Regulation and Supervision of Financial Markets and Institutions

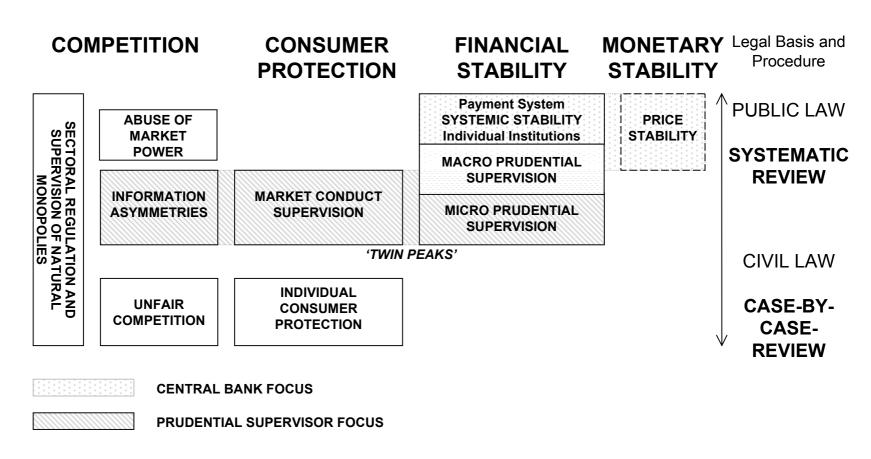
A European Perspective

Andreas Grünbichler

This presentation reflects the personal views of the speaker. They are not necessarily identical with the opinion of the FMA.



Policy Aspects in Financial Markets



Definition of Financial Stability

- Monetary Stability vs. Financial Stability
- Issing (2003):
 - ➤ 'systems approach' definitions: unimpaired capacity of financial institutions and markets to efficiently mobilise savings, provide liquidity and allocate investment (Mishkin 1991)
 - related to volatility of **directly observable** financial **variables**: absence of banking crises, price stability, interest rate smoothness,...
- Tolerance for financial institutions' failure

Regulation and Supervision

Academic perspective vs. real world

Supervisors with rule-making powers for refining legislation

Behavioural Views on Market Intervention

- Stigler (1971) and Posner (1974):
 - > self-interest of bureaucratic agents
 - idea of a political economy where those interest groups best organised make themselves heard (public choice)

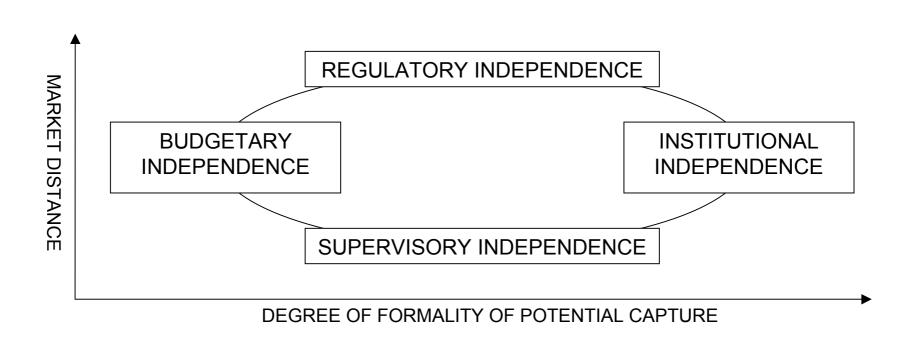
Results:

- vague regulatory targets
- entry barriers
- undermined competition

National Perspective

- Central Bank to integrate macro- and micro-financial stability supervision, i.e. payment system and banking supervision
 - consolidation of macro and micro aspects of monetary and financial stability supervision
- Integrated Supervisory Body to integrate the supervision of all financial market intermediaries
 - consolidation of the supervision of all sectors of financial intermediaries whether systemically relevant or not
- Integration of all tasks





'Vertical' distance of control operations from the market

- Regulatory independence: ability to have an appropriate degree of autonomy in setting (technical) rules and regulations
 - > may be restrained by political interference
- Supervisory independence:
 - maintenance of a certain degree of discretion
 - > system not rendering the right of appeal a means of cheap escape.
 - appropriate salary and legal protection for the individual supervisor

'Horizontal' aspect: formality of potential interference

- Budgetary independence
- Institutional independence
 - terms of employment (appointment and dismissal) of senior personnel
 - governance structure
 - openness and transparency of decision making.

Discretion and individual protection in individual cases

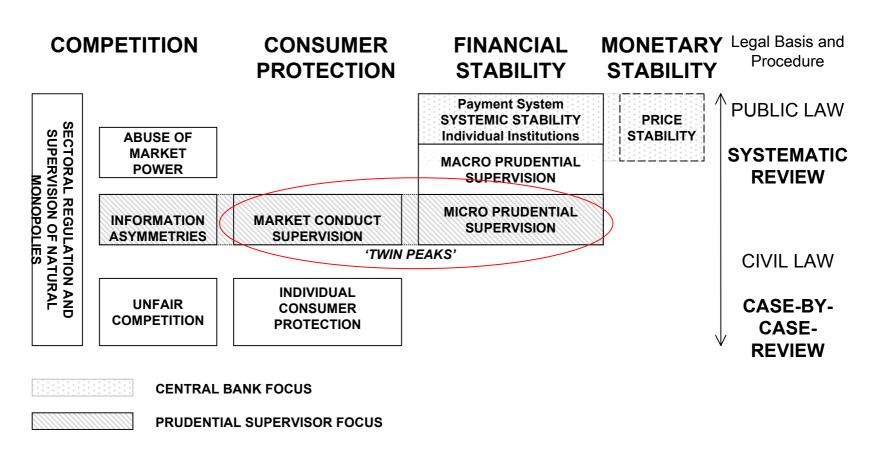
Statutory vs. Case law

 Law-based system of sanctions and interventions more transparent and more amenable to judicial review

Protection of supervisor



Horizontal Cooperation in Supervision



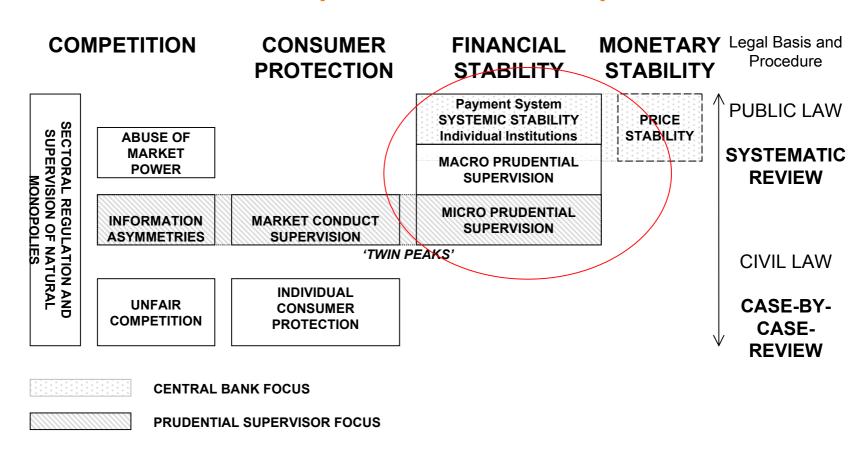
Horizontal Cooperation 2

Conduct of business

- > Different legal objectives across sectors
 - Different focus in banking and insurance
 - Prudential view strengthened in insurance regulation (Solvency II)



Vertical Cooperation in Supervision



Central Banks

- Monetary Stability
 - Price stability
 - Tools
 - Interest Rate Policy
 - Open Market Policy
- Transmission mechanism
- Financial Stability
 - Payment system stability

Organising Europe

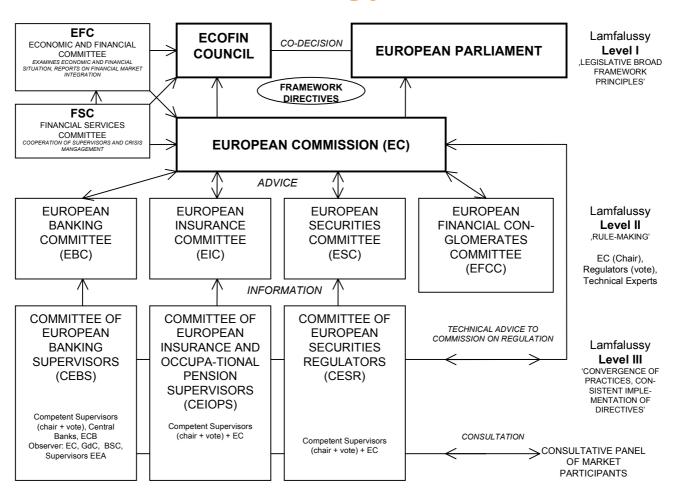
Trend towards integrated regulators and supervisors

Cooperation: Home country control (mutual recognition)

Coordination: Secretariats

Comitology:

The Comitology Architecture



Pan-European Perspective

Conglomerates

One-Stop-Shopping

Regulatory Arbitrage

Transaction costs

Pan-European Supervisor?

Virtues of decentralisation/ need of concentration

Transaction costs at another level

Regulatory competition

Summing up

- Potential conflicts of interest
- Behavioural aspects
- Separation of tasks / clear target functions

- European view:
 - > Necessity for harmonisation and coordination
 - Pan-European supervisor vs home country control with cooperation and convergence