The Disciplining Effect of Bank Supervision: Evidence from SupTech

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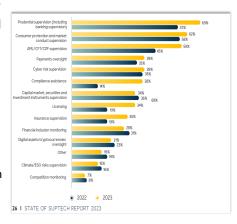
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SupTech

- Suptech "supervisory technology"

 the application of technology and data analysis solutions to augment a financial authority's capabilities
- 2024 survey^a of 64 financial sector supervisors: 81% have at least one SupTech application in place
- Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) is an early adopter (World Bank, 2018)



^aBy Cambridge SupTech Lab

SupTech at BCB

Financial institutions

(1,285 banks and nonbanks)

SupTech Application

- Web-based communication platform for collecting data
- Feeds into a methodology that allows BCB to spot irregularities

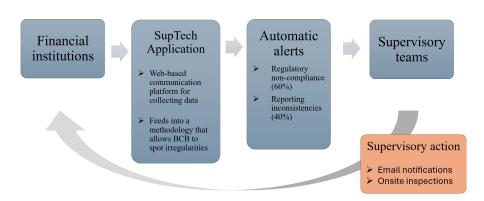
Automatic alerts

- Regulatory non-compliance (60%)
- Reporting inconsistencies (40%)

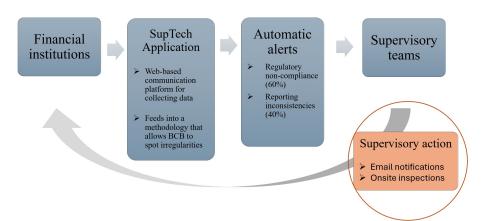


Supervisory teams

SupTech at BCB



SupTech at BCB



Effects of Supervisory Actions

- Bank sanctions
 Improve banks' financial soundness (Delis et al., 2017)
- On-site inspections
 Reclassification of loans as non-performing; drop credit to underperforming firms
 (Passalacqua et al., 2020;
 Bonfim et al., 2022)
- Stress tests

 Reduced credit supply to risky borrowers (Acharya et al., 2018; Cortes et al., 2020)

 Reduced credit risk (Kok et al., 2023)

Bank capital

• Market discipline

Supervisory scrutiny/moral suasion

Data

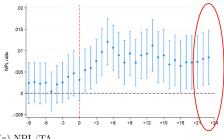
- Proprietary dataset from BCB on supervisory actions that result from BCB's SupTech application
- Bank-level data: monthly balance sheet information
- Output
 Loan-level data: monthly data from credit registry
- Firm-level data: quarterly data on firm employment and profitability

Results

- Improved reporting quality: 20% ↑ in non-performing loans & loan loss provisions
 - effects is persistent; driven by regulatory non-compliance events
- At loan level: reallocation away from less creditworthy borrowers
 - able to control for loan demand (Khwaja & Mian, 2008) and matching of lenders & borrowers
- Spillover effects to the real economy: less creditworthy borrowers cannot compensate for the drop in credit from treated institutions
 - smaller effects that the literature on on-site bank inspections

SupTech Application

- Of 1.285 institutions: 187 were affected once, 28 twice, and 6 three or more times
- Surprisingly low "repeat" offenders: long-lived effect or Goodhart's law: "Any observed statistical regularity will tend to collapse once pressure is placed upon it for control purposes"



(a) NPL/TA

- Do we see less alerts after 1st supervisory action?
- Are treated banks doing better in scheduled on-site inspections? Do they get fewer penalties? Do they do better in stress tests?

Strength of SupTech supervisory scrutiny

1. SupTech vs planned inspections

- Financial institutions in Brazil are subject to periodic on-site inspections, which occur every 1 to 3 years
- Key difference: SupTech events are unplanned and focused on a particular part of institutions' operations

- Overlap between SupTech inspections vs scheduled inspections?
- Could you exploit the timing of SupTech events and scheduled inspections?
 - ► On-site inspections can lead to large credit reductions to bad borrowers (Passalacqua et al., 2021; Bonfim et. al, 2022)
 - SupTech "treated" institutions should see smaller effects following on-site inspections

Strength of SupTech supervisory scrutiny

2. Intensity of supervision

- Paper focuses on severity (regulatory non-compliance vs reporting irregularities) and complexity (time to solve) of events
- Kok et al. (2023, JFI) show that the disciplining effect of supervision was stronger among banks more "intensely" supervised during 2016 EU-wide stress test

- Unplanned visit vs email exchange could be a proxy of "intensity"?
 Treated × Post × Intensity
- Heterogenous effects in the bank-loan level specifications as well

Control sample

- Effect on non-treated institutions in the same municipality is large:
 NPL and loan loss provisions increase by 10% and 20%, respectively
 - ▶ These institutions are included in the control sample
 - Market discipline channel is shut down because SupTech events are not publicly announced → could depositors/borrowers also learn about these visits?
- Sample is comprised of both banks and non-banks
 - How comparable are SupTech events?
 - Are these in both treated and controls?
 - We know very little about the supervisory actions of non-banks
- A nice control: institutions with SupTech alerts, but no action

Conclusion

- Great paper & very nice data
- Very well-executed and strong results
- Important contribution to the literature; the first paper of many to come

Thank you!