



ธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย
BANK OF THAILAND

International Organizations

วันศุกร์ที่ 20 มีนาคม 2558 เวลา 09.00 - 10.30 น.

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Bank for International Settlements: BIS



BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS



History

- The BIS was established in 1930 to handle Germany's war reparations after WWI (hence its location in Basel, bordering France, Swiss, and Germany).

Current Role

- **Coordination with central banks in setting international regulatory standards** to promote financial stability, particularly financial institutions' regulations.
- **Support central banks' activities**
 - Being an arena for policy dialogue and exchange of views on current prevailing issues.
 - Conduct economic, financial, and central bank good governance researches and studies.



- Originally, the ownership of shares of the BIS may be subscribed or acquired by central banks or financial institutions of widely recognized standing and of the same nationality, appointed by the Board, and not objected to by that country's central bank
 - Later in 2001, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the BIS limits the right to hold BIS shares exclusively to central banks and approves a mandatory repurchase of privately held shares
- Current members: 60
- Thailand has been a member since 2000 and currently holds 3,211 shares (approximately 0.6%)

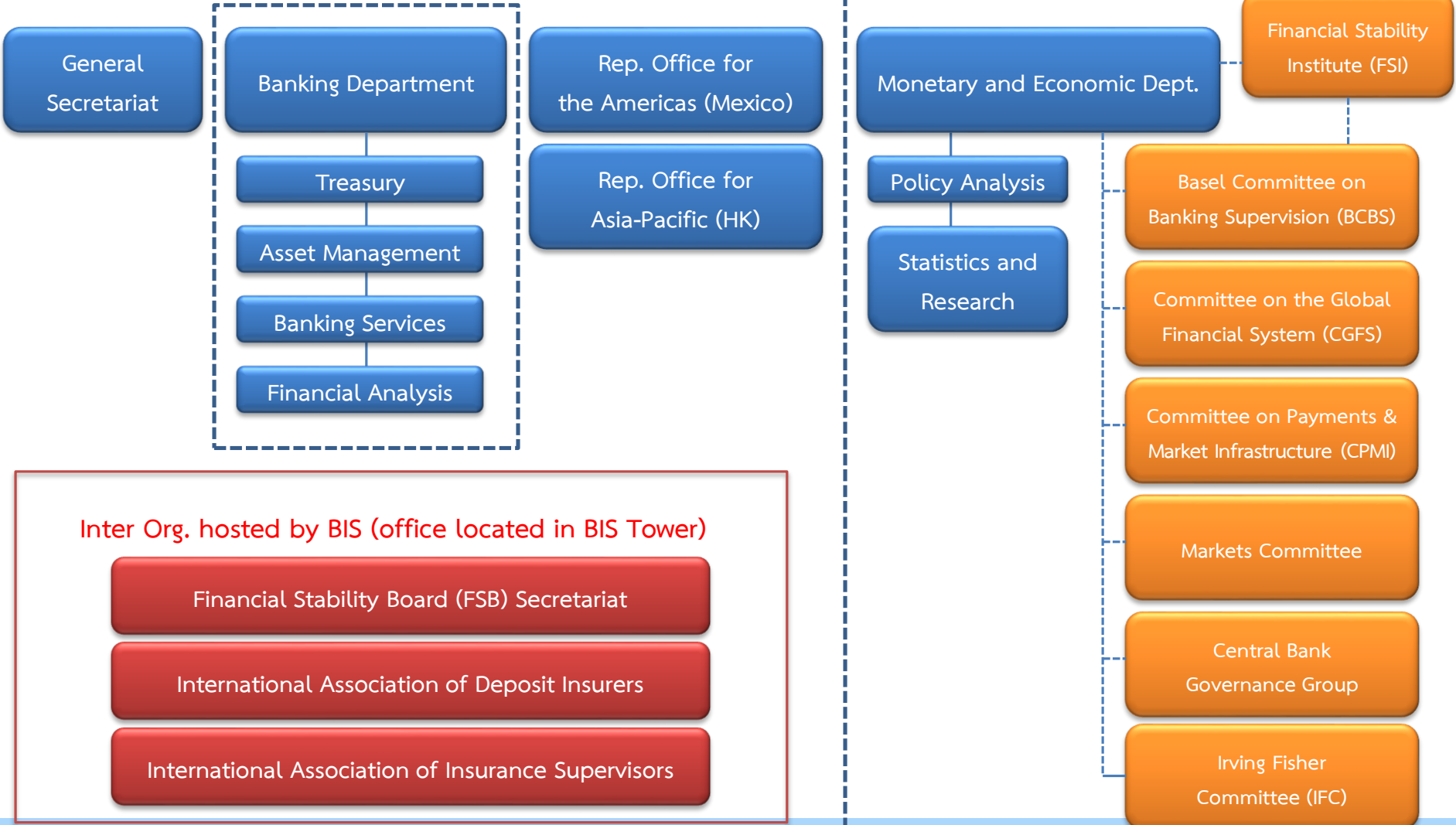




BIS Board
(Chairman: Governor Christian Noyer)

General Manager (Jaime Caruana)

Structure of the BIS





Bank for central banks by providing banking services such as:

- **Financial products**
- **Asset Management: ABF1, ABF2**
- **Depository**
- **Short term loans**
- **FX and gold services**





Develop financial standards and best practices:

- Standardized approach to credit risk
- Principle to effective supervisory college

A center for economic and financial research

Arena for discussions or exchanges of policy views:

- Monetary policies
- Macroprudential policies
- Central bank governance
- Financial innovation, eg. virtual currencies





Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) to safeguard financial stability

Roles

- Discuss and research issues regarding financial institutions
- Foster cooperation between member countries to safeguard the international financial system
- Develop various regulations (guideline / best practice principles)

Functions

- 4 meetings per year with 5 sub-committees
- The decision of the board is based on members' consensus
- The implementation of various regulations (such as Basel III or Standardized Approach to Credit Risk) has no legal enforcement (mostly depends on member's)



Committee on Global Financial Systems (CGFS)

to evaluate risks in the global financial markets

Roles

- **Monitor and evaluate risk factors within financial markets**
- **Promote knowledge with regards to the global financial infrastructures**

Functions

- **Hold 4 meetings annually**
- **Comprise of a sub-committee which help prepare the CGFS Report and report to the Global Economy Meeting.**



Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures (CPMI)

to promote the safety and efficiency of payment and settlement systems

Roles

- **Monitor and follow risks associated with payment systems and international financial infrastructure**
- **Coordinate with various departments to develop guidelines to improve and support more efficient payment systems**

Functions

- **3 meetings annually**
- **However, since CPMI doesn't have supranational authority to enforce regulations, adaptation of such regulations depends on members' commitment**



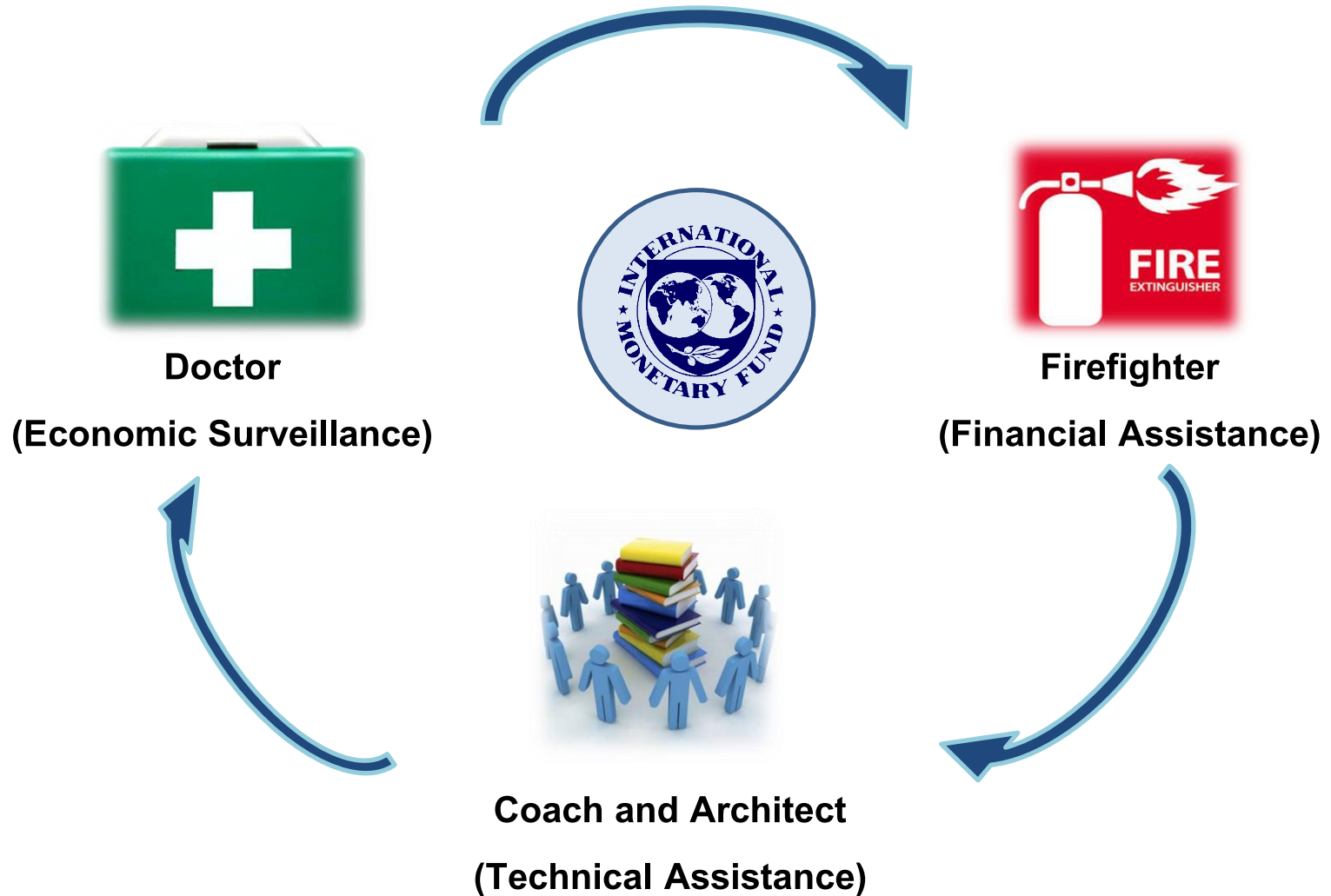
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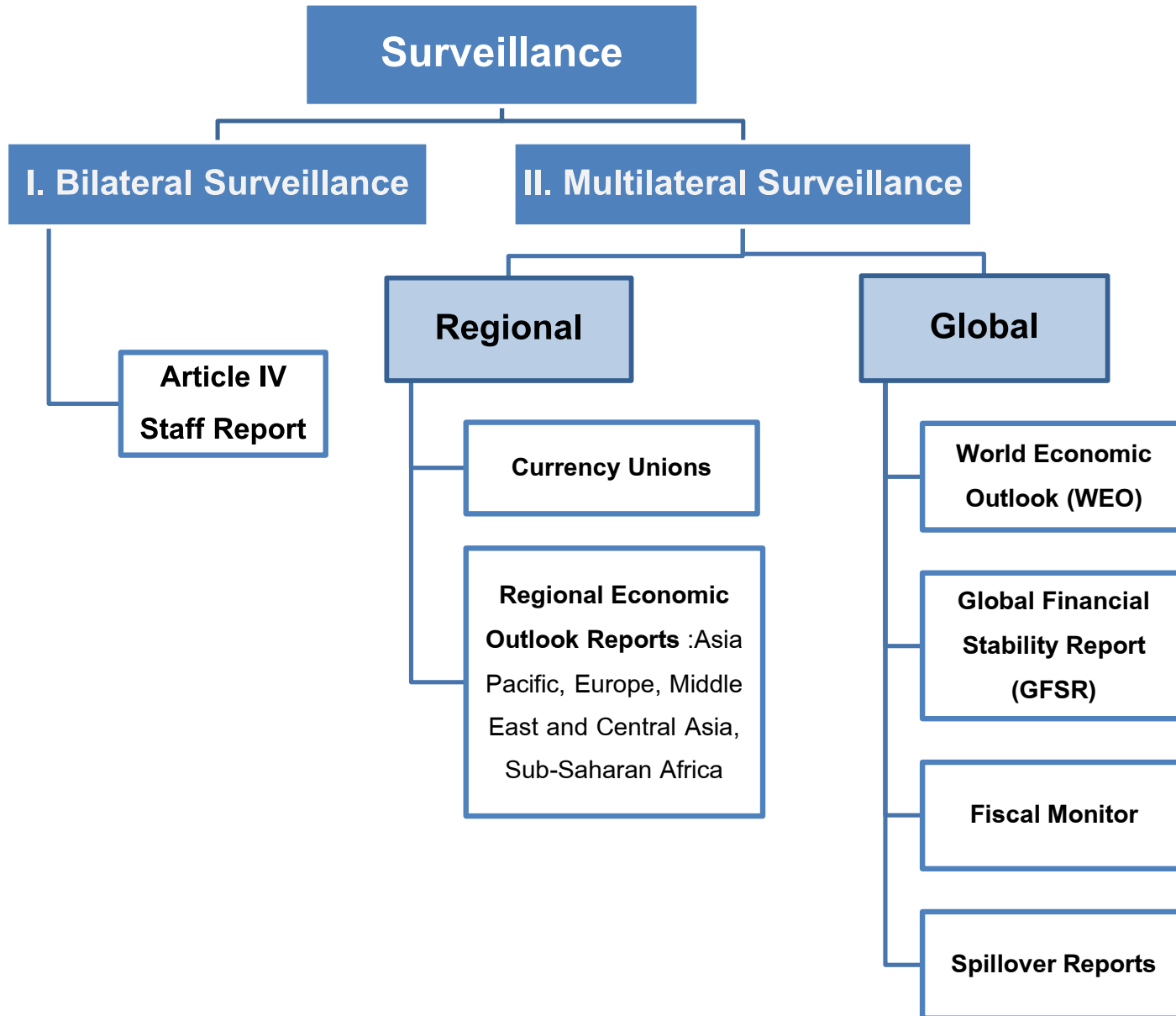
International Monetary Fund: IMF





Key role of the International Monetary Fund

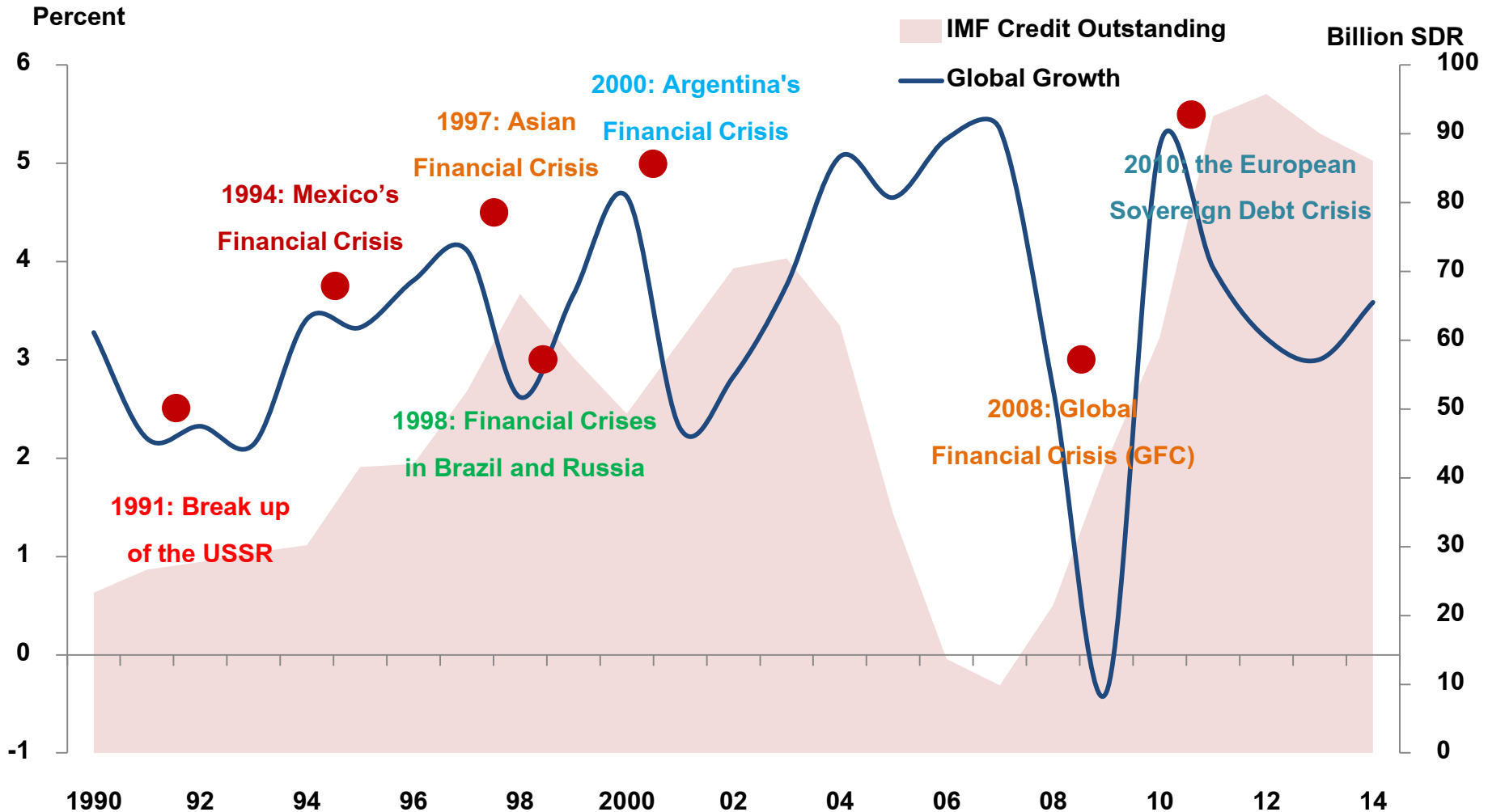






2. Financial assistance through various lending facilities

Global Growth, Crisis and IMF Credit Outstanding 1990-2014





1. **Technical assistant program tailor-made to members' need**
2. **Training courses for country authorities through the Fund's Training Center**
3. **Establishment of Technical Assistance Center/Office in different regions to provide country-specific capacity building program**
 - **Thailand Technical Assistance Office for Lao P.D.R. and Myanmar (TAOLAM)**
 - **Regional Treasury Advisor**
 - **Monetary Operations Advisor**
 - **Financial System Modernization Advisor**
 - **Macroeconomic Advisor**



Policy Recommendations

- To resolve legacies from the latest global financial crisis and to build cushion against risks to economic and financial stability going forward
- To foster international cooperation in order to confront global challenges together



Fund's resource

- To ensure adequacy of the Fund's resources to fulfil its mandate in providing financial assistance



Outreach

- To deepen engagement with Low Income Countries through capacity building and technical assistant programs
- To strengthen the role of the Fund as a “trusted advisor”



Innovative financial inclusion: improving access to financial services through the safe and sound spread of new approaches



Leadership

- Cultivate a broad-based government commitment to financial inclusion to help alleviate poverty

Diversity

- Implement policy approaches that promote competition and provide market-based incentives for delivery of sustainable financial access and usage of a broad range of affordable services (savings, credit, payments and transfers, insurance) as well as a diversity of service providers

Innovation

- Promote technological and institutional innovation as a means to expand financial system access and usage, including by addressing infrastructure weaknesses

Protection

- Encourage a comprehensive approach to consumer protection that recognises the roles of government, providers and consumers



Empowerment

- Develop financial literacy and financial capability

Cooperation

- Create an institutional environment with clear lines of accountability and co-ordination within government; and also encourage partnerships and direct consultation across government, business and other stakeholders

Knowledge

- Utilize improved data to make evidence based policy, measure progress, and consider an incremental “test and learn” approach acceptable to both regulator and service provider

Proportionality

- Build a policy and regulatory framework that is proportionate with the risks and benefits involved in such innovative products and services and is based on an understanding of the gaps and barriers in existing regulation

Framework

- Have regulatory framework that reflects international standards, national circumstances and support for a competitive landscape



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