

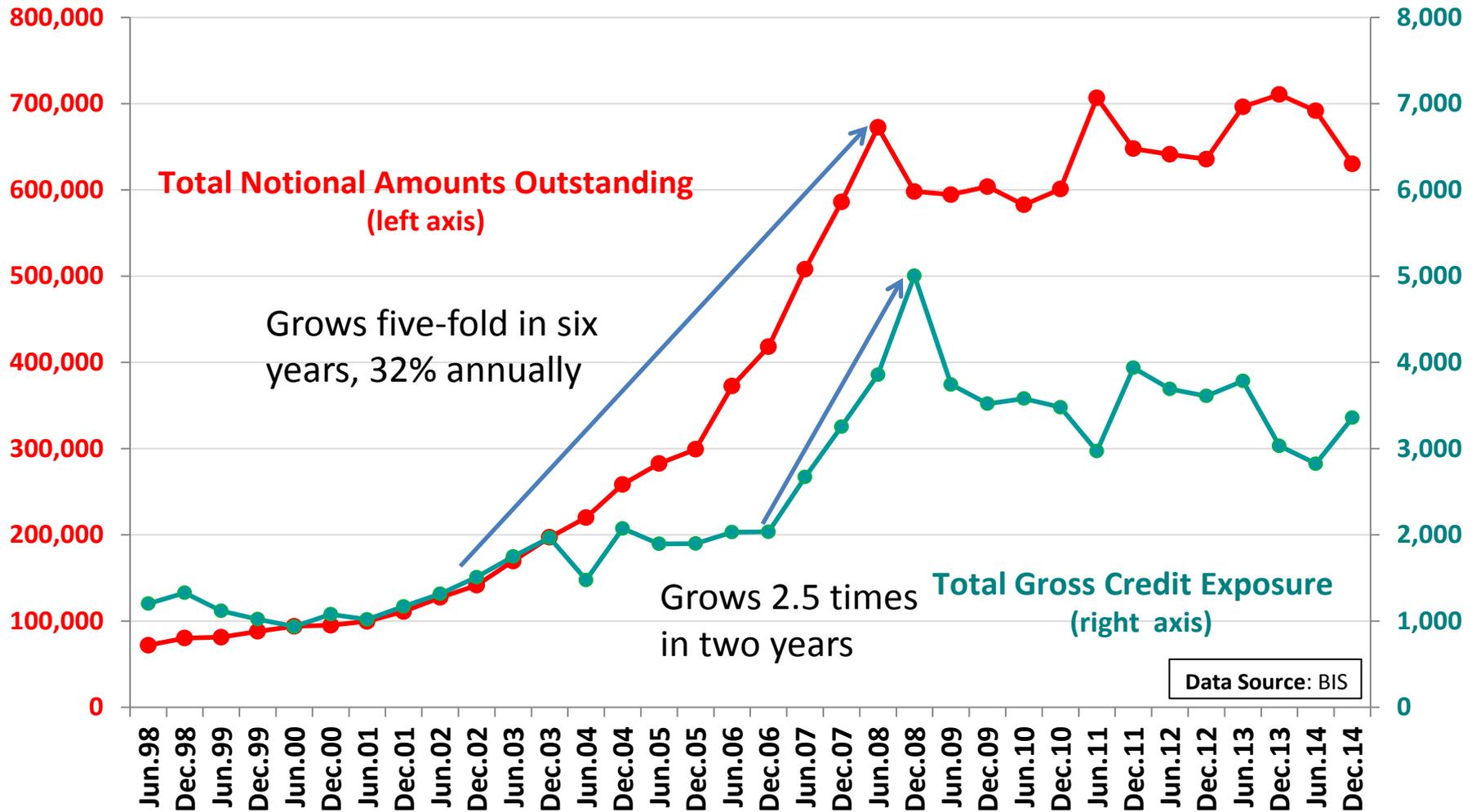
# Dodd-Frank And 'Hyper-Charged' Finance

Where Have We Come in Five Years?

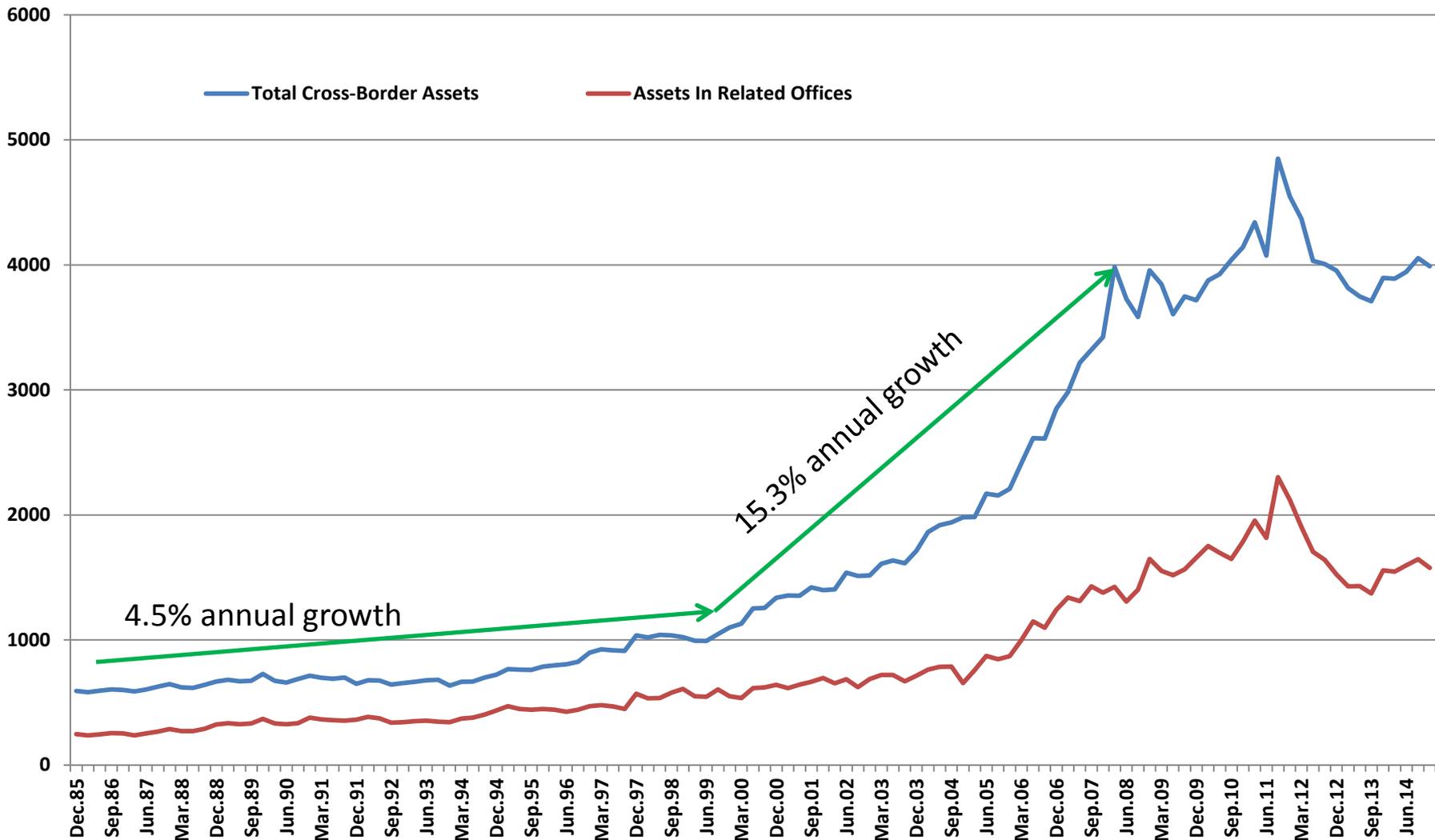
## **Around The Year 2000 – A ‘Hyper-Charging’ Of Finance**

- Exponential* growth in a variety of unsustainable trends
- Financial globalization
- Unregulated over-the-counter derivatives
- Bank securities inventories and market exposure
- Structured product markets
- Enormous growth in complexity and fragility of finance.

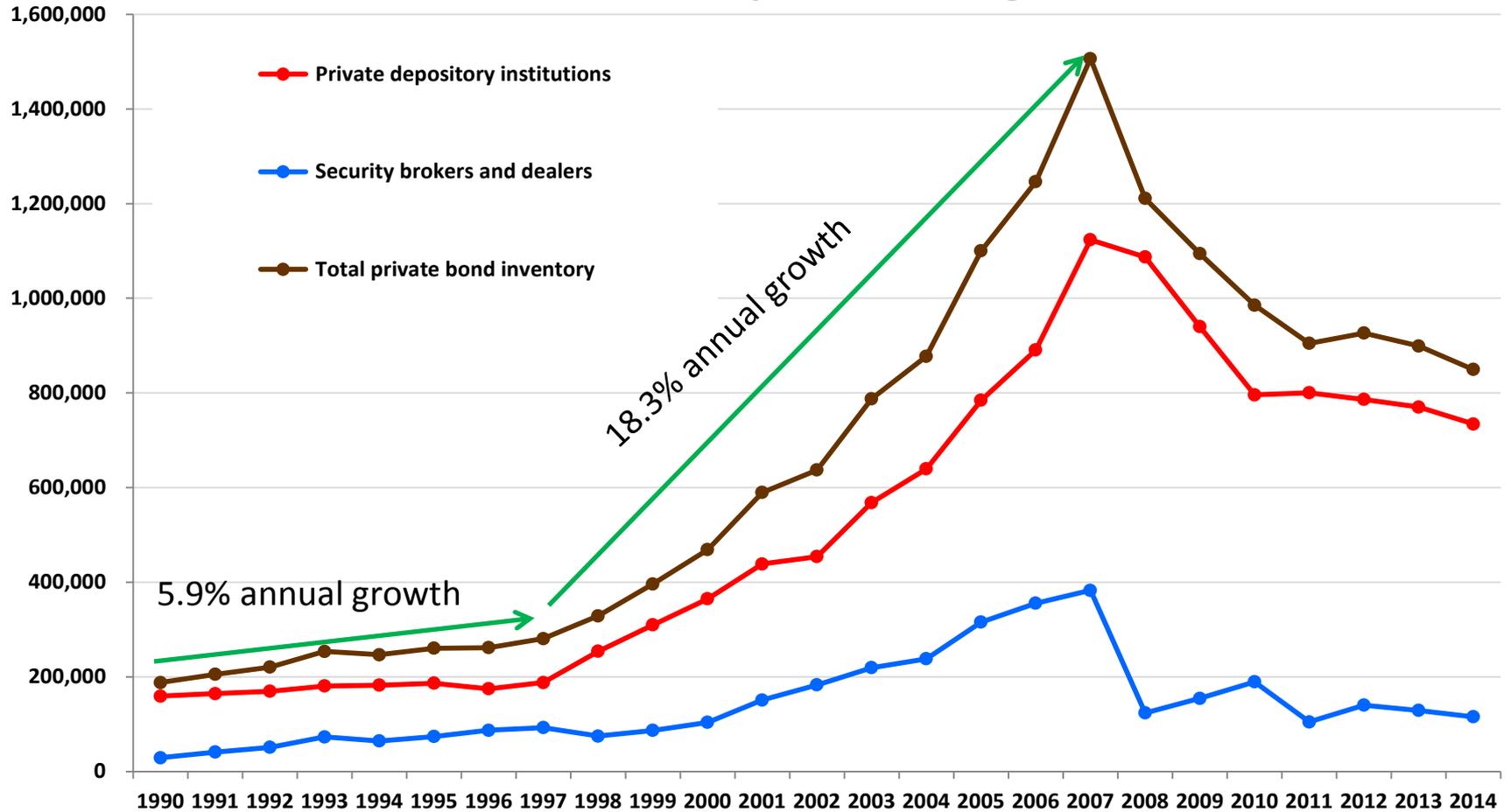
## Over The Counter Derivatives (In Billions)



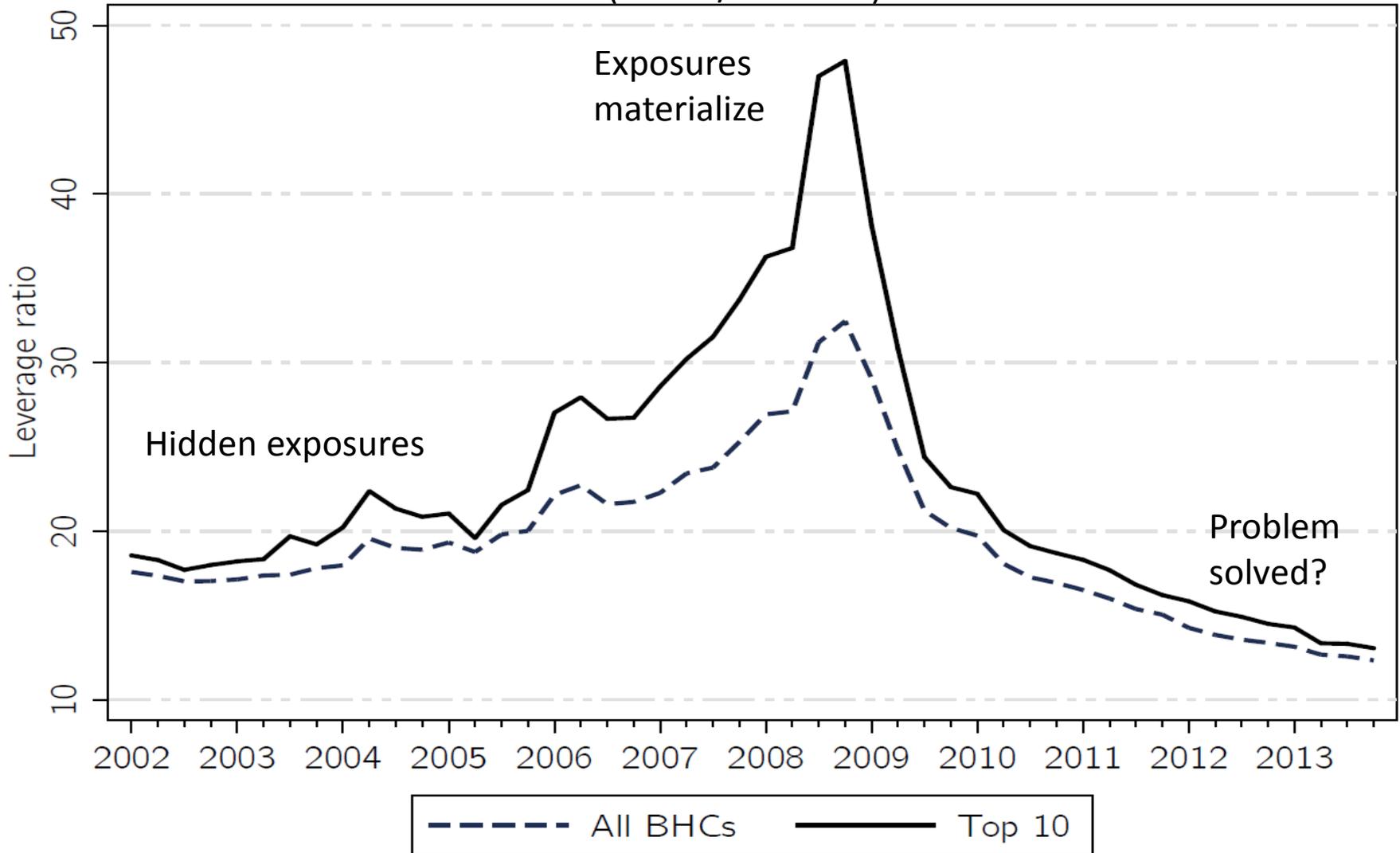
### Foreign Assets of US Banks (In Billions)



**Inventory of Bonds Not Backed by US Government**  
**Includes non-GSE MBS, CDOs, Corporate & Foreign Bonds. Millions of \$**



Bank Leverage: 2002 – 2014  
(Assets/TCE ratio)



## Some Observations

- The hyper-charged growth has stopped, but many relatively recent change in business models has not been reversed.
- Many developments leading to financial crisis still loom much larger than they did even in late 1990s (the exception is areas related to mortgage finance).
- Many industry criticisms of Dodd-Frank have a ‘Back to the future’ quality, as if rules should *preserve* qualities of failed status quo:
  - US banks must be highly globalized.
  - Derivatives markets must be enormous.
  - Liquidity conditions should approximate pre-crisis period.
  - Inventories have fallen, but still higher than 1990s norm.
  - Where is the evidence this model helped real economy growth?

## The Regulatory Challenge

In the absence of a deeper change in business models, must keep pace with complex and fragile system

- Stress testing is crucial, but under attack and hard to maintain.
- Massive IT and implementation challenge.
- Constant lobbying pressure on fine details of system.
- If the commitment to a heavily globalized system remains, then the desire to coordinate regulation across all major jurisdictions can become an impediment to progress.