

# EEA LAW

INTERNATIONAL REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

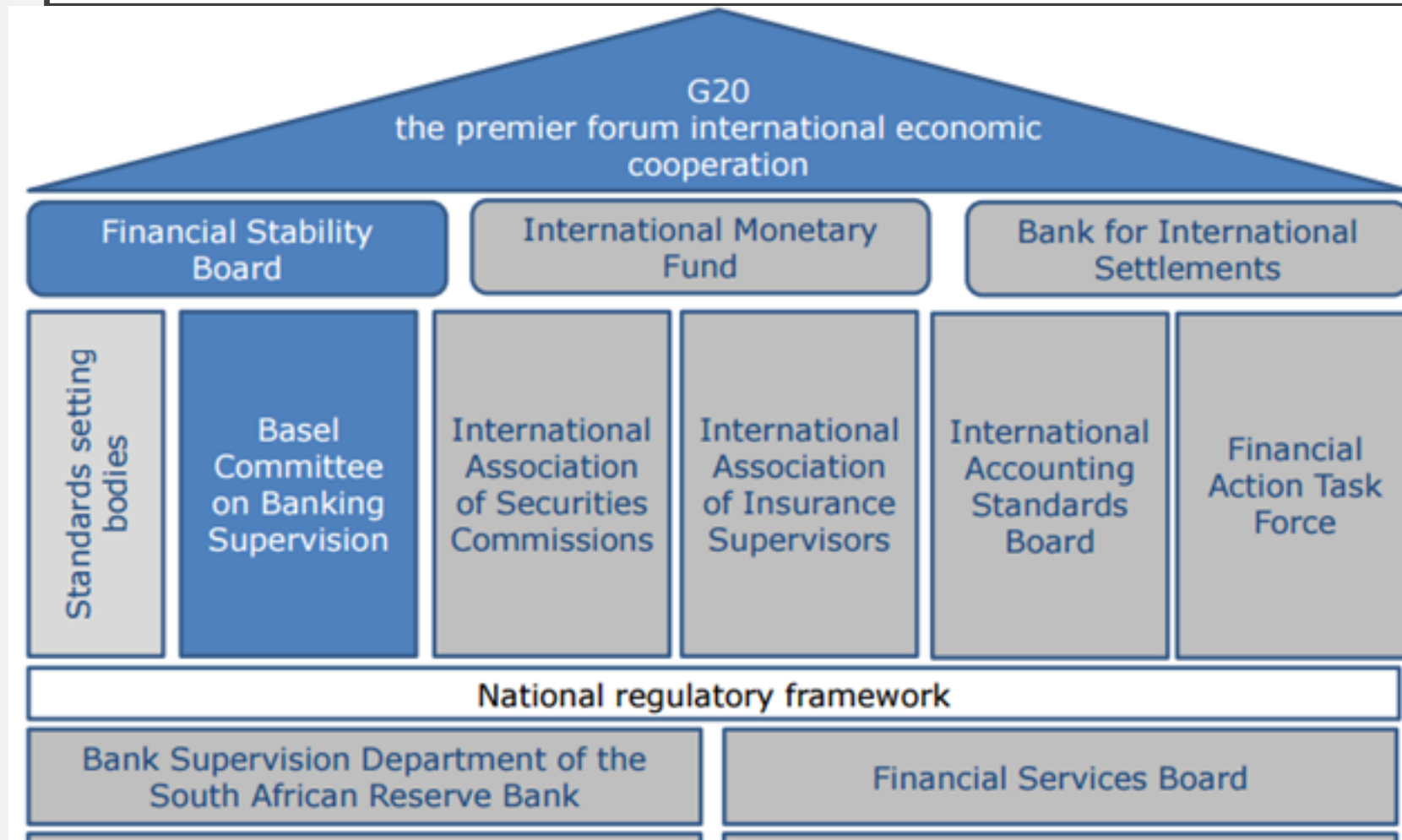
# FINANCIAL STABILITY - INTERNATIONALLY

- Videos
- Regulation
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=psahnlcr-C0>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ryOjSsPxvL8>
  
- Payment system
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RYncnd5gXaM>

# REGULATION/SUPERVISION/CONTROL/ SURVEILLANCE

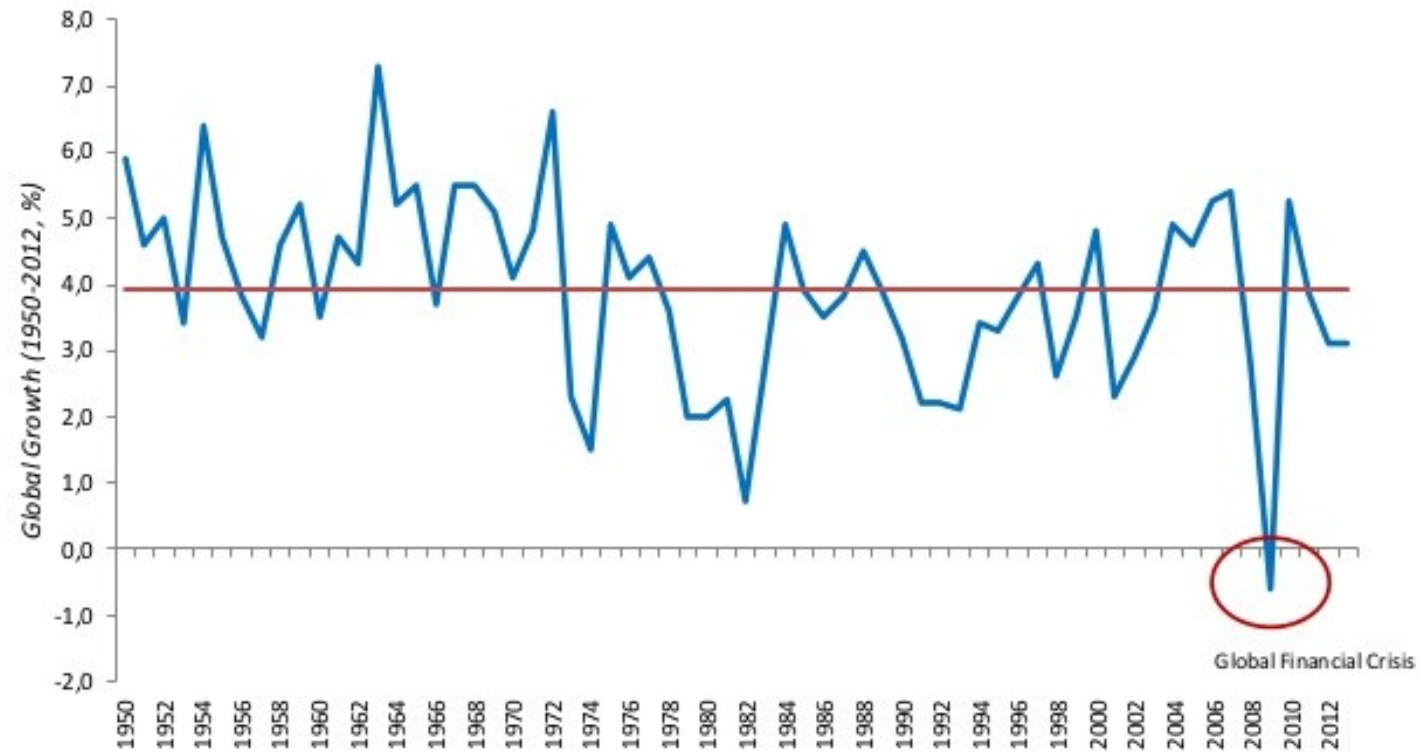
- **Regulation** – setup of conditions and rules of business in the relevant section of the regulation. These rules can be embodied not only in legal standards and statutory instruments of national law, but also in European and international law
- **Control** It is a generic term that includes Supervision and Surveillance.
- **Supervision means** control and compliance with rules of activities including possible sanctions for not complying inference rules and not by the state but the institution on which this power is transferred
- **Surveillance**– control performed by state authorities
- For Financial Market is used term Supervision

# INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISION

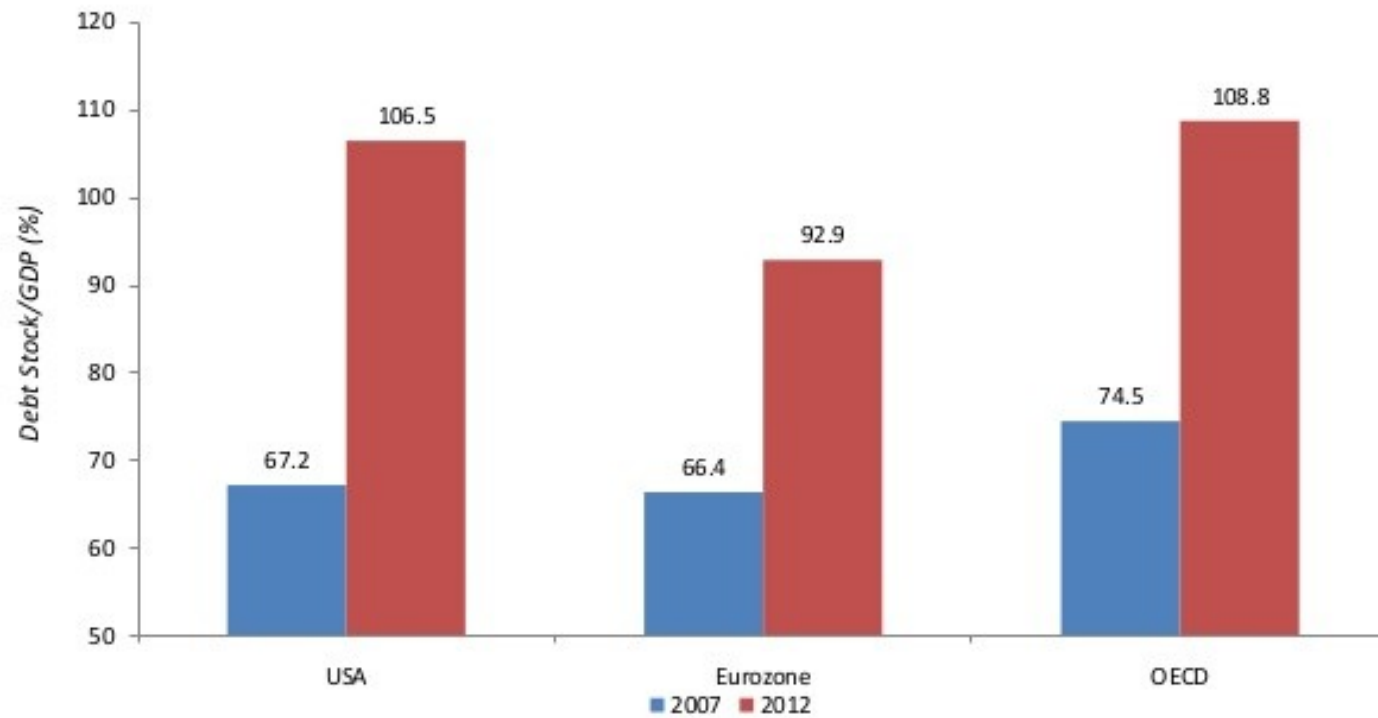


# FINANCIAL CRISIS 2007/2008

## *Worst Crisis Over the Past 60 Years*

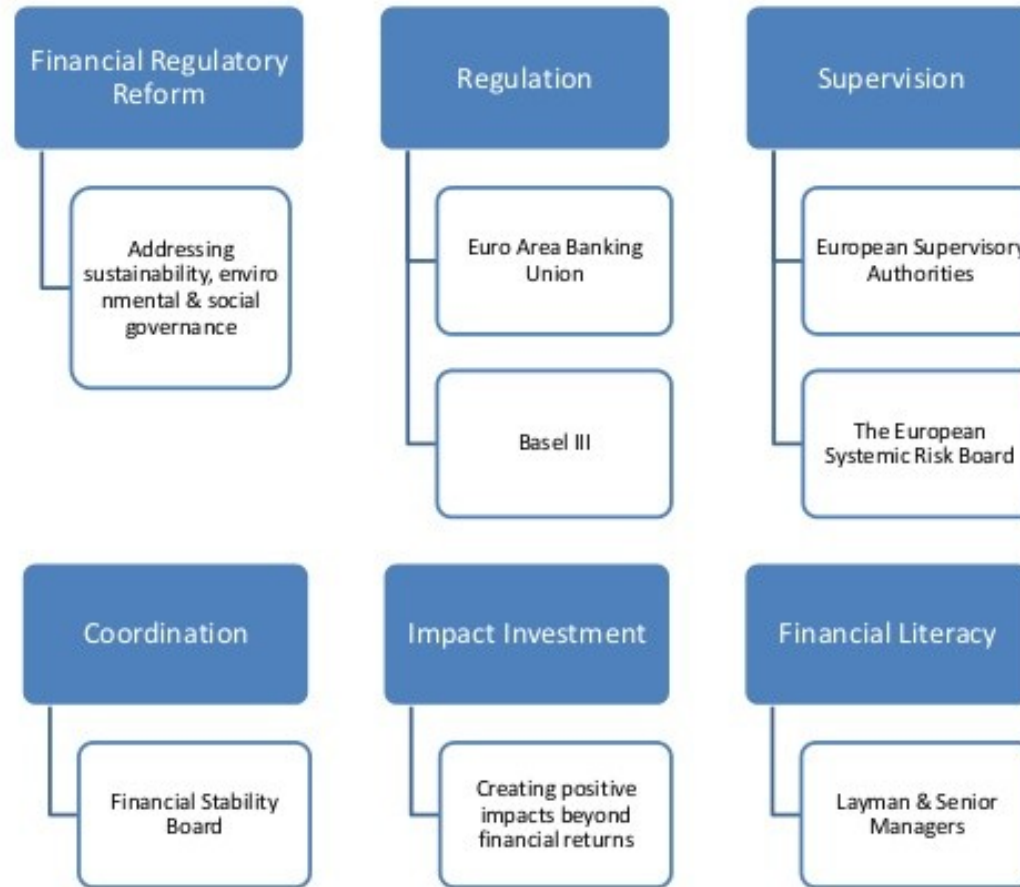


## Public Debt



Source: IMF, OECD

# International Framework



## ***Financial Regulatory Reform***

Promoting market  
efficiency &  
productivity

Channeling financial  
assets away from  
speculative capital

Promoting investments  
that generate jobs and  
sustainable  
development

Supporting fairness &  
social equity



## *More Effective Regulation*



## ***More Effective Supervision***

### **Supervisory Authorities**

- The European Banking Authority
- The European Securities and Markets Authority
- The European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority

### **Systemic Risk Boards**

- Assess financial stability risks and issue warnings & recommendations when necessary

## *More Effective Coordination*

# Financial Stability Board



Coordinate the work of national financial authorities and international standard setting bodies



Develop and promote the implementation of effective regulatory, supervisory and other financial sector policies

# INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISION

- System of. „Core principles“

- **Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)**

<http://www.bis.org/bcbs/about.htm?m=3%7C14%7C573>

**and** Key principles for effective banking regulation, Financial stability institute

- + Financial Stability Board - monitors and makes recommendations regarding the global financial system. Promotes international financial stability
- **International Association of Insurance Supervisors and (IAIS)** Key principles of insurance
- **The International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)** and Objectives and Principles for the capital markets and their regulation

across the spectrum

- **Financially-action committee against money laundering (FATF)** and its own 40

## BCBS AND FSB -> G-SIB

- Global systemically important banks

[http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/wp-content/uploads/r\\_141106b.pdf](http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/wp-content/uploads/r_141106b.pdf)

- total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) – Rule for the capital adequacy– It helps build higher capital reserves for the purpose of readiness to respond to crisis situations.

? **OVERKILL ?** For GSIB, which are also EU important banks because of robust MREL (Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities from 2019). MREL is same principle but differently made up.

# REASONS FOR HIGHER STANDARDS OF REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

- SYSTEMIC REGULATION and SUPERVISION – systemic risk,
- CONSUMER PROTECTION - market abuse risk,
- PRUDENTIAL REGULATION and SUPERVISION - prudential regulation of financial institutions and supervision
- abuse of dominant position
- information asymmetries

These market failures can be associated with more reasons, and it is criminal law risk, especially in terms of money laundering

# EUROPEAN REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

- Primary sources (TFEU)
- Secondary sources
  - Regulations
  - Directions
- Decision of ECJ

# MAIN AREAS OF HARMONISATION

- Providing of financial services
- Financial market regulation and supervision
- Monetary regulation (union)



# SUPERVISION OF FINANCIAL CONGLOMERATES

- Large financial groups and conglomerates are a permanent fixture in the financial landscape and require regulatory attention
- System of prudential supervision in the European Union is based on a principle so called. Home country, the supervision of internationally active financial institutions is provided by the supervisory authority of the home country.
  - It is a country of registration / license of „parent“ company (financial institution), compared to subsidiaries of this parent company operating in other states – host countries
- European passport for financial institutions

# SUPERVISORY COLLEGES

- effective tool for cross-border supervision
- Existed since 80ties of 20th century ad hoc
- A supervisory college is essentially a permanent, though flexible, structure comprised of an international bank's "home" and "host" supervisor
- Main role came up with EU - CRD III Direction
- In practice, colleges are a mechanism for the exchange of information between home and host authorities, for the planning and performance of key supervisory tasks in a coordinated manner or jointly, including all aspects of ongoing supervision, and also for the preparation for and the handling of emergency situations.
- The EU law envisages the establishment of colleges of supervisors for EEA banks with subsidiaries or significant branches in other EEA countries. They may include supervisors in non-EEA countries, where relevant.
- One of the fundamental tasks for supervisory authorities as members of colleges is reaching joint decisions on the risk-based capital adequacy of cross-border groups and their EEA subsidiaries.

## SUPERVISORY COLLEGES II

- Dispute settlement within a college - or ESA (European Supervisory Authorities) and the Joint Committee European supervisors
- When one national supervisory authority disagrees with the actions of another supervisory authority, then enters into solving this "dispute" ESA, which sets a deadline for mediation and acts as intermediary. If no agreement is reached, the ESA decides towards supervisory authority with the obligation to do something or to refrain from some action.
- However, if even then a national supervisor does not follow the decision, decisions may be taken directly aiming for the financial institution

# MACRO SUPERVISION: ESRB - FRANKFURT

- Consists of 5 units: General Board; Steering Committee; Advisory Technical Committee; Advisory Scientific Committee; Secretariat
- The ESRB is responsible for the macroprudential oversight of the EU financial system and the prevention and mitigation of systemic risk.
- In pursuit of its macroprudential mandate, the ESRB monitors and assesses systemic risks and, where appropriate, issues warnings and recommendations.
- Not legally binding warnings and recommendations (act or explain) and „naming and shaming“,
- OECD uses naming and for indentifying tax edens or in fight against money laundering. ...“Name and shame” can work for money laundering. *OECD*

# MICRO – ESA'S

- Board of appeal
- Joint Committee
- EBA – EIOPA - ESMA

# EU AGENCIES

- **European Systemic Risk Board, ESRB** - Problem of not found risks or false warnings -> reputation goes low.
- CEBS replaced by **European Banking Authority, (EBA)**
- CESR replaced by **European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)**
- CEIOPS replaced by **European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA)**

# ALTERNATIVE MODEL FOR FINANCIAL SYSTEM...?

## *Islamic Finance*

Sharing loss makes the system more resilient

No credit derivatives

No lending for speculative positions

Islam tames greed