

# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2018/2100(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Banking union - Annual report 2018		
Subject 2.50.04 Banks and credit		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Economic and Monetary Affairs	 <a href="#">TORVALDS Nils</a>	31/05/2018
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 <a href="#">MANN Thomas</a>	
		 <a href="#">FERNÁNDEZ Jonás</a>	
		 <a href="#">ZÍLE Roberts</a>	
		 <a href="#">LAMBERTS Philippe</a>	
		 <a href="#">VALLI Marco</a>	
		 <a href="#">KAPPEL Barbara</a>	
European Commission	Commission DG <a href="#">Economic and Financial Affairs</a>	Commissioner MOSCOVICI Pierre	

Key events			
14/06/2018	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
27/11/2018	Vote in committee		
03/12/2018	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A8-0419/2018</a>	Summary
15/01/2019	Debate in Parliament		
16/01/2019	Results of vote in Parliament		
16/01/2019	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T8-0030/2019</a>	Summary

16/01/2019	End of procedure in Parliament		
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Technical information	
Procedure reference	2018/2100(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Annual report
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ECON/8/13361

Documentation gateway					
Committee draft report		<a href="#">PE627.596</a>	18/09/2018	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE629.560</a>	25/10/2018	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A8-0419/2018</a>	03/12/2018	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T8-0030/2019</a>	16/01/2019	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		<a href="#">SP(2019)355</a>	28/05/2019	EC	

## Banking union - Annual report 2018

The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs adopted the own-initiative report by Nils TORVALDS (ALDE, FI) on Banking Union annual report 2018.

The Committee welcomed the achievements and results of the Banking Union in helping to foster a truly single market, a level playing field, financial stability and increased predictability for market actors.

It underlined the importance of commitment to the process of completing the Banking Union and the need to ensure openness and equal treatment of all participating Member States.

It recalled that the completion of the Banking Union, including a European Deposit Insurance Scheme and a fiscal backstop for the Single Resolution Fund, must continue as well as measures to achieve risk reduction, which contributes to further increasing financial stability and growth prospects.

Members believed that one of the aims of the Banking Union, besides ensuring financial stability, should be, keeping in mind the proportionality principle, to preserve the diversity of EU sustainable banking models and to avoid guiding the European banking system towards a single model or disproportionately penalising smaller banks, as this diversity enables the requirements of citizens and of their projects to be met, as well as acting as a diversification tool, a key feature to cope with potential shocks.

They stressed that the proposals made by international bodies, such as the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, should be translated into European law in such a way as to take due account of the specific characteristics of the European banking sector.

They recalled the need for a coherent and concise set of rules for the proper functioning of the Banking Union, while keeping in mind the importance of proportionality. They urged the Commission to:

- prioritise regulations over directives as the legislative tool for the Banking Union and ensure that Member States fully and correctly implement all relevant legislation;
- identify and remove obstacles to the internal market, in cooperation with the European supervisory authorities.

Members believed that decisions by the supervisory and resolution authorities must be coherent, properly explained, transparent and made public.

### Supervision

Members noted the ECBs recent failing or likely to fail assessments, carried out in 2018. They stressed the need to improve the response times of European banking supervision and expressed deep concern that some of these cases raised issues concerning the enforcement of anti-money laundering rules in the Banking Union.

They called on the SSM, EBA and ESRB to use consistent methodologies when defining the stress test in order to ensure a high level of transparency on this procedure and in order to prevent possible distortions.

The Committee was concerned that some financial institutions have excessively large exposures to sovereign debt issued by their own

governments and stressed that the EU regulatory framework on prudential treatment of sovereign debt should be consistent with international standards.

It called on the co-legislators to adopt the proposal to strengthen the role of the EBA in the fight against money laundering in the financial sector without undue delay and urged the need for enhanced cooperation and information sharing between national supervision authorities based on common standards within the EU and subject to EU-level coordination and support where national authorities are overwhelmed.

Members were concerned about recent cases of money laundering at European banks and noted that several of these cases have been reported by non-EU jurisdictions. They therefore called for a unified approach towards prudential and anti-money laundering supervision.

Members urged:

- the Commission and supervisory authorities to perform a comprehensive analysis of the impact of Brexit;
- the EU27 to deepen common regulation and common supervision while enhancing the depth and breadth of the capital markets within the EU27;
- all negotiators to work towards the adoption of a balanced and sustainable legislative package to reduce risk in the banking system before the European elections in 2019;
- the SSM and EBA to continue their work on the adequacy of using internal models to establish their credibility and achieve a level playing field across institutions;
- authorities at the EU, national and global levels to continue vigilantly monitoring the risks posed by shadow banking activities and to address them as quickly as possible to ensure fair competition, transparency and financial stability.

Resolution

Members recalled that:

- Parliaments position that the European Stability Mechanism should be fully incorporated into the EU's institutional framework and stressed the need for proper democratic scrutiny;
- the objective of the EU resolution regime is to make sure that taxpayers are protected, the cost of bank management failures is borne by its shareholders and creditors, and that the stability of the financial system as a whole is preserved.

They urged the Commission to:

- examine regulation in the light of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) and propose transparent application of the rules on state aid in relation to the BRRD;
- regularly assess whether the banking sector has benefited from implicit subsidies and State aid since the beginning of the crisis, including by means of the provision of unconventional liquidity support, and to publish a report in this regard.

## Banking union - Annual report 2018

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The European Parliament adopted by 497 votes to 125 with 14 abstentions, a resolution on Banking Union annual report 2018.

The Committee welcomed the achievements and results of the Banking Union in helping to foster a truly single market, a level playing field, financial stability and increased predictability for market actors.

Completing Banking Union

Parliament welcomed the achievements and results of the Banking Union in helping to foster a truly single market, a level playing field, financial stability and increased predictability for market actors.

It recalled that the completion of the Banking Union, including a European Deposit Insurance Scheme and a fiscal backstop for the Single Resolution Fund, must continue as well as measures to achieve risk reduction, which contributes to further increasing financial stability and growth prospects.

Members believed that one of the aims of the Banking Union, besides ensuring financial stability, should be, keeping in mind the proportionality principle, to preserve the diversity of EU sustainable banking models and to avoid guiding the European banking system towards a single model or disproportionately penalising smaller banks.

Recalling the need for a coherent and concise set of rules for the proper functioning of the Banking Union, Members urged the Commission to prioritise regulations over directives as the legislative tool for the Banking Union and ensure that Member States fully and correctly implement all relevant legislation.

Decisions by the supervisory and resolution authorities must be coherent, properly explained, transparent and made public.

Supervision

Noting the ECB's recent failing or likely to fail assessments, carried out in 2018, Members stressed the need to improve the response times of European banking supervision.

They expressed deep concern that some of these cases raised issues concerning the enforcement of anti-money laundering rules in the Banking Union, and the fact that money laundering cases risk exposing the EU economy to financial and political instability. It therefore called for a unified approach to prudential supervision and the fight against money laundering.

Parliament called on the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) to use consistent methodologies when defining the stress tests in order to ensure a high level of transparency on this procedure and in order to prevent possible distortions.

Concerned that some financial institutions have excessively large exposures to sovereign debt issued by their own governments, Parliament stressed that the EU regulatory framework on prudential treatment of sovereign debt should be consistent with international standards.

It encouraged authorities at the EU, national and global levels to continue vigilantly monitoring the risks posed by shadow banking activities,

recalling that at the end of 2017 it was estimated to account for around 40 % of the EU financial system.

Members urged all negotiators to work towards the adoption of a balanced and sustainable legislative package to reduce risk in the banking system before the European elections in 2019.

#### Resolution

Members recalled Parliament's position that the European Stability Mechanism should be fully incorporated into the EU's institutional framework and stressed the need for proper democratic scrutiny.

The objective of the EU resolution regime is to make sure that taxpayers are protected, the cost of bank management failures is borne by its shareholders and creditors, and that the stability of the financial system as a whole is preserved.

The Commission was urged to:

- examine regulation in the light of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) and propose transparent application of the rules on state aid in relation to the BRRD;
- regularly assess whether the banking sector has benefited from implicit subsidies and State aid since the beginning of the crisis, including by means of the provision of unconventional liquidity support, and to publish a report in this regard.

Lastly, Parliament underlined that the process for establishing the European Deposit Insurance Scheme (EDIS) should continue for the completion of the Banking Union.