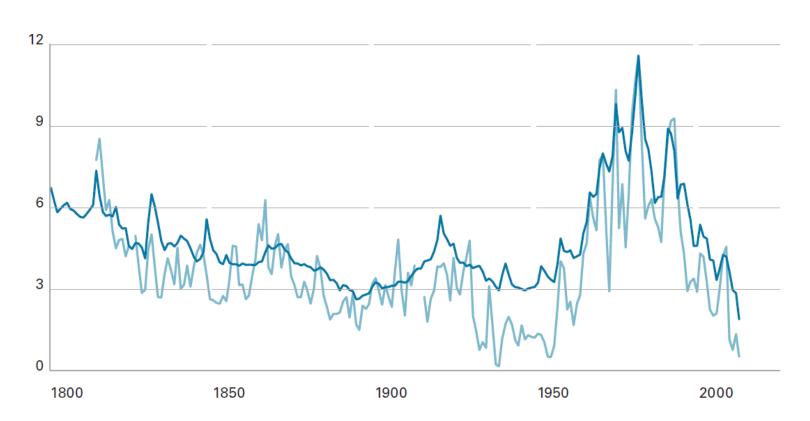
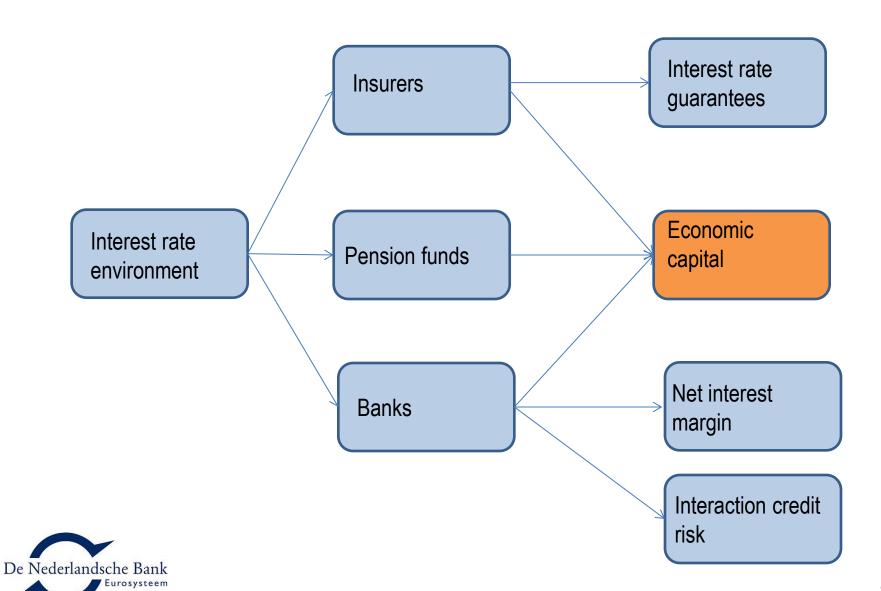
Interest rate risk (in the banking book) A financial stability perspective Patty Duijm, Economist, Dutch Central Bank TopQuants Spring Event 2014, Amsterdam, 28 May 2014

Historically low interest rates

Short-term interest rate Long-term interest rate



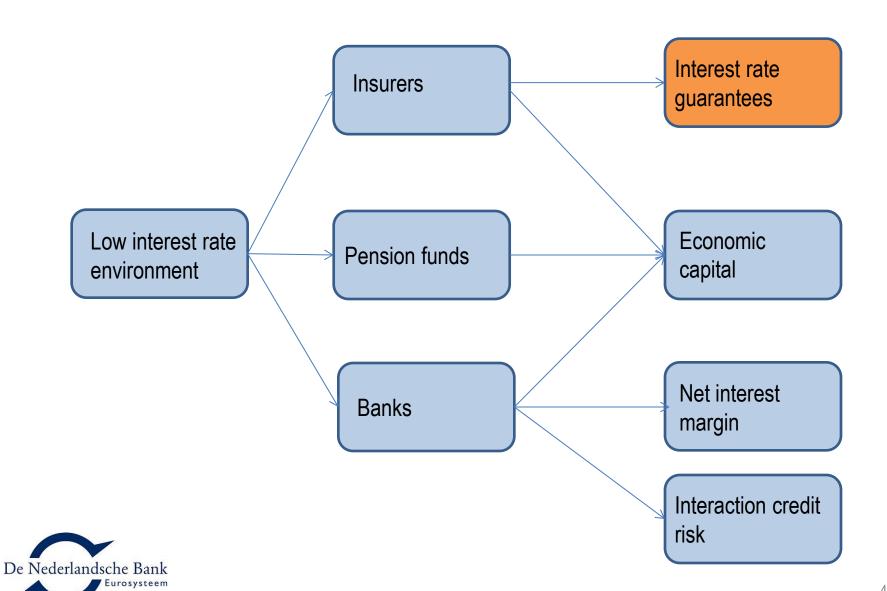




Cross-sectoral impact economic capital

	Parallel shift (+ 250 bps)	'Japan' scenario	Effects (impact business model)
Banks	-	+	Client behaviorInteraction credit riskInterest rate margin
Insurers	+	-	Interest rate guaranteesEmbedded options
Pension funds	+	-	





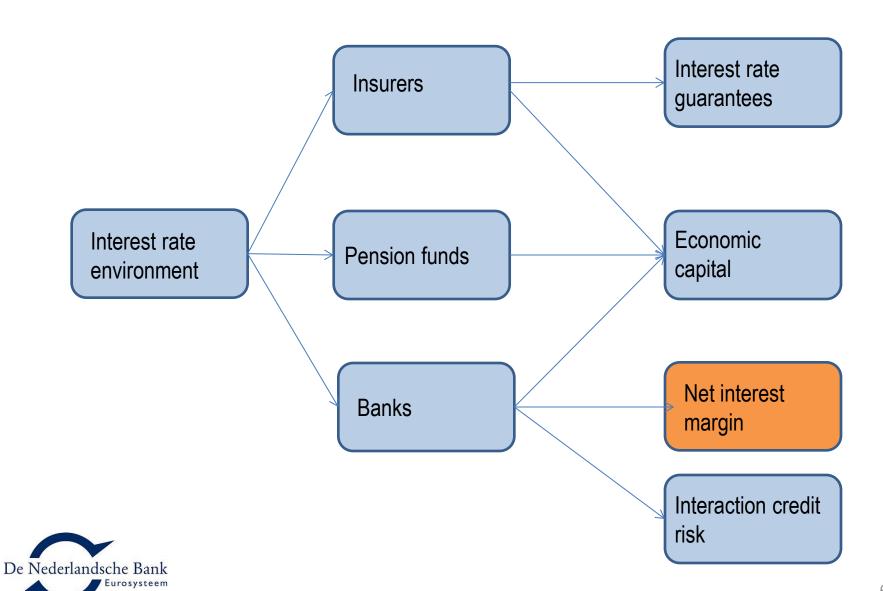
Insurers – interest rate guarantees

- 60% (EUR 177 mld) of total life insurance contracts
- Low investment returns

In percent, 1998 to 2012.

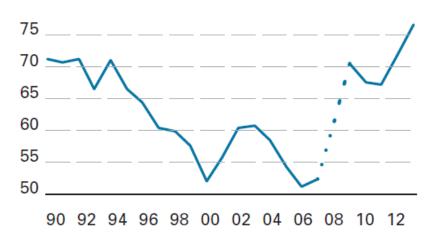




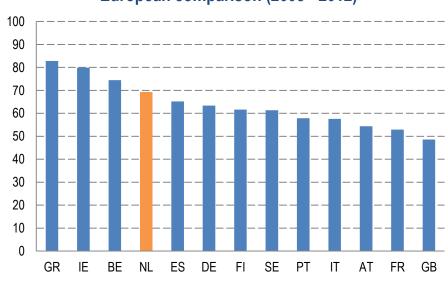


- ➤ Banks smaller, better capitalized, focus on core activities
- > But... also more concentrated
- ➤ And... still reliant on market funding

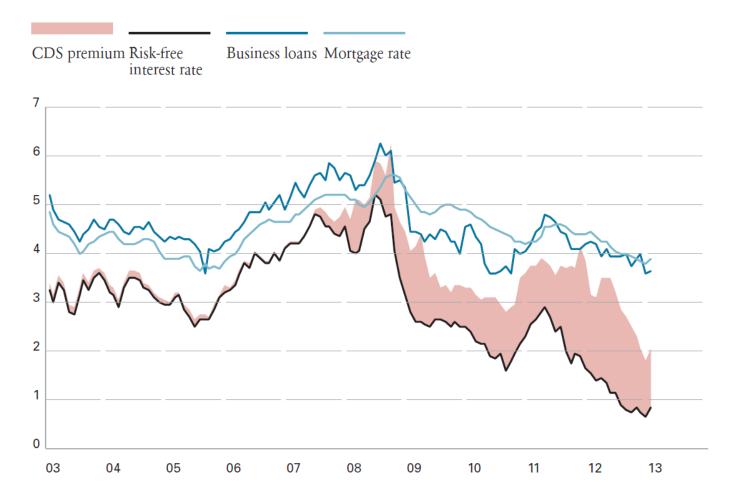




Net interest income European comparison (2008 - 2012)

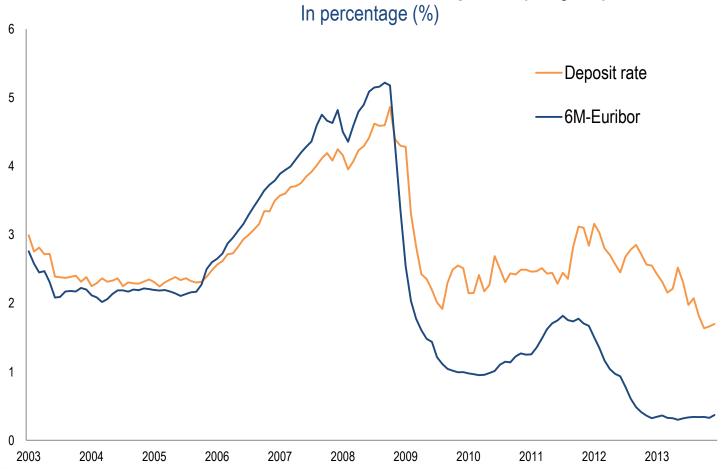








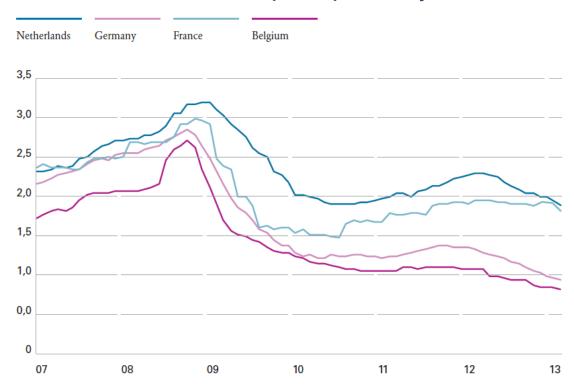
Interest rates on new fixed-term deposits (< 1 year)





- International perspective
- Behavioral aspects
- Sharp rise in interest rates...?

Interest rate on household deposits, per country

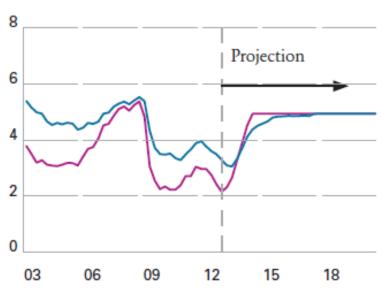




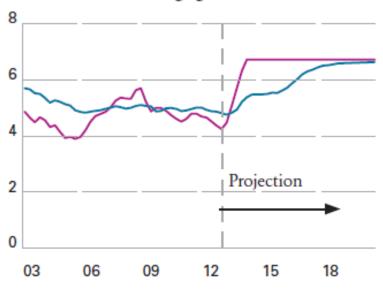
Banks – impact of an interest rate increase

Interest rate on new business loans Interest rate on existing business loans Interest rate on new mortgages Interest rate on existing mortgages

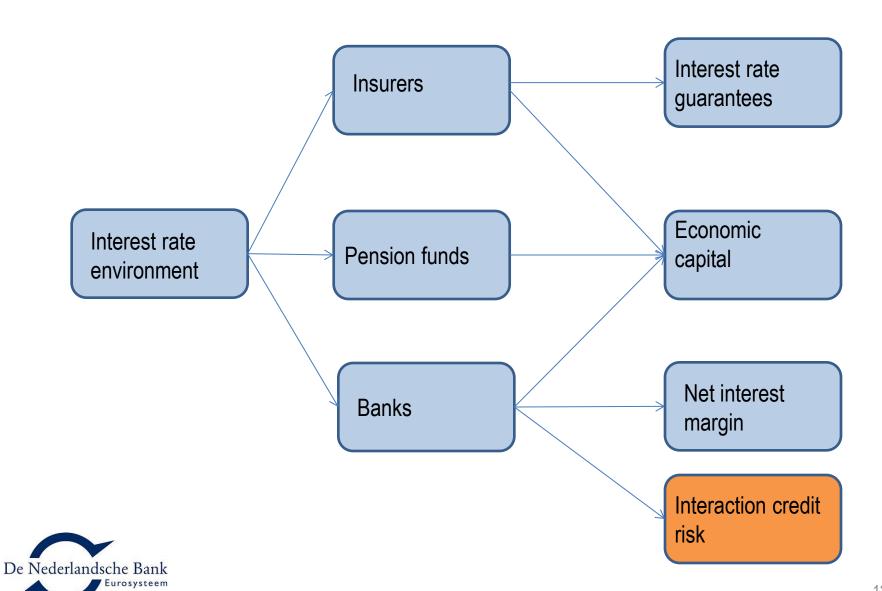
Business loans



Mortgage loans







Banks – credit risk

- Not liquidating problem loans
- Risk of no economic recovery
- 8 EUR billion in 2 years

Number of bankruptcies of Dutch businesses





Conclusion

From a financial stability perspective

- Banks: Form provisions timely
- <u>Insurers</u>: Lower interest rate guarantees

- ➤ How do banks model interest rate risk?
- ➤ How to take into account behavioral aspects?

