

# AFIN8003 - Workshop 9

## Banking and Financial Intermediation

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### 1 MCQ

1. The cost of holding reserves that pay no interest at the central bank is:
  - buffer reserves
  - a reserve requirement tax
  - the liquid assets ratio
  - required by law in all countries
2. A deep market is an important consideration in the management of FI liquidity in that:
  - the FI may wish to issue more loans
  - the FI may wish to issue more equity
  - the FI could be an inactive market participant
  - the FI will need to be able to sell short-term assets quickly to convert to cash
3. Which of the following is a determinant of an FI's optimal liquid asset ratio?
  - the variability of deposit inflows and outflows
  - the yield on non-liquid assets
  - the liquidation costs of highly non-liquid assets
  - All of the listed options are correct.
4. A facility that allows a DI to utilise RBA repos, in order to obtain liquidity overnight to fund its liquidity settlement needs, is called a(n):
  - RBA repurchase agreement
  - overnight repurchase agreement
  - intra-day repurchase agreement
  - committed liquidity facility
5. Covered bonds are:
  - bonds issued by banks that have backing of a pool of high quality assets
  - bonds that are backed by the Australian government
  - bonds issued by sovereign nations and backed by the IMF
  - a pool of various assets
6. What is the primary method of meeting cash demands in modern financial institutions?
  - Asset liquidity
  - Liability liquidity
  - Securitization
  - Cash reserves
7. A high quality liquid asset (HQLA) must be:

- well rated by the rating agencies
  - easy to obtain
  - a long-term investment
  - unencumbered and easily and immediately able to be converted into cash
8. Governments seek to protect depositors more than other DI creditors because:
- deposits are a critical part of the financial system
  - deposits are a primary form of savings for individuals
  - non-deposit creditors are usually better placed to assess and manage risk
  - All of the listed options are correct.
9. Which of the following instruments is considered a low-cost liability but carries high withdrawal risk?
- Negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs)
  - Term deposits
  - Demand deposits
  - Savings accounts

## 2 Short answer questions

### 2.1 Q1

How can liquidity and interest rate risk management objectives conflict in a DI? Where possible, provide examples. Are these conflicts resolvable? Explain

### 2.2 Q2

How do deposit insurance and deposit guarantees help mitigate the problem of bank runs and what schemes are available in Australia to protect DI deposits?