# Presentation **Tajikistan's Financial Sector**at the conference

Getting Prepared For Competitive Financial Services: International Regulations And Practices

organized by the Government of Tajikistan, SECO and the International Trade Center

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- > Financial system mainly consists of:
- 16 Commercial Banks (branches around 300)
- 2 Non-Bank Credit Organizations
- 34 Micro-Credit Depository Organizations
- 44 Micro-Credit Organizations
- 46 Micro-Credit Funds
- 1 Deposit Insurance Fund

Other financial agents such as insurance companies, pension funds, investment banks, securities and stock exchange markets are either small or virtually non-existent.

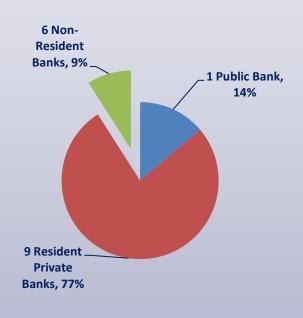
Commercial banks cover over 80% of total assets

#### **Background and Common Practices:**

- Low level of integration into global financial markets and limited credit lines
- Shallow capital markets and constrained funding alternatives
- Deposits and funding mostly in foreign exchange
- Cash based economy with low confidence in the banking sector
- Financial intermediation role is not well developed
- Weak loan repayment culture
- Directed lending, government interference and preferential lending
- Poor corporate governance and accountability
- Moral Hazard and uneven playing field
- Reliance on Central Bank liquidity

#### Low penetration of foreign capital...

Tajikistan: Market Share (by assets, June 2012)

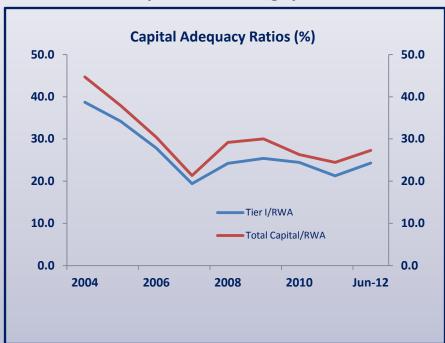


#### ...and high concentration of assets and deposits.

Top 1 Asset Share	23%
Top 2 Asset Share	43%
Top 3 Asset Share	61%
Top 4 Asset Share	75%

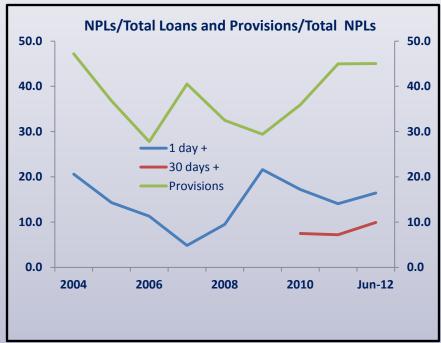
32%
53%
71%
84%
4%

#### Well capitalized banking system...



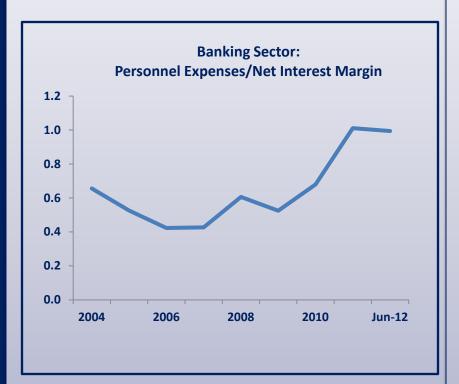
- Tier I/RWA: Basel Accords >= 6%
- Total Capital/RWA: Basel Accords/RWA >= 10%

#### ...but poor asset quality.

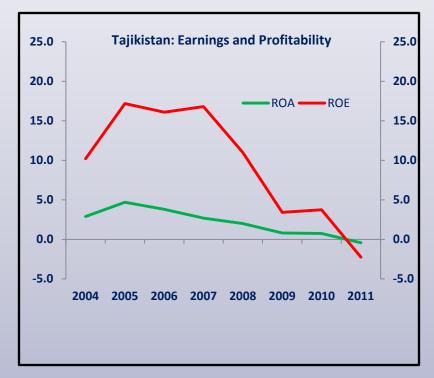




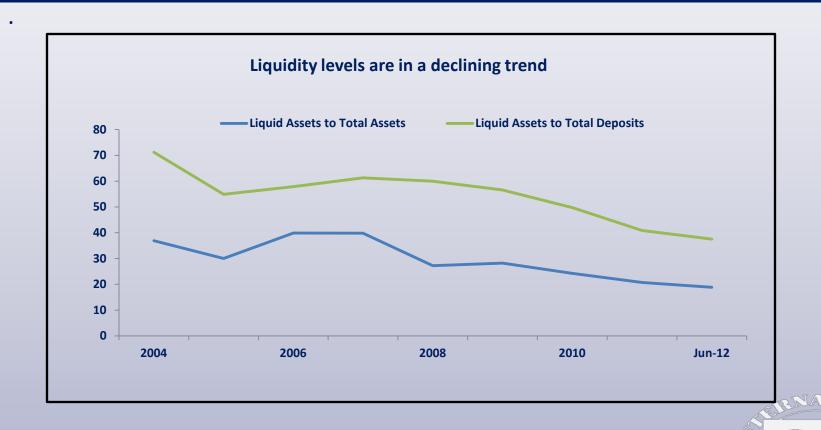
#### **Deteriorating efficiency over time...**



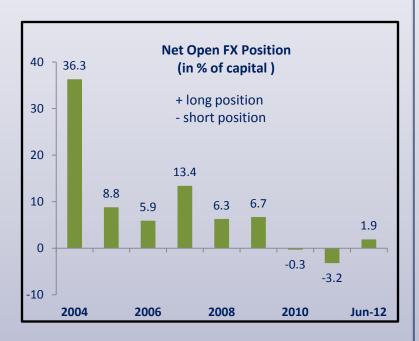
#### ...also affecting profitability.



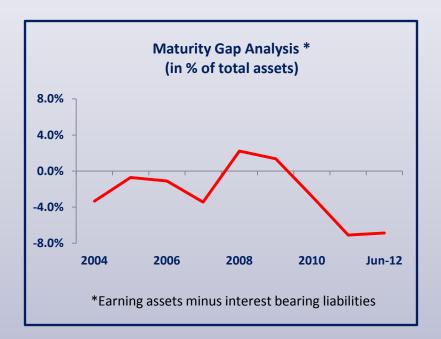




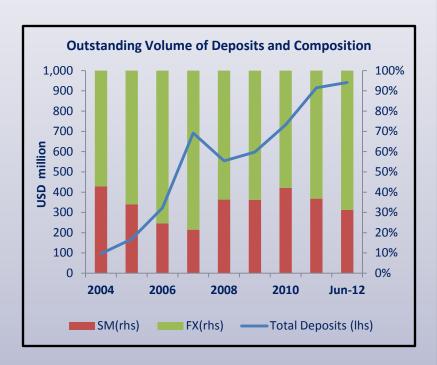
#### Risks arising from currency mismatches contained...



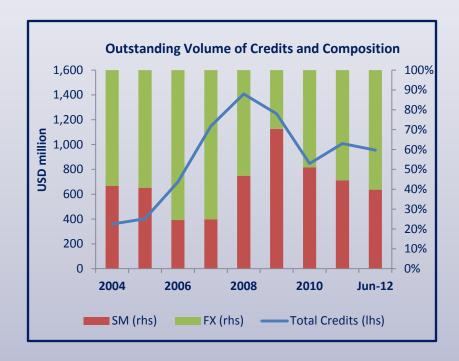
#### ...while maturity mismatches are more concerning



Most deposits are in foreign exchange...

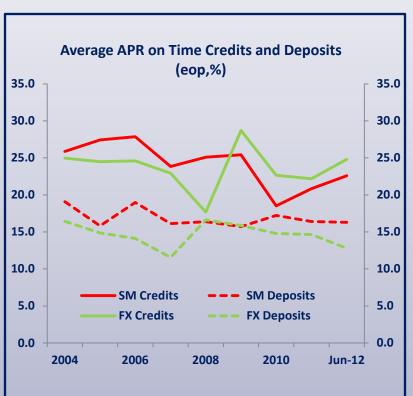


...and credit growth is also skewed towards foreign exchange

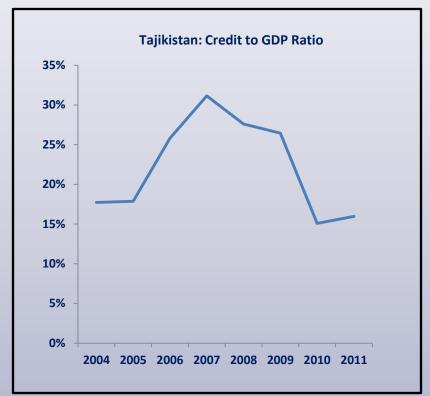




#### Interest rates and spreads remain high...



#### ... and the financial sector is shallow





### Conclusions

- Local banking practices have overtime significantly weakened the health of the banking system.
  - directed lending and government interference
  - weak loan repayment culture
  - poor corporate governance and accountability
  - moral hazard and uneven playing field
- High volume of NPLs, liquidity problems and low profitability.
- Low confidence in the banking system and the Tajik Somoni (Dollarization) leading to low intermediation and high interest rates (e.g. remittances are not effectively channeled to investment).
- Financial sector is not contributing to GDP growth according to its potential.

### Policy Recommendations

- Stop directed lending and political interference allowing for commercial-based lending in the banking system.
- Strengthen supervision and ensure application of prudential requirements by the Supervision Department of the NBT, effectively stopping forbearance.
- Stimulate mechanisms to ensure proper corporate governance by both banks' boards and management (e.g. strict fit and proper policies for selecting managers).
- Stimulate creation of funding alternatives for banks, deepening capital markets by, for example, developing an interbank market and primary markets for government securities.



## Thank you for your attention

.....Questions and Comments.....

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