

Banking integration in Europe and in Sweden

Open Forum at the Sveriges Riksbank



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Outline

- 1 The long road towards banking integration in Europe
- 2 International linkages of the Swedish banking sector
- Weakening the 'sovereign-banking nexus'
- 4 A more transparent, unified and safer banking system
- 5 The Single Supervisory Mechanism
- 6 Initiatives undertaken by ECB Banking Supervision
- 7 Progress in strengthening banks' resilience
- 8 Supervisory priorities for 2020
- 9 Important policy issues for the European banking system

The long road towards banking integration in Europe

1957 Treaty of Rollie	- 2004 Committee of European Banking Supervisors
1973 Directive on the freedom of establishment of credit institutions	- 2008 Global financial crisis
1977 First banking directive	- 2009 de Larosière report
1983 EC white paper on financial integration	 2010 Establishment of European micro- and macro-prudential authorities (EBA, EIOPA, ESMA, ESRB)
1986 Single European Act	 2011-12 Euro area sovereign debt crisis
1989 Second banking directive – single passport for banks	 2012 EC call for a Banking Union and proposal for the creation of a Single Supervisory Mechanism
1992 Maastricht Treaty on the European Union	Single Supervisory Mechanism
1995 Sweden joins the EU	 2013 EC proposal for a Directive establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms
1999 Establishment of the Monetary Union	 2014 Operational start of the SSM
2000 Lamfalussy Report - 'level 3 committees' on supervision, insurance, and securities	 2016 Operational start of the Single Resolution Board
	Source: own construction on the basis of Enoch, Everaert, Tressel and Zhou (2014)

1957 Treaty of Rome

2004 Committee of European Banking Supervisors

Strong international linkages of the Swedish banking sector

Banking structure in Sweden (2019 data)

	Number of institutions	Total assets (in billions of SEK)	Percent of total assets	Percent of GDP*
Foreign bank branches in Sweden	36	2163	14.7	44.7
Swedish bank branches abroad	67	1679	11.4	34.7

*note: calculated on the basis of 2018 GDP

Banks' exposure to foreign exchange on the asset side

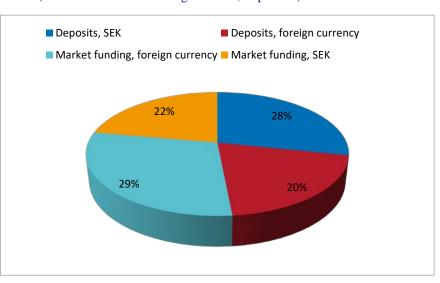
(2019 data for the three largest banks, in percent)

Foreign currency loans as percent of total loans	34.3
Foreign currency assets as percent of total assets	37.4

Source: Banks' annual reports, FI, and Riksbank

Funding structure of Swedish banks

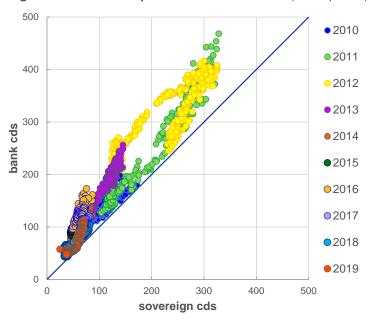
(2019 data for the three largest banks, in percent)



Source: Banks' annual reports, FI and Riksbank

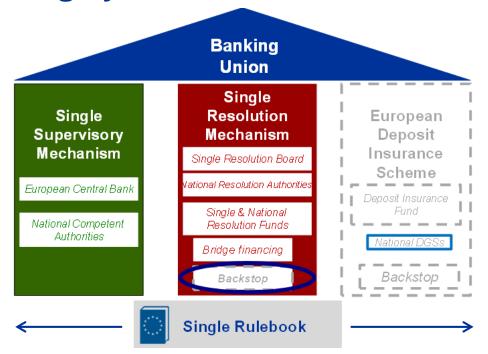
Weakening the sovereign-banking nexus

Sovereign and bank CDS spreads in the euro area (basis points)

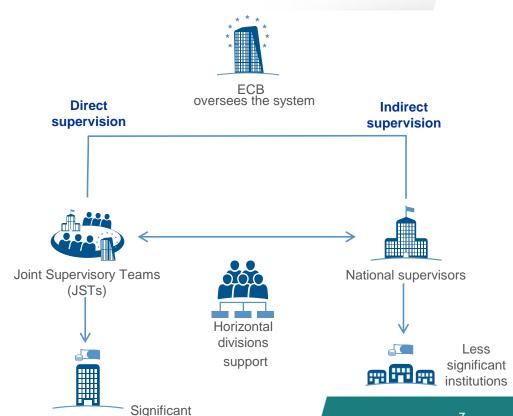


Source: Thomson Reuters and ECB calculations

Banking union aims to have a more transparent, unified and safer banking system



The Single Supervisory Mechanism



institutions

Aims of the SSM

- ✓ contribute to the safety and soundness of the banking system
- √ ensure consistent supervision
- increased financial integration and stability

ECB banking supervision - many initiatives to reach a higher common supervisory standard



The most common decisions were on



Key projects have included

- harmonisation of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP)
- ✓ dealing with options and discretions provided in European legislation in a consistent manner
- measures to reduce non-performing loans
- targeted review of bank's internal models

The ECB's efforts to strengthen the resilience of the banking system are bearing fruit

Liquidity

Liquidity Coverage Ratio up from 128% in 2014 to 145.2% in Q3 2019

Capital

 CET1 ratio increased from 11.2% in Q4 2014 to 14.4% in Q3 2019



Non-performing loans

 NPL ratio for significant banks down from

7.5% in Q4 2014 to

3.4% in Q3 2019



Supervisory priorities are continuing with balance sheet repair and strengthening future resilience



Important policy issues for a more resilient and integrated banking sector in Europe

- ✓ Completion of the banking union
- ✓ Implementation of the Basel III framework
- ✓ Improving the crisis management framework for troubled and weak banks
- ✓ Improving fit and proper assessments
- ✓ Strengthening the AML framework
- ✓ Climate change and green finance



Thank you for your attention!



Nordea

Hur påverkar EU-samarbetet den svenska banksektorn?

Öppet forum Riksbanken

Johanna Lybeck Lilja 2020-02-21



Stärkt reglering ger starkare banksystem

- Stärkt reglering
 - Tidigare reglerade f\u00f6retag och aktiviteter
 - Fokus: Kapital, likviditet och skuldsättning
 - Nya aktörer och aktiviteter
- Stärkt tillsyn
 - Ökad harmonisering
 - Tillsynskollegier
- Starka banksystem i Norden
 - Värdet av den implicita garantin minskat från 250 räntepunkter till 25
 - Även AUS och CAN
- Gemensamma regler och tillsynskrav underlättar för gränsöverskridande bankverksamhet

Men....

- Detaljreglering medför
 - Ökade kostnader
 - Ökad risk för överlappningar och luckor
- Aktiviteter flyttar
 - Finansiell handel
 - Nya aktörer erbjuder finansiella tjänster
 - Mer diversifierat och konkurrenskraftigt finansiellt system eller nya former av koncentration och systemvikt?
 - Effektivitetsvinster eller kostnadsfördelar genom lägre regleringskrav?
- Olika regler, krav och rapportering kvarstår
 - Inom EU, bankunionen och länder
 - Hem- /värdlandsproblematiken
- Framtiden
 - Marknadslikviditet i nästa kris?
 - Riskbaserade krav
 - Samma aktivitet, samma krav?