

# Financial Stability Implications of a Prolonged Period of Low Interest Rates



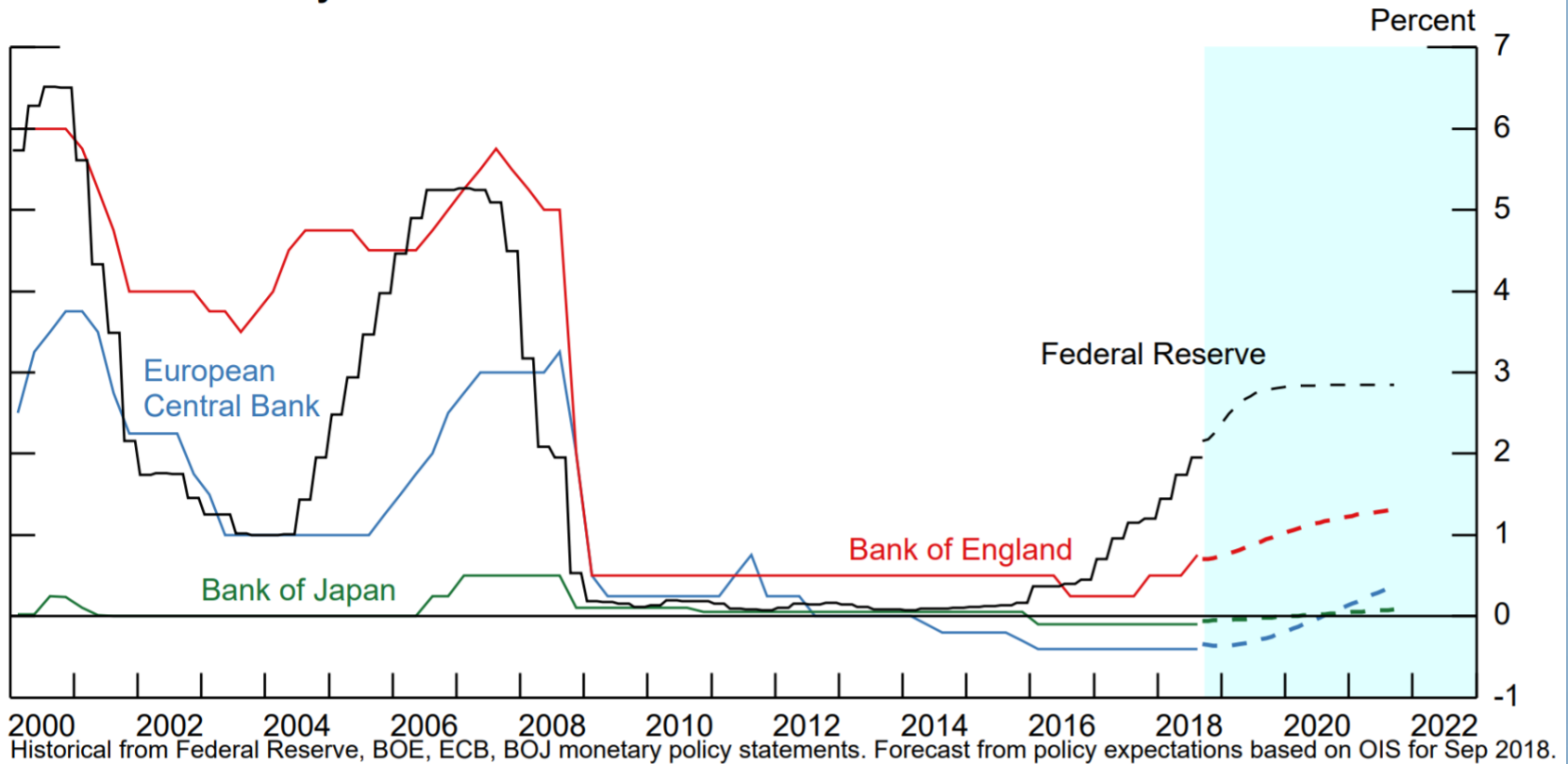
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October 2018

Disclaimer: This presentation represents my own views and not necessarily those of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors or its staff.

# Advanced economy (AE) policy normalization expected to proceed slowly.

## Central Bank Policy Interest Rates



# Implications of prolonged low interest rates for financial stability

Might a further prolonged period of very low rates:

- reduce viability of financial institutions?
- incentivize risk-taking?
- increase vulnerability to a subsequent snapback in rates?
- threaten financial stability?



# BIS Study Group

- Bank for International Settlements (BIS) study group:
  - Input from 19 central banks; led by Ulrich Bindseil (ECB) and me.
- Focus on two broad categories of financial institutions:
  - Banks
  - Life insurance companies and private pension funds (ICPFs)
- Analysis applied to over 20 countries; I'll be focusing on examples from U.S. and Japan.
- Report available at: <https://www.bis.org/publ/cgfs61.pdf>

# Effect of Low Rates on Banks



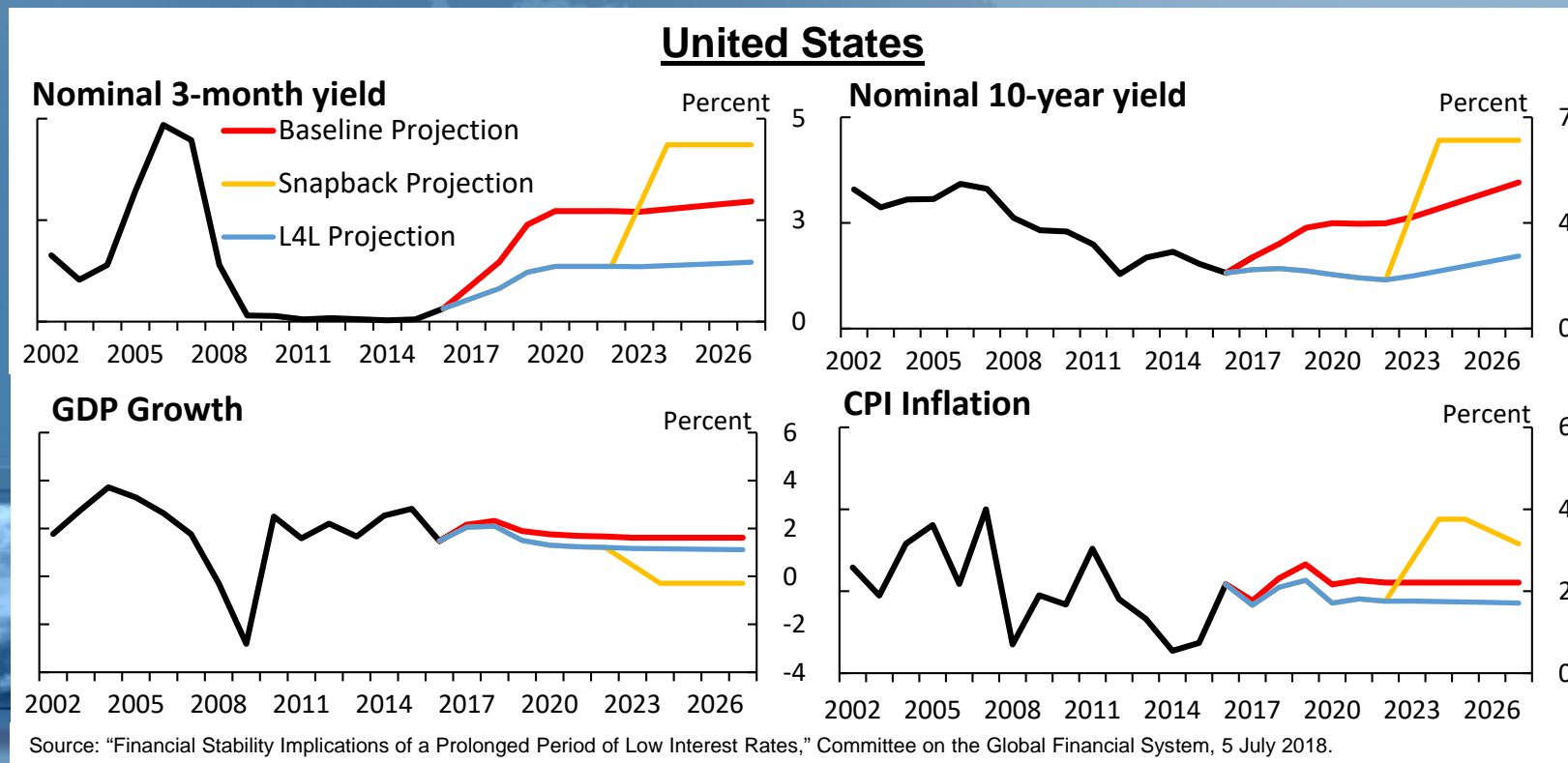
# Channels Through Which Low Interest Rates Might Affect Banks

- Squeeze net interest margin (NIM) if deposit rates are stickier than loan rates.
  - Lower profits may reduce capital and resiliency.
- Shift to riskier loans (“search for yield”).
- Could lead to future snapback in interest rates that triggers losses.



# Effect of Low Rates on Bank Profits: 3 Scenarios

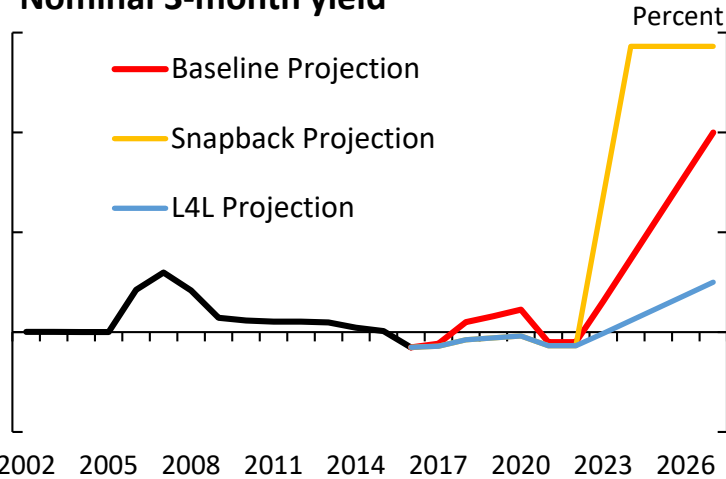
- Baseline: rates gradually rise to more normal levels.
- Low-for-long (L4L): continued weakness in demand and inflation keep rates low.
- Snapback: rates later rise sharply in response to higher inflation.



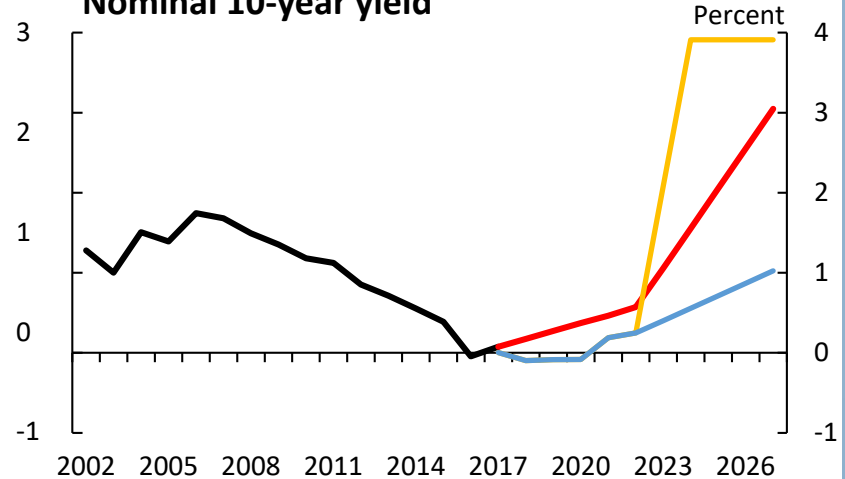
# Effect of Low Rates on Bank Profits: 3 Scenarios

## Japan

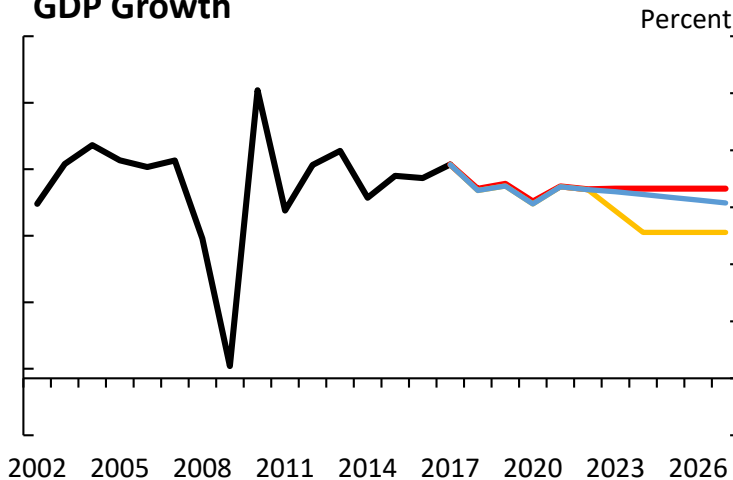
### Nominal 3-month yield



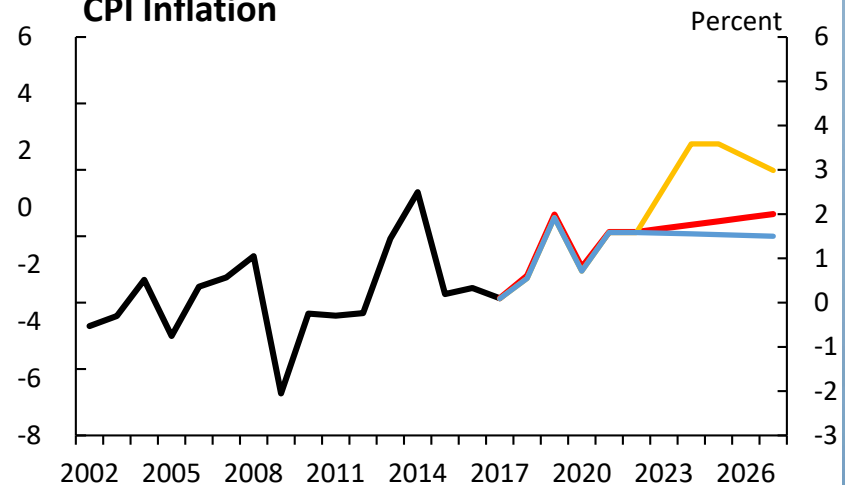
### Nominal 10-year yield



### GDP Growth



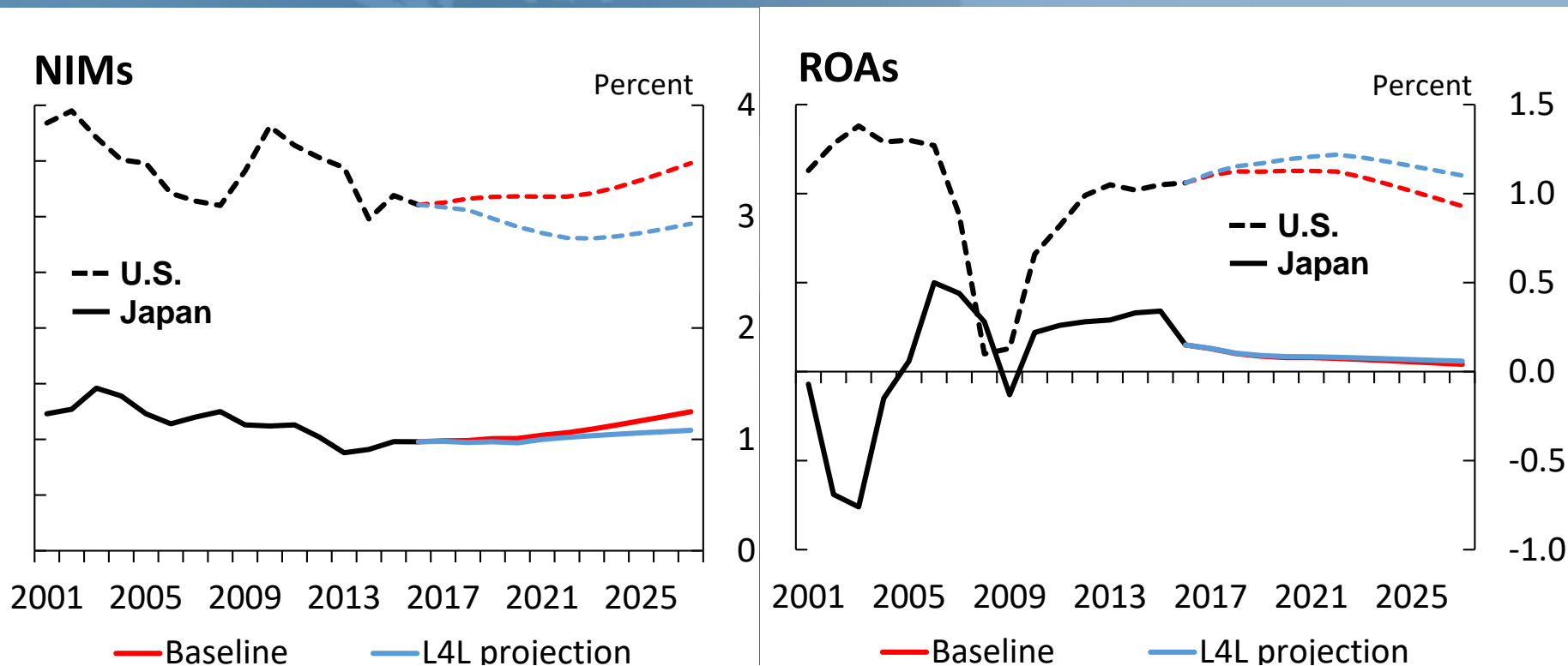
### CPI Inflation





# Projections of Bank Profits in Different Scenarios

- Net interest margins (NIMs) would fall materially in a low-for-long (L4L) scenario compared with Baseline.
- But overall profitability -- return on assets (ROAs) -- would not.

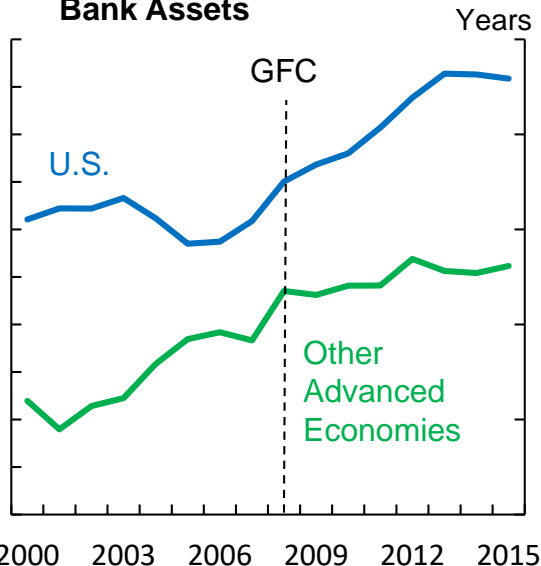


Source: "Financial Stability Implications of a Prolonged Period of Low Interest Rates," Committee on the Global Financial System, 5 July 2018.

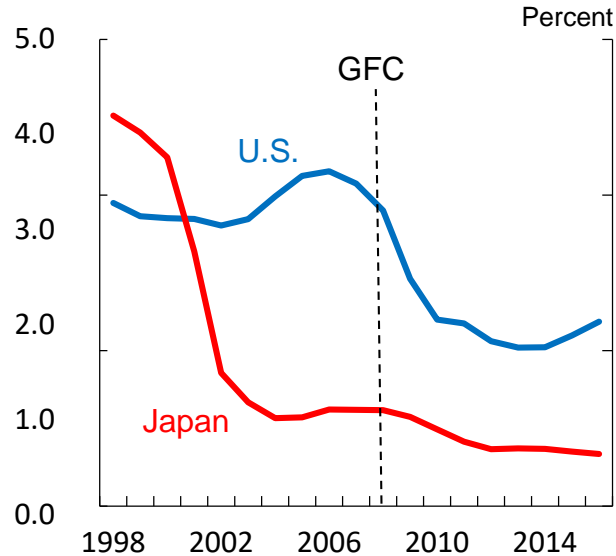
# Limited Signs of Low Rates Encouraging Risk-Taking

- Banks in some economies have shifted assets toward longer maturities (panel 1); also increased concentration in real estate loans.
- But credit-to-deposit ratios have declined (panel 2), and bank credit-to-GDP ratios are also subdued.
- Bank capital is up everywhere after the GFC.

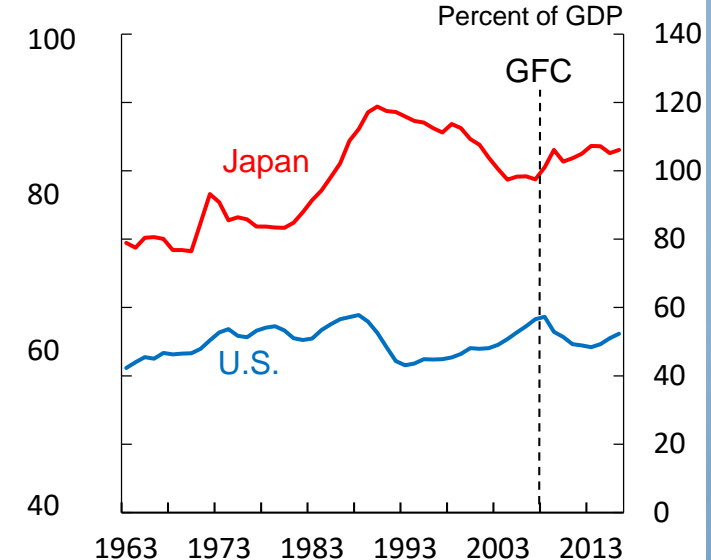
**1. Weighted-Average Maturity of Bank Assets**



**2. Credit-to-Deposit Ratio**



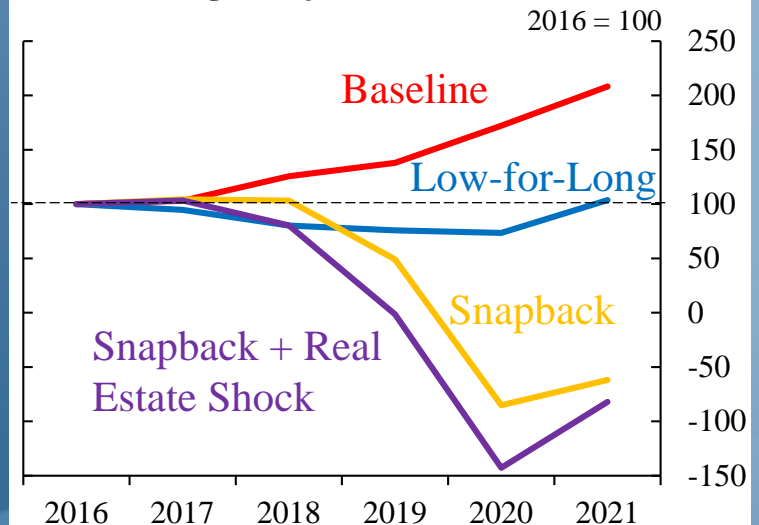
**3. Bank Credit to Private Sector**



# So, limited adverse effects of low rates, but some points of concern...

- Concern 1: Rate sensitivity of bank profits stronger when:
  - Yields already low.
  - Banking more competitive.
  - Banks depend heavily on deposit funding.
  - Thus, regional banks in Japan.
- Concern 2: Subdued risk-taking may not continue.
  - Recent experience reflects de-risking and tightening of standards and regulations in wake of the GFC.
- Concern 3: Future snapback in interest rates could lead to valuation and credit losses.

**Net Earnings Projection: Switzerland**



Source: "Financial Stability Implications of a Prolonged Period of Low Interest Rates," Committee on the Global Financial System, 5 July 2018.

# Insurance Companies and Pension Funds (ICPFs)



## Key Findings for ICPFs

- Low rates undermine ability of some insurance companies and pension funds to make promised payments, threatening their viability.
- However, deterioration in condition will be gradual, allowing time to adjust business models and exit unprofitable activities.
- Japanese insurers have already faced low-for-long rates, and systemic impact proved containable.
  - Insurance company bankruptcies of the 1990s addressed without significant contagion to the financial system.
  - Japanese insurers have adjusted business models so as to maintain viability.



# Overall financial stability and policy implications of prolonged low interest rates

- Financial institutions should generally be able to cope with prolonged low rates,
- But this will require concerted attention and adjustment by firms' management,
- As well as close monitoring by regulators.



**Thank you!**

