

OPEN ENROLMENT  
PROGRAM



# FINANCIAL SUPERVISION

Instructor

**Glenn Stephen Tasky**

*Former Director, Financial Stability, Supervision,  
and Payments,*

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*Research and Training Centre*



3 - 5 December 2025  
9 AM - 3 PM  
Wednesday - Friday



MYR 16,000\* per person  
(approximately USD 3,555\*)

\*excludes Sales & Service Tax (8%), travel & accommodation



SCAN TO REGISTER



## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Financial sector supervision in the 2020s is a much more multi-faceted process than it has been over the previous decades. The Great Financial Crisis (GFC), which began in 2007 and whose effects were felt for at least another ten years, put the will and resourcefulness of supervisors to the ultimate test. Not long after, the unexpected COVID-19 pandemic introduced another wave of stresses into the financial sector to which central banks and their supervisory arms had to react quickly and effectively. Over the same time period, financial technology (FinTech) firms came into being, providing competition for banks and seeking to partner with them, and the mighty “BigTech” companies began to muscle into the provision of financial services. And all of these developments were set against a backdrop of increasing concern about climate-related financial risks and the possibility of large-scale cyber attacks.

Meanwhile, supervisors were continuing to have to deal with more familiar aspects of underperformance by banks and other financial institutions under their remit: misconduct, illustrated by a wave of banking scandals in the 2010s; lapses in corporate governance, such as ineffective Board oversight and dominance by the CEO or Board chair; internal and external fraud and insider abuse; and inadequate credit, market, and/or operational risk management. Many of these issues came to light in the banking turmoil of 2023, in which three major banks failed in the United States and one in Switzerland.

These events, combined with other widely-publicized alarming events over the previous 15 years, gave some policymakers and the general public the erroneous impression that supervisors were only passively responding at best, or at worst, standing idly by. In the United States, the General Accountability Office even released a report in November 2024 entitled “Federal Reserve and FDIC Should Address Weaknesses in Their Process for Escalating Supervisory Concerns.” Why weren’t they using the tools in their weighty toolbox of supervisory action to intervene, to stop the bad practices and start the good practices of prudential management?

**In fact, central bankers who are also entrusted with financial supervision and regulation are indeed taking stronger stances against violation of laws, regulations, and best banking practices; against treating customers unfairly; and against lapses in combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism. However, in some jurisdictions, supervisors report that in certain banks, year after year, examiners go in and find little improvement from the previous year. Some banks even languish for years in a state of dysfunction, with threats to capital and/or liquidity going unresolved and unaddressed. What to do?**

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Financial Supervision is a comprehensive 3-day program that aims to generate discussion and develop a consensus on effective measures to stop banks behaving badly or start banks behaving properly. Using examples from the United States and other jurisdictions that make enforcement actions and post-mortems for failed banks publicly available, the program will explore why supervisors are sometimes reluctant to take action; why and how communications within central banks sometimes impede timely and adequate supervisory action; how a graduated program of enforcement measures and follow-up can ensure that corrective action is taken by the banks; and finally, when and how more drastic measures are necessary.

## WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

- Central bankers from the following specialisations within central banks:
  - legal;
  - supervision;
  - regulation
  - financial stability; *and*
  - communications,
- Central bank officials who have just embarked or are preparing to move into leadership roles within the central banks
- Central bank officials who interact with diverse stakeholders such as:
  - FinTech and BigTech firms;
  - third-party vendors; *and*
  - non-bank affiliates of banks



## KEY TAKEAWAYS

**1**

### **Recognize When and Why Supervisory Action Fails**

Understand the root causes behind delays or ineffectiveness in enforcement — including institutional inertia, inadequate internal communication, and overreliance on penalties that fail to prompt real change.

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**2**

### **Differentiate and Escalate Enforcement Tools Effectively**

Learn how to move from informal to formal enforcement actions using real-world cases, and apply a structured, graduated approach to compel corrective action from supervised institutions.

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**3**

### **Address Core Weaknesses in Governance and Risk Management**

Identify how lapses in corporate governance, internal controls, and risk oversight contribute to persistent institutional failures — and how supervisors can intervene meaningfully.

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**4**

### **Develop and Communicate Strong Enforcement Actions**

Practice crafting clear, targeted enforcement responses using real bank data, and learn how to effectively communicate these actions to stakeholders, boards, and the public.

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**5**

### **Build a Culture of Proactive, Decisive Supervision**

Shift from reactive to forward-looking supervision by embracing a more assertive posture — ensuring early intervention and sustained improvement in banking practices.

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## PROGRAM OUTLINE

### DAY 1

This session will illuminate the series of events over the past 15 years that provide the backdrop and rationale for a more “muscular” approach to enforcement action.

Participants will review and discuss the reasons why timely and adequate enforcement action may not have been applied; why fines against institutions may not have achieved (and, in most cases, will not achieve) corrective action; and what alternative approaches might have led to better results.

### DAY 2

This session will use actual examples of enforcement actions that illustrate the differences between informal and formal enforcement actions, the transformation of matters identified in examination reports as requiring Board attention into proper enforcement actions, the need in certain cases for a gradual strengthening of enforcement actions when prior efforts do not lead to improvement, and how lapses in corporate governance, risk management, and financial performance in general can be addressed.

### DAY 3

Given data and analysis from real banks, the participants will craft enforcement actions that address the matters requiring supervisory attention, as well as effective means of communicating these actions taken to policymakers and the general public.



## PROGRAM FEE

**RM 16,000.00**

**per person**

*(approximately USD 4,000)*

The program fee covers course materials and meals during the course (except for dinners). It does not include Sales & Service Tax (8%), travel, accommodation, personal expenses or other related incidentals.



## MODE OF DELIVERY

**In-person Only**

at ASB Campus, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



## ACCOMMODATION OPTION

Our campus is centrally located in the heart of Kuala Lumpur and surrounded by nearby hotels.

We also have an ASB Residence located just a 3-minute walk from the campus where the course will be held.

If participants wish to stay at ASB Residence during the course, please email [asbresidential@asb.edu.my](mailto:asbresidential@asb.edu.my) to inquire about room availability.



## PROGRAM DIRECTOR & HOST



**Prof. Hans Genberg** is a Professor of Economics at the Asia School of Business and is the Senior Director of Central Banking and Finance Programs.

He has published considerably on issues related to exchange rate regimes, reserve management and capital markets development, having worked in senior roles at the South East Asian Central Bank (SEACEN) Research and Training Centre, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) and at the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Hans also has extensive academic experience, having been Professor of International Economics from 1979 to 2008 and Head of the International Economics Department from 1989 to 1998 at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland.

## INSTRUCTOR



**Glenn Tasky** is an American financial sector expert with Portuguese residency who has 29 years of nearly continuous experience as an international consultant to central banks, specializing in financial sector reform and development in emerging market, transitional, and post-conflict countries, including 20 years in South Asia, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia. Mr. Tasky recently finished two three-year terms as Director of Financial Stability, Supervision, and Payments for the South East Asian Central Banks (SEACEN) Centre in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

For 10 of the 29 years, Mr. Tasky held positions in which he was responsible for coordinating the work of other advisors, including assessing the technical assistance needs of host country counterparts, drafting scopes of work for long-term and short-term advisors to meet those needs, occasionally interviewing potential advisors for suitability, and supervising their work and report-writing.

Mr. Tasky was also a recognized trainer in the Asian Development Bank-supported program Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Financial Regulators' Training Initiative (APEC-FRTI), through which he served as presenter in "Asset-Liability Management," co-hosted by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority in December 2011, and in "Bank Analysis and Supervision School," co-hosted by Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas in July 2012, May 2014, May 2015, and April 2016. He has also conducted extensive training for host country banking supervision staffs in Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh.

At the SEACEN Centre, where he was first appointed in April 2017 and reappointed in April 2020, Mr. Tasky managed a staff of four in planning and carrying out international training courses, research, and higher-level international conferences, meetings, and policy summits, in the areas of financial stability, financial supervision, and payments. He also occasionally presented and served on panels at SEACEN and other international events; organized Targeted Support (a form of technical assistance) for SEACEN member central banks and monetary authorities, and engaged in research. His primary areas of expertise are financial sector policy analysis and proposals; legal and regulatory frameworks for financial sector development; accounting, reporting, and off-site bank analysis; macroprudential policies; and problem bank reform, restructuring, and resolution.



Mr. Tasky also has detailed policy application experience in financial inclusion, primarily microfinance and mobile banking. Through participation in SEACEN and other international events, he has acquired expertise in FinTech regulation, payment systems innovation and oversight, climate risk resilience/sustainable finance, and digital currencies.

Prior to relocating overseas, he worked for 9 years in wholesale banking and bank supervision in a United States government-sponsored entity and regulatory agency, specializing in financial analysis, management information systems, and statistical studies. In the mid-1980s, Mr. Tasky taught intermediate macroeconomics and money and banking as Lecturer in Business Economics at the University of Chicago. More recently, he has taught four 2-week intensive sessions in banking supervision for the Master in Central Banking program at the Asia School of Business in Kuala Lumpur.



## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT KUALA LUMPUR



Kuala Lumpur, the bustling capital of Malaysia, is a vibrant city that thrives as a multicultural melting pot. Known for its rich diversity, the city brings together Malay, Chinese, Indian, and various other communities, each contributing to its unique cultural tapestry. This blend is reflected in the city's architecture, food, and traditions, creating an exciting fusion that captivates visitors.

Iconic landmarks like the Petronas Twin Towers, one of the tallest twin structures in the world, dominate the skyline, symbolizing the city's modernity and ambition. Meanwhile, historical sites such as the Sultan Abdul Samad Building and the Jamek Mosque showcase Kuala Lumpur's colonial and Islamic heritage.

The city is also renowned for its bustling markets and food scene, where hawker stalls and fine dining coexist. Jalan Alor, for instance, is a haven for food lovers, offering a diverse range of flavors, from spicy laksa to savory char kuey teow. In Kuala Lumpur, the convergence of cultures creates a dynamic urban experience where tradition meets innovation, making it a must-visit destination in Southeast Asia.





