By Michel MAQUIL
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Figure 1: Europe's next three big topics

Banking Union Capital Markets Union Single Supervisor (SSM) 2014 Build an "US like" capital market Direct 129 banks >€30bn balance sheet. More Venture Capital, Private Equity, IPOs or among the three largest/systemic banks and capital markets financing in the MS New rules on securitisation Indirect ~5500 banks <€30bn balance sheet Boost securitisation market - Direct bank recapitalisation (ESM) 2014 Common Prospectus legislation up to €60bn (not used yet) - Issue equity and debt under similar rules in - Single Bank Resolution (SRB) 2016 28 European countries - Resolve banks, €55bn fund over 8 years Develop covered bonds market Single rule book Reduce and simplify cumulative - One rule book for more than 8300 banks impact of financial legislation Common Deposit Insurance Reduce dependency on Scheme Deepening Economic banks and increase - Guarantee €100,000 & Monetary Union cross border capital deposits for all investments Euro Area banks 5 Presidents report Tie everything together €315bn investment plan for growth & jobs Complete Banking Union Launch Capital Markets Union Fiscal council on euro area Strengthen Euro Area Governance Set up a macroeconomic stabilization function for the euro area Integrate ESM in the EU Framework Set up a euro area treasury Other ideas: Rainy day funds (like in the US), common fiscal capacity, reserve facilities.

Dates indicate the dates the initiatives became operational, initiatives without dates are under discussion or in the pipeline Source: 5 Presidents report 2015, CMU Green Paper, CMU Action Plan, European Commission, ESM Research

- THE PATH TO GROWTH –
- FINANCING FOR INNOVATION, START-UPS AND NON LISTED COMPANIES
- MAKING IT EASIER FOR COMPANIES TO ENTER AND RAISE CAPITAL ON PUBLIC MARKET
- INVESTING FOR THE LONG TERM, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT
- FOSTERING RETAIL AND INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENT
- LEVERAGING BANKING CAPACITY TO SUPPORT THE WIDER ECONOMY
- FACILITATING CROSS-BORDER INVESTING



Why does it matter? Focus on corporate financing

- Mid-sized companies receive five times as much funding from capital markets in the US
- Venture capital markets as deep as the US could have been worth an additional €90bn over the past five years and 4000+ additional companies financed
- Private funds are providing less money to venture capital in the EU than before the crisis;
- Infrastructure funding deficit (1 trillion€ by 2020).



Main themes in CMU debate

- Strengthen access to market-based finance for corporate capital-raisers;
- Create conditions for cross-border investment & remove policy barriers to capital;
- 3. Facilitate investment by retail and institutional investors & create higher returns needed to finance retirement,
- Boost investment available for infrastructure;
- Build a stronger equity culture in Europe and break debt/fixed income dependence;
- Monitor and manage risk transfer from banking to nonbanking channels – macroprudential dimension.



Raising capital:

Public (debt and equity) markets:

- improve IPOs through revision of prospectus Directive;
- more transparent/efficient secondary bond markets;
- Conditions for SME listing

Private debt and equity (alternative finance):

- private placement;
- private equity & venture capital;
- New channels: crowd-funding & peer-to-peer lending, loanoriginating funds;

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Use markets to support bank-credit

- Securitisation of loans;
- markets for loan transfer, Distressed debt.



Address tax and legal barriers to cross-border investment

- Insolvency law:
- Company law, corporate governance;
- Tackling tax bias in favour of debt over equity, venture capital;

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- Securities law and collateral;
- Infrastructure: clearing and settlement.



Attracting investors:

Institutional investors:

- Review capital treatment for securitisations;
- Permit institutional investors to expand holdings of public/private equity, infrastructure projects;

Retail investors:

- Rebuild damaged trust;
- Exposure to attractive products on margins;
- EU tax transparent private pension wrapper.



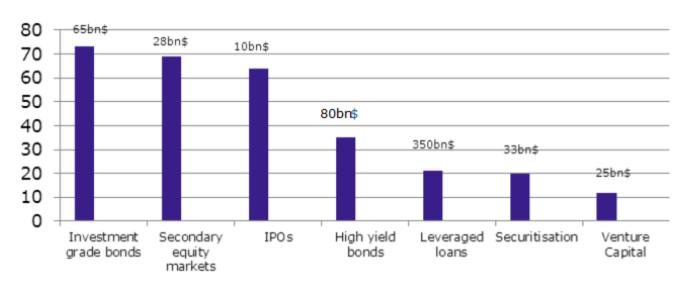
Guiding principles for CMU action plan:

- Prioritise CMU barriers and evaluate cost-effectiveness of measures to overcome them (economic analysis);
- examine different options before deciding on form: alternatives to legislation include: codify 'best practice', projects, standardisation/codes.
- Enforce existing single market and competition rules (cf. letter to MS on capital market barriers).
- CMU implies a structural shift in our economy = a long term project: need early success to provide a decisive impetus to some non-bank funding channels..

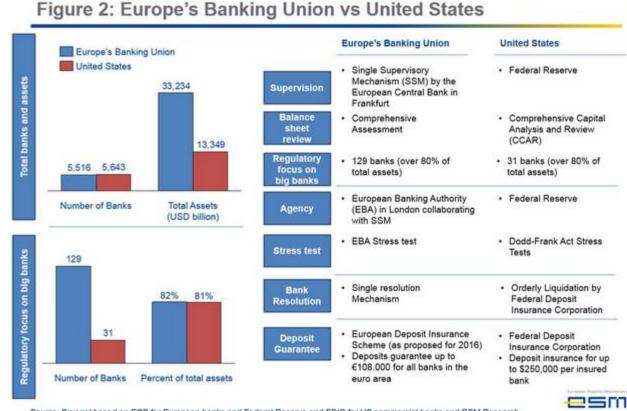


EU lag in market-based finance

(gap compared to US if normalised as % of GDP)

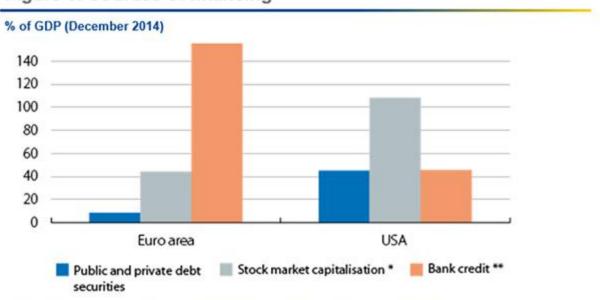


Source: New Financial



Source: Bruegel based on ECB for European banks and Federal Reserve and FDIC for US commercial banks and ESM Research. Exchange rate Euro Dollar 1.08, 23 January 2016

Figure 3: Sources of financing



Notes: *Stock market capitalization of S&P 500 for the USA and of Eurostaxx 600 for the euro area.
**Includes bank loans to the public and private sector.

Source: "la Caixa" Research, based on data from Boomberg, Sifma, the ECB and the Federal Reserve.



Figure 4: Pension Funds

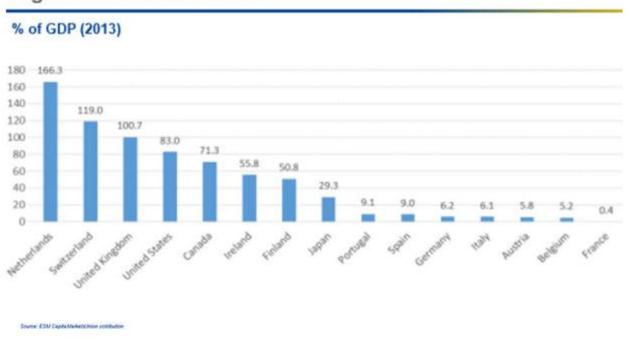
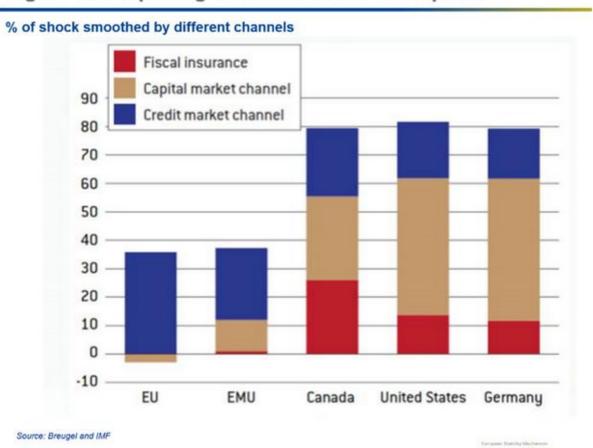
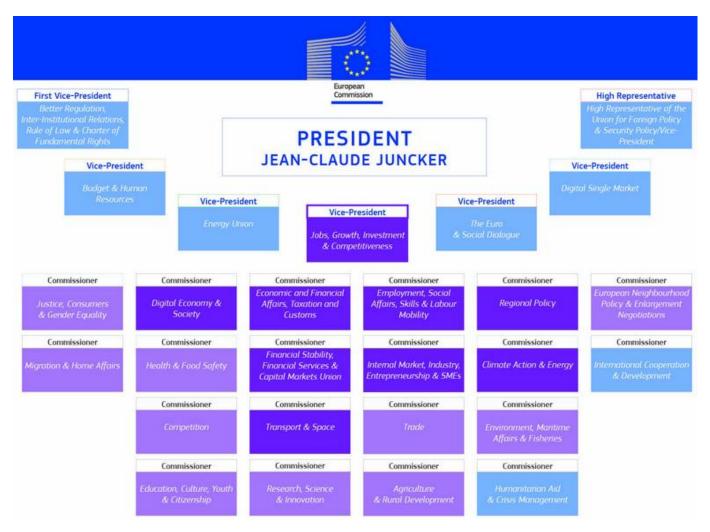


Figure 5: Deepening EMU and shock absorption



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I thank you for your attention



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