FSI - High Level Meeting

Developments and responses to the current financial crisis – an EU Perspective

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CEBS

Committee of European Banking Supervisors

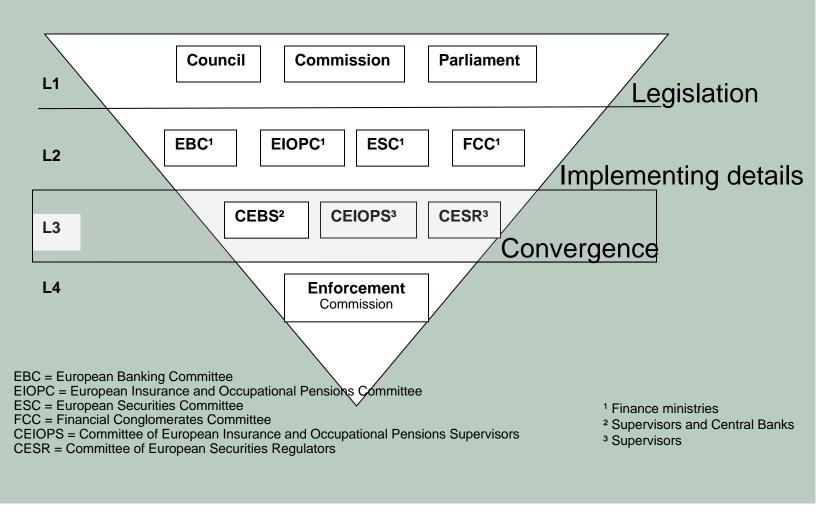
Outline

- The role of CEBS
- Regulatory initiatives
- CEBS role during the crisis
- Institutional issues
- Colleges
- •CEBS work programme 2009

Europe and EU



The role of CEBS - the Lamfalussy structure



The role of CEBS – objectives and tasks

Objectives:

Promote efficient and effective supervision and the safety and soundness of the EU financial system through:

- Good supervisory practices
- Efficient and cost-effective approaches to supervision of cross-border groups
- Level playing field and proportionality

Main tasks:

- Give advice to the Commission
- Promote consistent implementation/application of the EU banking legislation
- Promote convergence of supervisory practices
- Promote information exchange and supervisory cooperation
- Regular risk assessments from a supervisory perspective

Regulatory initiatives – who is to blame?

- •Who is to blame for the financial crisis?
- •How can we restore confidence?
- •Do we need more regulation? Supervision?
- •Can supervision be better organised?
- •How can we link the global macro prudential analysis to the day to day supervisory priorities?
- •Do we have a relevant framework in place to handle cross border institutions?

Regulatory initiatives – actors

- Financial Stability Forum
- •G20 Action Plan
- Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
- Senior Supervisors' Report
- ECOFIN Roadmap
- Committee of European Banking Supervisors
- Institute for International Finance

Regulatory initiatives - FSF

- •Strengthen prudential oversight of capital, liquidity and risk management
- Enhancing transparency, accountability and valuation
- Changes in the role and uses of credit ratings
- •Strengthening the authorities' responsiveness to risk
- Robust arrangements for dealing with stress in the financial system
- Reinforcing international cooperation
 - Colleges of supervisors

Regulatory initiatives – G20 Action Plan

- Enhancing Transparency and Accountability
- Enhancing Sound Regulation
- Promoting Integrity in Financial Markets
- Reinforcing International Cooperation
- Reforming International Financial Institutions

Regulatory initiatives – EU Commission and CEBS

Strengthening prudential oversight

- Review Capital Requirements Directive (CRD)
- Ensure that banks maintain adequate capital
- Improve guidance to strengthen banks' risk management
- Enhance transparency and disclosures
- Work for the establishment of centralised clearing for credit default swaps (CDS)

Regulatory initiatives – EU Commission and CEBS

Enhancing transparency and valuation

- Report and develop guidance on transparency regarding structured products
- Follow up of disclosure practices in 2009
- Dialogue with accounting standard setters on improved guidance for valuation of complex and illiquid assets
- Develop uniform (EU) reporting framework at the latest by 2012

Regulatory initiatives – EU Commission and CEBS

Ratings and authorities' response to risk developments

- Proposal for EU legislation on rating agencies
- Review of role given to external ratings in regulations
- Supervisory colleges for large cross border banks
- Authorities will strengthen their cooperation in dealing with stress situations (MOU)

CEBS role during the crisis

Cooperation and coordination

Among CEBS members

- Activities under the ECOFIN Roadmap
- Deliveries to fulfil G20 Recommendations

With L3 Committees and EU institutions

- •IWCFC meetings
- •3L3 Chairs and Secretariats meetings
- Written 3L3 updates on progress made are submitted
- Joint attendances and contributions to EU institutions' activities

CEBS role during the crisis

Task Force on Crisis Events (TFCE):

- Analyzing the supervisory implications of the national "rescue plans" as announced by members
- Looking at crisis events surrounding individual institutions

Institutional issues

Commission Mandate to the "de Larosière Group"

- The Group will make proposals covering all the financial sectors with the objective to establish a more **efficient**, **integrated**, **sustainable** EU system of supervision
- Issues to be addressed:
 - How the supervision of EU financial institutions should be best organised
 - How to strengthen EU cooperation on financial stability oversight, early warning mechanisms and crisis management (cross border and cross sectoral risks)
 - How supervisors in the EU should cooperate with their counterparts in other major jurisdictions at a global level

Institutional issues

CEBS stance on future institutional setting —— enhanced evolutionary approach

Stressing the following:

- Establishment of colleges of supervisors for all cross border banks in the EU
- Networks of national experts to be set up
- Reinforced institutional arrangements between CEBS, BSC and ECB === especially in the context of risk assessments
- CEBS guidance and recommendations to be implemented timely and adequately at a national level
- Peer reviews

Colleges 1

Tools developed by CEBS

- Guidelines on home host cooperation
- Range of practices paper (Dec 2007)
- Template for written agreements (Dec 2007)
- Joint principles for banks and insurance colleges (Jan 2009)

Colleges 2

Main issues

- The focus on home-host cooperation is broadening to a wider range of supervisory issues, from internal models under pillar 1 to the supervisory review process under pillar 2
- Current crisis highlights the importance of effective information sharing, cooperation and coordination between authorities, both for crisis prevention and for the management of possible stress events
- Concept of colleges has to be further developed into a more operational concept including coordination of tasks, reduction of compliance costs and promotion of actual convergence in day-to-day practices

Colleges 3

CEBS priorities

- List of all major cross border banking groups in EU
- Regular follow up and monitoring
- Aim for 2009
 - To have colleges in place
 - To have MoUs in place
 - To have a good planning of supervisory activities

CEBS work programme 2009

Process

- CEBS has identified the topics it needs to work on in 2009
- During this identification process, CEBS has decided that flexibility and ability to react swiftly should be maintained. Thus, while a strict prioritization process is followed, changes in priorities will be accommodated

Priorities

Priority 1: Key activities that need to be delivered within the agreed upon time schedule i.e. crisis management early intervention mechanisms

Priority 2: Important activities for CEBS to take on, but could be postponed, if necessary i.e. large exposures

Priority 3: activities that will be undertaken as far as they do not conflict with the resources needed for priority 1 and 2 activities

Priority 1 Activities – Crisis management

Crisis Management is paramount to CEBS and its members

- CEBS will continue to:
 - facilitate swift information exchange
 - provide guidance on topics of common interest

Further work is planned regarding:

- Colleges of supervisors in crisis situations
- Implementation of practical tools for information exchange
- Supervisory implications of national "rescue plans" (TFCE)
- Enhanced guidelines to strengthen bank's risk management practices (TFRM)

Priority 1 Activities – Early intervention mechanisms

A white paper is being prepared by the European Commission on early intervention mechanisms and a request for assistance has been sent to CEBS. Relevant topics include:

- Stabilisation measures available for problem banks
- Conditions under which these measures can be used
- Link with issues on asset transferability and deposit guarantee schemes

Goal is to develop a streamline the approach for cross-border operating banking groups

Priority 1 Activities – Transparency and Disclosure

2008

 CEBS reported twice on transparency and disclosures based on a sample of large banks

2009

- Similar analysis will be performed when 2008 year-end results are available
- Major EU cross-border operating banks will disclose Pillar 3 information
- Possible policy recommendations
- Assess and report on proposals on better transparency for securitised transactions (EBF templates and supervisory relevance)

Priority 1 Activities – Periodic Risk Assessments

- CEBS has delivered two risk assessment reports to the EFC FST
- CEBS will continue to provide, at least bi-annually, assessments of micro-prudential trends, potential risks and vulnerabilities in the banking sector
- Close cooperation is also built with the sister Committees CESR and CEIOPS establishing a 3L3 cross sector risk assessment framework

Priority 1 Activities – LRM

2008

- CEBS report on liquidity risk management and supervision
 - 30 recommendations

2009

- Follow-up work
- More detailed guidance on
 - Composition of liquidity buffers
 - Definition of the survival period
 - Transfer mechanisms within groups
 - Criteria for assessing banks' internal methodologies
 - Developing a minimum set of common information requirements

Priority 1 Activities – Capital Instruments

- In 2008 CEBS has delivered advice on hybrid capital instruments which has been largely translated into the proposal for a revised CRD
- Further work to be done
 - Elaborate guidelines for the convergence of supervisory practices
 - Review the application of those guidelines
- Goal is to provide a common EU interpretation of the eligibility criteria and advise the European Commission on the codification of these criteria into EU legislation

 Monitoring new issuance of capital instruments and their consistency with the revised CRD

Priority 1 Activities – Others

- Harmonised supervisory reporting by 2012
- Several deliverables need to be agreed upon in 2009, both on COREP and FINREP
 - Streamlined FINREP and COREP framework
- Principles for risk management
- Principles for remuneration policies and incentive schemes

- Training programmes
- Article 6 of EC decision:
- "The Committee should contribute to the development of a common supervisory culture in the field of banking as well as on a cross-sectoral basis in close cooperation with the other Committees of Supervisors"
- CEBS, CEIOPS and CESR plan to develop 3L3 courses in 2009
- EU funding from the European Commission expected
- 2009 will be a pilot year

Priority 2 Activities – Part I

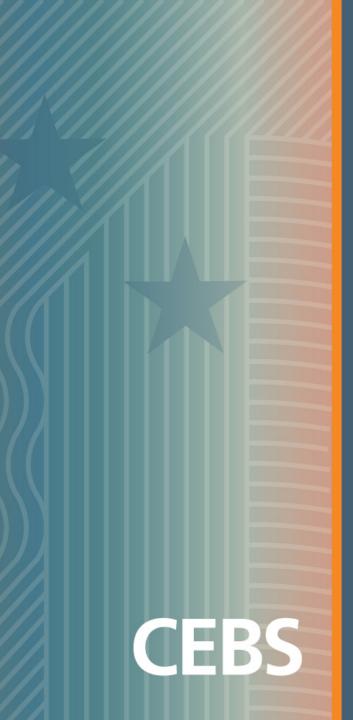
- Pillar 2 issues
 - Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
 - Concentration risk
 - Business, strategic and reputational risks
 - Internal governance
 - Stress testing
- Pro-cyclicality
 - Report to EFC in liaison with BSC (December 2008)
 - Pillar 2 capital buffers that can be drawn down in adverse market conditions
 - Effects of the CRD to the economic cycle
 - Impact of declining capital levels
- Amendments to CRD (apart from hybrid capital)
 - Implementation work on large exposures
 - National discretions and options
 - Tools for cross-border cooperation

Priority 2 Activities – Part II

- Supervisory disclosure
 - Framework is now in operation
 - Improvement is needed extension of the framework (tables/guidance)
 - 2009 → amend the guidelines
 - 2010-2011 → enforcement will take place
- Financial conglomerates
 - IWCFC implementation of FCD
 - Carrying out micro-prudential crisis related work
- Mediation
 - Not used so far
 - 2009 → case study will be undertaken
- Delegation
 - Follow-up work on delegation of tasks
 - Voluntary delegation of supervisory competences?

CEBS – Conclusions

- Contribute to restoration of confidence in financial markets
- Continue closely monitoring of the financial crisis and co-ordinate supervisory responses
- Deliver on CEBS work program 2009 and co-ordinate with the global agenda
- Move further on European convergence



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