Strengthening Financial Sector in Maldives



Maldives Finance Forum 2016



Banks 67%

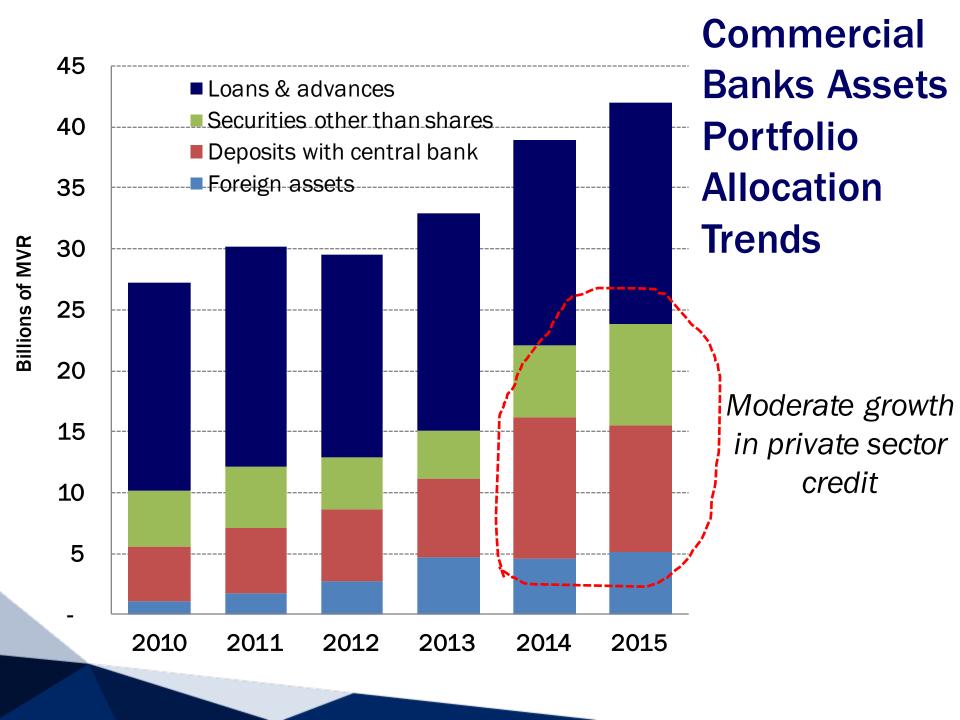
The financial system in Maldives is shallow, dominated by banks

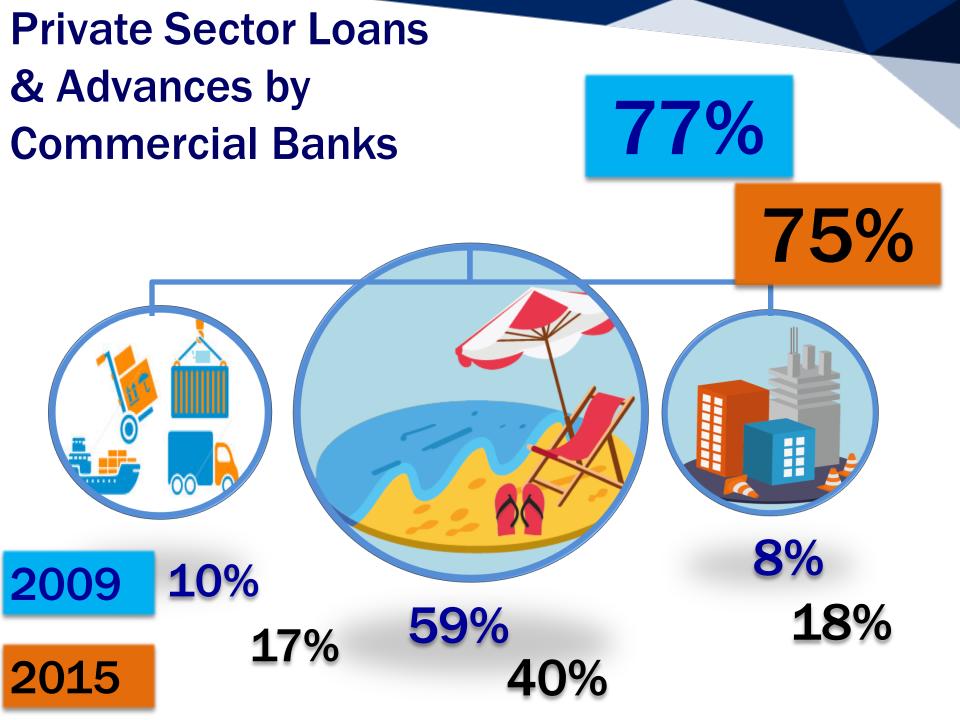
Capital Market 13%

Capital Market is underdeveloped with limited market participants

Services provided by OFIs is limited

OFIs 2.2%





Financial soundness indicators

March 2016

Relatively stable but the still-high NPLs

Capital

Total Risk Based-Capital 40.1%

Asset Quality

NPLs/Total Loans 12.1%

Total Prov/Total Loans
12.9%

Earnings

ROA 6.4%

ROE 29.3%

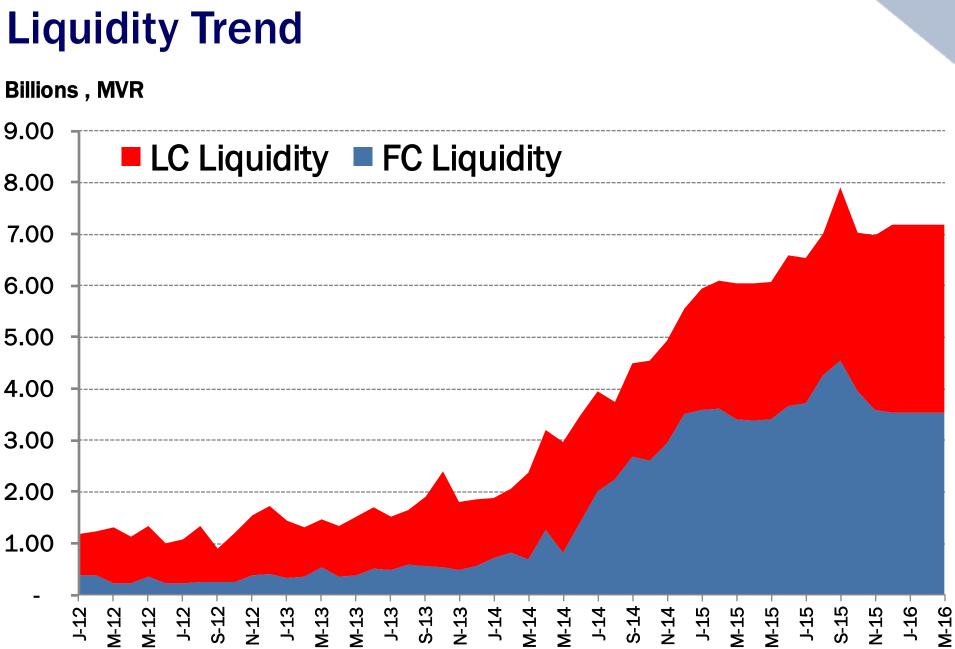
Liquidity

Basic Liquidity

68.7%

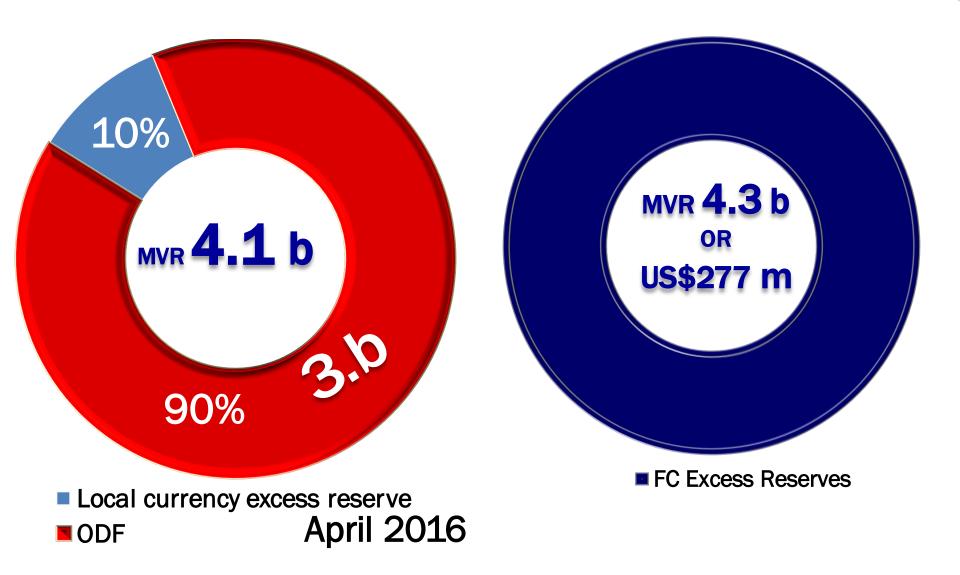
FC Liquidity 54.2%

Banking Sector



Banking sector liquidity:

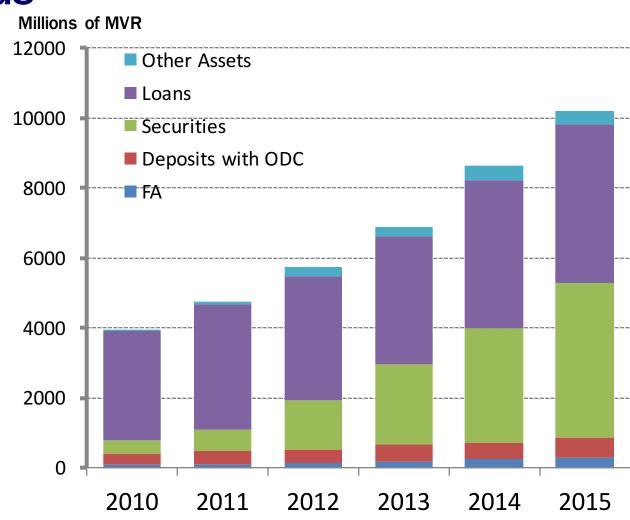
Local Currency vs Foreign currency



OFIs Assets Portfolio Allocation Trends

OFIs
Investment in
securities as
percent of total
Assets has
increased
significantly

2010 9%2015 44%



The current supply of securities is extremely limited

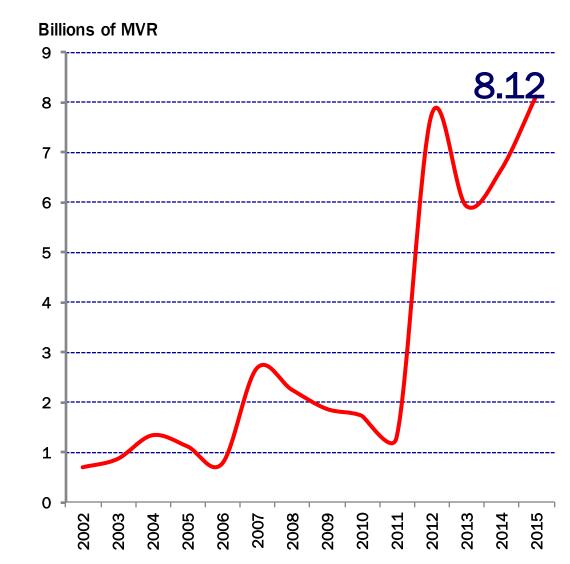
Government Securities: Mar 2016 MVR 12.9 b T-bills MVR 7.3 b T-bonds MVR 436 m Islamic instruments

Corporate bonds - 2 issues

Equities - Dec 2015

MVR 8.2 billion [six are directed to list] limited secondary market operations

Market Capitalization 2002 -2015



Financial Sector issues & Challenges

Market Structure

Extensive market domination by the commercial banks Lack of Competition

Risk -averse culture

Collateral Base -lending constraints financial inclusion

Lack of long-term funds - Capital Market developments,

Financial Sector issues & Challenges

Market Structure

Higher Non-Performing Loans

- Concentrated lending
- Lack of insolvency framework

Weak Legal Framework for enforcements

Depth and Instruments

- No secondary market for Government Securities
- Limited long term instruments and trading of these instruments nonexistence
- Inactive market players

Inadequate financial infrastructure

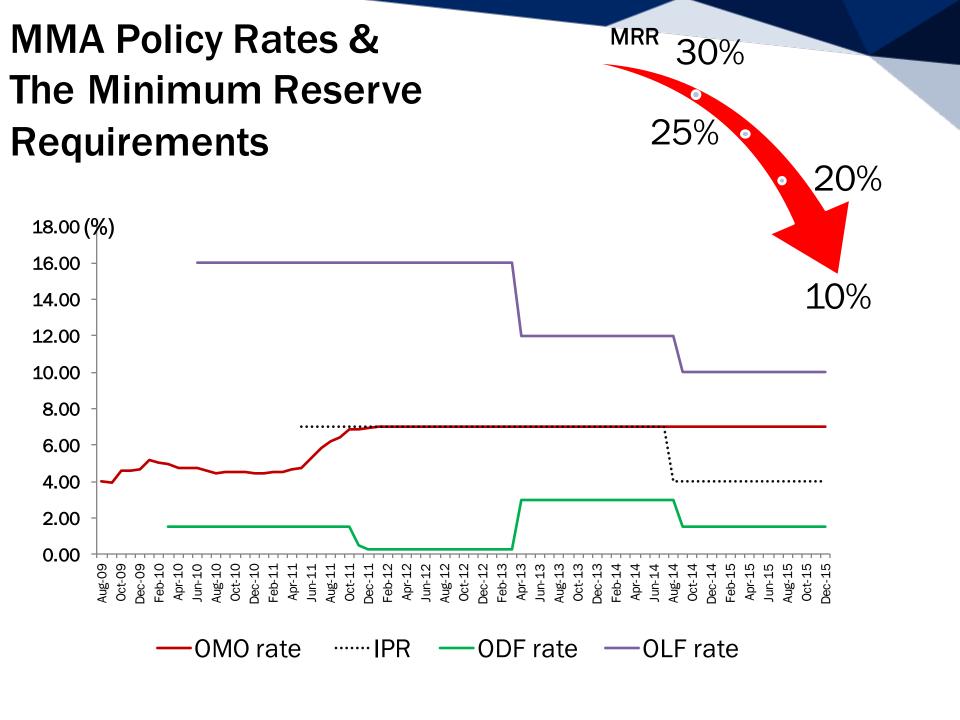
Financial Sector issues & Challenges

Market Efficiency

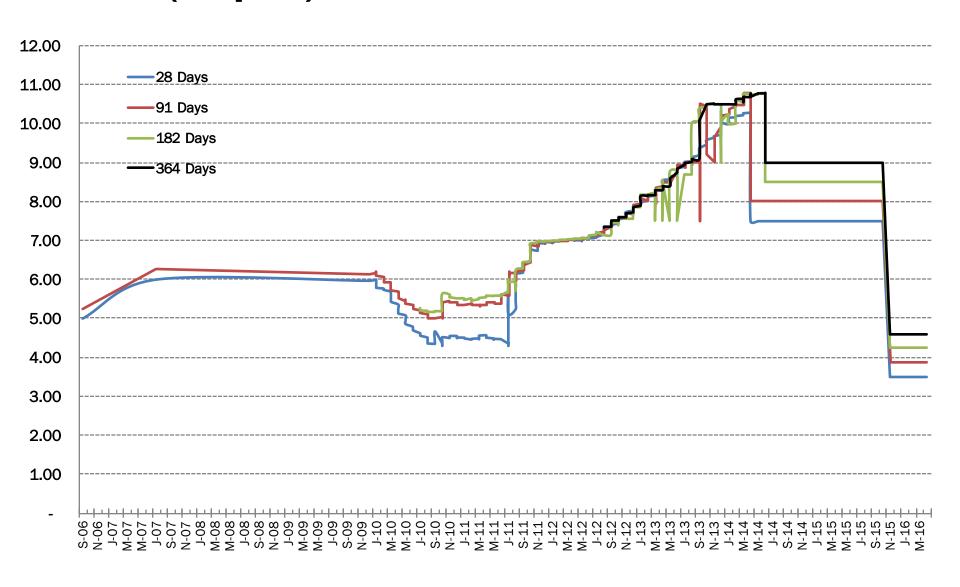
Financial sector shows major cost inefficiencies

Large Net Interest Margins & effective Interest Rate Spreads

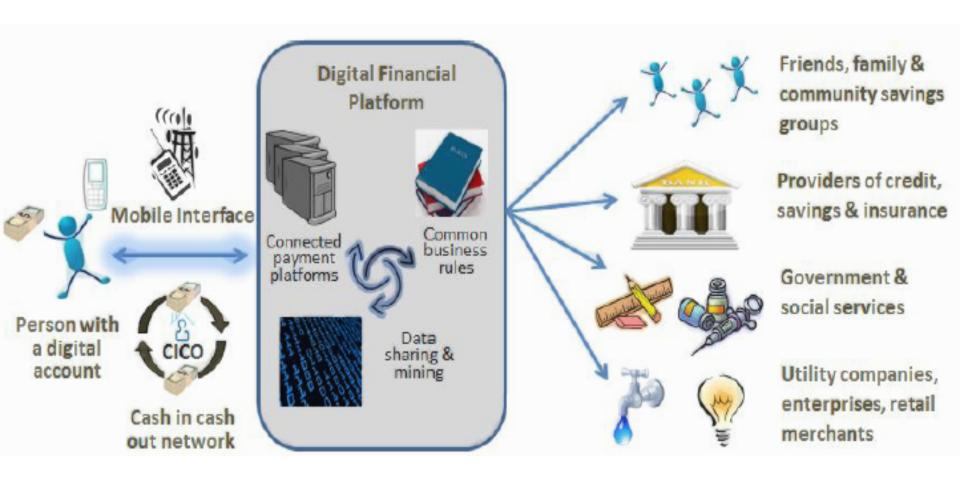
Deposits						Loans & advances	
Transferable	Transferable	Savings	Time up	Time 3–6	Time 2-3	Public non-	Private
deposits	deposits	deposits	to 3	months	year	financial	Sector
			months				
2015 Dec	2.36	2.20	3.33	3.04	3.94	9.64	10.82
2014	2.24	2.23	3.40	2.93	4.01	9.98	11.38
2013	2.23	2.25	2.73	3.31	4.00	11.02	11.42
2012	2.24	2.25	2.14	3.16	3.80	8.95	10.51
2011	2.22	2.25	2.21	3.24	4.10	8.71	10.17
10	2.21	2.25	2.07	4.29	3.75	8.75	10.45



Treasury Bill Rates (% p.a)



Financial Inclusions



Financial Inclusions

Government Authorities have launched several initiatives to improve financial inclusion

SME Act from 2013

MMA Act has the power to carry out development projects to increase and strengthen financial inclusion across the country

Credit Guarantee Scheme

Mobile banking.

Movable collateral registry

Credit Information Bureau

Improving access to retail payments services.

Financial Literacy programs

Financial Inclusions

Complementing measures to foster Financial Inclusions

Setting up an SPV for SME lending

Postal offices could be incorporated into the network of non-bank financial services agents [17 offices and plans to open two more]

Payment and Settlement Systems

Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) infrastructure

Policies to foster greater usage & efficiency of the system

Encourage optimal usage of systems by the participants

Complete Straight-through-Processing (STP) arrangements with the banks.

Migrate high-value cheques to RTGS - MMA could introduce threshold value and Charges

Payment and Settlement Systems

Automated Clearing House (ACH) infrastructure

ACH implementation process

Cheque truncation and imaging

Expediting the direct debit component

Leveraging large-volume payment programs

Financial Sector Infrastructure

Payment and Settlement Systems

Interoperability of the payment card infrastructure

Payment and Settlement Systems

Development Strategies

Payment System Act will allow a non-bank entity to provide E-money services and will ensure legal certainty.

Mobile money: Government may consider linking it to G2P and P2G payments

Establishment of a formal oversight function for the payment system.



The Legal Framework



No legal framework providing for a range of security interests that can be taken over movable assets.

The use of real property as the main collateral to secure bank credit impedes financial inclusion

Measures to address this issue

Develop a Secured Transactions Law, (Drafted-AG)

Collateral Registry,

Streamlining land registration process to enable security over a wider range of assets, without possession. [digitalization process of the Land Registry]

Legal Framework

Problematic enforcement

Measures to address this issue

The law should provide for an extrajudicial enforcement procedure that permits enforcing security over immovable and movable assets.

Or An arbitration tribunal should be established by MMA to hear specific claims above or below a certain monetary threshold

Legal Framework

Problematic enforcement

Measures to address this issue

The judiciary should be strengthened to promote transparency, independence, and efficient management of cases dealing with creditor and debtor rights

Provide targeted training and capacity building

Support the transition from the currently paper based court filing and casemanagement system to an electronic one

Create and implement an online, easily accessible and comprehensive database of laws, legal materials and judicial decisions that could contribute to enhancing the legal climate.

Legal Framework

Problematic enforcement

Measures to address this issue

Develop an out-of-court workout framework

Develop a modern insolvency law

An Insolvency Law should be developed that deals with corporates, small businesses and individuals

Train qualified liquidators.



Demand for Securities from investors has been limited

Issues Identified

Awareness and missing saving culture

Limited Institutional investors

No foreign investors – lack of country credit ratings , legal frameworks for defaults, SOEs Articles restricts foreign shareholders

Infrastructure Environment

Issues Identified

MSE, trading system requires repair before secondary market operations

Securities settlement processes at both depositories are effectively manual

Neither depository allows for intermediaries to act as custodians or agents for clients.

Building Securities Market

Find possible ways to kick-start the market rather than on implementing best global practices.

Repairing critical parts of the market infrastructure

Seeking to create liquidity by using Market makers OR

Issue longer dated bonds to the existing "hold to maturity" investor base

Building Securities Market

Establish a Project Group [both public and private sector] MMA, MOFT, CMDA, MSE and MPAO

Steering Committee for policy decisions [MOFT, MMA, CMDA]

The group should consider running a pilot issues – short term bonds 2-3yrs, possibly USD and Islamic bond

Allow inter-bank operations – ie inter-bank repos

Encouraging Private Sector Listings

Capital Market financing is less attractive for private corporates

Encourage SOEs & Pvt Companies to issue Corporate Bonds

The group should consider running a pilot issues – short term bonds 2-3yrs, possibly USD and Islamic bond

Foster strong relationship with existing issuers – regulator to conduct regular meetings

Attract overseas investors

Access to USD; US dollar problem could be addressed by issuing USD Bonds

Insolvency law;

Country Credit Rating.

Islamic Capital Market Products

The Islamic securities market is thin, illiquid

Develop legal and regulatory framework for Sukuk market

Developing sound framework for sovereign Sukuk and shortterm certificates

Corporate Governance

Corporate governance

Observed Practices

Internal Audit functions across the system require further development and greater independence.

Lack of Independent credit risk review functions, and mostly depend on the asset classification regulation to stratify portfolio risk.

Disclosure practices require some improvement.

Corporate Governance

The corporate governance framework highlights **notable gaps** and its ineffective enforcement.

It does not apply across the financial sector.

The existing regulation on corporate governance to be more closely aligned with best international practice, in order to create a level playing field

Thank You





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