

## Chasing Unreliable Ratings

### What is the issue?

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- Nations give too much importance to credit rating agencies despite their structural flaws and inconsistent record.

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- This calls for reforming the ways in which rating agencies operate.

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### How did the rating ecosystem evolve?

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- Modern day credit rating agencies were first established in early 19<sup>th</sup> century U.S., which rated the ability of a merchant to pay his debts.

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- Soon, such ratings were being applied to equity stocks and demand also rose for independent market information, offering trustworthy analysis.

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- The big three of the ratings world (Moody, Fitch, and Standard & Poor) had already reached a commanding positions in the 1920s.

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- By the 1960s, ratings had spread over to commercial paper, bank deposits, and the global bond market (including sovereign bonds).

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- Despite their vital role in the global finance, rating agencies are marred with frequent allegations of impropriety and inaccurate ratings.

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### What were some of the highprofile rating failures?

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- Rating agencies are accused of having failed to predict the 1990s East Asian

crisis and then for overly under-rating them when the event unfolded.

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- The U.S. Department of Justice launched an investigation in 1996 into a potential improper pressuring of issuers by Moody's.
- Such agencies have been subject to a range of lawsuits, especially after Enron's collapse and during the recent subprime mortgage crisis in the U.S.
- Moody's had been completely oblivious of the building bubble in the run up the sub-prime mortgage crisis in the U.S. in 2007.
- Subsequently, the "National Commission on the Causes of Financial and Economic Crisis" had held that the the failure of rating was partly responsible.
- Also, Standard & Poor's (S&P) paid \$1.4 billion for rubber stamping risky mortgage bonds as safe.
- Recently, the relegation of Greece, Portugal and Ireland to "junk" status is said to have lead to a sovereign-debt crisis in these countries.
- This had worsened the unemployment situation and the Euro zone stability.

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## What are some structural issues?

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- Popular rating agencies can have a global impact, affecting the fiscal fortunes of nations as they can potentially trigger capital outflows.
- **Inconsistencies** - In Indian, ratings have had a mixed record and SEBI had to intervene in some cases and tighten rules and disclosure norms for agencies.
- Many Indian economists also believe that there is a lack of due recognition for India's economic achievements in most reports of foreign based ratings.
- Notably, such inconsistencies have led to moves by Russia and China to set up their own ratings agencies to provide better information to investors.

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- **Conflict of Interests** - Most rating agencies generate a significant portion of revenues through non-rating activities, which makes them structurally flawed.

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- Despite maintaining an iron curtain between their rating and non-rating businesses, common management gives ample scope for conflict of interests.

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- Numerous studies have showcased that rating agencies seek to provide issuers, with non-rating services, along with potentially influencing a higher rating.

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### **What is the way forward?**

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- The services offered by rating agencies are indeed crucial in the market and hence we too need to nurture strong indigenous rating agencies.

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- But we also need to place multiple safeguards to minimise market distortions, by ensuring greater supervision over anomalous upgrades or downgrades.

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- Corporates can be mandated to change rating agencies on a regular basis and “issuer-pays” model needs to change to an “investor-pays” model.

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- Also, SEBI can explore options to bar credit rating agencies from providing non-rating advisory services.

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- Above all, government fiscal decisions should not be skewed towards chasing ratings and rather be focused on employment generation and innovation.

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**Source: The Hindu**

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