
Implications of the European Crisis for the Single Financial Market

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The Standard Financial System

- ▷ Sovereign debt is nominally free of repayment risk:
 - Because government has taxing power
 - Because of the implicit bailout by the central bank

 - ▷ Sovereign bonds and bills provide benchmark riskfree term structure

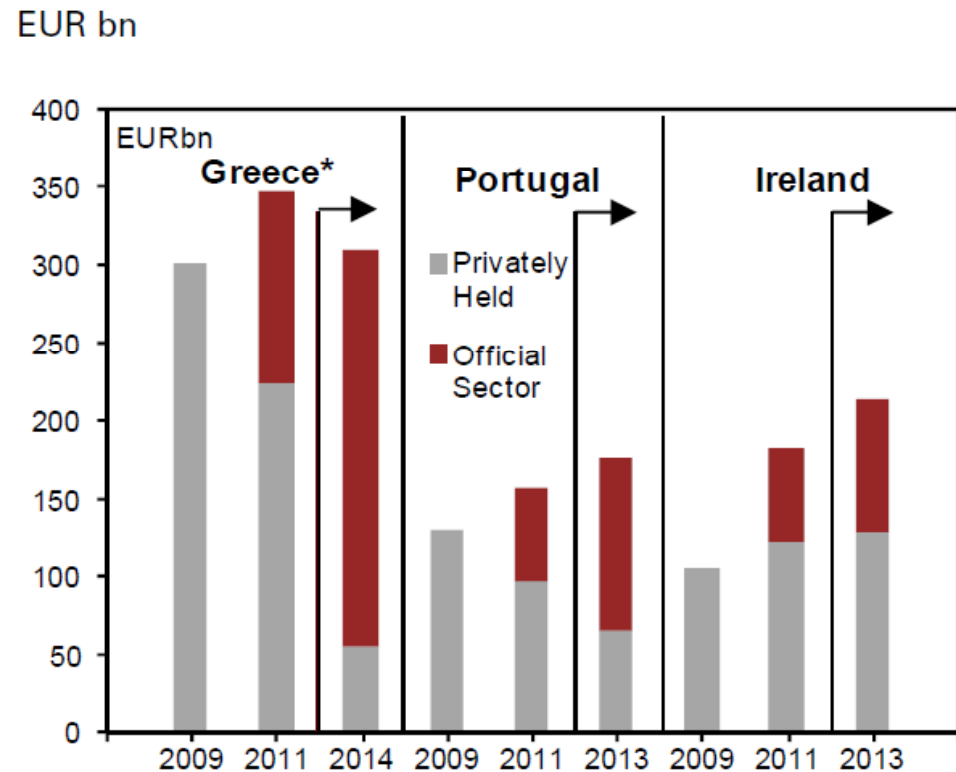
 - ▷ Banks hold sovereign debt as market makers and (in the short maturities) for transaction purposes (collateral): sovereign debt has zero risk weight

 - ▷ Banks' liabilities are nearly riskless, because of deposit insurance and bank supervision (the interbank, unsecured market works well)

 - ▷ Sovereign risk is reflected in inflation risk, which is priced in the nominal term structure
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Europe's Sovereigns

- ▷ Partial and implicit mutualization of sovereign risk through EU holdings of program countries' debt (see Goldman Sachs figure on the right), and through SMP and, potentially, OMT
- ▷ Without full mutualization, spreads are bound to stay, albeit small



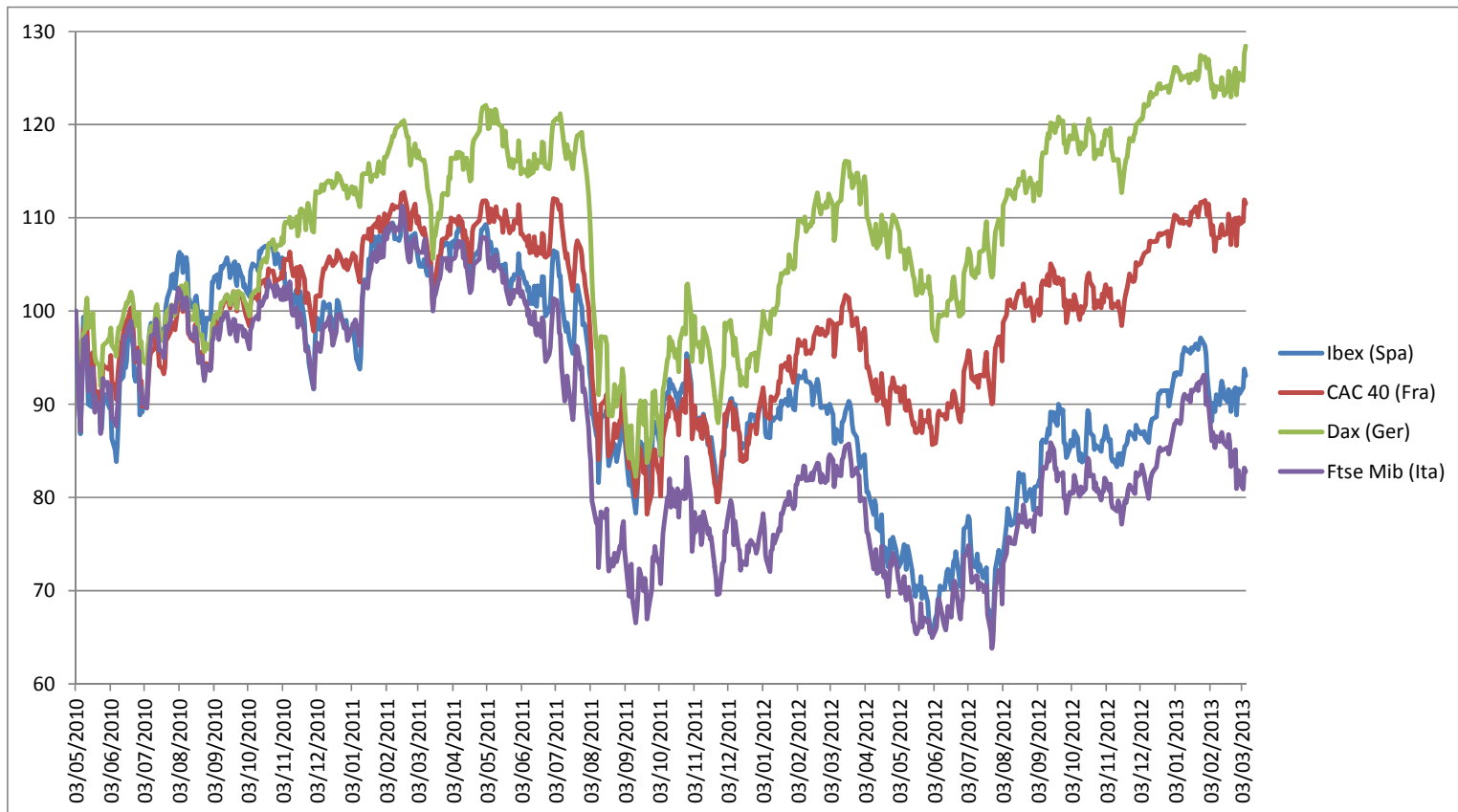
Source: Eurostat, GS Global ECS Research
* includes 2nd package + debt buy-back

Europe's Banks

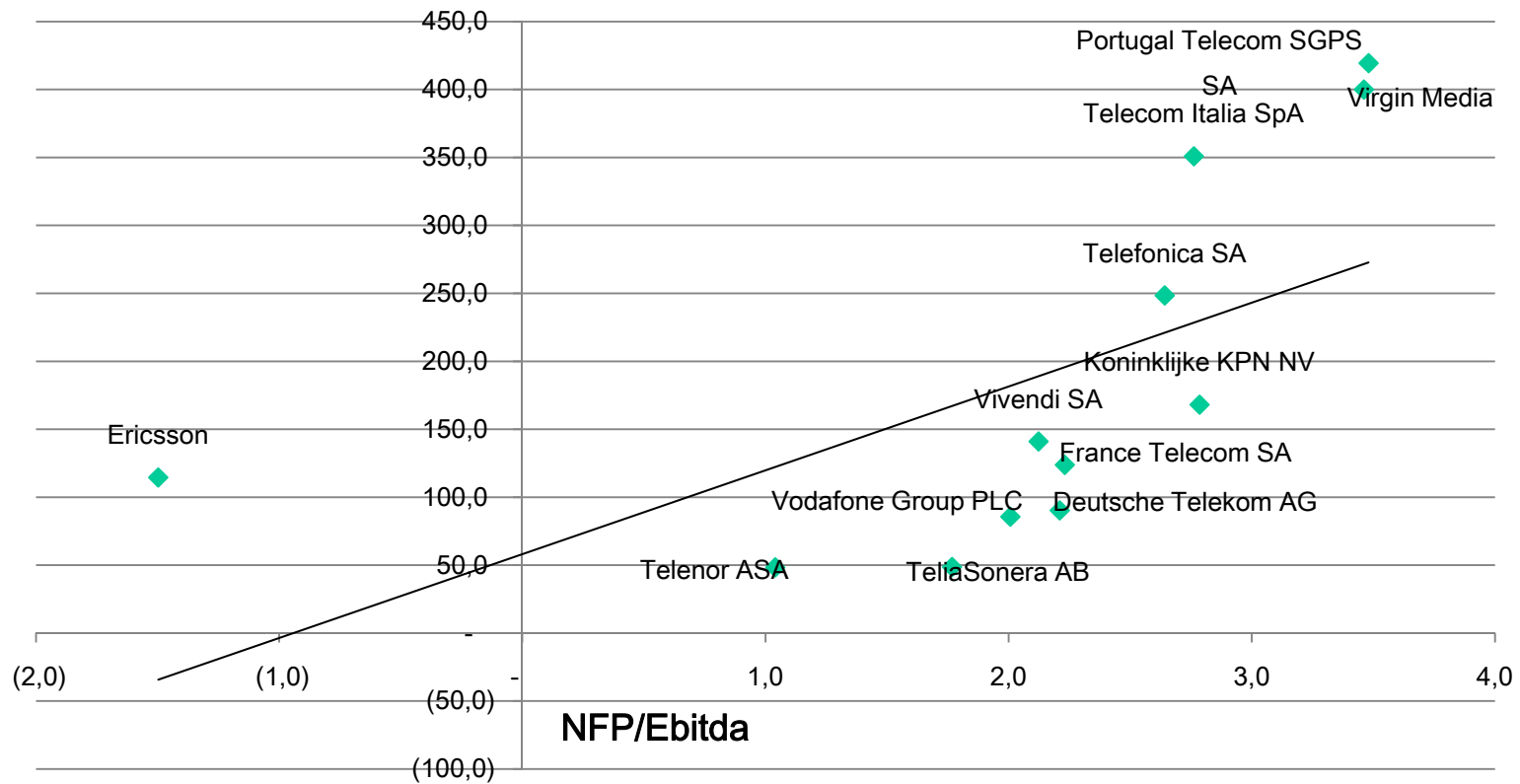
- ▷ Single supervisor to be followed by common deposit insurance and resolution mechanism?

- ▷ Banks are prevented by rules and practice to integrate fully within the Euro area:
 - Retail banks need to maintain a structure of subsidiaries
 - CRD directive limits intra-group exposures
 - Unicredit could not pool its treasury beyond the creation of 3 regional aggregates

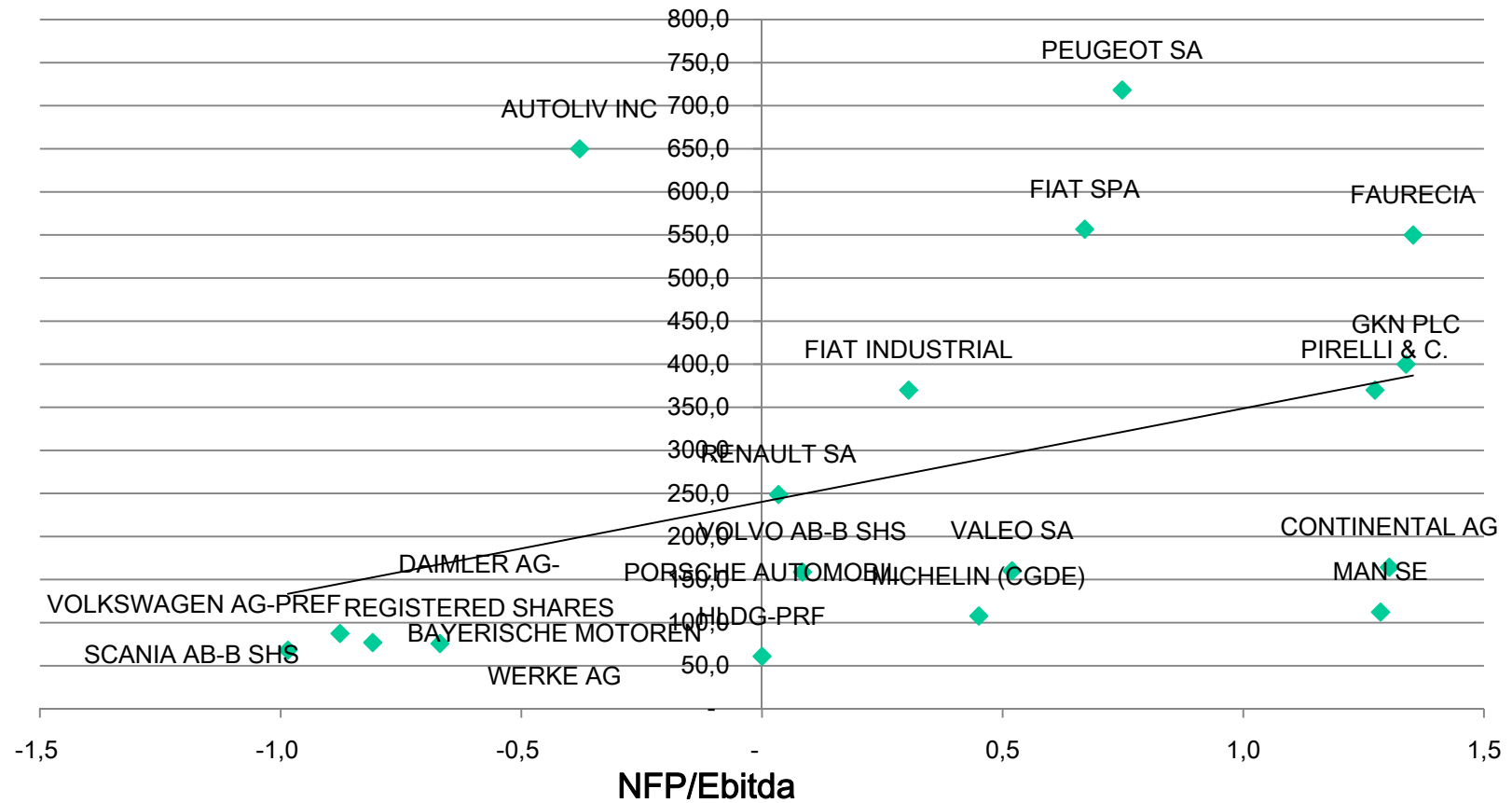
Equity TR Indices



5Y CDS Spreads: Telecoms



5Y CDS Spreads: Industrials



Interpreting the Data

- ▷ With benchmarks diverging, discount factors diverge, hence equity prices divergence
- ▷ With benchmarks diverging, bond yields diverge
- ▷ Equity indices have banks in them—perverse contagion between banks and sovereigns (by itself a signal of financial markets disintegration)
- ▷ Deteriorating credit and equity values in some countries could reflect the restricted availability of bank credit to these bond and equity issuers, making them riskier and generally less profitable
- ▷ Finally, these valuations could reflect the deterioration of the macroeconomic environment in those countries facing strained public finances.

Can the Standard Financial System Be Restored in Europe?

- ▷ Banking integration versus sovereign integration—in principle
- ▷ Banking integration versus sovereign integration—in practice
- ▷ The value of riskfree assets in the financial system