

### Financial Integration in Europe

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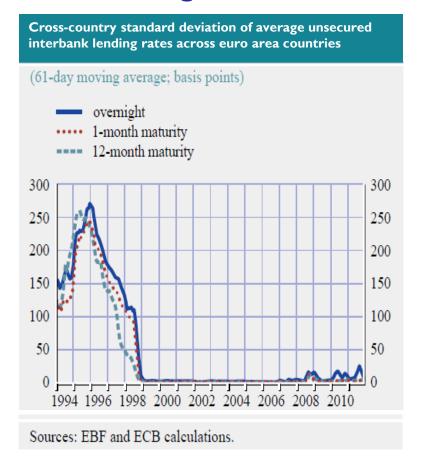
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#### Integration indicators – money markets

- Rapid convergence of money market rates.
- Most highly integrated market segment.



#### Integration indicators – sovereign bond markets

Rapid convergence of sovereign bond yields in the euro area.

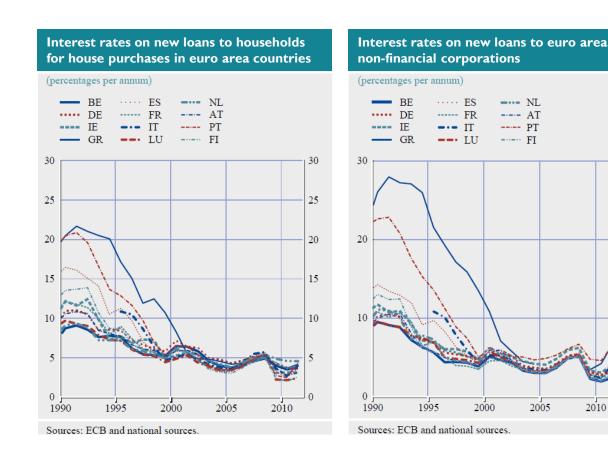


Sources: Thomson Reuters and ECB.

Notes: The chart presents the yields of euro area sovereigns for the country composition as in 2011. The yields for Cyprus, Estonia, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia are excluded owing to infrequent or a lack of observations. Last value for Greece: 31% (not shown).

#### Integration indicators – banking markets

Rapid convergence of interest rates for private sector loans.

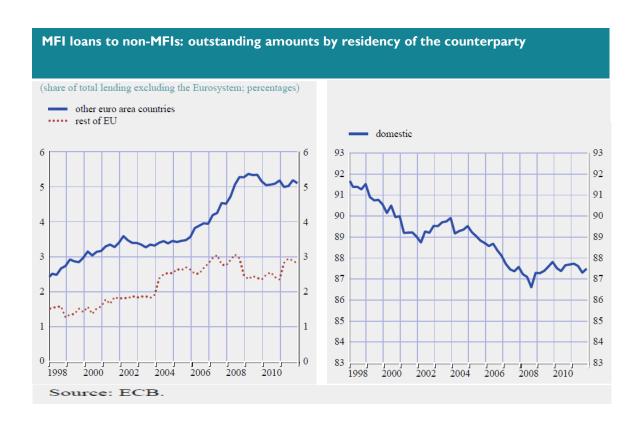


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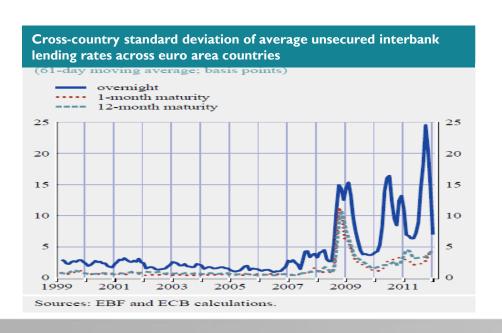
#### Integration indicators – banking markets

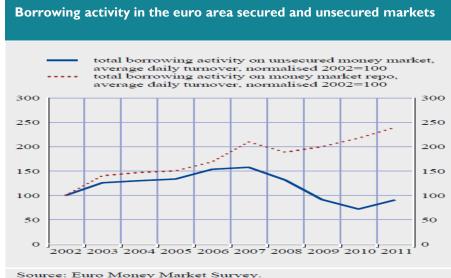
• Slow convergence of cross-border lending.



### Money market integration – financial crisis reversed earlier convergence

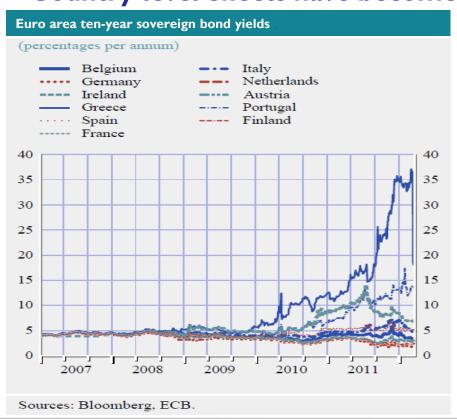
- Convergence in lending rates across euro area countries reversed sharply in the financial crisis (see left-hand chart).
- Market participants shifted from the unsecured to the secured (repo) market (see right-hand chart).

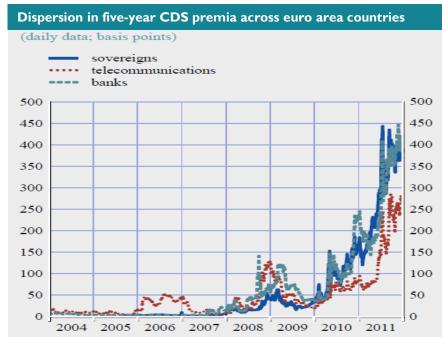




## Bond market integration – financial crisis giving rise to concerns of a systemic nature

- Euro area sovereign bond yields have diverged strongly, returning to preeuro levels (see left-hand chart).
- Corporate bond markets have also experienced significant tensions, both in the financial and non-financial sectors (see right-hand chart).
- Country-level effects have become more important in driving yields.



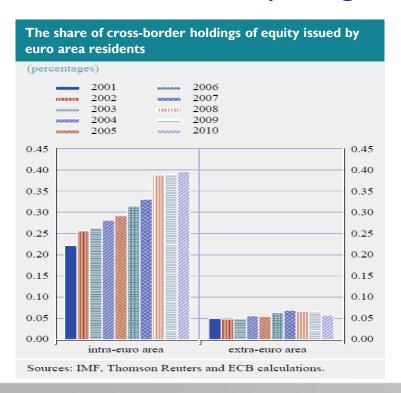


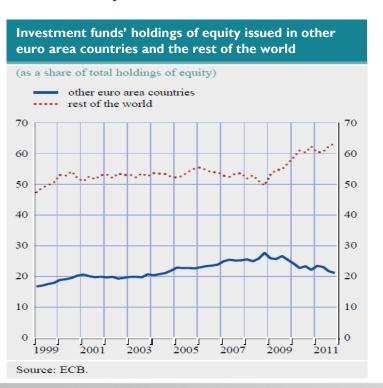
Sources: Thomson Reuters and ECB calculations.

Notes: The data do not include Greece and Ireland. Greece is excluded owing to very high sovereign CDS premia, and Ireland is excluded owing to the very high CDS premia of its telecommunications company. All sectors are presented for this smaller sample to ensure comparability.

## Equity market integration – apparently more limited impact of financial crisis

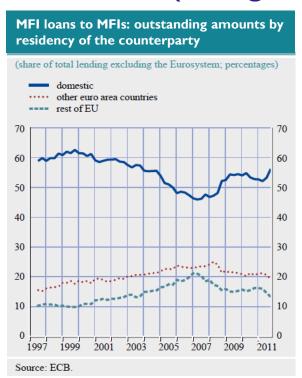
- No significant discrimination with regard to the country of origin.
- The share of cross-border holdings of equity issued by euro area residents has increased steadily over the last decade (see left-hand chart).
- Equity holdings held by investment funds have declined only slightly since the beginning of the financial crisis and are still higher than before the introduction of the euro (see right-hand chart).

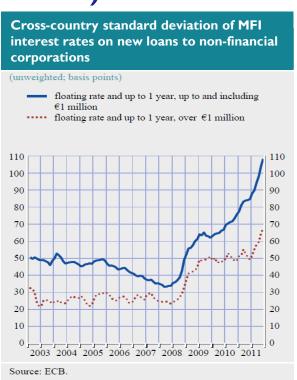




## Banking market integration – slow erosion of earlier progress

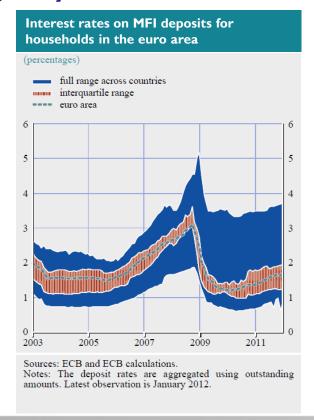
- Relative to other markets, slower erosion of the earlier progress towards financial integration.
- Share of domestic lending activity has increased again, but without attaining the earlier level (see left-hand chart).
- Price dispersion regarding short-term loans has steadily increased throughout the crisis (see right-hand chart).

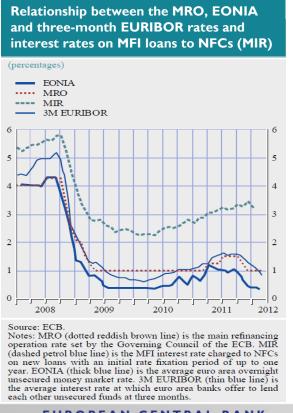




# Effects of weaker financial integration on the transmission of monetary policy

- Strong differentiation in banks' cost of deposit funding across the euro area, which may be passed on to customers in the supply and price of credit (see left-hand chart).
- Ongoing segmentation of various money market rates and the interest rates charged by MFIs on short-term loans (see right-hand chart).





#### Annex

#### **MFI** loans to NFCs (annual percentage changes) ES euro area ····· FR •••• DE ---- IT --- EU/IMF programme countries 35 35 30 30 25 25 20 20 15 15 10 10 5 5 0 -5 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Source: ECB.

Notes: Adjusted for securitisation, assuming no securitised loans to NFCs before 2009. Latest observation: January 2012.