

Towards a New European Supervisory Authority: Rules, Oversight and Stress Testing

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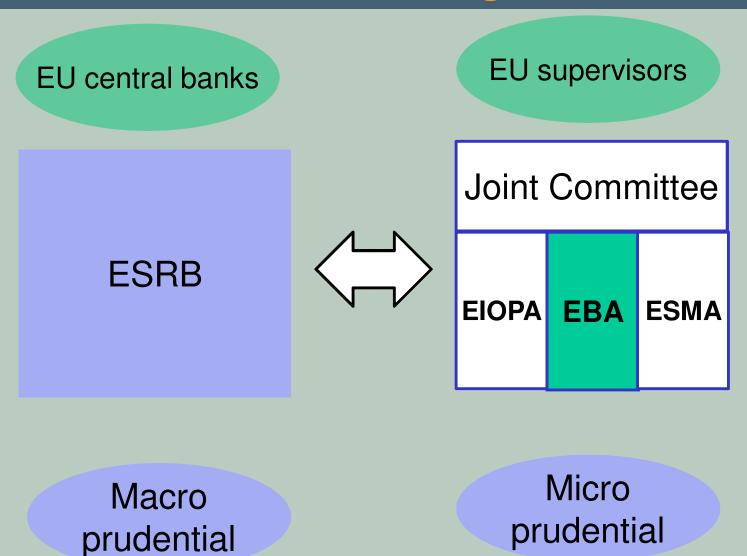
European Banking Authority

European System of Financial Supervision

Outline

- Changes in the EU supervisory landscape
- EU common rule book
- Oversight by the EBA of cross border banks
- EU-wide stress testing

New institutional arrangements



The European Banking Authority

Objectives

Establishing EU single rule book

Upgrading quality and consistency of supervision

Reinforcing oversight of cross-border groups

Early warning of upcoming vulnerabilities

Effective early intervention and bank resolution

Main tasks

Develop binding technical standards, guidelines, recommendations

Promoting common supervisory culture / supervisory practices

Risk dashboards for major financial groups

Monitoring effectiveness colleges

EU-wide risk assessments and stress tests

Reacting on risk warnings

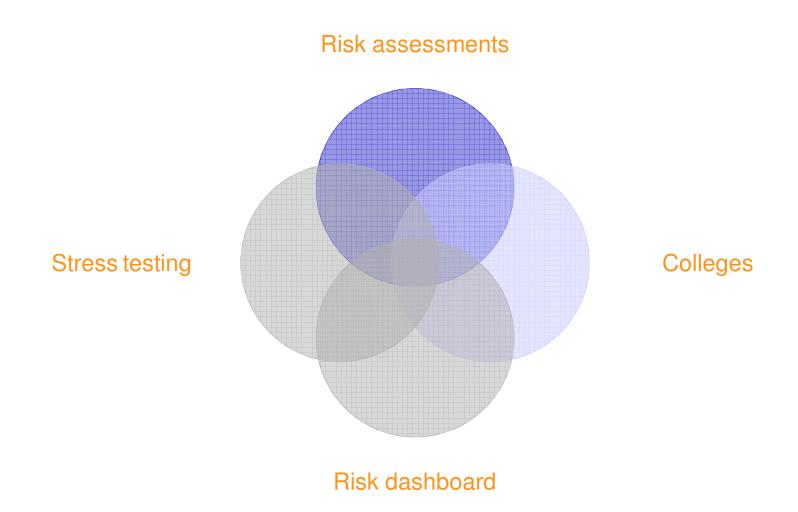
Handling of emergency situations

Contributing to an EU rulebook

- 'Common EU rulebook'
 - maximum harmonisation...
 - ...but proportionate to different financial institutions
- EBA and Binding Technical Standards
 - For Basel III, 40+
 - Monitoring the implementation in the EU
 - Common Basel III reporting
 - Investigating breaches of EU rules
- Scope:
 - Basel III, Bank resolution, Financial innovation, Consumer protection, Deposit guarantee schemes, AML, Payment services

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Oversight of cross border banks



Colleges for EU cross border banks

- Day to day supervision by national supervisory authority
- Supervision organised via colleges of supervisors
- Home country supervisor in the lead
- Main decisions in core college = most involved supervisors
- Effective communication group-wide via extended college
- One globally operating EU bank has one college
- Supervisors from within and outside the EU
- EBA to build capacity to effectively oversee colleges of EU cross border banks
- In total about 110 EU cross border banks

Risk assessments for EU cross border banks

- Each national supervisor has responsibility to perform own risk assessment of its (part of the cross border) bank
- Risk assessment based upon national SREP
- Each supervisor maps own risk assessment to common template
- Risk assessments to be discussed within college under steer lead supervisor
- For EU supervisors challenge is to achieve agreed upon assessment of risks and common decision on capital 'add-on' needed
- In case national EU supervisors disagree, EBA to mediate and take decision
- Non-EU supervisors also to take part in process?
- 3rd country regulatory regime still under development
- Thematic risk assessments!
- Responses to ESRB recommendations!!

Risk dashboards on EU cross border banks

- EBA has developed key risk indicators to monitor major banks (e.g. on solvency, liquidity and profitability)
- All major EU banks to periodically report to EBA via national supervisors (will become easier when EU has uniform supervisory reporting in 2013)
- EBA to analyse and provide peer group data to national supervisors
- KRIs also to be used as input for ESRB analyses
- ESRB to provided systems wide analysis and recommendations to EBA
- National supervisors to respond to recommendations via EBA
- EBA to have permanent capacity to respond in crisis situations, e.g. as in the Icelandic crisis
- EBA to have emergency powers in the 'interest of the stability of the EU financial system', e.g. to ban short selling

EBA's EU-wide stress tests of banks

- The Authority shall, in cooperation with the ESRB, initiate and coordinate Union-wide assessments of the resilience of financial institutions to adverse market developments (Art. 17)
- EBA shall develop, for application by the competent authorities, common methodologies for assessing the effect of economic scenarios on an institution's financial positions (Art. 12 and 17)
- EBA shall, where appropriate, address recommendation to the competent authority to correct issues identified in the stress test (Art.12)
- The Authority shall also develop an adequate stress testing regime to help identifying those institutions that may pose systemic risk.
 These institutions shall be subject to strengthened supervision (Art. 12a)

EU-wide stress tests: 2009-2010

- 2009 first EU-wide stress test of 22 banks coordinated by CEBS.
 Individual results kept confidential. Summary report to the EFC and ECOFIN
- In 2010 CEBS was mandated by the ECOFIN to conduct, in cooperation with the European Central Bank (ECB), the European Commission and the EU national supervisory authorities, a second EU-wide stress testing exercise
- The overall objective of the 2010 exercise was to provide policy information for assessing the resilience of the EU banking system to possible adverse economic developments and to asses the ability of banks in the exercise to absorb possible shocks on credit and market risks, including sovereign risks
- The exercise included a sample of 91 European banks, representing 65% of the European market in terms of total assets. The sample has been built by including banks, in descending order of size, so as to cover at least 50% of the respective national banking sector, as expressed in terms of total assets

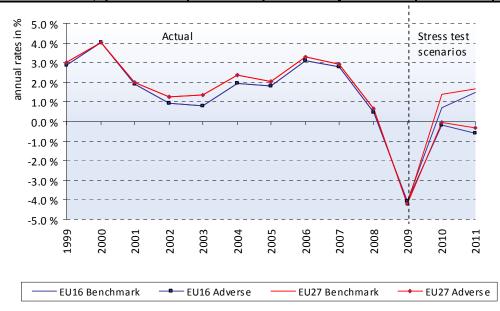
History of EU-wide stress test: 2010

- CEBS has coordinated (20 national supervisory authorities) the exercise and conducted cross-checks over the results, which were submitted to a peer review process in order to ensure their consistency and comparability
- The results of the stress test exercise have been published on an individual basis by the institutions and the EU national supervisory authorities. Moreover CEBS published a summary report, providing details on the scenarios, methodologies and aggregate results of the exercise
- Focus on credit and market risk, including the exposures to European sovereign debt
- Set of two macro-economic scenarios (baseline and adverse) incorporating also addition valuation shock to EU sovereign debt instruments
- For the purposes of the market risk stress test, a set of stressed market parameters was applied to the trading book positions

EU-wide stress test 2010: scenarios

Evolution of aggregate key macro-economic variables in the scenarios in the historical context:

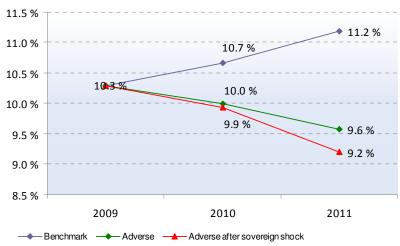
				2010 Exercise			
	Realised			Benchmark		Adverse	
	2008	2009	2010 Q1	2010	2011	2010	2011
EU27							
GDP (y-o-y)	0.7%	-4.2%	0.2%	1.0%	1.7%	0.0%	-0.4%
Unemployment (% of labour force)	7.0%	8.9%	9.6%	9.8%	9.7%	10.5%	11.0%
Euro area			,				
GDP (y-o-y)	0.6%	-4.1%	0.2%	0.7%	1.5%	-0.2%	-0.6%
Unemployment (% of labour force)	7.5%	9.4%	10.0%	10.7%	10.9%	10.8%	11.5%
US							
GDP (y-o-y)	0.4%	-2.4%	0.7%	2.2%	2.0%	1.5%	0.6%
Unemployment (% of labour force)	5.8%	9.3%	9.7%	10.0%	10.2%	10.2%	11.1%



Source: Eurostat up to 2009, 2010-2011 stress test scenarios

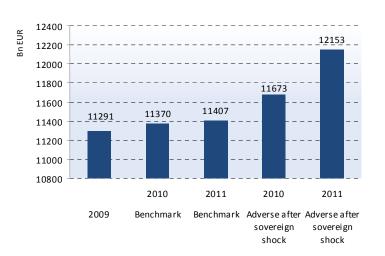
EU-wide stress test 2010: results

Aggregate Tier 1 capital ratio

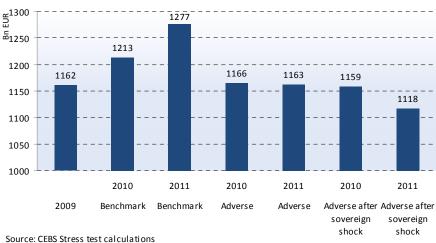


Source: Stress test calculations

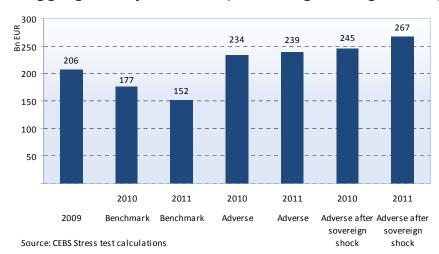
Aggregate RWA



Aggregate Tier 1 own funds



Aggregate impairments (excluding trading losses)



EU-wide stress test 2010: Lessons learnt Senior management engagement Rigorous Key Clear objective implementation and Supervisory challenging tool Clearly communicated and appropriate methodologies

EBA EU-wide stress test 2011

- Testing of bank's capital adequacy
- Credit risk, market risk and sovereign risk
- Results to be published on a bank by bank basis
- Timetable results similar to 2010
- Scope similar to 2010
- Scenario's different
- Rigorous peer review process
- More centrally steered
- More focus on back-stop measures
- Transparent in key exposures and components



THANK YOU

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