BANKING UNION IN THE EU

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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 (2nd 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



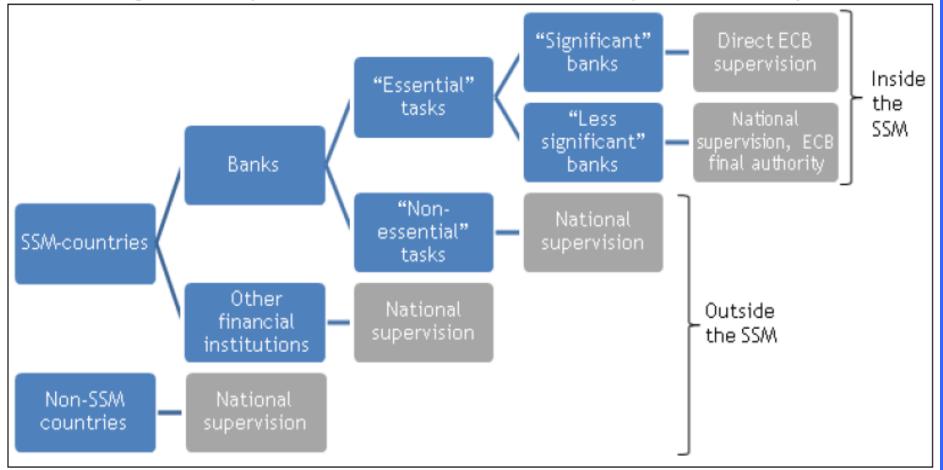
SINGLE SUPERVISORY MECHANISM

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



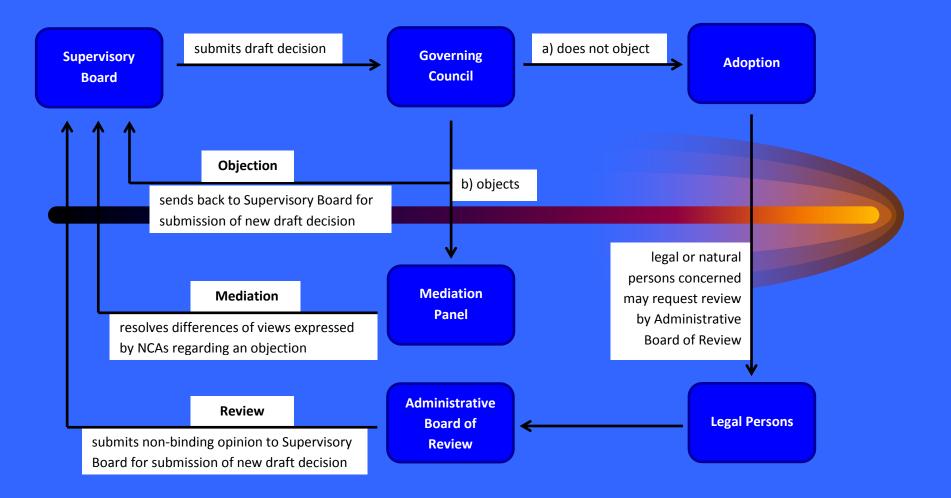
SINGLE SUPERVISORY MECHANISM

- 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



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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?

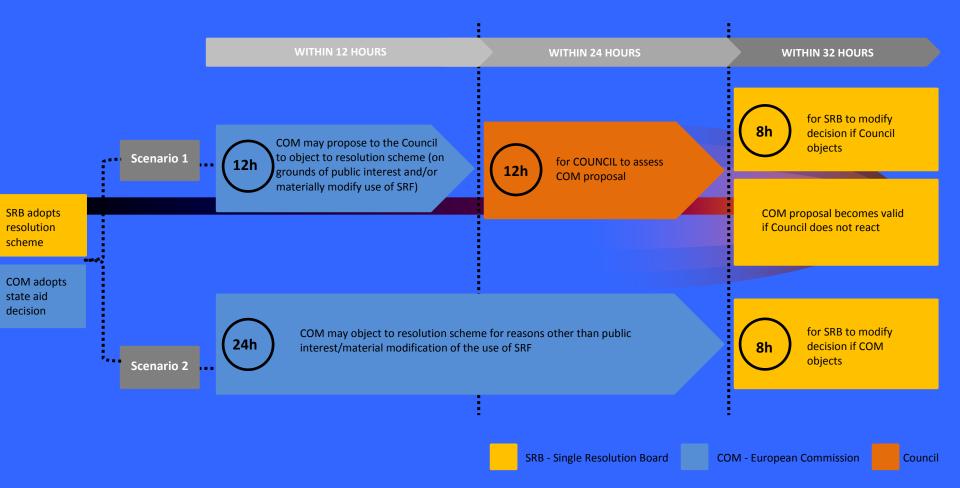
- Complicated
- Most think Single Point of Entry in parent country or Multiple Point of Entry into each systemically important country will work

- 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?