31st SUERF Colloquium and Baffi Finlawmetrics Conference 2014

Money, Regulation and Growth: Financing New Growth in Europe

sponsored by Intesa Sanpaolo
To be held at the Paolo Baffi Centre on Central Banking and Financial Regulation,
Università Bocconi, Via Roentgen 1, I-20136 Milan

4-5 June 2014

Notes on the theme of the event.

In recent years, economic growth in Europe has been unsatisfactorily low. Governments, parliaments and international organisations are looking for ways to stimulate growth and improve employment. The organisers invite researchers at universities, international organisations and financial institutions to submit papers in which they analyse the potential roles of monetary policy, financial regulation and financial markets and institutions in efforts to revitalise the European economy.

Full information is in the attached programme or at www.suerf.org/milan2014
SUERF/Central Bank of Iceland Conference

Post-Crisis Recovery and the Reconstruction of the Financial Sector

Harpa Concert Hall and Conference Center
Austurbakki 2, 101 Reykjavik, Iceland

Wednesday 2 July 2014

Programme

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Participants wishing to attend the conference can register online at www.suerf.org/reykjavik2014. The microsite also contains information about hotel accommodation close to the event location, where special block bookings have been made to ensure discounted rates for participants. There is no charge for participation, but advance registration is required.

Further updates to the programme will appear on the event Microsite at www.suerf.org/reykjavik2014programme.
SUERF/CNMV Conference

Challenges in Securities Markets Regulation: Investor Protection and Corporate Governance

to be held in the Auditorium at the National Council for Scientific Research (CSIC)
Calle Serrano 117, E-28006 Madrid, Spain

Friday 14 November 2014

Outline Programme

SUERF and the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (CNMV) will hold a joint one-day conference in Madrid on Friday, 14 November 2014 as part of CNMV’s 25th anniversary celebrations. Further information about the conference will appear in the next SUERF Newsletter and well as on the SUERF website through a special conference microsite.

The conference will feature two keynote sessions, with an institutional keynote and an academic keynote, the latter of which will be given by Andrei Shleifer (Harvard University). The three main sessions of the conference will cover the following issues:

• Addressing investor protection issues in retail investment products: more information or more intervention?
• Fostering financial literacy: experience and perspectives
• Corporate governance issues in listed companies: do we need a stricter regulatory approach?

Accepted speakers to date include:

Theodor Kockelkoren, Board Member, AFM and Chair G20/OECD Taskforce on Financial Consumer Protection
Colin P. Mayer, Said Business School, Oxford University
Andrei Shleifer, Harvard Business School
Eddy Wymeersch, Chairman, Public Interest Oversight Board

Conference Microsite: www.suerf.org/madrid2014

SUERF/UniCredit & Universities Foundation Workshop & 2nd SUERF/UniCredit & Universities Foundation Research Prize

4th Quarter 2014
Vienna, Austria

The Call for Papers for the 2nd SUERF/UniCredit & Universities Foundation Research Prize (open to economists under the age of 35 at 15.09.2014) will be launched at the start of Summer 2014.

Research Prize: www.suerf.org/researchprize
Workshop: www.suerf.org/vienna-uuf2014
Two Ends of the Spectrum - the Challenges of Risk Management and Effective Resolution

Report on a SUERF/EY Conference in London on Thursday 13 March, 2014

By Patricia Jackson, EY LLP UK and SUERF and Morten Balling, Aarhus University, Denmark

In his welcome speech, Andy Baldwin, EMEIA Financial Services leader at EY, reflected on the pressure the financial services industry is under from the pace of regulatory change. Since 2008, there have been more than 10,000 regulatory changes with implications for the financial industry, and not all have been globally consistent. Andy welcomed all the efforts by EBA, PRA and others to bring about more cross-border consistency in regulation, but voiced concerns that 'Balkanization' in Europe could undermine the benefits of a single European banking market. He stressed that banks should of course be required to have a sensible level of capital - 'we all want a safer financial system' - but highlighted that punitive regulation and regulatory uncertainty are undesirable and can negatively impact economic growth.

To cope with the challenges of such a strongly regulated and fast-changing financial market, Andy raised the importance of bringing the best brains together across industry, policy and academia and welcomed the chance that the conference gave to do this. He also raised some important questions for the audience to consider: looking forward six months to after 1 November 2014, how will the ECB’s regulation and supervision function? And will the next five years see a similar level of regulatory change as we've seen in the five years since the crisis?

Patricia Jackson, EY LLP UK and SUERF, chaired session 1 on Risk Governance. She gave an overview of the focus of the authorities. The first aim after the crisis had been to increase capacity to absorb losses (with higher capital and liquidity) but there needed to be a shift in focus. The authorities cannot go on putting more and more weight on increasing resilience. Ways of reducing the likelihood of losses ex ante had to be a priority. The FSB papers on risk governance and the attention being paid to stress testing by the authorities were therefore very important. However, more coordination was needed by authorities with regard to the officially mandated stress tests in terms of data required, approach etc. Turning to the question of risk governance in the industry an EY/IIF Survey from 2013 had highlighted a range of areas which were still providing a challenge. Risk appetite had been changed by many firms but embedding it down through the organization and using it to constrain business decisions was still proving difficult for example. She said that the current year’s survey was producing similar messages. Risk culture was a key area of focus and needed attention from both boards and the authorities. Risk culture must be pro-active. If there are breaches of controls there must be seen to be consequences. In order to improve risk governance, it was essential to affect risk culture and conduct. There had been a failure in the three lines of defence model in that the risk function had ended up owning the risk profile. Going forward, front office employees needed to be responsible for all the risks including operational risk and reputation from their activities. Also conduct risk must be treated as a risk type to enable a focus on the forward risk.

Mark Carey, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, gave the presentation: “The importance of risk transparency and stress testing.” Risk transparency is important, but full transparency is nearly impossible to achieve because banks must preserve the confidentiality
of their books and strategies and because different outsiders are interested in different elements of a bank’s risk posture. A firm’s internal stress tests are very useful management tools, but are of limited use in promoting risk transparency, in part because each outsider is likely to want results of a somewhat different stress test, and in part because firms vary in their ability to conduct a true firm-wide stress test that incorporates strategic reactions to the stress. The stress tests done by major banks in the U.S. at the behest of regulators aid transparency, but serve a variety of other purposes as well. The primary benefits of the initial tests done in 2009 (the SCAP) were restoration of confidence in major banks and in regulators. SCAP also set process improvements in motion at banks. As time has passed and the industry has recovered, certification effects have become less important relative to other benefits, among which are aiding discipline of internal failure of risk measurement and management and improving the effectiveness of the supervisory process. One way in which a firm can receive an “objection” to its CCAR submission and capital plan is by having inadequate internal risk measurement and modelling procedures. The publicity surrounding an objection tends to motivate firms to improve. CCAR aids the supervisory process because great effort is expended to thoroughly examine banks’ CCAR submissions and processes and to rank their quality. This helps ensure that different supervisory teams are paying attention to an array of possible issues. Because Europe is in the process of developing its single supervisory mechanism, it would be appropriate for its stress tests to differ somewhat from those done in the U.S., and for them to change and develop in future years to suit European needs.

**Adam Farkas**, Executive Director, European Banking Authority (EBA) gave “An overview of the 2014 EU-wide stress test”. He started by setting the context. The EBA is a small organization with limited resources and with a mandate to “initiate and coordinate” the European stress test which affects the way that stress testing has to be done. The overall aim of this work is to strengthen the EU banking sector. Since 2011, banks have been pushed to improve their capital positions and the 2011 stress test led to Euro 50bn being raised in capital ahead of the test, which was followed by an additional 150bn in response to the 2011 recapitalisation recommendation. EBA wanted to reduce the incentives for banks to de-leverage. They were encouraged to increase capital not cut lending. The 2014 stress testing exercise is very important for the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM). EBA is not a direct supervisory institution. EBA has, however, the responsibility for coordinating EU-wide stress tests that can be used by ECB and the national supervisory authorities. EBA is responsible for common methodology, scenarios, templates, a data hub and common EU benchmarks. The aim is to ensure consistency and comparability across borders and banks. Common exercises should facilitate the creation of benchmarks that can be used to analyse the impact on EU-banks under common adverse market conditions. The exercise should provide a rigorous assessment of banks’ resilience. At least 50 % of the national banking sectors in each EU member state should be included in the test exercise. Data from banks in the sample will be exposed to consistent macroeconomic scenarios and market risk shocks. EBA uses a static balance sheet assumption (zero growth) for both the baseline scenario and the adverse scenario. Credit risks cover all counterparties incl. firms, institutions and sovereigns. Market risk covers all positions exposed to changes in market prices. More details about the stress testing methodology can be found on EBA’s website. The speaker concluded by listing some open issues: The interaction of asset quality reviews (AQRs) and stress tests. The timing of communication by EBA respectively the national supervisory authorities of testing results. A common approach to prudential filters for sovereign risk. In May 2014, more details on methods will be disclosed. Subsidiaries of oversees banks will not be included although competent authorities may choose to look at them.

These presentations were followed by a panel discussion on embedding risk appetite, achieving accountability, enhancing stress testing, data and systems challenges.

**Sylvie Matherat**, Banque de France, stressed the need to improve the incentives to banks to better risk governance. Constraints on leverage, solvency and liquidity represent the framework for risk-taking, but it is important to embed in the organisation the risk appetite of bank managers. Risk officers should possess better internal knowledge of the risk profile of the bank’s own assets. There should be more transparency about internal models. The use of Basel pillar 3 should be enhanced. Risk management practices and the results of stress tests should be disclosed. Both markets and banks should be educated in risk management and communication. Publication of the results of stress tests could be an alternative or a supplement to ratings.
Colin Church, Citibank, described the magnitude and pace of the infrastructure changes in banks driven by the current regulatory agenda and highlighted the importance of potentially implementing a consistent data hierarchy solution to cross border stress testing and resolution processes. A fragmented approach to these issues could potentially delay implementation, be harder to maintain, preclude systemic cross border aggregation of risks and dilute an opportunity to enhance the credibility of these measures and processes with a common global standard. During the crisis market confidence was not enhanced by the global inconsistencies in regulatory capital measures and practices, which arguably led to the need for the further important clarity provided by national and regional stress tests. There now appears a unique historical opportunity to align the frameworks and underlying data structures of current stress testing initiatives which if missed may not present itself again. Additionally, there are also a number of "model portfolio" type current private and public sector initiatives targeted at delivering a ex post calibration of bank provided risk measures to provide needed perspective on how specific banks risk and reserving measures relate to one another. These initiatives could ultimately provide a very important compliment to international capital and stress testing frameworks, by providing greater insight and credibility to these measures as well as ultimately progressing the market discipline hoped for in further development of Pillar 3 disclosure.

Keiran Foad, Santander, also discussed how to embed risk appetite throughout the organization. Do people really understand their exposures? In a survey on risk management conducted by EY in conjunction with IIF, a majority of the respondents referred to implementation of risk appetite as a main challenge. Such implementation requires answers to the questions: How? Where? When? Why? Who? and What? Answers must be linked with business models, strategy setting and capital- and liquidity planning. Risk appetite must be allocated to risk types and across different business areas. It must be part of the corporate culture. People should be incentivized. Finally it came down to a question of risk culture in the front office and incentives aligned across the firm. The following discussion covered issues like the need for inclusion of risk measures in accounting and reporting, the need for standardized stress tests, burden sharing in resolution situations and the interaction between resolution policies and other public policy areas.

Richard Herring, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, gave a presentation: “Incentives to improve corporate risk governance in financial institutions”. There is a lot of evidence of weak risk governance in the financial sector and a strong need to improve market discipline. If this discipline is going to work, markets must understand the corporate structure and the presumptive path of the allocation of losses. Waves of recommendations concerning improved risk governance have been published and core principles on governance have been formulated. According to empirical studies, however, corporate governance principles do rarely lead to better outcomes. Bad remuneration practices have distorted the incentive structure of bank managers. It is clear that attitudes toward compensation differ across the Atlantic. Due to weak performance during the financial crisis, regulatory authorities suffer from a credibility gap. Regulation is not effective. The speaker showed a cartoon, in which a bank manager talks with his lawyer. The text was: “These new regulations will fundamentally change the way we get around them”. In most banks, the internal risk management procedures have underestimated the required equity in relation to the risk. Banks have also relied on rating agencies, whose ratings in some cases were misleading because they were influenced by distorted incentives. If risks are not measured properly, they cannot be managed properly. The central challenge is how to change incentives to enhance corporate governance of risk. Increased capital requirements are unlikely to be sufficient to improve risk governance. The appropriate financial instruments are contingent convertible bonds (CoCos). When the so-called trigger-event happens, the bonds are converted to shares and the bank’s loss absorption capacity increases. Properly designed CoCos can help resolve uncertainty. Bank managers get an incentive to issue equity preemptively. Since book values can be manipulated, the speaker preferred the stock price of the bank in the market or a quasi-market value as trigger. A threat of dilution will focus managerial attention on improved risk
and management. Conversion should be a CEO’s nightmare. A study of how US GSIBs would have performed during the recent crisis if they had issued CoCos with a 90 day rolling quasi market value as trigger, shows that this modified capital structure would have distinguished 4 American financial institutions that managed to come through the crisis without major subsidies from 10 that did not, as they failed, were forced into merger or received major SCAP infusions. CoCos would have provided time to enable some GSIBs to restructure and recapitalize and would also have alerted supervisors to looming problems.

In the following discussion, a main theme was the attitude of investors to CoCos and the prices in the market of these securities.

Session 2 on Resolution Challenges was chaired by Thomas F. Huertas, EY LLP UK. In his opening remarks and in the paper circulated to conference participants, he stressed the importance of making banks resolvable, or “safe to fail”, so that:

- investors, not taxpayers bear the cost of bank failures; and
- banks-in-resolution can continue to perform critical economic functions, much the same way that airlines can continue to fly even whilst they are in bankruptcy.

Indeed, nothing galls the public more than the idea that banks and bankers enjoy a “heads the bank wins, tails the public pays” regime.

Accordingly, the G-20 Heads of State have requested the Financial Stability Board to provide at the Australia summit this November an assessment of whether or not banks can be made resolvable as well as an assessment of progress toward that end. Certainly much progress is being made – the agreement on the EU Banking Recovery and Resolution Directive is a case in point. But much remains to be done. As the speakers at the afternoon session outlined, these are difficult but doable tasks, so that at this stage it is plausible to state that resolution is a “glass half full and filling rapidly”.

Andrew Gracie, Bank of England, discussed the resolution of financial institutions from the perspective of the authorities. He distinguished between the stabilisation phase of resolution (i.e. the recapitalisation of an institution via application of resolution tools such as bail-in) and the restructuring phase (designed to address causes of failure and restore the firm to viability). The stabilisation phase may occur rapidly (e.g. over course of a weekend) whereas the restructuring phase may take several months or even years. Resolution would be designed to ensure continuity of the critical functions of a failing firm, and would preferably be carried-out without cost to the taxpayers. There has been a paradigm shift from bail-outs to bail-ins. The loss absorbing capacity of institutions will be the key to ensuring that those firms can be adequately recapitalised in resolution. Holders of claims on a financial institution should know where they stand in the liability structure. Many banking groups have both holding companies and operating companies – it is often simpler to conduct a bail-in at the level of the holding company. Continuity of critical functions is likely to require, among other things, that the core obligations attached to those functions continue to be fulfilled, that the firm retains access to financial market infrastructures, and the firm has sufficient funding to meet its liquidity needs. It was also noted that significant progress has been made around coordination of cross-border resolutions.

Stefano Cappiello, EBA’s Registration, Recovery and Resolution Unit, explained the role of the EBA within the new resolution regime. In 2008, uncoordinated reliance on national resolution schemes and safety nets led to break-ups of financial groups along national borders. There were during the crisis vicious circles between sovereigns and banks and retrenchment of capital across national borders. This negatively affects the proper functioning of the Single Market. The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) agreed on in 2013 will in the future provide the “legal underpinnings software” for cross-border resolution in the EU. When adopted, probably in May or June 2014, it will ensure that failing banks operating in several countries can be wound down in a predictable and efficient way with minimum recourse to public money. The European Parliament and the Council are expected to agree on the proposed Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) for the Banking Union. The SRM will complement the Single Supervisory
Mechanism (SSM), which from November 2014 will see the ECB directly supervise systemic important banks in the euro area and in other member states, which decide to join the Banking Union. To make cross-border resolution work across the whole Single Market, not only in the SSM area, we need a strengthening of the legal underpinnings and to make use of the institutional arrangements which the BRRD offers, such as the joint decisions on recovery and resolution planning, of the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM). We have a big opportunity in Europe to make these arrangements binding. EBA contributes to this process by common rulemaking for the Union, facilitation/mediation of joint decisions within resolution colleges, and benchmarking and peer reviews. The main topics on the EBA-agenda for the months ahead are recovery planning and assessment, resolution planning and assessment, bail-in and MREL, early intervention and resolution triggers, deposit guarantee schemes and intra-group financial support.

D. Wilson Ervin, Credit Suisse, observed that there had been rapid progress in the strengthening of bank capital since 2011, both in terms of common equity and hybrid/coco instruments. Rapid progress could also be observed in resolution procedures. He mentioned the efforts in the UK, the US Dodd Frank legislation and the FDIC’s innovative adoption of SPE bail-in within that framework, the Swiss coco system, and the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution directive. The bail-in concept – which separates critical functions from investor capital, and converts from debt capital to equity when needed, was explained using a simple numerical example. Hopefully, 2014 will mark the end of the global “Construction Phase”. The BRRD needs to be finalized. In implementing the new recovery and resolution regime, transparency will be increasingly important. In the past, the lack of ex-ante rules has caused surprises and big problems. Investors now accept the new rules around loss absorption, and price bank debt accordingly. However, they should know the functioning of the new resolution framework and the key financial elements when making their investments.

John Whittaker, Barclays, referred to the structural reform agenda. Ring-fencing and the possibility of splitting up activities within big banks are discussed in the Liikanen Report, ICB and other reports. At the end of 2014, regulators are expected to have finished their construction work. The implementation of the new regime will give a lot of work to all in the financial sector. The speaker welcomed the use of a bail-in capability in the resolution of financial institutions in difficulties.

Santiago Fernández de Lis, BBVA, remarked that all institutions started reluctantly the process of recovery and resolution plans but learned a lot in the process. The present discussion on G-LAC (gone concern loss absorbing capacity) is necessary to make bail-in workable, but there are doubts about the cost and investor base of the required paper to cover this new buffer. Cross-border resolution remains a challenge, and there are concerns on global consistency of reforms, given the trends towards ring-fencing and extra-territoriality. As regards the resolution model based on Multiple Point of Entry, it needs to be aligned with a retail and decentralized business model. A hybrid model is possible especially in the Eurozone, in which a global bank can be structured as a Single Point of Entry in the Europe and as a Multiple Point of Entry elsewhere. Important topics in the following discussion were the attitude of investors regarding CoCo-bonds, the risk of litigations due to elements of expropriation in connection with forced conversions from debt to equity, the credibility of swap-lines during resolution and restructuring, access to short-term funding and central bank liquidity support during the recovery phases, the competence and activity of a coming EU Single Resolution Fund and the need to avoid a too complex recovery and resolution architecture in Europe.

Urs Birchler, University of Zürich and President of SUERF thanked in his concluding remarks the organizers, the host, the speakers and the participants for their contributions to a very topical and relevant conference. He appreciated in particular the forward looking nature of the presentations, which stressed the importance of early warning indicators and the crucial role of risk managers and supervisors in the financial industry.
2013 was a landmark year for SUERF, with the association celebrating its golden jubilee, at the joint SUERF/Banque de France Conference on Friday 22nd November on “The Financial Reconstruction of Europe” being held to commemorate this special anniversary. SUERF also took the opportunity of its anniversary to launch a book on “50 Years of Money and Finance: Lessons and Challenges”. The year was also marked by a full programme of events and publications, as well as the inauguration of the SUERF/UniCredit & Universities Foundation Research Prize, with a tie-in workshop rounding off the year. In total some 627 participants registered for SUERF’s programme of events in 2013, a reflection of the timeliness of the topics addressed at the series of conferences held in the Association’s anniversary year.

With the Sovereign Debt Crisis not yet confined to history, the opening event of the year, in Vienna in early March, a one day conference on “The Future of Sovereign Borrowing in Europe”, jointly organised with the Oesterreichische Nationalbank and the Austrian Society for Bank Research, was particularly well attended. In June, SUERF continued its series of regular joint events with the Bank of Finland, with a one day conference on “Banking after regulatory reforms - business as usual?” which benefited from a keynote speech by Alan Blinder as well as attendance by several members of the Governor Liikanen’s Group of High Level Experts. In October, in Amsterdam, Lex Hoogduin opened the joint SUERF/DNB/Rabobank Conference on “The value of banks and their business models to society” at Duisenberg school of finance by delivering the 2013 SUERF Annual Lecture – which was also made available for viewing as a video stream. At the SUERF/Banque de France conference on “The Financial Reconstruction of Europe” held in Paris, speakers included, among many high-level speakers, Mario Monti and Niels Thygesen, both former presidents of SUERF, and upon whom Honorary Membership of SUERF was conferred. Finally in December, in Vienna, a short workshop was held at the premises of UniCredit/Bank Austria on “Banking and Financial Markets between Integration and Segmentation after the Crisis” with the inaugural winners of the SUERF/UniCredit & Universities Foundation Research Prize presenting their research.

1. Publications

SUERF’s 50th Anniversary Volume on “50 Years of Money and Finance: Lessons and Challenges”, was produced in in addition to the usual SUERF studies, and was intended to provide a lasting impression of developments in money and finance, predominantly in Europe, but also globally, over SUERF’s first five decades. The volume benefited from contributions by a number of renowned authors and was edited by Morten Balling and Ernest Gnan. All members have already received their copies, which we hope they will consult periodically; the publication is also available through bookstores and - free of charge - electronically on SUERF’s website.

The regular production output in the SUERF Studies series has continued with five Studies in 2013. The publication output reflected the Association’s events programme – in the form of the proceedings of the joint SUERF/OeNB Workshop and 2012 Annual Lecture, two Studies that formed the proceedings of the 30th SUERF Colloquium held in September 2012 in Zurich, as well as the proceedings of the SUERF/Nykredit Conference on “Property prices and real estate financing in a turbulent world”. The final Study of 2013’s allocation contains the proceedings of the SUERF/OeNB/BWG Conference on “The Future of Sovereign Borrowing in Europe” held in Vienna in March 2013. Detailed information about published SUERF Studies can be found on the SUERF website at www.suerf.org/suerfstudies.

SUERF Studies are published by Larcier for SUERF, with members receiving copies of the Studies in print after publication. All SUERF Studies are available for electronic download from the SUERF website. The outlook for the flow of publications in 2014 is also healthy, with an extended submission by David Mayes and Hanno Stremmel on “The Effectiveness of Capital Adequacy Measures in Predicting Bank Distress” being the first publication of the year. Studies are also currently being finalised from the proceedings of the conferences held in Helsinki and Amsterdam in 2013, as well as from the events to be held in 2014. SUERF also particularly welcomes members to make submissions of unpublished research for potential publication in the SUERF Studies series, with guidelines for submissions being available on the SUERF website.
The SUERF Website has established itself as the “electronic hub” of SUERF’s activities, with increasing levels and volumes of traffic in 2013. All SUERF events now have their own separate microsites, which allow handling of registrations online, as well as for the dissemination of papers and presentations after each event. The Announcement Service, for Calls for Papers and Events continues to allow SUERF to publicise activities of member institutions and kindred associations reciprocally as well as information about Calls for Papers and Research Prizes, with an increasing number of announcements being published in 2013, reaching an increasing number of readers.

Having started to use social media in late 2012, the Association’s Facebook page, Twitter account, Google+ page and LinkedIn company profile are becoming increasingly well followed, and are used as additional channels for disseminating information about the Association’s activities (both for events and publications) and also of research and information of interest to a wider audience, and to complement our more established traditional information channels.

2. SUERF Events in 2013

Four conferences, the SUERF Annual Lecture and a Workshop were held in 2013.

- A SUERF/OeNB/BWG Conference on The Future of Sovereign Borrowing in Europe in Vienna on 8 March (the conference proceedings have appeared as SUERF Study 2013/5);
- A SUERF/Bank of Finland Conference on Banking after regulatory reforms - business as usual? was held in Helsinki on 13 June. (The proceedings of the conference will appear as SUERF Study 2014/3);
- A SUERF/DNB/Rabobank Conference on The value of banks and their business models to society was held at Duisenberg school of finance in Amsterdam on 4 October 2013, including the 2013 SUERF Annual Lecture delivered by Lex Hoogduin on “The value of banks after the great financial expansion”;
- A SUERF/Banque de France Conference on The Financial Reconstruction of Europe was held in the auditorium of the Banque de France in Paris on 22 November 2013.
- A SUERF/UniCredit & Universities Foundation Workshop on Banking and Financial Markets between Integration was held at Bank Austria AG in Vienna on 12 December 2013.

The SUERF Council of Management would like to take this opportunity to thank all co-organizers, sponsors, speakers and scientific committee members for their contributions. We are convinced that our programme of events continue to make significant contributions to public debate on important issues.

3. Outlook to 2014/15

The following SUERF events are planned to take place in 2014.

- A SUERF/EY Conference on Two ends of the spectrum - the challenges of risk management and effective resolution jointly organized by Ernst & Young LLP in London on 13 March 2014 (conference report in this Newsletter);
- The 31st SUERF Colloquium and 2014 BAFFI Finlawmetrics Conference on Money, Regulation and Growth: Financing New Growth in Europe to be held at Bocconi University’s BAFFI Center on International Markets, Money and Regulation in Milan on 4-5 June 2014 (the programme is included with this Newsletter);
- A SUERF/Central Bank of Iceland Conference on Post-Crisis Recovery and the Reconstruction of the Financial Sector to be held at the Harpa Conference Centre in Reykjavik on 2 July 2014 (programme in this Newsletter);
- SUERF/Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores Conference (CNMV) on Challenges in Securities Markets Regulation: Investor Protection & Corporate Governance to be held in Madrid on 14 November 2014, to commemorate the CNMV’s 25th Anniversary.
- SUERF/UniCredit & Universities Foundation Workshop to be held in Vienna in the 4th quarter of 2014. A Call for Papers for the 2nd edition of the SUERF/UniCredit & Universities Foundation Research Prize will be launched in the summer of 2014.
• The SUERF Council of Management is currently planning SUERF’s 2015 events, including the 32nd SUERF Colloquium to be held in the autumn of 2015. The Council of Management is always keen to receive views and suggestions from members about possible future events and publications for coming years.

4. Membership

Corporate Membership levels decreased in 2013. At the end of the year, Corporate Membership stood at 75 (including 27 Central Banks). The number of Academic Institution Membership (AIM) members remains constant, with membership drawn from 19 countries. Personal membership remained similar to the previous year. Library Subscription Service (LSS) uptake remained unchanged. SUERF members are located in the following 39 countries.

Albania            Macedonia
Austria            Malta
Belgium            Mexico
Brazil             Netherlands
Bulgaria           New Zealand
Canada             Poland
Cyprus             Portugal
Czech Republic     Romania
Denmark            Russia
Estonia            Singapore
Finland            Slovakia
France             Slovenia
Germany            South Africa
Greece             Spain
Hungary            Sweden
Iceland            Switzerland
Ireland            Turkey
Italy              United Kingdom
Kosovo             United States
Luxembourg

5. Financial Situation

SUERF’s financial situation remains steady. The association’s financing relies primarily on membership contributions and sponsoring of events. Amid the continued environment of low interest on savings, on the income side SUERF crucially depends on revenues from membership subscriptions to finance its activities. In 2013 cash-flow receipts from membership stood at approx. € 123,000 a decrease from 2012. Corporate Members and Central Banks contributed approx. € 103,000. Personal members contributed just over € 10,000 whilst Academic Institution Membership (AIM) and the Library Subscription Service (LSS) contributed € 8,750.

We would like to extend our special gratitude to all members – Corporate, Personal, Academic – and to our co-operation partners and sponsors for their continued support and interest in our products. Your support and interest allows SUERF to continue to provide high-quality events, publications and networking opportunities to you.

6. Miscellaneous

Council of Management

At the General Assembly held on 4th October 2013, Alain Duchâteau (Banque de France) and Natacha Valla (Goldman Sachs, Paris) were elected to the SUERF Council of Management for a three year period from 1 January 2013 to 1 January 2016. In addition, the mandate of Urs Birchler (University of Zurich) was extended for a further term of 3 years from 1 January 2014 until 1 January 2017.

Juan Ayuso (Banco de España) and Jürgen Pfister (BayernLB) stood down from Council at the end of 2013. Roberto Blanco (Banco de España), Carl-Christoph Hedrich (Commerzbank), Michala Marcussen (SocGen CIB), Debora Revoltella (EIB) all joined the Council of Management as Observers, and will stand for election to the Council of Management at the Association’s next General Assembly to be held in Milan on 4 June 2014.

During 2013, the Council of Management met on 4 occasions, coinciding with SUERF events, to plan the activities and monitor the association’s finances and work of the Secretariat. Information about SUERF Council of Management members can be found on the SUERF website at www.suerf.org/councilmembers.

Executive Secretariat

The SUERF Secretariat continues to be staffed by Michael Bailey, Executive Secretary (part-time), and Veronika Brookes, Secretary (full-time). SUERF’s Council of Management would like to cordially thank Mr. Bailey and Ms Brookes for their ongoing work.
The financial, economic and fiscal crisis has triggered huge agenda or reregulation of the financial sector worldwide. Also the institutional setup for financial regulation has been overhauled, macroprudential supervision institutions have been established alongside the traditional microprudential supervision, with huge staff resources being invested in designing financial reregulation and in a reinforced surveillance of banks and other financial institutions. The close interconnectedness of monetary and financial stability has been recognised and reflected in many countries by a much greater responsibility of central banks in financial supervision; global interconnectedness of financial stability has been reflected by closer international cooperation among supervisors; the formation of EU Banking Union and in particular of the Single Supervisory Mechanism for large, systemically important banks, hosted by the European Central Bank highlights these broad trends.

While there is wide agreement on the notion that every effort should be made to prevent systemic financial crises in the future, and that in principle the above measures go in the right direction, it is less agreed that all these efforts will in the end manage to achieve their aim of preventing or at least significantly reducing the probability of financial crises. The editors of “Stability of the financial system: illusion or feasible concept?” have undertaken to investigate this difficult question by teaming up an impressive list of top-notch academics, financial practitioners, supervisors and central bankers.

The book is opened by Bank of England Governor Mark Carney with a succinct summary of the important steps taken to build resilient financial institution, the correct incentives from “too-big-to-fail”, to ensure continuously functioning markets also during times of stress and to move shadow banking into transparently regulated market-based finance.

Part I of the volume sets the scene by identifying important paradigm shifts on financial stability and the (non-)existence of risk-free assets, discusses how to conceptualize financial stability, how competition, pressure for return and financial stability may be related, how to measure systemic risk.

Part II investigates the consequences of financial instability on public finances and the real economy, discusses the trade-offs between short-term stability and long-term incentive problems that have to be faced when dealing with systemically important banks, with special emphasis on bank resolution.

Part III on the prevention of financial instability starts out with a conceptual overview of the economics of financial regulation and raises the problem of the continuous and probably never ending interaction between new regulatory rules and reactions by those that are regulated; it also touches upon liquidity, how to avoid contagion in the euro area, explains and discusses the new European Supervisory system, discusses interrelations and potential conflicts between macroprudential, microprudential and monetary policies and concludes with a discussion of the rational for macroprudential policies and central banks’ lender of last resort function as seen in the light of the recent crisis.

The volume closes with a contribution by IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde, who – in trying to answer the question set out in the title – emphasises the delicate balancing act that financial regulation and supervision aim at, between reaping the benefits from a modern and efficient financial sector, while limiting systemic risks and dangerous imbalances. Similar to Carney, Lagarde finds that substantial progress has already been made in redesigning financial system regulation, but she also recognizes that fundamental problems that contributed to the crisis are still there: complexity, interlinkages, excessive reliance on whole-sale funding by some important banks; and the continued existence of institutions that are too big or otherwise important to fail. Implementation is delayed in some areas, and vested
interests are preventing more far-reaching reforms. Rules will only be useful if actually implemented. The reform agenda is as of yet unfinished, e.g. in the areas of too-important-to-fail, bank business models, bank recovery and resolution and a regulation of shadow banking. Despite these limitations and caveats, Lagarde concludes on an optimistic note: given the comprehensive and global approach towards financial regulation currently pursued, financial stability is not just an illusion but is feasible if all major players participate in the joint effort, and closes the volume with a quote by Victor Hugo: “Perseverance, secret of all triumphs”. While Mme Lagarde certainly has a point here, this perseverance will be required by policy makers also in other areas besides financial regulation, including, as pointed out by Mark Carney, sustainable and stability-oriented monetary and fiscal policy frameworks, but equally importantly in the area of real structural economic reforms, that allow countries to prosper without the deceiving benefits of temporary exuberance in credit, asset prices and the financial sector.

To sum up, with its comprehensive list of topics addressed by an eminent line-up of authors on an impressive 550 pages (including introductory pages and a brief index), this book indeed goes a long way towards shedding light on the difficult question to what extent, and how, stability of the financial system can realistically be achieved. Retailing at EUR 144, GBP 104 and USD 168 at respective Amazon country sites respectively, even exploitation of cross-border arbitrage opportunities will not bring this book within financial reach of a vast readership. However, for professionals, policy makers, their institutions and libraries this book is well worth its price.

Raiffeisen’s Footprint – The Cooperative Way of Banking
J. Mooij & W.W. Boonstra (editors)


Reviewer: Jørn Astrup Hansen, Retired Banker, MSc (econ.), Denmark

Cooperative banks play a major role in Germany, Austria, France, the Netherlands, and Finland. Llewellyn deals with the UK building societies organized as mutual savings and mortgage associations rooted in the cooperative movement. Since 1986, however, it has been possible for the buildings societies to demutualise and convert to Public Limited Companies (plcs). In the second half of the 1990s, 10 of the largest building societies accounting for 70 per cent of the total market opted for demutualization. The results were dire. By 2008 the converted societies had all gone. They had been absorbed by the commercial banks or they had failed and had been taken over by the government. Northern Rock is the well known example.

In Denmark we have witnessed the same course of events. KD, the largest mutual mortgage association and in fact a very large lender was demutualized and incorporated in 1993. Seven years later KD gave up and was taken over by Danske Bank, the leading player in the commercial banking market. Since 1989 also 18 large and medium-sized Danish savings banks have been incorporated. By the end of 2013 seven of them had gone bankrupt whereas six had been taken over by competitors.
It is the ambition of the editors to find out how the cooperative banks fared during the credit crisis which is normally associated with the fall on September 15, 2008 of Lehman Brothers but materialized already in 2007. The credit crises was prolonged by a severe recession in 2009 and a sovereign debt crisis, in fact a euro crisis, spreading in 2010 from Greece to the periphery countries of the eurozone. The editors want to know how the cooperative banks fared under these difficult circumstances as compared to the commercial banks pursuing shareholder values.

Boonstra complains of the fact that academics no longer distinguish between profit maximizing commercial banks on the one hand and cooperative and savings banks on the other. According to the textbooks as Boonstra sees it “normal” banks are believed to be shareholder value pursuing entities listed on the stock exchange. Supposedly then a listed bank driven by shareholder values is a well known entity. Savings banks are not a topic of the book and certainly not of this review. But what then are the characteristics of a cooperative bank?

Well, in short a cooperative bank is owned by its customers. In fact, however, the customers are members rather than owners of the cooperative bank. The capital of a cooperative bank principally consisting of retained earnings is usually a locked value for the members. The ownership is not transferable. When you are no longer a customer nor are you any longer an owner of the bank. Voting rights are based on the principle of one-member-one-vote. Regardless of the amount of business done with the bank all members may cast one vote only.

As opposed to commercial banks cooperative banks are expected to maximize customer value rather than shareholder (owner) value. When Mr. Raiffeisen set up the first rural credit union he was inspired by the misery of poor farmers served by loan sharks. Still the term “philanthropic banks” is used. This does not seem an adequate label for cooperative banks of today. Ever since the inception of cooperative banks, however, they have catered to agriculture, small and medium-sized businesses in general and retail customers.

Since cooperative banks are not able to tap the equity market they tend to be less leveraged than high street banks. The cooperative banks ideally are long-term optimizers rather than short-term maximizers. This combined with a well diversified loan book tend to leave cooperative banks with a more conservative risk profile than commercial banks. So how did the cooperative banks fare during the crisis?

In chapter 4 Smolders, Koetsier, and de Vries for the period Q3, 2007 through Q1, 2011 compare the performance of cooperative banks in Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands with the performance of the non-cooperative banks in these countries. It is the conclusion of the authors that the cooperative banks stood the test quite well. In the six countries concerned cooperative banks hold a total market share of 20 percent when measured by deposits. All the same during the period observed only 7 percent of total write-downs and losses were suffered by the cooperative banks. One should be aware though that due to their disproportionally large share of retail and SME banking a belated hangover in the wake of the crisis might be in store for the cooperative banks.

Some of the cooperative banks in Austria, France, and Italy notably the larger ones like Crédit Agricole (FR) and Raiffeisen Zentralbank (AT) venturing into unknown territory received government support. Major cooperative banks like OP-Pohjola (FI) and Rabobank (NL) staying to their home turf, however, steered through the crisis more or less unchallenged. Cooperatives and mutuals should stick to their roots.

It seems clear from the findings as summed up by Groeneveld that the cooperative banking model tended to have a stabilizing effect during the crisis. The cooperative banks were better capitalized, they had a lower loan-to-deposit ratio, and they had a more stable return on equity than the listed banks. In fact the cooperative banks seem to have been perceived as safe havens during 2008-09 when they increased their share of the deposit market. ECB in 2010 concluded that a diversity of business model can offer benefits in terms of enhanced financial stability.

The reputation of the banks has been severely damaged since 2008. Rebuilding confidence in the financial sector is the enormous task ahead. A lot of banks will have to modify their business models and banks should prioritize their business principles differently. We will expect something else rather than business as usual; we will expect a code of ethics to be implemented. Hopefully the cooperative banks with their tradition for customer focus will be able to contribute to a change for the better. This requires that the new regulatory regime will allow for the peculiarities of cooperative banking. It should.
Banking on Democracy: Financial Markets and Elections in Emerging Countries
by Javier Santiso
The MIT Press, June 2013
Hardcover $40.00  Short £27.95 ISBN: 978 0 262019 00 2

Review by José María Martínez, Banco de España

Is there a democratic premium or preference for democratic regimes by financial markets? Starting from this core question, Santiso’s book investigates the complex interactions between the worlds of politics and finance, a topic that has important implications for economic growth. To address these intricate links, Santiso focuses on times of elections in emerging markets because they are a unique laboratory; those countries that have recently experienced both economic and democratic transitions show a particularly close relationship between politics and finance; and elections are periods where uncertainty increases. The analysis of the behavior of different financial actors is enriched by Santiso’s professional experience in both the banking industry and international organizations, especially as former OECD Development Centre chief economist. Besides, the book uses a unique and unexploited database covering more than 5,000 bank recommendations on emerging markets and fund manager portfolio flows and asset allocations.

Santiso opens with a brief introduction to the structure of his book and uses the first chapter to place in context what is meant by emerging market in this changing world. He explains that the term “emerging market” originated as a strictly financial concept to describe the developing countries that are included in indices used by portfolio managers as “investible universes”. Paradoxically, although in the last decade emerging assets has changed from being something exotic and marginal to acquire relevance, only few countries are coverage by global financial markets and most developing countries simply do not exist for them. Latin America, however, is extensively covered, and therefore represents a magnificent case for this study.

The next chapter shows that uncertainty about the outcome of elections is the key explanatory variable for markets’ reactions to elections. The ups and downs of financial variables can be explained by economic fundamental, but part of the history involves self-fulfilling prophecies and changing perceptions. Santiso assesses the dynamics of the confidence game in financial crisis through the evidence in Brazil, whose recent history offers a unique trajectory to understand these intricate links. In Brazil, a leftist candidate, Lula, tried four times to be elected. When he finally won in 2001 Brazil was close to fall into default, but a bit after the picture has changed radically. Brazil exemplifies the ways in which financial markets overact to the uncertainty and the importance of external factors, but also how some decoupling between political and financial cycles can be achieved. History, memories, context and institutions matter. Through the outstanding narration of Santiso other fundamental questions emerge. In open economies voters within the borders of a country are no longer the sole actors of elections. But, which are the political preferences of financial markets? How should political actors need to incorporate the behavior, actions and reactions of markets as variables in their strategic decisions? Certainly the need for political candidates to keep the loyalty of financial markets narrow the range of policies within they are allowed to move, which has both good and bad implications.

The analysis done up to this point suggests that that financial markets generally react positively to democracies but, otherwise, democratic elections have negative effects when they create political uncertainty. However, financial markets are not homogeneous and the subsequent chapters aim to deepen the analysis focusing on the specific behavior of involved actors. Thereby, chapter 3 enters the black box of financial markets by examining brokers, who are the sell-side analysts. For this purpose Santiso uses a database covering all recommendations on sovereign debt made by major global investment banks between 1997 and 2008 and data about Latin American elections. Whereas, Chapter 4, which discusses the behavior of fund managers (the buy side), expands the scope to consider both equities and bonds. After testing several hypothesis of the relationship between finance and politics the findings support the idea that what drive markets is uncertainty and that politicians have some scope to diminish the information asymmetry. In this regard, good news for
brokers is that they have similar behavior around elections to that of their clients, becoming more risk averse. In any case, it should be taken into account that not all investors react exactly in the same way to elections. For example, portfolio bond investors might be risk averse to a shift to the left whereas equity investors could benefit from this. The next chapter examines fiscal policies and political budget cycles. The evidence illustrates that governments tend to be expansionary during elections and that financial markets are especially sensitive to new left-leaning candidates. However, it is no less true that the fiscal management has also become more prudent over time.

Chapter 6 illustrates the interactions between democratic transitions and financial markets, focusing on bankers and their behavior in terms of bank lending. Hardly any prior research exists on the role that is played by politics in explaining cross-border banking movements. Greater lending involvement in young democracies can be explained because democracies tend to be much more transparent than non-democracies, but also by new business opportunities. The question of political preferences of bankers is particularly interesting. Much attention has been devoted to the contribution of banking to economic development but none to political development.

Santiso concludes with an overview of the confidence game between finance and politics, emphasizing that they are intertemporal games in which investment recommendations and decisions about the future are supported by retrospective data. On the basis of this, the book suggests some policy options for minimizing potential disruptions before elections. For example, delegate policymaking to politically insulated institutions acted as a confidence anchor. At the same time, while it is important to encourage market participants to closely monitor political dynamics, policymakers and governments “also need to keep a close watch on the watchers”. This recommendation doesn’t have any cost and allows policymakers to use the information to respond and curb perceptions.

The book provides an insightful and excellent assessment of the interactions between politics and financial markets, a topic that has not been studied in sufficient detail so far. To understand the ecosystem Santiso based his analysis on a wide array of previously unexploited financial market indicators, original micro-level evidence, and well written and well documented case studies. Additionally, he presents his findings in a manner that is accessible to readers of diverse academic and methodological backgrounds. His analysis contributes to the understanding of the behavior, actions and reactions of the key players linking finance and politics, which is very important not just for emerging countries. So, in the context emerged after the 2008 global financial crisis, the sensitivity of financial markets to political decisions has resurfaced also in developed economies. Accordingly, “Banking on Democracy” is a must read for policy makers and practitioners alike as well as excellent reading for anyone interested in politics, elections, and Latin America.

Book Reviews on the SUERF Website

A number of titles have been reviewed in recent SUERF Newsletters and we are always happy to consider new titles from publishers and books that SUERF members have written for review purposes, and hope that the titles reviewed, which are often tied quite closely to the subject matter of SUERF events, are of interest to our membership and readership. Since reviewers sometimes also like to be able to share reviews they have written, or reviews of their books, all book reviews are now also available for downloading via the SUERF website at www.suerf.org/bookreviews. Reviewers are of course welcome to add reviews that they have written to their profiles on portals like researchgate.net.
The SUERF Council of Management was very sorry to learn of Philipp Hartmann’s decision to stand down after almost nine years on Council, including five years (2006-11) as Vice President of the Association. During Philipp’s time on Council, SUERF’s conferences have benefited greatly from his excellent personal network of speakers and researchers, both from within the European Central Bank and beyond, as well as his considerable insights across a broad array of research topics. Philipp was also actively involved in the organisation of a number of SUERF conferences in recent years, both in chairing sessions and speaking at a number of SUERF conferences, as well as making active contributions in designing the programme for a number of SUERF events. Most recently, he spoke in the closing panel at last summer’s SUERF/Bank of Finland Conference in Helsinki on “Banking after regulatory reforms - business as usual?” We of course hope that he will attend future SUERF events, and that further opportunities may arise for him to speak at future events or contribute to future SUERF publications.

We are delighted to welcome Gabriel Fagan, Senior Adviser, DG Research, European Central Bank as an Observer to the Council of Management. Gabriel Fagan has worked in various divisions of the European Central Bank, and its predecessor, the European Monetary Institute, since the mid-1990s. During his time as Head of the Monetary Policy Research Division and the Econometric Modelling Division, his research focused on money growth and inflation as well as modelling in the Euro Area. Prior to joining the EMI, he worked as an Economist to the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks of the EEC Member States in Basel and at the Central Bank of Ireland. Between 2011 and 2013, he was a Lecturer in Money and Banking at Trinity College Dublin, having previously also lectured at Frankfurt University’s Institute of Law and Finance’s Master’s Programme. He holds degrees from University College Dublin in Economics and Trinity College Dublin in Economics and Politics.

We are delighted to welcome Carl-Christoph Hedrich, a Director and Senior Research Manager at Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt/Main as an Observer to the Council of Management, who has been a long-standing member of SUERF. He joined Commerzbank in 1993 as an analyst in the Economic Research Department, writing texts and speeches on various questions around strategic, structural and regulatory aspects of banks and financial markets. In the run up to the adoption of the euro he was involved in the communication of the euro project. From 2006 on, as Head of Issue Management in the Communications Department, he built up a small unit responsible for positioning Commerzbank in the political and regulatory debate. Since mid-2013, his focus has been on research on bank-related issues as well as maintaining contacts with academics and think tanks. Dr. Hedrich studied economics at the University of Stuttgart-Hohenheim, also working as an assistant lecturer in several departments of Hohenheim University, specialising in macroeconomics, monetary policy and international economics, obtaining his doctoral degree in 1992. Dr. Hedrich has published on a wide range of issues, such as special forms of hybrid bank capital, the legal and economic foundations of the German savings bank sector, critiques of the Maastricht Treaty and the Basel II Capital Accord.
Frank Lierman has been re-elected Vice President of SUERF for a second term for three years from 1 May 2014, having already served in the position since May 2011, and is a long-standing member of the SUERF Council of Management and member of the Editorial Board as well as an active member of the Colloquium Working Group, for commission sessions focussing on financial institutions and markets, and has also frequently organised SUERF events in Brussels and further afield. He is the former Chief Economist of Belfius Bank, having previously held the same role at Dexia Bank Belgium, having previously worked at Artesia Banking Corporation and Paribas Bank Belgium. Frank is also co-president of the Coordination Committee of the Belgian Financial Forum (BFF) and serves as head of the BFF’s Revue bancaire et financière. He has authored and edited numerous publications on the solvency and profitability of Belgian financial institutions, and on various financial and macroeconomic topics. He holds a degree in Economic Sciences from the Catholic University of Leuven.

We would like to congratulate Natacha Valla, who joined the SUERF Council of Management in 2013, on her recent appointment as Deputy Director of CEPII, the French research centre on international economics. In addition to her new position at CEPII, Natacha will also be active in European Affairs at the Commissariat Général à la Stratégie et à la Prospective (CGSP) within the office of the French Prime Minister. Natacha previously served as Executive Director at Goldman Sachs Global Economic Research, and as the Chief Economist at the company’s Paris office, having previously worked at the European Central Bank.

New SUERF Members

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Austria
Federal Economic Chamber (WKÖ)
Division for Banking and Insurance
Vienna
www.wko.at/bsbv

Academic Institution Members
Austria
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www.wiiw.ac.at

France
CEPII, Dr. Natacha Valla, Paris
www.cepii.fr

Personal Members
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Rolf Ketzler, German Insurance Association, Berlin

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Sweden
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Hideki Nishigaki, Sumitomo Mitsui Asset Management
Yuzuo Yao, Manchester University, Manchester
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Jens Ulbrich

Natacha Valla

Contact details and curricula vitae of Council Members can be found on the SUERF website at [www.suerf.org](http://www.suerf.org)
Forthcoming SUERF Studies

The following SUERF Studies are currently in production and will be sent out to members once they have been received from the printers. Further SUERF Studies are planned for later in the year.


SUERF Council of Management

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Morten Balling, Managing Editor
Roberto Blanco (Observer)
Allard Bruinshoofd
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Michala Marcussen (Observer)
Robert N. McCauley
Debora Revoltella (Observer)
Jens Ulbrich
Natacha Valla

Forthcoming SUERF Events

The Council of Management has approved the following forthcoming events in 2014. Further information about each event can be found, in the first instance, by consulting the respective event microsite.

4-5 June 2014
Milan, Italy
31st SUERF Colloquium & Baffi Finlawmetrics Conference 2014
Money, Regulation and Growth: Financing New Growth in Europe
Event Microsite: www.suerf.org/milan2014 - Registration Open

2 July 2014
Reykjavik, Iceland
SUERF/Central Bank of Iceland Conference
Post-Crisis Recovery and the Reconstruction of the Financial Sector
Conference Microsite: www.suerf.org/reykjavik2014 - Registration Open

14 November 2014
Madrid, Spain
SUERF/CNMV Conference
Challenges in Securities Markets Regulation: Investor Protection & Corporate Governance
Conference Microsite: www.suerf.org/madrid2014

4th Quarter 2014
Vienna, Austria
SUERF/UniCredit & Universities Foundation Workshop
Title to be announced - Workshop for SUERF/UUF Research Prize
Event Microsite: www.suerf.org/vienna-uuf2014

Further information about all forthcoming events is available from the SUERF website at www.suerf.org