# **Financial Market Losses**



## Nick Leeson: "The Rogue Trader"

**Facts** 

Loss \$1.3 bn

#### Parties concerned



**66** Until the collapse, Barings' management in London believed the trading conducted by BFS to be essentially risk free and very profitable.

– Bank of England, 1995 report on the collapse **99** 

### Story

- Barings Bank, the oldest merchant bank in the United Kingdom, was founded in 1762.
- Beginning in the 1980's, Barings expanded into the new activities such as securities trading.
- Nick Leeson started working for Barings in London in the back office and moved to Barings Futures Singapore (BFS) in 1992.
- BFS was allowed to trade on behalf of clients and conducted proprietary arbitrage trading in Japanese markets.
- Leeson became General Manager of BFS, as well as Head Trader and de facto Head of Back Office. This created a serious conflict of interest. Furthermore, Leeson's reporting obligations were unclear, and he essentially had free rein.
- Leeson began speculating, which was much riskier than arbitrage and often led to losses, which were hidden in error account '88888'. Leeson only reported profits.
- Leeson continued to make riskier bets to recoup losses by investing in a variety of positions.
- However, markets took a downturn after the Kobe Earthquake. The bank accumulated huge losses over a twoweek period, from which they could no longer recover.
- Leeson fled to London but was extradited back and was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment, serving 4 and half years.
- Barings was sold to ING for £1, ending its 233-year existence.

### **Timeline**

1992

1994

Speculation begins, losses are hidden in "five-eights" account.

August: Internal audit finds no separation between front and back office in BFS.

Markets in a tail-spin. Losses 1995 balloon to £827 million by February 27.

Leeson reports profits that make up 10% of annual profits for the entire company.

Leeson joins BFS.

December: Losses mount to £200 Million. which could have been covered.

Barings goes bankrupt and is sold for £1 to ING.

**Instruments/positions:** Futures/derivatives. Long positions in Nikkei futures, short positions in Japanese Government Bond futures, 'short volatility' position in Nikkei exchange traded options

**Facts** 

Transparency of actual position

Transparency of risk

Transparency of P&L



Criminal action involved

Risk Management Issue

Compliance Issue





**Takeaways** 



Nick Leeson brought down Barings, but internal structures in Barings made the bank vulnerable to his fraud.



Too little, too late: Steps were taken to introduce proper risk management and internal control, but they were insufficient and implemented too slowly.













