# BANKING UNION IN THE EU

#### David G Mayes University of Auckland

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- The EU for funding research on 'The Future of Monetary and Financial Union in the EU'
- Giannoula Karamichailidou for her work on the project
- Lyn Collie and the Teaching and Learning Unit in the University of Auckland Business School

STRUCTURE OF THIS TEACHING MODULE

- Prior reading
- Set of 4 videos (in addition to this introduction)
- Questions for discussion
- Bibliography of legislation and articles/books written on banking union with links to texts
- Teaching aids
  - Transcript of videos
  - Suggested points for answers to discussion questions
  - Copy of these slides

## **PRIOR READING**

Barbara Casu, Claudia Giradone & Phil Molyneux Introduction to Banking (2<sup>nd</sup> end), Harlow: Pearson

Chapter 14 is on Banking in the EU pp. 461-474 are specifically on Banking Union

# **THE 4 VIDEOS**

- **1. Introduction and the Single Rule Book**
- 2. The Single Supervisory Mechanism
- 3. Resolution and the Single Resolution Mechanism
- 4. Problems and Prospects for Banking Union

# WHAT THE VIDEOS COVER

- What is "Banking Union"?
- Why is it needed?
- Will it work?
- What would a full banking union look like?

## **OBJECTIVES**

By the time you have completed this module you should be able to

- understand what banking union is,
- why the EU created it,
- what problems it faces and
- how it might beneficially evolve in the future

## **AUDIENCE**

- This module is designed as a component for courses in banking which need to know what is happening in the EU and for courses in European integration where students need to know about banking
- It assumes some knowledge of both banking and the EU but not more than for the well-informed general reader

# BANKING UNION VIDEO 1

# INTRODUCTION AND THE SINGLE RULEBOOK

# WHAT IS BANKING UNION?

- 'Banking Union' is a set of measures introduced in the EU since the global financial crisis in 2009.
- It has 3 main parts:
  - A 'single rulebook' that seeks to harmonise
     supervision and improve prudential standards
  - A Single Supervisory Mechanism run by the ECB
  - A Single Resolution Mechanism run by a new Single Resolution Board in Brussels
- Its purpose is to make the chance of further banking crises small and resolving any new crises, easier and cheaper, with no call on the taxpayer

# THE SINGLE RULEBOOK

- Previously the EU has set minimum standards now it seeks a single standard
- Responsibility of European Banking Authority in London (EBA)
- Principally enacted by the Capital Adequacy Directive IV and the Capital Requirements Regulation
  - This is the EU's version of Basel 3.
  - Will be updated as 'Basel 4' is completed
- Applies across the whole EU and EEA (European Economic Area) 11

# **QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION (1)**

- Is competition among regulators good or bad for prudential management of banks and for financial stability?
- <u>Is enough effort being spent on crisis avoidance</u> rather than crisis management?
- According to the Financial System Inquiry Australia should aim to be in the top quartile of advanced countries capital standards – i.e. above the EU. Where should New Zealand aim to be?

# BANKING UNION VIDEO 2



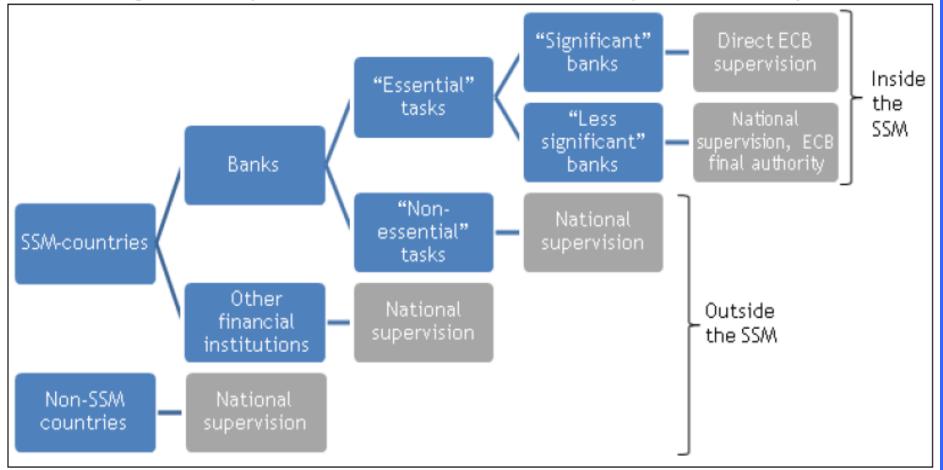
#### SINGLE SUPERVISORY MECHANISM

#### SINGLE SUPERVISORY MECHANISM

- ECB takes responsibility for supervision of <u>banks</u>
  - in the euro area
    - Under Article 127(6) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)
- Supervising 130 largest banks directly (85% of banking assets)
  - National authorities responsible for the remainder and for non-banking activities of banking groups
- UK has the most important banking and financial centre but not participating

## SINGLE SUPERVISORY MECHANISM

Figure 1: The place of the SSM in the EU's financial supervision landscape



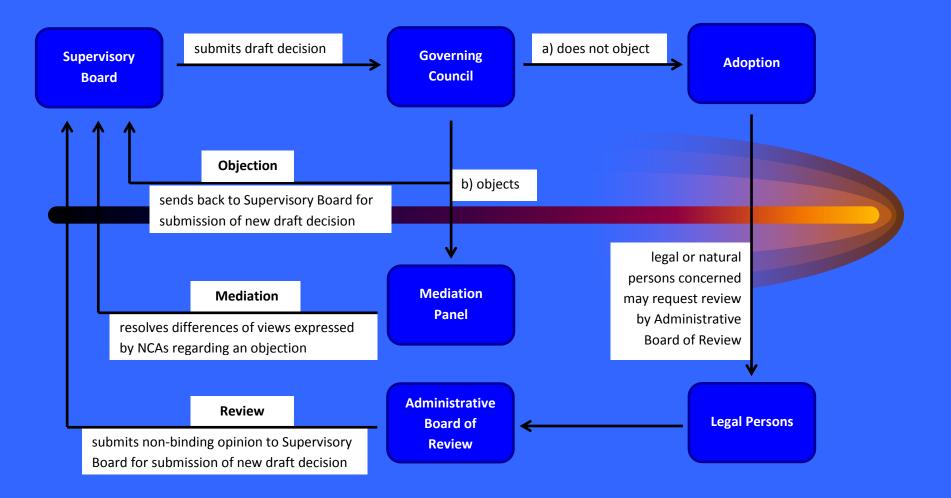
#### SINGLE SUPERVISORY MECHANISM

- Why so complicated?
  - Existing treaty has clause permitting ECB to supervise banks only
  - Any other change, say, creating a new EU supervisor would have required a treaty change
  - This not only requires unanimity but any other issue could be added to negotiation
  - So politically impossible

# <u>SSM (2)</u>

- Other member states can choose to join

   But complex decision-making structure as
   non-euro countries not on Governing
   Council
  - Supervisory Board (not double majority like EBA)
  - If over-ridden non-euro country can withdraw



# **QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION (2)**

- Will omitting the UK from the SSM help the SSM succeed or lead to a greater split in Europe?
- Is there a better system that could be envisaged?
- Is it a mistake to have the ECB running banking supervision?
  - Will it conflict with monetary policy?
  - Could it damage the ECB's reputation?
  - Will it politicise the ECB?

# BANKING UNION VIDEO 3

# BANK RESOLUTION AND THE SINGLE RESOLUTION MECHANISM

#### **RESOLUTION**

- Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD)
  - Applies to whole EEA/EU
  - Provides resolution tools and powers not available under standard insolvency law (Resolution Authority)
    - Appointment of special manager
    - Separation of business
    - Sale of business
    - Bridge bank
    - Bail in
    - Resolution funds (1% of covered deposits)
  - Depositor preference
  - Recovery and Resolution Plans

# STAGES OF DIFFICULTY RECOVERY Early warning threshold Minimum permitted

**RESOLUTION** 

Insolvency



#### **RESOLUTION**

- Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD)
  - Applies to whole EEA/EU
  - Provides resolution tools and powers not available under standard insolvency law (Resolution Authority)
    - Appointment of special manager
    - Separation of business
    - Sale of business
    - Bridge bank
    - Bail in
    - Resolution funds (1% of covered deposits)
  - Depositor preference
  - Recovery and Resolution Plans

# **RESOLUTION (2)**

- Single Resolution Mechanism
  - Covers euro area and those who join SSM
  - Implemented by Single Resolution Regulation
  - Run by new Single Resolution Board in Brussels working with national resolution authorities
  - Creates Single Resolution Fund (intergovernmental agreement)
    - Progressively mutualised over next 8 years
    - 55bn euro

# **QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION (3)**

- Does the BRRD give resolution authorities enough tools?
- Can recovery plans be realistic?
  - Can authorities intervene early enough?
  - Will there be enough loss absorbing capacity?
  - Will bail ins generate a collapse in confidence?
- Will resolution through the SRB work?
   Will national governments still bail out their me
  - Will national governments still bail out their main banks?
- Are the resolution funds large enough?
   Should the ESM be used?

# BANKING UNION VIDEO 4

# **PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS** FOR BANKING UNION IN THE EU

## **STRUCTURE**

- **This appraisal covers**
- 1. What is missing from the current banking union
- 2. Why banking union is needed
- 3. Will it work?
- 4. What would a full banking union look like?

#### **MISSING PARTS**

- (In addition to non-euro countries and lack of unified responsibility for whole financial conglomerates)
- No agreement on Liikanen Report on bank structure (no Volcker Rule equivalent – separation of high risk activities)
- No harmonisation of deposit insurance beyond 100,000 euro coverage

#### WHY IS IT NEEDED?

- Too hard to resolve cross-border banks without a taxpayer bail out
- Countries cannot agree on a strategy fast enough
- Fortis example
- Do not have adequate powers to step in or tools to achieve it
- UK took lead with 2009 Banking Act following Northern Rock collapse in 2008

#### WILL IT WORK?

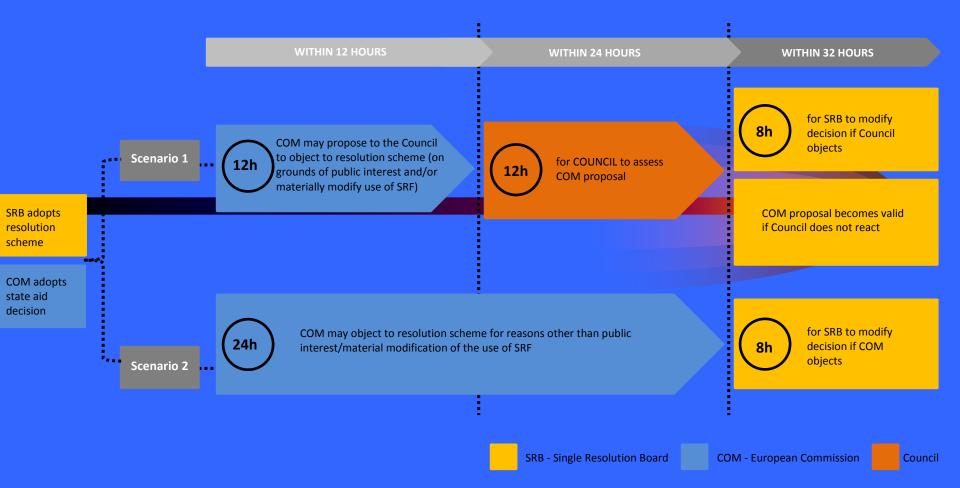
- Complicated
- Most think Single Point of Entry in parent country or Multiple Point of Entry into each systemically important country will work

- Not EU, which has a hybrid

- UK and US have agreed on SPOE
  - Loss absorbing capacity mainly in parent
- A major bail in has never been tried
- Resolution funds too small

 Cannot be used until creditor bail in of 8% of liabilities

#### **Resolution procedure in the banking union**



# WHAT WOULD A FULL BANKING UNION IN THE EU LOOK LIKE?

- Full access for customers to banking services in and from any part of the EU(EEA)
- Open competition for all providers on an equal basis

   i.e. for customers and providers it looks like a normal
   national system
- All main institutions Supervisor/regulator, Resolution agency, Lender of last resort, Deposit insurer, Government backstop – operating simply and effectively – i.e. needs hierarchy and cooperation
- No examples of such a multi-currency system among independent countries exist

# **QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION (4)**

- Should banking union be completed by harmonising deposit insurance and introducing a directive separating risky activities from retail banking?
- Should the EU take the opportunity of the Treaty renegotiation required by the UK to complete banking union with a new independent supervisor who can cover the whole EU?
- Are bail ins realistic as a resolution tool?
   Will they avoid a systemic crisis?