



**FÉDÉRATION NATIONALE  
DU CRÉDIT AGRICOLE**

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Paris, 3 August 2010

Ref: CEBS Draft Guidelines - Article 3 of the Directive 2006/48/EC as amended (CRD)

Attached documents: latest CEBS's draft guidelines dated 13 July 2010 including our proposals of amendments

Dear Mr Holtring,

Since May, we have exposed our concerns at the level of the EACB and with the French competent supervising authority about the CEBS draft guidelines relating to the interpretation of Article 3 of the CRD.

We understand that the purpose of the CEBS guidelines should be merely to:

- (i) enhance the convergence of the supervisory practice on the application of the said Article 3 within the EU without changing the legal framework applicable in each Member State, and
- (ii) create more transparency for market participants.

However, these guidelines may have severe consequences (i.e. on the autonomy, the current organisation and the governance of the affiliated institutions *vis-à-vis* their central body within the French cooperative banking groups) beyond the mere interpretation of Article 3 of the CRD for the following reasons.

**I. Scope of application of the draft guidelines to be clarified and limited by the CEBS (point 10 of the draft guidelines)**

The concept of central body covers different realities in different Member States.

In France for example, the notion of “central body” contained in Article 3 of the CRD refers to a regional consolidating entity which holds a collective banking licence with its permanently affiliated local entities and is regarded as a single entity for the application of prudential regulations.

Therefore, the notion of central body contained in Article 3 of the CRD does not refer to the notion of “*organe central*” defined in the French Monetary and Financial Code which is, for each French co-operative banking group, an identified entity located at the national level (*Crédit Agricole S.A.* in our case) pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 511-30 of the French Monetary and Financial Code. The provisions of Article L. 511-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code define the role and the powers of the national “central bodies” in France<sup>1</sup>.

In the legislation of other Member States, we understand that such term means any consolidating entity which, at the regional level, satisfies with its permanent affiliates the conditions provided for in Article 3 of the CRD.

As a matter of fact, the guidelines should only apply to the affiliated institutions which do not satisfy prudential requirements set out in article 3 of the CRD on an individual basis<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> such as *inter alia* the following:

- they represent the credit institutions affiliated to them with the Bank of France, the Credit Institutions and Investment Firms Committee (CECEI) and, subject to the specific rules of the disciplinary procedure, the Banking Commission;
- they are responsible for the homogeneity of their network and for ensuring the correct functioning of the regional and local institutions affiliated to them. To that end, they take all necessary measures to guarantee the liquidity and solvency of each of those institutions and of the entire network;
- they may decide to prohibit or limit the distribution of dividends to the shareholders or any payment connected with the shares to members of the credit institutions or investment firms affiliated to them;
- they oversee the application of the laws and regulations specific to those affiliated institutions;
- they exercise administrative, technical and financial control over the organisation and management thereof;
- the on-the-spot inspections of the central bodies may be extended to their direct and indirect subsidiaries, and also to those of the institutions affiliated to them;
- within the scope of their powers, they may apply the penalties provided for in the laws and regulations which are specific to the affiliated institutions (...).

<sup>2</sup> e.g. local credit institutions which are permanently affiliated to a regional credit institution in France.

Article 3 of the CRD allows each competent supervising authority to provide for exemptions from prudential requirements<sup>3</sup> in favour of the affiliated credit institutions referred to above provided that:

- the said credit institutions are permanently affiliated to a central body<sup>4</sup>,
- the commitments of the central body and the said affiliated institutions are joint and several liabilities or the commitments of such affiliated institutions are entirely guaranteed by the central body,
- the solvency and liquidity of the central body and all of the affiliated institutions are monitored as a whole on the basis of consolidated accounts,
- the management of the central body is empowered to issue instructions to the management of the affiliated institutions concerned.

So the perimeter of Article 3 of the CRD excludes the French credit institutions which, at the regional level, already satisfy prudential requirements set out in Article 3 of the CRD on an individual basis<sup>5</sup>.

Indeed, in France, Article 3 of the CRD only serves a foundation for the collective authorisation (from the competent supervising authority) of the credit institutions (at the local level) with the credit institutions (at the regional level) to which the local credit institutions are affiliated.

**During the public consultation, we wish to ensure with the CEBS that the guidelines will not enlarge<sup>6</sup> the scope of the existing article 3 of the CRD to the French affiliated institutions which (a) are located at the regional level, and (b) meet the prudential requirements referred to in Article 3 of the CRD on a solo basis.**

**Therefore, we suggest to clarify, for the avoidance of doubt, the scope of point 10 of the draft guidelines<sup>7</sup> as follows:**

***« 10. CEBS believes that, for the convergent application of Article 3, further guidance is necessary on the following aspects in respect of the affiliated institutions which do not fulfil prudential requirements on an individual basis (...) ».***

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<sup>3</sup> Such as *inter alia* :

- The absence of specific applications for authorisation as a credit institution required from the competent supervising authority in relation to the said affiliated institutions (including a programme of operations and the type of business envisaged and the structural organisation of the credit institution),
- The absence of prior authorisation from the competent supervising authority regarding the 2 persons which will effectively direct the business of the credit institution,
- Exemptions in respect of the minimal equity capital required (to cover the credit and the operational risks)...

<sup>4</sup> We understand that, for the purpose of Article 3 of the CRD, the notion of "central body" refers to a consolidating entity which, at the regional level, satisfy with its permanent affiliates the conditions provided for in the said Article 3.

<sup>5</sup> In France, such credit institutions are located at the regional level and they are affiliated to a central body located at the national level.

<sup>6</sup> Since CEBS is not entitled to extend the field of application of the existing Article 3 of the CRD.

<sup>7</sup> Entitled « *Draft guidelines for the convergence of supervisory practices on the application of Article 3 of Directive 2006/48/EC* ».

In the event that CEBS considers that the guidelines apply more generally<sup>8</sup> to the relationships between the central body and all affiliated institutions (that they benefit or not from exemptions of prudential nature), such interpretation:

- (i) would have no legal foundation (given the purpose of Article 3 and the existing powers of CEBS),
- (ii) might infringe on the autonomy, the current organisation and the governance of the “non exempted” affiliated institutions *vis-à-vis* their central body within *inter alia* the Crédit Agricole group.

If the CEBS does not consider our proposal of modification set out above (i.e. relating to point 10 of the draft guidelines), we would suggest alternative proposals of modification concerning the draft guidelines on the following aspects.

## **II. Two major aspects of French co-operative bank organisation would be threatened by an inappropriate interpretation of Article 3 of the CRD from the CEBS**

We draw your attention to the following points which are problematic for us and the following paragraphs illustrate our concerns to the extent that the scope of the CEBS draft guidelines remains unclear.

Please note that the following points might bring about concerns relating to our internal organisation between the central body (at the national level) and its regional affiliated institutions (at the regional level).

### **II. A. Type of instructions that should be issued by the central body’s management (point 28 of the draft guidelines)**

Four types of instructions provided for by the CEBS in its current draft guidelines are vague and problematic because such instructions if they are retained by the CEBS without any amendment:

- would extend in a very significant way in France the field of application of the instructions given by our national central body to its regional affiliated institutions although such affiliates satisfy prudential requirements set out in Article 3 of the CRD on a solo basis;
- are likely to threaten the autonomy, the current organisation and the governance of the said “non exempted” affiliated institutions.

We consider that the following instructions (fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh instructions of point 28 of the draft guidelines) would seriously affect our cooperative banks’ autonomy if they are applied to any affiliated institution without distinction:

- *“Defining the policy and the principles of the risk evaluation, measurement and control procedures (including stress testing) for the Group and for the individual affiliated institutions, with a view to ensure that the policy and strategic purposes of each affiliated institution is the same as the central body’s and in conformity with the Group’s risk appetite, capacity and also the overall objectives of the Group”;*

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<sup>8</sup> i.e. beyond the current field of application of Article 3 of the CRD.

- “Defining the internal control procedures for the Group and each of the affiliated institutions”,
- “Defining criteria or rules for the on-going business of the affiliated institutions, including credit granting authorisations, credit monitoring and investments”<sup>9</sup>;
- “Defining criteria or rules with regard to the assessment of the fit and properness of the persons who effectively direct the business of the affiliated institutions as referred to in Article 11 (1) of Directive 2006/48/EC as well as the other members of their senior management”<sup>10</sup>.

We would like to specify in the draft guidelines that the nine instructions from the central body should be considered as minimum requirements but only for the “exempted” affiliated institutions referred to in the said Article 3.

Therefore, we suggest to amend point 28 of the CEBS draft guidelines as follows:

- “28. *In particular, it is CEBS’s view that the instructions that the management of the central body can issue to the affiliated institutions which do not fulfil prudential requirements on an individual basis (...)”.*

## **II. B. Use of European Passport (point 29 of the draft guidelines)**

We note that point 12 of the CEBS conclusions (following the meeting with the EACB dated 7 May 2010) indicates that “*the individual affiliated institutions should not be allowed to use the EU passport given that they are exempted from meeting most prudential requirements on a solo basis*”.

We would like to obtain the confirmation in the CEBS guidelines whereby the affiliated institutions which fulfil prudential requirements on an individual basis would remain entitled to use the EU Passport.

Therefore, we suggest adding a new point 30 in Section F of the CEBS draft guidelines (entitled “Use of European Passport”) drafted as follows:

- “30. “However affiliated institutions which fulfil the prudential requirements referred to in Article 3 on a solo basis may establish branches or subsidiaries and make use of the EU passport on an individual basis.””

<sup>9</sup> Such instruction is particularly worrisome since it would question the entire autonomy of each regional affiliated institution.

<sup>10</sup> The powers of the central body are in principle limited to (a) an authorisation in respect of the appointment or the revocation of the managing director (CEO), and (b) the verification of the worthiness and the adequate experience of the top executive management referred to in article 11 (1) of the CRD (but the other members of the senior management are not concerned).

### III. Next Steps

The public consultation relating to the CEBS draft guidelines has started since 15 July 2010 and will end on 27 August 2010.

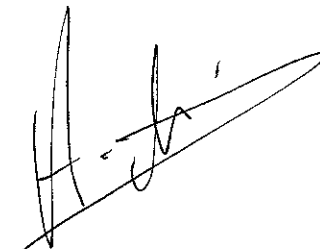
We understand the final version of the CEBS guidelines will be communicated to the European Commission further to the public consultation, it being provided that the CEBS “*expects its members, who wish to make use of the amended Article 3 from 31 December 2010, to transpose CEBS’s final guidelines into their national legal/policy framework and apply them at the very latest six months after their publication date*”, i.e. in the course of 2011.

This is also the reason why we consider that it is essential to ensure that the aforementioned amendments referred to in I. (or in II) above will be taken into account in the CEBS’s final guidelines if the content of the guidelines are to be incorporated into a European Regulation.

Moreover, we would like to know how the CEBS will coordinate its work on Article 3 of the CRD with the European Commission once the CEBS guidelines will be published.

We remain at your disposal should you need any further information on this matter.

Yours sincerely,



On behalf of the *Fédération Nationale  
du Crédit Agricole*

Alban AUCOIN  
Deputy Managing Director

Annex  
CEBS's draft guidelines dated 13 July 2010 including our  
proposals of amendments (please see mark-up)

13 July 2010

**Consultation paper on  
CEBS's guidelines regarding revised Article 3 of  
Directive 2006/48/EC  
(CP 41)**

**Introduction**

1. Article 3 of Directive 2006/48/EC (hereafter 'Article 3'), as adopted on 14 June 2006, allows Member States to provide special prudential regimes for credit institutions which have been permanently affiliated to a central body since 15 December 1977, provided that those regimes were introduced into national law by 15 December 1979. These time limits prevented Member States, especially those which acceded to the European Union after 1980, from introducing or maintaining such special prudential regimes for similar affiliated credit institutions which were set up in their territories.
2. In 2009 the European Parliament and the Council decided it was appropriate to remove the time limits set out in Article 3,<sup>1</sup> in order to provide equal conditions for competition between credit institutions in Member States. This means that, from 31 December 2010, all Member States can provide the special prudential regime set out in Article 3 for all existing or future affiliated credit institutions that meet the conditions set out in that Article. In this context, CEBS was invited to develop guidelines in order to enhance the convergence of supervisory practices in this regard<sup>2</sup>.
3. **CEBS presents its proposals for the supervisory guidelines regarding the application of the revised Article 3 for public consultation.** CEBS welcomes market participants' views on the proposals set out in this consultation paper; in particular on whether its proposals will be sufficient to

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<sup>1</sup> Article 3 of Directive 2006/48/EC the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 was amended by Directive 2009/111/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 (published under: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:302:0097:0119:EN:PDF>). The amended Article 3, which includes a national discretion that can be applied from 31 December 2010, is set out in the Annex to this consultation paper.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Recital 2 of the amending Directive 2009/111/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009.

ensure the convergence of supervisory practices in this area. Market participants are also invited to raise any additional aspects on which they believe CEBS's guidance is necessary to ensure the convergence of supervisory practices.

4. **The public consultation will run until 27 August 2010.** Responses should be sent to the following email address: [cp41@c-eps.org](mailto:cp41@c-eps.org). Comments received will be published on CEBS's website unless respondents request otherwise.



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## Objectives and Methodology

5. The objectives of the draft guidelines set out in this consultation paper are to:
  - i) enhance the convergence of supervisory practices on the application of Article 3 across the EU; and
  - ii) create more transparency for market participants.
6. It is CEBS's understanding that the main purpose of Article 3 is to clarify that the central body and its affiliates form a unity and thus to ensure, where appropriate, equal treatment of Groups as defined in this Article *vis a vis* credit institutions with a (vast) number of branches. The draft guidelines have to be read against this background.
7. While developing this consultation paper, CEBS has benefited from technical input and comments provided by industry experts nominated by the European Association of Co-operative Banks (EACB).

## Implementation date

8. Member States that wish to allow the use of the special prudential regime set out in the amended Article 3 have to transpose it into their national law<sup>3</sup>.
9. CEBS expects its Members, who wish to make use of the amended Article 3 from 31 December 2010, to transpose CEBS's final guidelines into their national legal/policy framework and apply them at the very latest six months after their publication date. If Members decide to make use of the amended Article 3 after 31 December 2010, CEBS expects the application of its guidelines at the very latest at the time when the amended Article 3 will be implemented in their national legislation.

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<sup>3</sup> See Article 4 of the amending Directive 2009/111/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009.

## **Draft guidelines for the convergence of supervisory practices on the application of revised Article 3 of Directive 2006/48/EC**

10. CEBS believes that for the convergent application of Article 3 further guidance is necessary on the following aspects **in respect of affiliated institutions which do not fulfil prudential requirements on an individual basis**<sup>4</sup> [main proposal of amendment]:
- A) clarification of what should be understood by 'permanently affiliated to a central body' (Article 3 (1));
  - B) clarification of what should be understood by 'the commitments of the central body and affiliated institutions are joint and several liabilities or the commitments of its affiliated institutions are entirely guaranteed by the central body' (Article 3 (1) (a));
  - C) clarification of the relationship between the requirements and exemptions in Article 3 (1) and the further requirements and exemptions in Article 3 (2);
  - D) clarification on whether 'monitored as a whole on the basis of consolidated accounts' (Article 3 (1) (b)) refers to the preparation of consolidated accounts in accordance to applicable accounting requirements or to the preparation of consolidated reporting for the purposes of prudential supervision;
  - E) clarification on which type of 'instructions' might be issued by the management of the central body (Article 3 (1) (c)); and
  - F) clarification on the use of the EU passport (Article 3 (2)).

### **A) Concept of 'permanently affiliated to a central body'**

11. From a prudential perspective, the permanence of the affiliation to a central body is essential to the stability of the whole Group<sup>5</sup>. However, CEBS acknowledges that in specific circumstances it is admissible that an affiliated institution could opt to leave the Group or could be excluded from the Group.
12. CEBS believes that a common understanding of the concept of 'permanence' and therefore of the circumstances which could lead to the voluntary exit or exclusion of an affiliated institution from the Group will contribute to the convergent application of Article 3 across Members States.
13. The focus of Article 3, and therefore of CEBS's draft guidelines, is on the prudential aspects of the concept of 'permanent affiliation'. However, CEBS

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<sup>4</sup> Article 3, as amended by Directive 2009/111/EC, is set out in the Annex to this paper.

<sup>5</sup> In this consultation paper 'Group' should be understood as meaning the central body and its affiliated institutions as a whole.

acknowledges that there are usually other elements and arrangements irrespective of what is required under Article 3 that link the individual affiliated institutions and the Group, making their exit difficult and costly. The following aspects are examples illustrating these links:

- use of an integrated IT system, including all the major ledgers, payment systems, accounting, solvency accounting, etc; and/or
  - use of integrated liquidity management and reserves, short- and long-term funding (other than deposit accounts); and/or
  - use of centralized treasury functions; and/or
  - use of an integrated inter-institutional guarantee system and fund; and/or
  - use of a common brand name, product development, advertising and marketing.
14. In CEBS's view, the central body may propose to exclude affiliated institutions from the Group if one of the following conditions is met:
- i) the affiliated institutions do not comply with the Articles of Association<sup>6</sup> and other legal and regulatory framework applicable to them; or
  - ii) the affiliated institutions do not comply with the instructions and the 'supervisory' powers of the central body and the requirements these powers are intended to ensure.
15. The central body should always communicate its intention in advance to the competent supervisory authority. The decision to exclude an affiliated institution is to be made in accordance with the relevant requirements set by the competent supervisory authority and should be disclosed publicly by the central body.
16. In addition, the proposal from the central body should always take into account the extent to which the exit of an affiliated institution will affect the solvency or the liquidity of the Group and its individual entities.
17. In a case where an affiliated institution wishes voluntarily to exit the Group, the competent supervisory authority has to ensure that there is no material negative impact on the fulfilment of the prudential requirements of the system applied to the central body and its remaining affiliates. This assessment should consider among other issues the opinion of the central body. Naturally, the exiting affiliate will have to comply with all the prudential

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<sup>6</sup> 'Articles of Association' means all the documents and instruments governing the affiliation's arrangements.

requirements as a stand alone entity (Article 6 *et seq.* should apply *mutatis mutandis*).

## **B) Guarantee**

18. Paragraph (a) of Article 3 (1) states that 'the commitments of the central body and affiliated institutions are joint and several liabilities or the commitments of its affiliated institutions are entirely guaranteed by the central body'. In this regard the system of guarantees may provide for:
- i) a guarantee by the central body of each affiliated institution;
  - ii) a two-way guarantee (i.e. a guarantee by the central body of each affiliated institution and vice-versa); or
  - iii) a cross-guarantee (i.e. a guarantee (a) by the central body of each affiliated institution, (b) a guarantee by each affiliated institution of the central body, and (c) a guarantee by each affiliated institution and the central body of all other affiliated institutions).
19. In any case, the applicable arrangements under i – iii should ensure that there are no legal or practical impediments to the prompt transfer of own funds and liquidity within the Group to ensure that the obligations to creditors of the central body and its affiliates can be fulfilled.
20. In addition, in accordance with the applicable guarantee system, applicable law and/or the Articles of Association, the Group should ensure that no liabilities or commitments are left unresolved at the point of exit. Supervisors may provide for a certain period after the exit to comply with this requirement, provided the set period is finite.

## **C) Relation of the requirements and exemptions in Article 3 (1) and (2)**

21. Article 3 (1) exempts the affiliated institutions from the application of the requirements of Articles 7<sup>7</sup> and 11(1)<sup>8</sup> of Directive 2006/48/EC under certain conditions further defined under paragraph 1. In particular Article 3 (1) (b) requires that the solvency and liquidity of the central body and of all the affiliated institutions are monitored as a whole on the basis of consolidated accounts. Article 3 (2) exempts those affiliated institutions from the provisions of Articles 9<sup>9</sup> and 10<sup>10</sup>, and also Title V, Chapter 2, Sections 2<sup>11</sup>,

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<sup>7</sup> Which requires applications for the authorisation to be accompanied by a programme of operations setting out, inter alia, the types of business envisaged and the structural organisation of the credit institutions.

<sup>8</sup> Which requires that the credit institution has at least two persons who effectively direct its business.

<sup>9</sup> Which sets out the requirements for the 'initial capital' of a credit institution.

3<sup>12</sup>, 4<sup>13</sup>, 5<sup>14</sup> and 6<sup>15</sup>, and Chapter 3<sup>16</sup> provided that, without prejudice to the application of those provisions to the central body, the central body together with its affiliated institutions is subject to those provisions on a consolidated basis.

22. The exemptions in Article 3 (2) are more comprehensive than the exemptions in Article 3 (1). Therefore, CEBS considers that Article 3 (2) should be regarded as an extension to the provisions of Article 3 (1). Consequently, it is not possible to benefit from the exemptions in Article 3(2) without complying with all of the conditions in Article 3(1) first.

#### **D) Consolidated financial statements vs. consolidated prudential reporting**

23. Article 3 (1) (b) sets a requirement for the solvency and liquidity of the central body and of all the affiliated institutions to be monitored as a whole on the basis of consolidated accounts. It is CEBS's view that the requirement for the monitoring of solvency and liquidity on the basis of consolidated accounts should be viewed from a prudential supervisory perspective. For the purposes of prudential supervision, the central body and the affiliated institutions should be required to prepare consolidated accounts for reporting purposes in accordance with Article 133 *et seq.* of Directive 2006/48/EC. The assessment as to whether the central body must prepare consolidated financial accounts should be performed on the basis of the accounting framework to which it is subject under Regulation n° 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002 on the application of International Accounting Standards or Directive 86/635/EEC.

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<sup>10</sup> Which requires that the credit institution's own funds do not fall below its 'initial capital'.

<sup>11</sup> 'Provision against risks'.

<sup>12</sup> 'Minimum own funds requirements for credit risk'.

<sup>13</sup> 'Minimum own funds requirements for operational risk'.

<sup>14</sup> 'Large exposures'.

<sup>15</sup> 'Qualifying holdings outside the financial sector'.

<sup>16</sup> 'Credit institutions' assessment process'.

**E) Type of 'instructions' that can be issued by the management of the central body**

24. Article 3 (1) (c) allows the management of the central body to issue instructions to the management of affiliated institutions. CEBS believes that the main purpose of these instructions should be to ensure that the affiliated institutions comply with the requirements of the legislation and of the Articles of Association with a view to safeguarding the soundness of the Group.
25. The central body should monitor and 'supervise' the compliance of its affiliated institutions with its instructions. In this context, CEBS acknowledges that the control mechanisms and instruments which form part of the Group's internal governance set up by the central body help to ensure that affiliated institutions comply with the relevant rules of law, prudential requirements and the instructions issued by the central body.
26. It should be stressed that the 'supervisory powers' of the central body (c.f. Article 3 (1)) do not impinge on or interfere with the supervisory powers of the competent supervisory authority over the central body and, where appropriate, over the affiliated institutions.
27. It is CEBS's view that the central body should issue instructions to its affiliated institutions with the aim of ensuring the Group's compliance with the regulatory requirements that the affiliated institutions individually are exempted from pursuant to Article 3. To ensure this, the central body will:
- i) take all the necessary measures to ensure that the Group complies with the prudential requirements; and
  - ii) ensure that the laws and regulations applying to the Group are implemented and complied with accordingly.
28. In particular, it is CEBS's view that the instructions that the management of the central body can issue **to the affiliated institutions which do not fulfil prudential requirements on an individual basis [alternative proposal of amendment if our comment concerning point 10 above is not retained]** should cover, as a minimum, the following objectives:
- ensuring administrative, technical and financial supervision of the affiliated institutions;
  - ensuring the compliance with all applicable prudential rules and in particular ensuring the liquidity and capital adequacy of the Group;
  - ensuring the preparation of prudential reports for the supervisors by the Group;

- defining the policy and the principles of the risk evaluation, measurement and control procedures (including stress testing) for the Group and for the individual affiliated institutions, with a view to ensure that the policy and strategic purposes of each affiliated institution is the same as the Central body's and in conformity with the Group's risk appetite, capacity and also the overall objectives of the Group;
- defining the internal control procedures for the Group and each of the affiliated institutions;
- defining criteria or rules for the on-going business of the affiliated institutions, including credit-granting authorisations, credit monitoring and investments;
- defining criteria or rules with regard to the assessment of the fit and properness of the persons who effectively direct the business of the affiliated institutions as referred to in Article 11 (1) of Directive 2006/48/EC as well as the other members of their senior management;
- defining criteria or rules for the provision of financial assistance to the affiliates; and
- defining criteria or rules regarding the creation of new establishments.



## **F) Use of the EU passport**

29. The second paragraph of Article 3 (2) states that if the exemption under Article 3 (2) is granted, the EU passport under Article 24 of Directive 2006/48/EC shall apply to the whole Group as constituted by the central body and its affiliated institutions. CEBS clarifies that it is its understanding that affiliated institutions cannot make use of the EU passport on an individual basis<sup>17</sup>. However, given the apparent divergent interpretation and application of this provision across the EU, **CEBS would particularly welcome the views of market participants on the current practice and on the practical implications of its interpretation.**
30. **However, the affiliated institutions which fulfil the prudential requirements referred to in Article 3 may establish branches or subsidiaries and make use of the EU passport on a solo basis [alternative proposal of amendment if our comment concerning point 10 above is not retained]**

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<sup>17</sup> In any event, when the right of establishment for a branch is being exercised under directive 2006/48/EC, the required notification under Article 25 should make clear exactly the nature and arrangement of the central body and its affiliated institutions - including which entity or entities the programme of operations actually covers - and confirmation of how the requirements of Article 3 and these guidelines are met.

## **Annex**

### **Article 3 of Directive 2006/48/EC (amended by Directive 2009/111/EC):**

"1. One or more credit institutions situated in the same Member State and which are permanently affiliated to a central body which supervises them and which is established in the same Member State, may be exempted from the requirements of Articles 7 and 11(1) if national law provides that:

(a) the commitments of the central body and affiliated institutions are joint and several liabilities or the commitments of its affiliated institutions are entirely guaranteed by the central body;

(b) the solvency and liquidity of the central body and of all the affiliated institutions are monitored as a whole on the basis of consolidated accounts; and

(c) the management of the central body is empowered to issue instructions to the management of the affiliated institutions.

2. A credit institution referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, may also be exempted from the provisions of Articles 9 and 10, and also Title V, Chapter 2, Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Chapter 3 provided that, without prejudice to the application of those provisions to the central body, the whole as constituted by the central body together with its affiliated institutions is subject to those provisions on a consolidated basis.

In case of exemption, Articles 16, 23, 24, 25, 26(1) to (3) and 28 to 37 shall apply to the whole as constituted by the central body together with its affiliated institutions."