions

#### Principles-based System Roadmap

- ➤ First, adopt principles-based approach for product development and asset management
- Prepare best practices or guidelines



# Risk-Based Supervisory Framework

Macro-prudential supervision

- Need to deal with systemic risks
  - → Macro-prudential Supervision Department to monitor, identify, and assess the potential risk factors in late 2004
- Staffs equipped with expertise and in-depth knowledge of overall economic conditions and financial market



Micro-prudential supervision

#### Bank sector

- ▶ Basel II
  - Efforts to implement the New Basel Accord since March 2002
  - Expected to take effect for all domestic banks in 2008
- > RADARS (Risk Assessment and Dynamic Analysis Rating System)
  - Identify banks' risk exposure and risk management capabilities
  - Differentiate the supervisory and examination strategies based on findings



#### Insurance and Securities sector

- ➤ Insurance sector : Risk-Based Capital (in April 2009)
- ➤ Securities sector : Risk-Based Supervision (in April 2008)

#### Examination: decrease in the regulatory burden

- ➤ On-site examinations ⇒ Paper-based examinations
- Focus on financial institutions' risk exposure and risk management capabilities



# **Enhancing the Supervisory Expertise and Capabilities**

- Organizational · personnel system
  - ◆ Sectoral structure
     → Functional structure
  - More performance-based criteria for compensation and promotion
- Supervisory expertise and skills
  - Open positions to outside candidates
    324 outside specialists have been hired (13.9% of the total workforce)
  - Expand training programs with FRB(NY), OCC, SEC, ECB, NAIC, IAIS, etc.



#### Reliability

- Survey views of financial institutions and consumers on major supervisory policies and evaluate them on a regular basis
- Collect views of employees of financial institutions on our supervisory work and examinations

#### Transparency

Strengthen internal controls

# **Conclusion**



#### Regulatory consistency across jurisdictions

Cross-border cooperation among financial regulators

**Market Uncertainties** 



Complex financial instruments

Financial globalization



# Thank you

Financial Supervisory Service

Page 22