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**Juridical and financial considerations on
the public re capitalisation and rescue of
financial institutions during periods of
financial crises (Part I)**

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23 July 2010

Online at <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/24047/>
MPRA Paper No. 24047, posted 23 Jul 2010 07:05 UTC

ABSTRACT

As well as a consideration of why the lender of last resort facility should be used for emergency situations and systemically relevant institutions in particular, an interesting point which will be considered in this paper is the comparison between the European Central Bank (ECB) Recommendation and its application by the Commission in the Re capitalisation Communication, specifically with its Annex, where the Commission explains how it determines the price of equity (ordinary or common shares) - balancing the “real value” with the “market value” within a crisis context.

Whether the Commission and Member States have applied this methodology in determining the price of equity with respect to the capital of banks acquired by Member States, will also be addressed. Such consideration could provide a vital key to determining the real value of State Aid and the best possible price for which capital could be sold.

Given the scale of government intervention and State rescues which occurred during the recent crisis – as well as the prominence accorded to measures aimed at preventing and limiting distortions of competition, calls have been made for competition authorities to take on more formidable roles in designing and implementing exit strategies. In order to foster competition as much as possible, it is proposed that “governments should provide financial institutions with incentives to prevent them from depending on government support once the economy begins to recover.”

Key Words: Financial Crisis, re capitalisation, guarantees, Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), fundamentally sound institutions, rescues.

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Juridical and Financial Considerations on the Public Re capitalisation and Rescue of Financial Institutions During Periods of Financial Crises (Part I)

Jose Rodríguez-Miguez¹ and Marianne Ojo²

1. Introduction: The Crisis as a Context of Reference

The recent Financial Crisis, which started in 2007 – culminating in 2008, is still generating a considerable number of related and published articles. According to most of these sources, the “sub prime” crisis is considered to be the “root” cause of all present and future challenges. However, this is just part of the story.³ There were, and still are, specific and deep rooted problems in the financial system itself - problems such as those related to the supervision of central banks (how supervision should be carried out); the role of rating agencies (what role should be assumed by rating agencies); the management of risk by individual entities, and so on.

Even though it is evident that the Crisis began in the US, its rapid dissemination has been attributed to many other different factors – most of them linked to the globalisation of the financial system. However, it is evident that the degree of variation and intensity of the Crisis, from one country to another, is dependent on individual circumstances. Apparently, it constitutes more than just a simple case of the so called “domino effect” –more like a “tsunami”⁴ effect for the international financial system – as observed and noted by many headlines.

From an economic point of view, the best and clearest reference point to such a crisis would be the Big Crash of 1929. The credibility of audited financial statements – both at domestic and global levels, was the most significant victim of that particular Crisis. It is easy to forget that the sustenance and growth of financial markets is dependent on such credibility. The typical image and perception of a banker – like the image perceived of a British gentleman (with the classical bowler hat) or that of the serious Wall Street broker or financier, as transmitted across screens to the general public, was really deceptive.

This being the case, because the classic perception was being transformed dramatically. Moreover the images perceived from the 1929 Crisis has remained in the sub conscious minds of many and such perceptions have constituted lasting and dramatic reminders of the 1929 Crisis.

Further, the key question is how to transform the Crisis into an opportunity in order to minimise tax burdens to taxpayers – as well as making the financial markets more efficient.

This is the primary reason why this paper focuses on the public re capitalisations of financial institutions. It approaches this objective through a consideration of how (they existed) ; a

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³ In other words, this partial diagnosis constitutes just a fraction of the antidote – and not the entire prescription.

⁴ Even with the prevailing and grave conditions of many financial institutions, many of these have managed to survive, on the short term. However it’s possible that such an event will occur in the medium-long term, when the restructuring plans are examined, in the case of the European Union, by the European Commission.

consideration of the conditions under which they existed; as well as through a comparative analysis of these data with the Swedish experiences at the start of the nineties – when the Swedish Government assumed control of several private banks and subsequently, following an intense restructuring process, privatised these banks – hence generating income for the Treasury. (Comparative analyses with the Swedish experiences will be considered in the second part to this paper).

However, we should not forget that during that period of the Crisis, Sweden was not yet a member of the European Union⁵, hence it was not subject to European State Aid control.⁶ It is clear that the State Aid received in form of equity participations (ordinary capital and other types of shares), provides the Government with the means of transforming the management of firms in difficulties as well as the facilities to make sound decisions in relation to the future of such firms.

In response to the recent Financial Crisis - after it had been widely accepted that “a serious disturbance in the economy of Member States” had occurred, and that several measures were required to remedy this disturbance, various Commission communications were adopted and these include: *The Communication on the application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis* (hereinafter “the Banking Communication”), its *Communication on the re capitalisation of financial institutions in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortions of competition* (hereinafter “the Re capitalisation Communication”), and its *Communication on the return to viability and the assessment of restructuring measures in the financial sector in the current crisis under the State aid rules* (hereinafter “the Restructuring Communication”).” The Banking and Re capitalisation Communications will constitute the focus of this study.

Purpose of the Banking Communication

The purpose of the Commission’s Communication on the “the application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis” (hereinafter referred to as the Banking Communication),⁷ is namely, “the provision of guidance on the criteria relevant for the compatibility with the Treaty of general schemes, as well as individual cases of application of such schemes and ad hoc cases of systemic relevance.”⁸

The adoption of appropriate measures to safeguard the stability of the financial system was considered necessary, as well as vital, by the Commission – owing to:⁹

- the scale of the Financial Crisis (such that the viability of fundamentally sound banks was also being placed at risk
- the high degree of integration and interdependence of European financial markets and

⁵ Sweden has been a member of the EU since 1995.

⁶ Nevertheless, Sweden was a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which has equivalent rules to that of the European State Aid control, under the control of the Surveillance Authority.

⁷ European Commission, “Communication from the Commission — The application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis” (2008/C 270/02)

⁸ See section 1 paragraph 5; ibid

⁹ See section 1 paragraph 4; ibid

- the drastic repercussions of the potential failure of a systemically relevant financial institution – which could contribute to further aggravation of the Crisis.

Such peculiar nature of the recent Financial Crisis, as illustrated above, and with particular reference to systemic repercussions, has also promulgated the realisation that an extension of measures beyond those necessary to safeguard the stability of the financial system, to include general schemes, may be required.¹⁰

A number of factors considered to have triggered the recent Financial Crisis include:¹¹

- i) Macro economic issues such as low interest rates in the United States which helped create widespread housing bubbles whose developments were fuelled by insufficiently regulated mortgage lending and securitisation financing techniques
- ii) Poor risk management by issuers of structured financial products
- iii) Underestimation by credit rating agencies of the credit default risks of instruments collateralised by sub prime mortgages
- iv) Corporate governance failures in financial firms – where the complex nature of financial products was not adequately understood
- v) Regulatory, supervisory and crisis management failures.

In classifying the above mentioned factors into two, reference is made to the observations in the Communication¹² where the impact of general market conditions not only contributed to the difficulties experienced by even fundamentally sound financial institutions, but also severely restricting their access to liquidity. Further factors which contributed to liquidity problems included “the pervasive uncertainty about the credit risk of individual financial institutions – which not only facilitated the process of exhausting sources and facilities for inter bank lending, but also consequentially resulted in the restriction of access to liquidity for such financial institutions.”¹³ Such exogenous factors attributed to the impact of general market conditions constitute one of the classes into which the above mentioned factors will be classified and (i) provides the best illustration of these.

“Financial institutions with problems that are a result of their particular business model or business practices whose weaknesses are exposed and exacerbated by the crisis in the financial markets,”¹⁴ constitute the other half of the classification and (ii)-(v) could be considered to fall under this category. Such management inefficiency induced problems are considered to require greater “far reaching” restructuring arrangements than the other category. As highlighted in the paper,¹⁵ signals should be sent to management of firms considered to be “too big to fail” that their importance (in terms of the threats posed to systemic stability – where they are permitted to fail) does not provide an excuse for management of such firms to act recklessly – reckless behaviour being attributed to the knowledge that in any case, government bail outs would be provided in the event of a likelihood that financial failure may occur. Intensive restructuring, to the extent that the entire

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ A Petrovic and R Tutsch, „National Rescue Measures in Response to the Current Financial Crisis” ECB Legal Working Paper Series No 8/ July 2009 at page 6 <http://www.ecb.europa.eu> and http://ssrn.com/abstract_id=1430489

¹² European Commission, “Communication from the Commission — The application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis” (2008/C 270/02); paragraph 2

¹³ see *ibid*; paragraph 1

¹⁴ *ibid*; paragraph 2

¹⁵ “See M Ojo, “Liquidity Assistance and the Provision of State Aids to Financial Institutions” 2010 Munich RePec and SSRN Working Papers.

management of a rescued firm, whose failure is attributed to management inefficiencies, is replaced in the event of an institutional failure, provides an illustration of such a warning.

An example of the devastating effects of interconnectedness between financial markets is illustrated by the consequences of the problems triggered within the US financial sector in 2008 which affected financial institutions in Europe, as well as other parts of the world.

The insolvency of Lehman Brothers in 2008 resulted in a crisis of confidence which consequently resulted in the reluctance of banks to engage in inter lending activities.¹⁶ In October 2008, even fundamentally sound financial institutions were facing serious difficulties in accessing liquidity and this resulted in a situation whereby national governments were compelled to intervene at an unprecedented level.¹⁷

As well as the systemic related nature of the Financial Crisis (which constituted a vital reason for the adoption of measures aimed at restoring confidence to the financial sector), devastating consequences of liquidity risk related issues contributed to the ECOFIN Council's decision to adopt "Conclusions committing to take all necessary measures to enhance the soundness and stability of the banking system in order to restore confidence and the proper functioning of the financial sector."¹⁸

2. State Aids¹⁹ as Tools for Addressing the Financial Crisis

Public ownership of enterprises is not a new phenomenon at European level. It has existed throughout the course of European Economic History. Almost all European countries have used this mode of public intervention at different periods in time. Notwithstanding, it is clear that the size of the so called "public sector" was changing with time, and from one country to another.

The public sector is expanding or decreasing for many different reasons, namely: the development of new technologies or activities where the private sector did not have prior interest or activities it was unable to support - like in the railway industry during the 19th century, or the aviation sector in the 20th century. However, there are many other reasons, even ideological reasons or more circumstantial reasons, such as sartorial or individual crises, that are considered to pose dangerous threats to the national social-economy stability. This has been the case for many financial institutions in the past two years²⁰. But apparently, the financial sector is very peculiar because its failure would generate consequences for "system stability". Is this really the truth? Is it true in all cases? Our academic research will include a focus on these questions.

¹⁶ A Petrovic and R Tutsch, „National Rescue Measures in Response to the Current Financial Crisis" ECB Legal Working Paper Series No 8/ July 2009 at page 6 <http://www.ecb.europa.eu> and http://ssrn.com/abstract_id=1430489

¹⁷ see *ibid* and also paragraph 2 of section 1 of European Commission, "Communication from the Commission — The application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis" (2008/C 270/02)

¹⁸ see paragraph 3 of section 1; *ibid*

¹⁹ For further information on rescues of financial institutions and State aids, see also J. A. Rodríguez-Miguez, „Rescue of Financial Institutions: An Overview of European Commission Frameworks and Practice on State Aids to Financial Sector in the current Global Crisis" SSRN Working Paper.

²⁰ It's clear that this wasn't the first time...

European Law always remained obscure on this issue of public intervention. As a result, Article 345 TFEU (ex Article 295 TEC) clearly provides and stipulates that “*The Treaties shall in no way prejudice the rules in Member States governing the system of property ownership.*”²¹

At the same time, Article 106.1 TFEU (Article 86.1 TEC) provides for equal treatment between public and private enterprises in Member States where it declares that “*1. In the case of public undertakings and undertakings to which Member States grant special or exclusive rights, Member States shall neither enact nor maintain in force any measure contrary to the rules contained in the Treaties, in particular to those rules provided for in Article 18 and Articles 101 to 109.*”

Since the beginning of the European integration process, both principles have served as parameters for understanding the relationship between public and private economic activities in the European Union.

At the same time, Article 107 TFEU (ex Article 87 TEC) sets a limit to Member States Economic Policy where it declares that “*1. Save as otherwise provided in the Treaties, any aid granted by a Member State or through State resources in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods shall, in so far as it affects trade between Member States, be incompatible with the internal market.*”

A decisive and problematic moment occurred, undoubtedly, when the Commission adopted the Commission Directive 80/723/EEC of 25 June 1980 on the transparency of financial relations between Member States and public undertakings²², the so called the “Transparency Directive”.

This Directive compelled Member States to demonstrate their financial links with the public sector.

As a means of protesting against such a rule, some Member States went to the European Court of Justice claiming its legality – however this was rejected by the Court in its Judgment of 6 July 1982.²³

I. What Constitutes a State Aid?

a) Bases for Assessment

Article 87(1) EC – “State aid is any aid granted by a Member State or (ii) through state resources in any form whatsoever and which iii) distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings as far as it affects trade between Member States.”

Article 107(1) TFEU (ex Article 87(1) EC): According to this provision State aid is any aid granted by a Member State or through State resources in any form whatsoever which distorts

²¹ The text relating to this article is exactly the same as that of the Treaty of the Economic European Community (1956), where it existed as Article 222.

²² OJ L 195, 29.7.1980, p. 35.

²³ French Republic, Italian Republic and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland v Commission of the European Communities. Joint cases 188 to 190/80. European Court Reports 1982 Page 02545.

or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods is, insofar as it affects trade between Member States.

b) Individual Undertakings in Difficulty

State aid to individual undertakings in difficulties is usually assessed under Article 87 (3)(c) of the EC Treaty and the Community Guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty.²⁴ As well as the grant of the Commission's consent for state aids to be utilised as remedies in situations which involve serious threats of instability to the economy of member states - pursuant to Article 87(3)(b), a restrictive interpretation of what can be considered to be "a serious disturbance of a member state's economy" is also required under Article 87(3)(b).²⁵

c) Impact of the Recent Crisis

In addition, under Article 87(3)(b) of the Treaty, the Commission may allow State aid 'to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State'.²⁶

In the light of the level of seriousness of the current crisis in the financial markets and its possible impact on the overall economy of Member States, the Commission considers that Article 87(3)(b) is, in the present circumstances, available as a legal basis for aid measures undertaken to address this systemic crisis.²⁷

II. State Aids: Rescue and Restructuring Measures

a) Rescue Aid, Guarantees, Controlled Winding Down of Financial Institutions and Provision of Other Forms of Liquidity Assistance.

The Commission has proceeded with "the swiftness that is necessary to ensure legal certainty and to restore confidence in financial markets" in applying criteria relevant for the compatibility with the Treaty, as well as individual and ad hoc cases of systemic relevance pursuant to paragraph 5 of section 1 of the Banking Communication.

The Commission's desire to facilitate swiftness is demonstrated through its flexible approach to procedures as illustrated through its decision and willingness to extend proceedings and to temporarily find compatible with the Common Market several capital injections²⁸ Even though such flexibility can be criticised as not facilitating a very high degree of legal certainty, a rigid and very restrictive approach to the application of procedures would have impeded the swiftness in facilitating a restoration of confidence to the financial markers.

The impact of the recent crisis on the choice of legislation reflects the Commission's eagerness to facilitate a speedy restoration of confidence to financial markets. Initially, the rescue decision had concluded that it was not considered necessary to assess whether Article

²⁴ OJ C 244, 1.10.2004, p.2 (hereinafter R and R guidelines). Such guidelines "articulate the Commission's understanding of Article 87(3) (c) of the Treaty for this type of aid." See *ibid*; paragraph 6

²⁵ see *ibid* at paragraphs 7 - 8

²⁶ See Paragraph 7 of the Banking Communication.

²⁷ Paragraph 9 of the Banking Communication

²⁸ See European Commission, „State aids n° C 15/2009 (ex N 196/2009), N 333/2009 & N 557/2009 - Germany Hypo Real Estate – Extension of formal investigation procedure, and temporary find capital injections compatible“

107(3) (b) TFEU would apply since the rescue measures had been found compatible on the basis of Article 87(3)(c) EC and in particular, the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines.²⁹

Against the background of the recent global financial crisis (whereby it was widely accepted that “a serious disturbance in the economy of Member States had occurred and that measures supporting banks are appropriate to remedy this disturbance”)³⁰ and taking into account the objective of the proposed aid measures, namely, the facilitation of Rumpco's wind-down, it was held that the legal basis for the assessment of these measures should be Article 107(3)(b) TFEU. Whereas State aid to individual undertakings in difficulties is usually assessed under Article 87 (3)(c) of the EC Treaty and the Community Guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty, the systemic relevance of a financial institution and the impact of such an institution's failure on the economy, was reflected by the preference for Article 87(3)(b) EC Treaty and Article 107(3)(b) TFEU.³¹ - which were available as legal bases for aid measures undertaken to address the systemic crisis.

The legal certainty demonstrated in applying Articles 107 (1) TFEU (ex Article 87(1) EC) and Article 87(1) EC, in determining what constituting State aid will be illustrated by cases relating to Bradford and Bingley and Hypo Real Estate.

b) Guarantees Covering the Liabilities of Financial Institutions

The general principles underlying the State aid rules of the Treaty, which require that the aid granted does not exceed what is strictly necessary to achieve its legitimate purpose and that distortions of competition are avoided or minimized as far as possible, and taking due account of the current circumstances, as well as the observance of these stated criteria³² translate into the following considerations as regards guarantee schemes protecting liabilities established by way of a declaration, legislation or contractual regime, it being understood that these considerations are of a general nature and need to be adapted to the particular circumstances of every individual case.³³

Emergency guarantees³⁴ constitute the first identified systemic measure in response to the recent financial crisis whilst the re capitalisation³⁵ of financial institutions constitute the “second systemic measure in response to the recent financial crisis to be used to support

²⁹ See European Commission, “State aid N 194/2009 –United Kingdom: Liquidation Aid to Bradford and Bingley Plc section 4 paragraph 44

³⁰ “This having been confirmed in various Commission communications such as the *Communication on the application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis* (hereinafter “the Banking Communication”), its *Communication on the re capitalisation of financial institutions in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortions of competition* (hereinafter “the Re capitalisation Communication”), and its *Communication on the return to viability and the assessment of restructuring measures in the financial sector in the current crisis under the State aid rules* (hereinafter “the Restructuring Communication”).”

³¹ Under which the Commission may allow State aid ‘to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State.’

³² Stated criteria in paragraph 15 of the Banking Communication (in compliance with the State aid rules and the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Treaty, including the principle of non-discrimination)

³³ See Section 3 Paragraph (17) of the Banking Communication

³⁴ Guarantees Covering the Liabilities of Financial Institutions granted either under a national scheme or on an *ad hoc basis*, with the requirements of Article 107 (3) (b) TFEU; see section 3 paragraph 17; *ibid*

³⁵ see section 4 paragraph 34; *ibid*. The re capitalisation of financial institutions is also considered comprehensively in the Communication from the Commission — The re capitalisation of financial institutions in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortions of competition (2009/C 10/03)

financial institutions that are fundamentally sound but which may experience distress because of extreme conditions in financial markets.”³⁶ Other measures which may serve as supplements to rescue aids include the controlled winding up³⁷ of financial institutions and the provision of other forms of liquidity assistance.³⁸

Government guarantees, along with the monetary actions of central banks which are aimed at lowering interest rates as well as providing banks with exceptional amounts of liquidity, have served as means of addressing general liquidity needs of banks.³⁹

The Law on the implementation of a “package of measures to stabilise the financial market”⁴⁰ – which came into effect on the 18 October 2008, and the Order implementing the Law on the financial market stabilisation fund,⁴¹ constitute the basis of the German scheme. Measures included within the scheme comprise guarantees, re capitalisation, the acquisition of risk positions, and nationalisation.⁴²

Eligible institutions which fall within the scope of the scheme comprise solvent financial sector entities which have their registered office in Germany, namely: (i) institutions established under the Law on banking; (ii) insurance corporations and pension funds established under the Law on insurance supervision; (iii) asset management companies pursuant to the Law on investment; and (iv) operators of stock exchanges and derivatives exchanges.⁴³

³⁶See Banking Communication Section 4 paragraph 34 of the “Communication from the Commission — The application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis” (2008/C 270/02) at page 5

³⁷“Such a controlled liquidation, possibly carried out in conjunction with a contribution of public funds, may be applied in individual cases, either as a second step, after rescue aid to an individual financial institution when it becomes clear that the latter cannot be restructured successfully, or in one single action. Controlled winding-up may also constitute an element of a general guarantee scheme, e.g. where a Member State undertakes to initiate liquidation of the financial institutions for which the guarantee needs to be activated.”

See section 5, paragraph 43 of “Communication from the Commission — The application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis” (2008/C 270/02).

³⁸ “Complementary forms of liquidity support - with the provision of public funds (including funds from the central bank)”, may be implemented by Member States as accompaniments to guarantees or re capitalisation schemes, in addressing very serious liquidity problems encountered by financial institutions. See paragraph 51; *ibid*.

³⁹ See DG Competition Staff Working Document, „The Application of State Aid Rules to Government Guarantee Schemes Covering Bank Debt to be issued after 30 June 2010” April 2010 at page 2

⁴⁰ Gesetz zur Umsetzung eines Maßnahmenpakets zur Stabilisierung des Finanzmarktes, (2008) Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1982. Article 1 of the law is the Law on the Financial Market Stabilisation Fund (Finanzmarktstabilisierungsfondsgesetz). ; see A Petrovic and R Tutsch, „National Rescue Measures in Response to the Current Financial Crisis” ECB Legal Working Paper Series No 8/ July 2009 at page 35 <http://www.ecb.europa.eu> and http://ssrn.com/abstract_id=1430489

⁴¹ *Verordnung zur Durchführung des Finanzmarktstabilisierungsfondsgesetzes*, (2008), eBAnz. AT123 V1; which came into force a day after; see *ibid*

⁴² “The German rescue package was approved by the Commission in its Decision of 27 October 2008 in Case No N 512/08 *Support measures for financial institutions in Germany* (OJ C 293, 15.11.2008, p. 2).”; *ibid*

⁴³ see A Petrovic and R Tutsch, „National Rescue Measures in Response to the Current Financial Crisis” ECB Legal Working Paper Series No 8/ July 2009 at page 35

On the 2nd of October 2008⁴⁴, a rescue aid package was granted by the Commission to Hypo Real Estate (hereinafter referred to as HRE).⁴⁵ Formal investigation procedures were instigated by the Commission – in relation to HRE on the 7th May 2009.⁴⁶ Further measures were also communicated by the German authorities on the 26th October 2009⁴⁷ and these included SOFFin guarantees of 8 billion Euros for HRE and SOFFin guarantees of 10 billion Euros for HRE.⁴⁸ On the 13th November 2009, the formal investigation procedures of 7th May were extended by the Commission (with the inclusion of the stated guarantees of 8 and 10 billion Euros) – along with the temporary grant of several capital injections.⁴⁹

III. Hypo Real Estate⁵⁰

(a) Rescue Aid : Facts of the Case

The events culminating in the grant of rescue aid to Hypo Real Estate (hereinafter referred to as HRA) can be summed up as follows: HRA acquired Depfa (Deutsch Pfandbrief bank AG) in 2007. Depfa's business which was characterised by low risk premiums resulted in principally long term credits being refinanced using short or medium term credit lines – a process known as “term transformation.”⁵¹ The rescue measure was triggered as a result of the expiration period of a large part of Depfa's short term refinancing measures – which was fast approaching and which was in need of renewal.⁵² Depfa's inability to obtain refinancing at short notice because of the collapse of the interbank's market – such collapse being attributed to the year long financial crisis (particularly events which occurred in the aftermath of September 2008 – including the collapse of Lehman Brothers) meant that HRE had to secure financing for Depfa's short term liquidity needs.⁵³

b) Consequences of Hypo Real Estate's Insolvency

Three consequences emanating in the event of HRE's insolvency, as identified are as follows:⁵⁴

⁴⁴ Commission decision of 2.10.2008, OJ C 293, 15.11.2008, p. 1

⁴⁵ European Commission, “European Commission State aid n° N 694/2009 – Germany Emergency guarantees for Hypo Real Estate” paragraph 1 at page 1

⁴⁶ See Commission decision of 7 May 2009, replaced by decision of 24 July 2009 in case C 15/2009 (ex N 196/2009), OJ C 240, 7.10.2009, p. 11) and *ibid* paragraph 2

⁴⁷ Case number: N 557/2009

⁴⁸ European Commission, “European Commission State aid n° N 694/2009 – Germany Emergency guarantees for Hypo Real Estate” paragraph 3

⁴⁹ see *ibid* paragraph 4 and Decision C(2009) 8967 final)

⁵⁰ See European Commission, „State aid NN 44/2008 – Germany Rescue Aid for Hypo Real Estate” at page 2 of 9 <http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/register/ii/doc/NN-44-2008-WLWL-en-02.10.2008.pdf>

⁵¹ see *ibid* paragraph 5 of section 2.2

⁵² paragraph 6; *ibid*

⁵³ *ibid*; However, the amount of the credit line to be repaid on 30 September was too large for HRE.

“From 26 to 29 September intensive consultations took place at the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (hereinafter “BaFin”) between representatives of HRE, private banks, the Federal Bank and BaFin. The aim of these discussions was to find a solution for HRE's liquidity problems which had arisen at short notice. The starting point was that a credit line of €35 billion is necessary in order to ensure HRE's liquidity in the medium term. A liquidity forecast was used to justify this to the Commission. In the night from 28 to 29 September, the German Federal Bank and BaFin announced that the German financial sector and the Federal Bank would grant HRE a credit line of €35 billion. The Federal Bank and BaFin assume that HRE's commercial viability is ensured. Thus, the systemic reduction of HRE's risk positions should be enabled and damage to the German and European financial markets should be avoided.” See paragraphs 7-8;*ibid*.

⁵⁴ See paragraph 18 at page 5 of 9; *ibid*

- Firstly, it would lead to very serious disturbances in the money markets in Germany and in the European Union.
- Secondly, there is a danger of serious distortions of payment transactions, for example in the case of transactions involving foreign exchange, securities or derivatives.
- Thirdly, it would damage the covered bond market, which plays an important role in refinancing the banks, particularly at this time of crisis.⁵⁵

c) SOFFin Guarantees

What Constitutes State Aid? (Article 107 (1) TFEU): Evaluation of 8 and 10 billion Euros worth of SOFFin Guarantees.

In assessing what constitutes the existence of State aid under Article 107(1) TFEU, the Commission arrived at the preliminary conclusion that “all measures granted till May 2009 were to constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.”⁵⁶ Further, the Commission considered the 8 and 10 billion worth of SOFFin guarantees to HRE to be State aid – in accordance with the conclusion in respect of guarantees addressed in the opening decision and the preliminary decision of the extension decision.⁵⁷ It regarded the guarantees as State aid since HRE would not have received them in the private market under the present conditions.⁵⁸

Furthermore, the Commission justified its decision to consider the guarantees as State aid since:⁵⁹

- i) It considered it evident that the guarantees were from State resources
- ii) They had been offered to one bank only; and that
- iii) Because HRE is active in the banking sector (which is characterised by competition across member states), these measures distort competition and affect inter State trade.

(d) Compatibility of aid with the Internal market: The requirement of a Condition aimed at remedying “a serious disturbance in the economy of a member state.”(Article 107(3)(b) TFEU.

In line with the general principles which constitute the basis of State aid rules of the Treaty, which require that the aid granted “does not exceed what is strictly necessary to achieve its legitimate purpose and that distortions of competition are avoided or minimized as far as

⁵⁵ “At around €900 billion, the German covered bond market is the second largest in the world. HRE represents around one fifth of this market. Covered bonds are a popular form of investment abroad, including in the USA, and confidence in them is high. Germany considers that the consequences of an uncontrolled collapse would be inestimable for the many creditors of HRE, with many banks being involved. Germany also states that pension schemes, professional associations, *Bundesländer* and municipalities had, in some cases, invested hundreds of millions in the Munich-based institute.” *ibid*

⁵⁶ European Commission, “European Commission State aid n° N 694/2009 – Germany Emergency guarantees for Hypo Real Estate” at page 3 (section 4.1 paragraph 18)

⁵⁷ *ibid* at paragraph 19

⁵⁸ *ibid*

⁵⁹ *ibid*

possible, and taking due account of the current circumstances, all general support measures are required to be”.⁶⁰

- well targeted in order to be able to achieve effectively the objective of remedying a serious disturbance in the economy;
- proportionate to the challenge faced, not going beyond what is required to attain this effect; and
- designed in such a way as to minimize negative spill over effects on competitors, other sectors and other member states.”

Article 107 (3) (b) TFEU allows the Commission to find aid compatible with the internal market if it serves “to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State”.⁶¹ The Commission justified its assessment of State aid measures in the banking sectors at the time, in view of the current fragile state of the financial markets and with regards to the fact that the collapse and failure of a systemically relevant bank can directly affect the financial markets and indirectly the entire economy of a Member State.⁶² Furthermore, the supervisory authority, BaFin, indicated that “a collapse of HRE group would have considerable negative effects on the national and international financial markets, with the potential to cause major disruptions and to eliminate the trust that has recently resurged.”⁶³ The Commission, on these bases, assessed the State aid measures for HRE under Article 107(3)(b) TFEU.

(e) Are Guarantees Appropriate, Necessary and Proportional?

In arriving at the conclusion that the guarantees were appropriate, necessary and proportional at the time, and in considering their compatibility with the Internal Market on the basis of Article 107(3)(b) TFEU on a temporary basis, the Commission based its decision on the following considerations:⁶⁴

- i) That from the information provided by Germany, it was evident that HRE was still experiencing serious difficulties in covering its refinancing needs without continued State support, and therefore State guarantees on its funding operations are an appropriate means and necessary to ensure that it can maintain its operations.
- ii) In cases where financial stability is at stake and urgent remedial action is needed to keep the ailing bank afloat - as in the present case -, it can be accepted that it is necessary to temporarily grant emergency aid prior to the final assessment of the revised restructuring plan.
- iii) The guarantee amounting to EUR 8 billion is proportionate as it is limited in amount and time.
- iv) The guarantee amounting to EUR 10 billion is proportionate as it is limited in time and amount.

⁶⁰ See section 3 paragraph 15 of the Banking Communication

⁶¹ European Commission, “European Commission State aid n° N 694/2009 – Germany Emergency guarantees for Hypo Real Estate” at page 4 section 4.2.1 paragraph 21

⁶² *ibid*

⁶³ *ibid* at paragraph 22

⁶⁴ see *ibid* at paragraphs 24-27

(f) Decision in Respect of Guarantees and Rescue Aid

The Commission decided to temporarily find compatible with the internal market the SoFFin guarantee of EUR 8 billion in favour of HRE.⁶⁵ In respect of the 10 billion Euros, the Commission also decided to temporarily find compatible with the internal market the granting of a SoFFin guarantee of EUR 10 billion in favour of HRE granted before 21 June 2010.⁶⁶

The Commission's decision to regard the rescue aid measure for HRE as State aid within the meaning of Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty was based on the following considerations:⁶⁷

- i) The fact the provision by the consortium and the Federal Bank of the liquidity lines guaranteed through the Federal Government's default guarantee constitutes state resources benefiting HRE, and thus distorting or threatening to distort competition, and affecting trade between Member States in which HRE takes part as an international bank.
- ii) HRE derives a selective advantage from the measure. The Commission would recall that any intervention financed using public resources that gives a company an advantage constitutes state aid under Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty, unless an investor acting under normal market conditions would have also taken such a measure. The Federal Government's decision to provide the default guarantee in question must therefore satisfy the principle of the market-economy investor in order to exclude state aid elements.
- iii) Without the Federal Government's above-average involvement, no private participation at all would have been possible. For this reason, the Commission concludes that an investor acting under normal market conditions would at least not have granted HRE such a high liquidity line or default guarantee. The measure in question therefore constitutes state aid, despite the participation of private parties. Moreover, the Commission notes that Germany notified the measure as state aid, and therefore does not call the classification as such into question.
- iv) The granting of the emergency liquidity line amounting to [...] by the German Federal Bank is an aid measure too because, according to the Commission's decision-making practice, it does not satisfy the criteria for central bank liquidity lines not constituting aid, as the liquidity line could be granted without eligible securities and thus only on the basis of the Federal Government's default guarantee.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ "while the conditions of the guarantee might be reviewed in the Commission's final decision on the restructuring plan." See *ibid* section 5

⁶⁶ "But for a duration which will in any case be one year at maximum, while the conditions of the guarantee might be reviewed in the Commission's final decision on the restructuring plan." *ibid*

⁶⁷ See European Commission, „State aid NN 44/2008 – Germany Rescue Aid for Hypo Real Estate” paragraphs 20 –22 at page 6 of 9 <http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/register/ii/doc/NN-44-2008-WLWL-en-02.10.2008.pdf>

⁶⁸ It had to be first be established that the consortium's private participation in the liquidity line for HRE did not disqualify the measures from the outset from being state aid. The Federal Government was much more exposed than the consortium's banks since it is taking a far greater risk than the institutes belonging to the consortium, since it, in contrast to the institutes, is providing and guaranteeing liquidity over and above the mark-to-market amount of the collateral. It seems, however, that the entire amount is needed in order to overcome HRE's present difficulties.

See *ibid*; paragraph 23 at page 7 of 9

In sum, as well as arriving at the decision that: i) Pursuant to Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty, that the measure was to be regarded as a state aid; (ii) That the component of the aid measure which was implemented in violation of Article 88(3) of the EC Treaty was to be regarded as non-notified state aid; the Commission also concluded that since such a measure was compatible with the common market – pursuant to Article 87(3)(c), ii) no objections were to be raised against it.⁶⁹

In January 2009, the German government had promulgated necessary procedures aimed at facilitating the adoption of legislation which would enable it to acquire a majority stake holding in Hypo.⁷⁰ The squeeze-out of minority shareholders - this being approved by a court in Munich in October 2009, paved way for the German government's rescue fund SoFFin to get 100 percent of the real estate lender.⁷¹

“Evidence shows that the use of guarantees has considerably declined since the peak in the first half of 2009 in terms of both numbers of issues of guaranteed bank debt and volume of issuances.⁷² The data collected further demonstrates that the number of banks resorting to government guarantees is shrinking and that this group is now essentially made up of banks that are:⁷³

- either already undergoing restructuring following a Commission decision or where a restructuring commitment has been made pending a final decision on its exact form or shape; or
- that are under no such obligation, but have a relatively low rating of A or below or no rating.

IV) State aid NN 41/2008 – United Kingdom

a) Rescue aid to Bradford & Bingley

The rescue aid package for which authorisation was sought by the UK authorities was to comprise of i) The working capital facility and ii) Guarantee arrangements for wholesale depositors.⁷⁴ Bradford and Bingley, in the UK authorities' view, was regarded as having satisfied the requirements for the grant of State aid based on paragraphs 9-11 of the

⁶⁹ See *ibid* at page 8 of 9.

⁷⁰ See Reuters, “Hypo Real Estate’s path to Nationalisation”
<<http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5381WB20090409> >

⁷¹ See Reuters, “Hypo Real Estate is Nationalised with Squeeze Out”
<<http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLD67573320091013>>. “The Financial Market Stabilisation Authority purchased 47.31 % of Hypo Real Estate shares. This was to ensure that at the General Meeting, which would take place on 2 June 2009, the Financial Market Stabilisation Authority would have the simple majority of votes and thus be able to put through a capital increase. After the capital increase of EUR 3 billion, the Financial Market Stabilisation Authority was to subscribe to all new shares, which would give it 90 % of the voting rights. This would enable it to take over all shares by means of a squeeze-out. The planned acquisition by the Government was granted merger clearance by the Commission on 15 May 2009.”; see Petrovic and R Tutsch, „National Rescue Measures in Response to the Current Financial Crisis” ECB Legal Working Paper Series No 8/ July 2009 at page 41

⁷² DG Competition Staff Working Document, „The Application of State Aid Rules to Government Guarantee Schemes Covering Bank Debt to be issued after 30 June 2010” April 2010 at page 2

⁷³ see *ibid* at pages 2 and 3

Community Guidelines⁷⁵ – since it was considered to be a firm in difficulty, and also because it satisfied the “one time last time” principle.⁷⁶ Furthermore, the measures were regarded as being compatible with the common market for the purposes remedying “a serious disturbance in the economy of the United Kingdom”- pursuant to Article 87(3)(b) of the EC Treaty.⁷⁷

However, in contrast to the situation with Northern Rock, the effects of the credit crunch were considered to be far from restricted to individual banks in the UK.⁷⁸ Given these circumstances and owing to the fact that B&B was (at the time) the third significant mortgage lender to be in severe financial difficulties, a “real systemic risk” was considered to be in need of redress, and not merely individual difficulties.⁷⁹

b) Do the Measures Constitute State Aid: Assessment under Article 87(1) EC

As with Hypo Real Estate, the Commission first assessed whether the measures were to be regarded as State aid pursuant to Article 87(1) EC – under which “state aid is any aid granted by a Member State or (ii) through state resources in any form whatsoever and which iii) distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings as far as it affects trade between Member States.”

Pursuant to Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty, the guarantee arrangements and the working capital facility were held, by the Commission, to constitute state aid.

In accordance with point 25 (b) of the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines, the aims of the measures are as follows:⁸⁰

- The prevention of serious social difficulties. Furthermore such measures have no unduly adverse spill-over effects on other Member States.
- The protection of the jobs of some of the workers of B&B - who in the case of an ordinary liquidation may have lost their jobs. The protection of depositors hence preventing a situation whereby the savings of UK citizens could be endangered.
- Maintaining confidence in the UK financial system – this being considered to be the most important of all the aims.

In its decision, the Commission held that pursuant to Article 87 (1) EC Treaty, the working liquidity facility and guarantee arrangements were to be treated as State aids. Furthermore, it held that aids associated with the Transfer Order (even though these were structural by nature)

⁷⁴ “The UK authorities accept that the guarantee arrangements and the working capital facility contain State aid elements. However, the transfer package being not an aided undertaking for which the transferee paid the best price, the UK authorities considers that it does not contain State aid elements.” See European Commission, “State aid NN 41/2008 – United Kingdom Rescue Aid to Bradford & Bingley” paragraphs 22 and 26.

⁷⁵ On State aid for Rescuing and Restructuring firms in difficulty – referred to as „the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines”; *ibid*

⁷⁶ “As it had not received any aid in the past 10 years “; *ibid*

⁷⁷ *ibid* at paragraph 27

⁷⁸ *ibid*

⁷⁹ *ibid*

⁸⁰ *ibid* at paragraph 47 and page 9 of 11; “The Commission did not consider it necessary to assess whether Article 87(3)(b) EC, which allows aid to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State would apply at that stage in time - given that the Commission considers that the measure is compatible on the basis of Article 87(3)(c) EC.” See *ibid* at paragraph 52

could be considered to be urgent rescue aids. Even though it was held that a breach had occurred and that aid measures constituted non notified State aid, no objections were raised by the Commission against these measures since they were also held to be compatible with the Common Market as rescue aid.⁸¹

3. RECAPITALISATION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

I. Re capitalisation Schemes

Guarantee schemes could be distinguished from re capitalisation schemes in that re capitalisation schemes are generally used in collaboration with financial institutions that are “fundamentally sound but which may experience distress because of extreme conditions in financial markets.”⁸² However, the Re capitalisation Communication also makes provision for banks which are not so fundamentally sound.⁸³

The objective being the provision of public funds in order “to consolidate the capital base of the financial institutions directly or to facilitate the injection of private capital by other means, so as to prevent negative systemic spill- overs.”⁸⁴

Under section 2 paragraph 14 of the Banking Communication, distortions of competition resulting from schemes supporting the viability of institutions which are illiquid but otherwise fundamentally sound, will normally be more limited and require less substantial restructuring than those financial institutions which are particularly affected by losses stemming for instance from inefficiencies, poor asset-liability management or risky strategies. In the paper preceding this,⁸⁵ the justification for the grant of State aid to institutions whose losses result from inefficiencies, poor asset-liability management or risky strategies was considered. Furthermore, the grant of State aid to such institutions was justified on the basis that systemic relevant institutions within this category⁸⁶, whose failure pose such disastrous consequences for financial stability, should not be allowed to fail.

⁸¹See *ibid* at paragraphs 54 -56

⁸² Re capitalisation schemes constitute a “second systemic measure in response to the recent financial crisis to be used to support financial institutions that are fundamentally sound but which may experience distress because of extreme conditions in financial markets.” See Banking Communication Section 4 paragraph 34 of the “Communication from the Commission — The application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis” (2008/C 270/02) at page 5

⁸³See Section 2.3 paragraph 43 of the Communication from the Commission — The re capitalisation of financial institutions in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortions of competition - which states that the re capitalisation of banks which are not fundamentally sound should be subject to stricter requirements. Furthermore, paragraph 44 states that

“As far as remuneration is concerned, it should in principle reflect the risk profile of the beneficiary and be higher than for fundamentally sound banks. This is without prejudice to the possibility for supervisory authorities to take urgent action where necessary in cases of restructuring.”

⁸⁴ See section 4 paragraph 34 of the Banking Communication

⁸⁵M Ojo, “Liquidity Assistance and the Provision of State Aid to Financial Institutions” (2010) Munich RePEc and SSRN Working Papers

⁸⁶ Category of institutions whose losses result from inefficiencies, poor asset-liability management or risky strategies.

With respect to purposes which the re capitalisation of banks could serve, three common objectives are listed in the Commission's Communication⁸⁷ and these are as follows:

- i) Contribution to the restoration of financial stability as well as the restoration of the confidence needed for the recovery of inter-bank lending. Further, additional capital serves as a cushion during periods of recession by absorbing losses and reducing the likelihood and risk of banks becoming insolvent.⁸⁸
- ii) Facilitating lending to the real economy⁸⁹
- iii) State re capitalisation could also serve to address and rectify insolvency problems faced by financial institutions – such problems having arisen as a result of such institutions' particular business model or investment strategy.⁹⁰

In respect of this third objective (for which the re capitalisation of banks could serve), it is interesting to note that Paragraph 6 of the Re capitalisation Communication, provides for “problems of financial institutions facing insolvency as a result of their particular business model or investment strategy“ - given the fact that paragraphs 4 and 5 explicitly provide for fundamentally sound financial institutions. Whilst paragraph 4 *inter alia* states that „additional capital provides a cushion during periods of recession, to absorb losses and limits the risk of banks becoming insolvent“, paragraph 5 recognises that fundamentally sound banks may prefer to restrict lending in order to avoid risk and maintain higher capital ratios.

According to paragraph 6 of the Re capitalisation Communication, „a capital injection from public sources providing emergency support to an individual bank may also help to avoid short term systemic effects of its possible insolvency. In the longer term, re capitalisation could support efforts to prepare the return of the bank in question to long term viability or its orderly winding-up.“ Against the backdrop of this exceptional provision, a case relating to the grant of capital injections for a non fundamentally sound financial institution will be considered.

II. Hypo Real Estate (HRE) – Capital Injections

„In April 2010, the German Financial Markets Stabilisation Fund (SoFFin) approved the next re capitalisation tranches of up to €1.85 billion for Hypo Real Estate Holding AG (HRE), within the framework of the existing capital plan. It is planned that this capital be paid into

⁸⁷ See paragraph 4 of the Communication from the Commission — The re capitalisation of financial institutions in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortions of competition

⁸⁸ *ibid*

⁸⁹ “Fundamentally sound banks may prefer to restrict lending in order to avoid risk and maintain higher capital ratios. State capital injection may prevent credit supply restrictions and limit the pass-on of the financial markets' difficulties to other businesses.” see *ibid* at paragraph 5. Further, according to paragraph 39 of the Re capitalisation Communication, “When Member States use re capitalisation with the objective of financing the real economy, they have to ensure that the aid effectively contributes to this. To that end, in accordance with national regulation, they should attach effective and enforceable national safeguards to re capitalisation which ensure that the injected capital is used to sustain lending to the real economy.”

⁹⁰ Furthermore re capitalisation may also respectively serve to address short term and long term systemic effects through capital injections from public sources providing emergency support to an individual bank and “supporting efforts to prepare the return of the bank in question to long term viability or its orderly winding-up.“ see *ibid* at paragraph 6

HRE's capital reserve in at least two tranches as necessary. In particular, the re capitalisation is necessary in order for DEPFA BANK plc to maintain its minimum regulatory capital ratios in the near future. The capital measure is subject to approval by the European Commission. Including the support measure at hand, SoFFin has to date, provided total re capitalisation support of around € 7.85 billion to the HRE Group.⁹¹

Having regards to i) Article 87(3)(b) EC Treaty which enables the Commission to declare aid compatible with the Common Market if it is "to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State"; the fact that ii) Germany considered HRE to be a bank with systemic relevance for the financial market, iii) BaFin confirmed that the own capital of the bank would fall short of the regulatory requirements if the bank did not receive further capital and iv) that bank supervisory procedures would be initiated if the bank did not receive further capital, the Commission assessed the State aid measures for HRE under Article 87(3)(b) of the EC Treaty.⁹²

„The Commission decided to assess the temporary compatibility of capital measures until a decision on the restructuring plan was taken - since Germany had asked for temporary approval of the capital measures. If the measures were held to be compatible the Commission decided it would not consider whether the measures were already compatible under the German rescue aid scheme.“⁹³

Even though HRE was in the process of restructuring at the time, and Germany had already provided a restructuring plan which was subsequently updated and was being assessed by the Commission at the time, the need to temporarily grant emergency aid prior to the final assessment of the revised restructuring plan was acknowledged since financial stability was at stake in the prevailing case and urgent remedial action was required to keep the ailing bank afloat – this also being confirmed by the national financial supervisory authority.⁹⁴

The Commission temporarily found compatible with the Common Market, the capital injection amounting to EUR 60 million carried out in March 2009⁹⁵, the capital injection

⁹¹See „SoFFin passes resolution on € 1.85 billion re capitalisation for HRE“ 30 April 2010 <http://www.hyporealestate.com/eng/pdf/1004recaptranch_e.pdf> „In 2007, HRE took over the Dublin-based DEPFA Bank plc and extended its business to public sector and infrastructure finance. HRE currently consists of the following main companies: Hypo Real Estate Holding AG, Deutsche Pfandbriefbank AG and DEPFA Bank plc.“ see European Commission, „State Aids n° C 15/2009 (ex N 196/2009), N 333/2009 & N 557/2009 – Germany Hypo Real Estate – Extension of Formal Investigation Procedure, and Temporary Find Capital Injections Compatible“ at paragraphs 12 and 13

⁹²See European Commission, „State Aids n° C 15/2009 (ex N 196/2009), N 333/2009 & N 557/2009 – Germany Hypo Real Estate – Extension of Formal Investigation Procedure, and Temporary Find Capital Injections Compatible“ paragraphs 41 and 42, at pages 6 and 7; „The Commission re iterated its doubts on the viability of HRE in its decision (Decision C(2009) 5888 final) of 24 July 2009 and the present case, taking into account the more detailed figures in the updated restructuring plan and questioning whether the intended restructuring was sufficient to allow restoration of long-term viability on the basis of the State aid received and planned.

The Commission also identified three problematic aspects that could affect the long-term sustainability of HRE's business model – which it intended to investigate further. The three problematic aspects included :i) Funding, ii)Short- and long-term profitability and (iii)the fact that HRE indicated in its revised business plan that it wanted to remain active in two fields: Commercial Real Estate and Public Finance. Nevertheless, the Commission observed at the time that the intended margin in the area of public finance was very low and that market pressure could further reduce achievable margins.“ See paragraphs 58 -61;ibid

⁹³See ibid at paragraph 44

⁹⁴Ibid at paragraph 48

⁹⁵„With regard to its silent participation of EUR 1 billion, SoFFin was to receive a profit-related coupon of 10 %. This level of remuneration was considered to be in line with paragraph 44 of the Re capitalisation Communication, which stipulates that where the price cannot be set to levels that correspond to the risk profile of the bank, it would nevertheless need to be close to that required for a similar bank under normal market

amounting to EUR 2 959 632 240 carried out in June 2009, and the capital injection amounting to EUR 3.0 billion to be carried out in November 2009 in favour of HRE until the Commission has taken a final decision on the restructuring plan.⁹⁶ Furthermore the Commission concluded that the capital injections „are appropriate, necessary and proportional, and can be considered compatible with the Common Market on a temporary basis until a final decision was taken on the restructuring plan of HRE.“⁹⁷

Such a decision to accord priority to financial stability will be contrasted to other scenarios which give more preference to the need to minimise and avoid distortions of competition in the next section.

III. Minimising and Avoiding Distortions of Competition

i) Safeguards Against Possible Distortions of Competition in Re capitalisation Schemes.⁹⁸

As well as highlighting the Banking Communication's emphasis on the need for safeguards aimed at preventing and limiting possible distortions of competition in re capitalisation schemes,⁹⁹ paragraph 35 of the Re capitalisation Communication also makes mention of the Banking Communication's requirement¹⁰⁰ that capital injections be limited to the minimum necessary and not to allow the beneficiary to engage in aggressive commercial strategies which would be incompatible with the underlying objectives of re capitalisation. Where higher remuneration is required by the State, there will (as a general principle) be less need for safeguards - since the level of price, in the Commission's view, will limit distortions of competition.¹⁰¹

However this can be contrasted with the case involving Hypo Real Estate where in respect of the capital injections carried out by acquiring share capital and the injection into the reserves, the German authorities highlighted that SoFFin as 100% HRE owner, was entitled to a shareholder's usual remuneration. Furthermore, it was stated that „for a distressed bank, no market-conform remuneration can be expected, at least in the short-term, for such provision of

conditions. Moreover, the Commission highlighted the fact that HRE would not get capital at an economically justifiable remuneration level on the market in the current circumstances but that given the fact that HRE was in difficulty, it should pay at least a reasonable price - that 10 % was considered to be an acceptable level.“ (See Commission decision of 12 May 2009 in case N 615/2008, *BayernLB*); see paragraph 52; *ibid*.

⁹⁶See *ibid*; section 5 at page 11; „The capital injection of EUR 60 million had only limited scope, resulting in a 8.65% share of HRE's equity capital which did not give Germany a major influence on the bank“; see paragraph 49

⁹⁷*Ibid* at paragraph 54

⁹⁸In the Commission's view, „Safeguards may be necessary to prevent aggressive commercial expansion financed by State aid. In principle, mergers and acquisitions can constitute a valuable contribution to the consolidation of the banking industry with a view to achieving the objectives of stabilising financial markets and ensuring a steady flow of credit to the real economy. In order not to privilege those institutions with public support to the detriment of competitors without such support, mergers and acquisitions should generally be organised on the basis of a competitive tendering process.“ see paragraph 37 of the Re capitalisation Communication.

⁹⁹Paragraph 35 of the Banking Communication

¹⁰⁰Paragraph 38 of the Banking Communication

¹⁰¹„Banks receiving State re capitalisation should also avoid advertising it for commercial purposes.“ See paragraph 36 of the Re capitalisation Communication. (Communication from the Commission — The re capitalisation of financial institutions in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortions of competition)

capital and that in line with the Re capitalisation Communication, such a situation required a thorough and far-reaching restructuring.¹⁰²

Safeguards which have been proposed as means of preventing distortions of competition with guarantee schemes include restrictions on commercial conducts through for example market share ceilings, limitations to the size of the balance-sheet of the beneficiary institutions or other behavioural constraints that may be needed to achieve the purpose of the guarantee.¹⁰³ Issues which are also considered to arise with these safeguards include:¹⁰⁴

- How they can be properly monitored and enforced since financial services are typically not regarded as standardized products.
- The likelihood that some restrictions such as those on the growth of undertaking may themselves generate anticompetitive effects in terms of collusive agreements.
- Of paramount importance is the concern related to the remuneration of the guarantee scheme or any other form of intervention such as the re capitalization schemes.¹⁰⁵

ii) Prevention and Limitation of Undue Distortions of Competition

Three levels of possible distortions of competition are highlighted in the Commission Communication¹⁰⁶ on the Re capitalisation of Financial Institutions and these are as follows:¹⁰⁷

- First, re capitalisation by one Member State of its own banks should not give those banks an undue competitive advantage over banks in other Member States. Access to capital at considerably lower rates than competitors from other Member States, in the absence of an appropriate risk-based justification, may have a substantial impact on the competitive position of a bank in the wider single European market.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰²See paragraph 53 of European Commission, „State Aids n° C 15/2009 (ex N 196/2009), N 333/2009 & N 557/2009 – Germany Hypo Real Estate – Extension of Formal Investigation Procedure, and Temporary Fund Capital Injections Compatible“

¹⁰³Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, “Competition and the Financial Crisis” Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Publications February 2009 at page 15. *Paper served as the basis for a discussion on the financial crisis in the OECD Competition Committee on 17-18 February 2009 and is published under the responsibility of the Secretary General of the OECD.* <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/24/42538399.pdf>>

¹⁰⁴ibid

¹⁰⁵„In principle, the remuneration of any type of support such as the issuance of new shares or asset swaps should be determined on the basis of a market-oriented valuation and be as close as possible to the market rate. However, at the current moment, the pricing mechanism in the markets seems to have stopped working properly. In such a situation, an important question is how to explicitly calculate an appropriate remuneration for the public supports in a time when markets are so highly illiquid and volatile that market prices may no longer be tied to the value of fundamentals. This issue resembles the current de”bate in the application of mark-to-market accounting standards when markets do not work properly.” ibid

¹⁰⁶ See paragraphs 7-10 of the Communication from the Commission – „The re capitalisation of Financial Institutions in the Current Financial Crisis: Limitation of aid to the Minimum Necessary and Safeguards Against Undue Distortions of Competition

¹⁰⁷See paragraphs 8 -10; ibid

¹⁰⁸„ Excessive aid in one Member State could also prompt a subsidy race among Member States and create difficulties for the economies of Member States which have not introduced re capitalisation schemes. A coherent and coordinated approach to the remuneration of public capital injections, and to the other conditions attached to re capitalisation, is indispensable to the preservation of a level playing field. Unilateral and uncoordinated action in this area may also undermine efforts to restore financial stability (‘Ensuring fair competition between Member States’).”

- Secondly, re capitalisation schemes which are open to all banks within a Member State without an appropriate degree of differentiation between beneficiary banks according to their risk profiles may give an undue advantage to distressed or less-performing banks compared to banks which are fundamentally sound and better-performing.¹⁰⁹
- Thirdly, public re capitalisation, in particular its remuneration, should not have the effect of putting banks that do not have recourse to public funding, but seek additional capital on the market, in a significantly less competitive position.¹¹⁰

In considering whether State aid (and in particular emergency guarantees) was to be granted to Hypo Real Estate, the Commission in attempting to ensure that distortions of competition were minimised (as far as possible), considered the Requirement that aid granted “does not exceed what is strictly necessary to achieve its legitimate purpose and that distortions of competition are avoided or minimized as far as possible” - in line with the general principles which constitute the basis of State aid rules of the Treaty, which require that the aid granted “does not exceed what is strictly necessary to achieve its legitimate purpose and that distortions of competition are avoided or minimized as far as possible.”¹¹¹

iii) Exit Strategies to Address Distortions to Competition Instituted by Crisis Responses

According to the Re capitalisation Communication, „re capitalisation measures need to contain appropriate incentives for State capital to be redeemed when the market so allows. The simplest way to provide an incentive for banks to look for alternative capital is for Member States to require an adequately high remuneration for the State re capitalisation.”¹¹²

Furthermore, the Communication states that „if a Member State prefers not to increase the nominal rate of remuneration, it may consider increasing the global remuneration through call options or other redemption clauses, or mechanisms that encourage private capital raising, for instance by linking the payment of dividends to an obligatory remuneration of the State which increases over time.”¹¹³

In facilitating exit strategies, „member States may also consider using a restrictive dividend policy to ensure the temporary character of State intervention.”¹¹⁴

The OECD's proposal is founded on the distinction between the types of aid provided for i) financial firms for systemic reasons and ii) for non-financial firms with structural problems. As pre requisite for the grant of aid to non financial firms, the requirement that “ structural reforms to a sustainable industry structure” exist, was put forward.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁹ „ This will distort competition on the market, distort incentives, increase moral hazard and weaken the overall competitiveness of European banks (‘Ensuring fair competition between banks’).”

¹¹⁰“A public scheme which crowds out market-based operations will frustrate the return to normal market functioning (‘Ensuring a return to normal market functioning’).”

¹¹¹European Commission, “European Commission State aid n° N 694/2009 – Germany Emergency guarantees for Hypo Real Estate”

¹¹²See paragraph 31 of the Re capitalisation Communication.

¹¹³See paragraph 32 of the Re capitalisation Communication.

¹¹⁴See ibid

¹¹⁵See Organisation for Economic Co operation Development, “Competition and the Financial Crisis” at page 22

Furthermore, “the need to ensure that structural reforms promote the long-term viability of these firms” is considered to constitute part of an exit strategy.¹¹⁶ Other forms of aid considered include:¹¹⁷

- nationalization of financial institutions or non-financial firms;
- state-sponsored capital injections¹¹⁸
- extended liquidity facilities;
- inter bank lending guarantees; and
- state acquisition of so-called “toxic assets”.

According to Schäfer and Zimmermann, five ways through which ailing banks could efficiently be relieved of their assets – through their conversion, by the government, to „bad banks“ include:¹¹⁹

- Troubled assets should be valued based on current market prices prior to their takeover by the bad bank. Troubled assets for which there is no market should be transferred to the bad bank at a „zero price“ and therefore at zero cost for the government as the bad bank’s sponsor.¹²⁰
- The government should re capitalise the rescued component of the bank through the acquisition of a shareholder stake; in extreme cases, the rescued component should be taken over by the government.¹²¹
- The „bad bank“ should be funded by the government. External experts should be entrusted with the management and future sale of the troubled assets at the government’s expense. If a profit remains after the proceeds from holding the troubled assets until expiration date or selling those assets to the market have materialised and operating costs have been deducted, these profits should be distributed to the former shareholders.
- The government should announce its commitment to the future re-privatisation of its stake in the rescued bank. When establishing a bad bank, the government should make

¹¹⁶ibid

¹¹⁷ibid

¹¹⁸„In the European Union, relevant competition decisions have included Commission Decision of 13 October 2008 in Case N 507/08 *Financial Support Measures to the banking Industry in the UK* (OJ C 290, 13.11.2008, p. 4), Commission Decision of 27 October 2008 in Case N 512/08 *Support measures for financial institutions in Germany* (OJ C 293, 15.11.2008, p. 2) and Commission Decision of 19 November 2008 in Case N 560/08 *Support measures for the credit institutions in Greece*, Commission Decision of 12 November 2008 in Case N 528/08 the Netherlands, *Aid to ING Groep N.V.*, Commission Decision of 25 November 2008 in Case NN 68/08 on *Latvian State support to JSC Parex Banka*. Commission Communication of 13 October on The application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis (OJ C 270, 25.10.2008, p.8) and European Commission principles are outlined in Commission Communication of 5 December on The re capitalization of financial institutions in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortion of competition (OJ C 10, 15.1.2009 p.2).” see OECD, “Competition and the Financial Crisis” at page 22

¹¹⁹D Schäfer and KF Zimmermann „Bad Bank(s) and Re capitalization of the Banking Sector“ (2009) Discussion Paper 897 of DIW Berlin <<http://www.voxeu.org/index.php?q=node/3656>>

¹²⁰Such a move, in their opinion, would „ create transparency, avoid the high expense of pricing distressed assets, and insure that shareholders are the first ones to bear the cost of failure. The risk of moral hazard would also be effectively limited.“

¹²¹They also argue that “with the value of their toxic assets written down to zero, a number of banks would no longer meet the legislated core capital requirement. The government should take a stake in these banks in order to re capitalise them if they are unable to acquire sufficient private funds within a predetermined period of time.”

a binding commitment to how long it has to sell its shares in the good bank following the closure of the bad bank.

- All “systemically relevant” banks should be identified and required to participate in the plan.”

In evaluating the above proposals, several considerations should be taken into account, namely:

- i) The need to prevent and limit undue distortions of competition
- ii) The need to facilitate exit strategies – by providing incentives for banks to look for alternative sources of capital.

The logic of the valuation of assets at a “zero-price” - assets for which no market is available – hence at zero cost for the government¹²² should serve to prevent a situation whereby taxpayers burdens are minimised as far as possible. In their opinion, the German government’s use of government bonds to compensate the bank for the transfer of the toxic assets to the bad bank burdens and encumbers taxpayers’ with future debt owned by the participating bank.¹²³

However, a balance needs to be struck between the desire to prevent future debt being accrued by the participating bank (such future debt being transferred to tax payers) and the need to ensure the prevention and limitation of undue distortions of competition. Furthermore, in respect of the rescued component of the bank, there is need to provide incentives to banks to look for alternative capital by requiring a sufficiently high level of remuneration for State re capitalisation - such that these incentives enable State capital to be redeemed when the market provides for such redemption.¹²⁴

iv) **Re capitalisation Schemes in Respect of Non Fundamentally Sound Institutions and the Grant of State Capital: The Objective of Fostering Competition Overriding the Need to Promote Financial Stability?**

Why should financial institutions whose problems are attributable to inefficiencies, poor asset liability management or risky strategies not be accorded the same treatment as those whose viability problems are exogenously induced (and also related to extreme conditions which prevail in the financial market) as far as such “non fundamentally sound” institutions are considered to be systemically relevant?

¹²² Schäfer and Zimmerman argue that troubled assets should be valued based on current market prices prior to their take over and that troubled assets, for which there is no market, should be valued at “zero price”.

¹²³ Other challenges which a public „bad bank“ should be prepared to address, in their opinion include: „The transparent removal of troubled assets – which is considered necessary to ensure that the rescued bank has real prospects for a fresh start. Second, minimisation of the costs of the bailout for the taxpayer. Third, the establishment of measures aimed at preventing future materialisation of incentives or new opportunities for opportunistic behaviour.“ A means of achieving this, in their view, would be through the implementation of bad bank model which should limit the potential for “hold-up” problems whilst making it clear to shareholders and executives that entrepreneurial failure is a real possibility.“

¹²⁴ See paragraph 31 of the Re capitalisation Communication

Section 2.3 paragraphs 43 and 44 of the Re capitalisation Communication highlights safeguards which are available where the grant of State capital to non fundamentally sound institutions are approved. Banks which would require more far reaching restructuring and which are considered not to be fundamentally sound are subject to more stringent requirements than fundamentally sound financial institutions (which would require less restructuring). Such stringent requirements include:

- The requirement that remuneration should “in principle reflect the risk profile of the beneficiary and be higher (for non fundamentally sound banks) than for fundamentally sound banks - without prejudice to the possibility for supervisory authorities to take urgent action where necessary in cases of restructuring.”¹²⁵
- The acceptability and approval of use of State capital for non fundamentally sound banks being dependent on the condition of either a bank's winding-up or a thorough and far-reaching restructuring, including a change in management and corporate governance where appropriate.¹²⁶

The Commission in its Communication explicitly states that „Notwithstanding the need to ensure financial stability, the use of State capital for these banks (non fundamentally sound financial institutions) can only be accepted on the condition of either a bank's winding-up or a thorough and far-reaching restructuring, including a change in management and corporate governance where appropriate.”¹²⁷

Does this infer that the Commission is prepared to override the paramount objective of financial stability – by according greater prominence to the goal of fostering competition? This might initially appear to be the case. As highlighted in the second section of its predecessor paper¹²⁸, financial institutions whose problems are attributed to “inefficiencies, poor asset-liability management or risky strategies” and which are considered to be systemically relevant, should benefit from state aid where restructuring of such institutions occur – to the extent that senior management (or indeed the entire management) of those institutions are replaced.

Such intentional safeguard by the Commission whilst ensuring that competition is not unduly distorted, also serves as a warning to “too big to fail firms” that guaranteed government or central bank intervention in the case of impending financial difficulties does not serve as an excuse for complacency or reckless risk taking behaviour. Such a move by the Commission is therefore aimed at deterring moral hazard whilst fostering competition.

¹²⁵See paragraph 44 which furthermore adds that “Where the price cannot be set to levels that correspond to the risk profile of the bank, it would nevertheless need to be close to that required for a similar bank under normal market conditions. “

¹²⁶“As a result, either a comprehensive restructuring plan or a liquidation plan will have to be presented for these banks within six months of re capitalisation. As indicated in the Banking Communication, such a plan will be assessed according to the principles of the rescue and restructuring guidelines for firms in difficulties, and will have to include compensatory measures.”

¹²⁷See paragraph 44 of the Recapitalisation Communication. (Communication from the Commission — The recapitalisation of financial institutions in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortions of competition)

¹²⁸See M Ojo, “Liquidity Assistance and the Provision of State Aid to Financial Institutions” (2010) Munich RePEc and SSRN Working Papers

IV. Comparison between the ECB Recommendation and its application by the Commission in the Re capitalisation Communication (specifically with Annex to Communication) where Commission explains how it determined the price of equity – balancing the “real value” with the “market value” in a crisis context.

According to paragraph 18 of the Re capitalisation Communication, the Commission while acknowledging that the current exceptional market rates do not constitute a reasonable benchmark for determining the correct level of remuneration of capital, is also of the view that re capitalisation measures by Member States should take into account the underestimation of risk in the pre-crisis period. Without this, public remuneration rates could give undue competitive advantages to beneficiaries and eventually lead to the crowding out of private re capitalisation.

Recommendations of the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB)

The Recommendations of the European Central Bank¹²⁹ included a proposal for “a methodology for benchmarking the pricing of State re capitalisation measures for fundamentally sound institutions in the Euro area”. Whilst focus in the Recommendations is specifically directed at the importance of effective re capitalisation - for purposes aimed consolidating financial stability and facilitating unimpeded flow of credit within the real economy, emphasis is also placed on the need to sustain “a level playing field between competing banks” as well as pricing which is market oriented.¹³⁰

The Commission’s appreciation of the Recommendations are reflected under paragraph 17 of the Re capitalisation Communication – however it draws attention to the need for guidelines and conditions aimed at providing direction in respect of banks which are not fundamentally sound. Whilst the ECB Recommendations focussed on fundamentally sound financial institutions, the Re capitalisation Communication “extends guidance to conditions other than remuneration rates and to the terms under which banks which are not fundamentally sound may have access to public capital.

The Re capitalisation Communication achieves this aim through section 2.3 paragraphs 43- 45 which specifically provide for rescue re capitalisations of non fundamentally sound financial institutions. Before proceeding with a more detailed discussion of this section, elements which should be considered when determining the remuneration of fundamentally sound financial institutions will be analysed.

Such elements are set out under paragraph 23 of the Re capitalisation Communication. For fundamentally sound financial institutions, the determination of overall remuneration, as provided by paragraph 23, requires a consideration of the following elements:

- (a) current risk profile of each beneficiary ;
- (b) characteristics of the instrument chosen, including its level of subordination; risk and all modalities of payment ;
- (c) built-in incentives for exit (such as step-up and redemption clauses);
- (d) appropriate benchmark risk-free rate of interest.

¹²⁹ “The Recommendations of its Governing Council of 20 November 2008” See Communication from the Commission — The re capitalisation of financial institutions (1) in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortions of competition, paragraph 16

¹³⁰ *ibid*

In respect of State re capitalisations, paragraph 24 stipulates that remuneration is not expected to be as high as prevailing market levels since such levels would not provide an adequate indication of what could be regarded as “normal market conditions.”- in this sense, the Commission is giving consideration to the conditions induced by the recent Financial Crisis – within a crisis context. As a result, the Commission highlighted its willingness to accept the price for re capitalisations of fundamentally sound banks at rates which exist below the prevailing market rates.¹³¹ Such a move, according to the Commission, was aimed at facilitating access to such instruments – as well as restoring financial stability and ensuring lending to the real economy.

Whilst recognising the need for remuneration rates to operate at rates which are below the prevailing market rates, the Commission also acknowledges the need for parity between the total expected return on re capitalisation to the State and current market prices. In the Commission’s view, minimisation of excessive discrepancies between the total expected return on re capitalisation to the State and current market prices since the total expected return on re capitalisation should:¹³²

- Avoid the pre-crisis under-pricing of risk
- reflect the uncertainty about the timing and level of a new price equilibrium
- provide incentives for exiting the scheme and
- minimise the risk of competition distortions between Member States, as well as between those banks which raise capital on the market today without any State aid.”

Further a remuneration rate which is not too remote from prevailing current market rates would help prevent “crowding out re capitalisation through the private sector – as well as help in restoring such rates to the usual market conditions.”¹³³

In contrast with the remuneration conditions for fundamentally sound financial institutions – as set out above, section 2.3 paragraph 44, in accordance with paragraph 43 of the same section,¹³⁴ provides that “remuneration should in principle, reflect the risk profile of the beneficiary and be higher than for fundamentally sound banks.”

The Commission appeared to relax its stipulation in respect of non fundamentally sound banks - regarding the need for more stringent requirements of such institutions where it provided for situations whereby price cannot be set at levels which correspond to the risk profile of the bank.¹³⁵

However, it re-iterates its more restrictive stance in the grant of re- capitalisation to such banks where it indicates its willingness to override its preference for the need to promote financial stability by stating that “ the use of State capital for these banks can only be accepted on the condition of either a bank's winding-up or a thorough and far-reaching restructuring, including a change in management and corporate governance where appropriate.”¹³⁶

¹³¹ see *ibid* at paragraph 24

¹³² *ibid* at paragraph 25

¹³³ *ibid*

¹³⁴ Which provides that „the re capitalisation of banks which are not fundamentally sound should be subject to stricter requirements.”

¹³⁵ See *ibid* which provides that “Where the price cannot be set to levels that correspond to the risk profile of the bank, it would nevertheless need to be close to that required for a similar bank under normal market conditions.”

¹³⁶ Consequently, it adds, “either a comprehensive restructuring plan or a liquidation plan will have to be presented for these banks within six months of re capitalisation.” *ibid*

Other safeguards aimed at preventing undue distortions of competition, which are provided by the Commission under paragraph 45, in respect of non fundamentally sound banks, include “a restrictive policy on dividends (including a ban on dividends at least during the restructuring period), limitation of executive remuneration or the distribution of bonuses, an obligation to restore and maintain an increased level of the solvency ratio compatible with the objective of financial stability, and a timetable for redemption of State participation.”¹³⁷

Remuneration rules applied in HRE

Non fundamentally sound financial institutions acquired through nationalisation.

- 1) Share holder’s usual remuneration - since it was highlighted that SoFFin was 100% HRE
- 2) As HRE was a “distressed bank”, no market conform remuneration expected – at least in the short term for provision of capital.

Facilitating Exit

According to paragraph 31 of the Re capitalisation Communication, “Re capitalisation measures need to contain appropriate incentives for State capital to be redeemed when the market so allows: The simplest way to provide an incentive for banks to look for alternative capital is for Member States to require an adequately high remuneration for the State re capitalisation. For that reason, the Commission considers it useful that an add-on be generally added to the entry price determined to incentivise exit. A pricing structure including increase over time and step-up clauses will reinforce this mechanism to incentivise exit.”

HRE is also exceptional in the sense that the State has already acquired the undertaking. If the undertaking had been seeking to acquire State capital, there would be greater reasons to encourage an exit from the continued dependence on State capital – via higher remuneration (which is not the case with HRE).

According to paragraph 6 of the Re capitalisation Communication, „a capital injection from public sources providing emergency support to an individual bank may also help to avoid short term systemic effects of its possible insolvency. In the longer term, re capitalisation could support efforts to prepare the return of the bank in question to long term viability or its orderly winding-up.“ With HRE, the Commission held that „for a distressed bank, no market-conform remuneration can be expected, at least in the short-term, for such provision of capital and that in line with the Re capitalisation Communication, such a situation required a thorough and far-reaching restructuring.”¹³⁸

¹³⁷ “Until redemption of the State, behavioural safeguards for distressed banks in the rescue and restructuring phases should, in principle, include: a restrictive policy on dividends (including a ban on dividends at least during the restructuring period), limitation of executive remuneration or the distribution of bonuses, an obligation to restore and maintain an increased level of the solvency ratio compatible with the objective of financial stability, and a timetable for redemption of State participation.”

¹³⁸See European Commission, „State Aids n° C 15/2009 (ex N 196/2009), N 333/2009 & N 557/2009 – Germany Hypo Real Estate – Extension of Formal Investigation Procedure, and Temporary Find Capital Injections Compatible“ at paragraph 53.

Source: Annex to the Communication from the Commission — The Re capitalisation of Financial Institutions in the Current Financial Crisis: Limitation of Aid to the Minimum Necessary and Safeguards Against Undue Distortions of Competition.

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2009:010:0002:0010:EN:PDF>

Pricing of equity

Equity (ordinary shares, common shares) is the best known form of core Tier 1 capital. Ordinary shares are remunerated by uncertain future dividend payments and the increase of the share price (capital gain/loss), both of which ultimately depend on the expectations of future cash flows/profits. In the current situation, a forecast of future cash flows is even more difficult than under normal conditions. The most noticeable factor, therefore, is the quoted market price of ordinary shares. For non-quoted banks, as there is no quoted share price, Member States should come to an appropriate market-based approach, such as full valuation.

If assistance is given in the issuance of ordinary shares (underwriting), any shares not taken up by existing or new investors will be taken up by the Member State as underwriter at the lowest possible price compared to the share price immediately prior to the announcement of placing an open offer. An adequate underwriting fee should also be payable by the issuing institution (!). The Commission will take into account the influence that previously received State aid may have on the share price of the beneficiary.

Table 1
Types of capital

Debt	Tier 2
	Fixed term debt instruments
Greater return required ↓ Greater loss absorbency	Perpetual Subordinated Debt instruments
	Cumulative preference shares or other similar instruments
	Tier 1
Equity	Non-cumulative preference shares or other similar instruments
	Other high quality hybrids
	Reserves/Retained earnings
	Ordinary shares

V. Re capitalisation and Current Impediments faced in the United States.

a) Measures Aimed at Rescuing Ailing U.S Markets

On October 14 2008, the following „watershed“ measures aimed at rescuing the ailing U.S. Markets were announced by the U.S. Treasury, Federal Reserve and FDIC.¹³⁹

- the Capital Purchase Program programme"
- the FDIC Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program
- the Federal Reserve's Commercial Paper Funding Facility

„In respect of the Capital Purchase Program, the Treasury¹⁴⁰ announced it would channel \$250 billion of its \$700 billion reserves under The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (“EESA”) to purchase \$125 billion of senior preferred shares in nine major financial institutions, with the remaining \$125 billion available for equity injections into qualifying U.S. controlled banks, savings associations, and certain bank and savings and loan holding companies engaged only in financial activities that elect to participate before 5:00 pm (EDT) on November 14, 2008.“¹⁴¹

„In respect of the FDIC Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, the FDIC announced¹⁴² it would temporarily guarantee, for a fee, all newly issued senior unsecured debt of banks, thrifts and certain holding companies, and provide full coverage of non-interest bearing deposit transaction accounts, regardless of dollar amount.“¹⁴³

„The Federal Reserve released¹⁴⁴ additional details about its Commercial Paper Funding Facility, including the fact that it would begin funding purchases of commercial paper on October 27. This facility complements the Federal Reserve's existing credit facilities to help provide a liquidity backstop to U.S. issuers of commercial paper.“¹⁴⁵

¹³⁹ See „TARPOONED: The Re capitalization of the US Financial Industry „October 16, 2008 Dewey and Le Boeuf Publications <<http://www.dl.com>> page 1 of 18 and also "Joint Statement by Treasury, Federal Reserve and FDIC" – October 14, 2008 <<http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/hp1207.htm>>

¹⁴⁰ See "Treasury Announces TARP Capital Purchase Program Description." – October 14, 2008. <http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/hp1207.htm>

¹⁴¹ ibid

¹⁴² See ibid and " FDIC Announces Plan to Free Up Bank Liquidity: Creates New Program to Guarantee Bank Debt and Fully Insure Non-Interest Bearing Deposit Transaction Accounts." – October 14, 2008. <http://www.fdic.gov/news/news/press/2008/pr08100.html>

¹⁴³ See „TARPOONED: The Re capitalization of the US Financial Industry „October 16, 2008 Dewey and LeBoeuf Publications <<http://www.dl.com>> pages 1 and 2 of 18

¹⁴⁴ See ibid and *Federal Reserve Press Release*, October 14, 2008:

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/monetary/20081014b.htm>

¹⁴⁵ ibid

Further series of initiatives implemented by the Treasury Department, as part of its Financial Stability Plan which alongside the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provide the foundations for economic recovery include:¹⁴⁶

- Efforts to Improve Affordability for Responsible Homeowners
- Consumer and Business Lending Initiative to Unlock Frozen Credit Markets
- The Launch of the Capital Assistance Program

b). Addressing the Challenges Posed by Legacy Assets

One major reason why (despite these efforts) hurdles still need to be overcome by the financial system in order to achieve economic recovery relates to the problem of “legacy assets” – „both real estate loans held directly on the books of banks (“legacy loans”) and securities backed by loan portfolios (“legacy securities”). These assets create uncertainty around the balance sheets of these financial institutions, compromising their ability to raise capital and their willingness to increase lending.”¹⁴⁷

According to the Treasury, „the challenge posed by these legacy assets began with an initial shock due to the bursting of the housing bubble in 2007, which generated losses for investors and banks. Losses were compounded by the lax underwriting standards that had been used by some lenders and by the proliferation of complex securitisation products, some of whose risks were not fully understood. The resulting need by investors and banks to reduce risk triggered a wide-scale deleveraging in these markets and led to fire sales. As prices declined, many traditional investors exited these markets, causing declines in market liquidity.”¹⁴⁸

In March 2009, the "public/private partnership investment programme" was announced by the Treasury – under which “the government is to provide basically all funds – as well as bearing nearly all risks involved. The use of the private sector to price the assets is compensated by a process whereby private investors would obtain rewards based on their performance, through equity participation, alongside the Treasury. The public/private investment programme had the potential of generating \$500 billion in purchasing power to buy legacy assets - with the potential to expand to \$1 trillion over time through an injection of \$75 – 100 billion of Tarp capital as well as capital from private investors.”¹⁴⁹

c. The Public-Private Investment Program for Legacy Assets

To address the challenge of legacy assets, Treasury – in conjunction with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve revealed the Public-Private Investment Program as part of its efforts „to repair balance sheets throughout the financial system and

¹⁴⁶US Department of the Treasury, „Public Private Investment Program“

<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/reports/ppip_fact_sheet.pdf> and „Treasury Department Releases Details on Public Private Partnership Investment Program“ <<http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg65.htm>>

¹⁴⁷ibid

¹⁴⁸„As a result, a negative economic cycle has developed where declining asset prices have triggered further deleveraging, which has in turn led to further price declines. The excessive discounts embedded in some legacy asset prices are now straining the capital of U.S. financial institutions, limiting their ability to lend and increasing the cost of credit throughout the financial system. The lack of clarity about the value of these legacy assets has also made it difficult for some financial institutions to raise new private capital on their own.“ see ibid.

¹⁴⁹US Department of the Treasury, „Public Private Investment Program“

<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/reports/ppip_fact_sheet.pdf>

ensure that credit is available to the households and businesses, large and small, that will help towards the goal of achieving recovery.¹⁵⁰

“Three Basic Principles define the Public-Private Investment Program:¹⁵¹

- **Maximizing the Impact of Each Taxpayer Dollar:** First, by using government financing in partnership with the FDIC and Federal Reserve and co-investment with private sector investors, substantial purchasing power will be created, making the most of taxpayer resources.
- **Shared Risk and Profits With Private Sector Participants:** Second, the Public-Private Investment Program ensures that private sector participants invest alongside the taxpayer, with the private sector investors standing to lose their entire investment in a downside scenario and the taxpayer sharing in profitable returns.
- **Private Sector Price Discovery:** Third, to reduce the likelihood that the government will overpay for these assets, private sector investors competing with one another will establish the price of the loans and securities purchased under the program.”

The Merits of This Approach as highlighted by the Treasury derive from the fact that “it is superior to the alternatives of either hoping for banks to gradually work these assets off their books or of the government purchasing the assets directly. Simply hoping for banks to work legacy assets off over time risks prolonging a financial crisis, as in the case of the Japanese experience. But if the government acts alone in directly purchasing legacy assets, taxpayers will take on all the risk of such purchases – along with the additional risk that taxpayers will overpay if government employees are setting the price for those assets.”

d. The Troubled Assets Relief Programme (TARP)

The increased hostility to the financial sector within the United States, as illustrated by Wolf, was revealed through Congress' 2009 discussion of penal retrospective taxation of bonuses for all recipients of government money under the troubled assets relief programme (Tarp).¹⁵²

Wolf is of the opinion that even though there are doubts as to whether this scheme would end the „chronic under-capitalisation of US finance“ that it might make clearer how much further the assets held on longer-term banking books need to be written down.

He also puts forward two reasons why this scheme could get in the way of the necessary re capitalisation: First, that Congress may decide the scheme made re capitalisation less important; second and more important, that the scheme is likely to make re capitalisation by government even more unpopular.

Furthermore, he draws attention to the danger that the scheme would, at best, achieve something not particularly important - making past loans more liquid - at the cost of making harder something that is essential – re capitalising banks.

¹⁵⁰“Using \$75 to \$100 billion in TARP capital and capital from private investors, the Public-Private Investment Program will generate \$500 billion in purchasing power to buy legacy assets –with the potential to expand to \$1 trillion over time.” US Department of the Treasury, “Public Private Investment Program: The Public-Private Investment Program for Legacy Assets“ <http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/reports/ppip_fact_sheet.pdf>

¹⁵¹ibid

¹⁵²M Wolf, „Why a Successful US bank Rescue is Still So Far Away“ Financial Times 24 March 2009

This in his view is significant since „the government had ruled out the only way of restructuring the banks' finances that would not cost any extra government money: debt for equity swaps, or a true bankruptcy. „ He argues that the one way out could be through a means whereby (if possible) the greater transparency offered by the new funds allowed the big banks to raise enough capital from private markets . A successful outcome, moreover, would still imply the need for investors to provide „ vast sums required by huge and complex financial institutions, with a proven record of mismanagement“ - which in his view, would only be possible after many years (after which trust in confidence in such financial institutions had been restored) .

„The problems for the U.S. financial system started with increased defaults of sub prime and other non traditional mortgage loans as the housing boom came to an end. During the housing boom of the 2000s, risky mortgage loans were securitised, structured into various types of financial products, and distributed to investors all around the world. However, the risk diversification was far from complete and many financial institutions increased their ownership of real estate related assets. As the underlying mortgages become non-performing, the values of their derivative securities declined, and the financial institutions that held the securities started to suffer losses. Given the leverage in the financial system these losses were significant relative to the equity of these firms (Greenlaw et al., 2008). By early 2008, the losses started to jeopardize the viability of large financial institutions. In March 2008, the Bear Stearns nearly failed and was rescued by JP Morgan with financial assistance from the Federal Reserve System.“¹⁵³

Treasury's Shift in Focus from Buying Troubled/Toxic Assets to Buying bank shares to increase the bank capital Injecting Equity Capital

“In view of the need to rescue numerous vitally economically important financial institutions through ad hoc measures, it became apparent that a massive, comprehensive and coordinated government rescue effort was urgently needed. On September 19, Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson unveiled his proposal (the "Paulson Proposal") to use \$700 billion in taxpayer money to purchase toxic mortgage-related assets that were weighing heavily on the balance sheets of financial institutions.”¹⁵⁴

The Treasury's interest in purchasing non-performing assets from major financial institutions was formalized as the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) which was included in the bill for the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA).¹⁵⁵

„Section 101 of EESA establishes the now well-known Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”) and authorizes the Treasury to purchase, and to make and fund commitments to purchase, troubled assets from financial institutions up to an amount not exceeding \$700

¹⁵³T Hoshi and A K Kashyap, “Will the U.S. Bank Re capitalization Succeed? Eight Lessons from Japan“ NBER Working Paper No. 14401 August 2009 at page 5

¹⁵⁴ „The rationale, as vigorously advocated by Treasury and the Federal Reserve, was that once freed from the enormous burden of these illiquid assets, financial institutions would be able to gradually resume the flow of credit and breathe life back into the frozen financial markets.“

See „TARPOONED: The Re capitalization of the US Financial Industry „October 16, 2008 Dewey and LeBoeuf Publications <<http://www.dl.com>> pages 5 of 18

¹⁵⁵T Hoshi and A K Kashyap, “Will the U.S. Bank Re capitalization Succeed? Eight Lessons from Japan“ NBER Working Paper No. 14401 August 2009at page 6

billion outstanding at any one time, as adjusted for the operation of the companion guarantee program.¹⁵⁶

e. Adopting the Emergency Economic Stabilization Legislation

„On October 3, the U.S. House of Representatives voted 263-171 to pass the EESA bill. Within hours, President Bush signed the bill and EESA was part of the law of the land. In a calculated political response, on October 1, the Senate voted 74-25 to approve an “amendment” to the EESA bill that spliced onto a largely unchanged House version of the EESA bill a raft of stalled tax bills, namely the Energy Improvement and Extension Act of 2008 and Tax Extenders and Alternative Minimum Tax Relief Act of 2008. The Senate’s move added up to \$150 billion in additional costs and several hundred pages to make the EESA bill about 450 pages long. The only substantive change made to the EESA bill that failed in the House was to add a provision that increased until December 31, 2009 the amount of deposit insurance provided by the FDIC from \$100,000 to \$250,000. This amended version of the EESA bill was sent back to the House, which approved it 263-171 on October 3.¹⁵⁷

„The Treasury started to shift the focus from the original idea of buying troubled assets to buying bank shares to increase the bank capital. After the Republicans lost the election, the Treasury announced that the original TARP plan of buying troubled assets would be postponed indefinitely. On November 25, the Federal Reserve announced the creation of its Term Asset-Backed Securities Lending Facility (TALF). The TALF allowed holders of AAA-rated asset-backed securities, backed by recently originated consumer and small business loans, to qualify for a non recourse loan from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.¹⁵⁸

„As the change in administrations was approaching in January 2009, press reports indicated that the Obama administration was set to announce the creation of an “aggregator bank” that would buy bad assets so that they could be removed from the balance sheets of banks. When the first plans of the administration were announced, the aggregator bank idea was dropped, in part reportedly because the funding requirements would have been huge.¹⁵⁹

f. Lessons on Re capitalisation

At least three of eight lessons from the Japanese history which appear to have been ignored or have to be relearned – as identified by Hoshi and Kashyap, include:¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁶See „TARPOONED: The Re capitalization of the US Financial Industry „October 16, 2008 Dewey and LeBoeuf Publications <<http://www.dl.com>> pages 2 and 3 of 18

¹⁵⁷„The keystone of the bailout legislation has from the start been the Troubled Asset Relief Program or “TARP.” Less than a week after the introduction of the original Paulson Proposal, on September 23, both Secretary Paulson and Chairman Bernanke testified before the Senate Banking Committee with respect to the continuing financial crisis and the rescue measures proposed by the Treasury.” *ibid* at page 5 of 18

¹⁵⁸T Hoshi and A K Kashyap, “Will the U.S. Bank Re capitalization Succeed? Eight Lessons from Japan“ NBER Working Paper No. 14401 August 2009 at page 7; „By December, the proposed merger between Merrill Lynch and Bank of America seemed to have encountered an impasse and Bank of America was privately telling the government that it was hesitant to proceed. The merger was ultimately consummated on January 1st, but by the time it was completed the government had agreed to provide additional assistance. On January 16, the Treasury, FDIC, and the Federal Reserve announced a package of guarantees, liquidity access and capital for Bank of America. During December 2008, TARP funds were also offered to non-financial firms for the first time.“

¹⁵⁹*ibid*

¹⁶⁰T Hoshi and A K Kashyap, “Will the U.S. Bank Re capitalization Succeed? Eight Lessons from Japan“ NBER Working Paper No. 14401 August 2009 at pages 32-33

- i) The hesitation of the banks to admit publicly their need for government assistance (some of the original TARP institutions were adamant in their insistence that they did not need public support).
- ii) The performance of initial TARP capital purchases without the observation of rigorous audit and inspection requirements
- iii) The third area where the Japanese history appears to have been ignored regards the willingness to nationalize an institution and wind it down. A major constraint on the government throughout the crisis, in their opinion, has been the lack of a resolution procedure that could work for a complex financial holding company.¹⁶¹

VI) CONTROLLED WINDING-UP OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Pursuant to Section 5, paragraph 43 of the Banking Communication, controlled liquidation (which is possible in collaboration with the contribution of public funds), may be undertaken:

- Either as a second step – after rescue aid to an individual financial institution has been granted (when it becomes clear that the latter cannot be restructured successfully) or;
- In one single action

“Controlled winding-up may also constitute an element of a general guarantee scheme.”¹⁶² The need to minimise moral hazard (through the exclusion of shareholders and particular classes of creditors from the receipt of benefit of any aid within the context of the controlled winding up procedure) and the avoidance of undue distortions of competition are amongst several considerations which are of vital importance.¹⁶³

a) Liquidation Aid to Bradford and Bingley Plc

With the financial turmoil in September 2008 and its impact on the liquidity position of Bradford and Bingley, the UK authorities decided to pursue a wind-down procedure whereby the retail deposit book was to be sold while an orderly wind-down of the remainder of the

¹⁶¹It is argued that „in contrast, in Japan, a major piece of the legislation was enacted during the crisis precisely to make it possible to fail major financial institutions. The Japanese government also used this authority in at least two very visible cases. Federal Reserve and Treasury officials have repeatedly asked Congress to pass a bill creating the authority to resolve a large, complex financial institution; *ibid* at page 33. Furthermore, two of the major lessons from Japan involved the use and design of asset management companies. The U.S. record in this regard is mixed. The U.S. has avoided the Japanese mistake of trying to do small asset purchases to solve a serious capital shortage problem. See *ibid* at page 35.

¹⁶² „For instance, where a member state undertakes to initiate liquidation of the financial institutions for which the guarantee needs to be activated. The assessment for such a scheme and of individual liquidation measures taken under such a scheme are to be applied along the same lines, *mutatis mutandis*, as set out for guarantee schemes.” See Section Five paragraph 43-44 of the Banking Communication.

¹⁶³ Furthermore, i) “the liquidation phase should be limited to the period strictly necessary for orderly winding up; ii) The beneficiary financial institution should merely continue with ongoing activities and not pursue any new activities – as long as it continues to operate ; and iii) The banking licence should be withdrawn as quickly as possible.” See *ibid* paragraphs 46 and 47.

business was to be undertaken for the purposes of maximising recoveries – as well as minimising the burden on taxpayers.¹⁶⁴

A package of rescue measures which comprised of the following elements was accepted by the Commission :¹⁶⁵

- a) the working capital facility;
- b) the guarantee arrangements to certain wholesale borrowings, derivative transactions and wholesale deposits existing as on 28 September 2008; and
- c) the public support resulting from the Transfer Order containing two aid elements: firstly, an aid to B&B through the payment of £612 million for the sale of the transfer package, and secondly, an aid to the transferred economic entity, which corresponds to the ability for this entity to remain in the market.

Furthermore, the aid package including the sale to Abbey was found to be compatible rescue aid under Article 107(3)(c) TFEU, in line with the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty.¹⁶⁶

As well as the submission of a liquidation plan which was based on the assumption that an orderly winding down process (for Rumpco) would take place, reasons for undertaking the route of a controlled winding down process – as opposed to uncontrolled insolvency were also provided. An orderly winding down process would not only “maximise the value of the remaining assets and minimize the amount of necessary state aid”, but would also facilitate the repayment of the working capital facility as well as the statutory debt. Furthermore, the reasons for the choice of a controlled winding down process necessitated a consideration of the legislation in force when the decision to wind down Bradford and Bingley (now Rumpco) was taken and such reasons include:¹⁶⁷

- An absence of a “strictly defined time-frame” for large and complex liquidations such as that of B & B.
- The fact that B & B would not have obtained the working capital facility which was required in order to pay Rumpco creditors – had B & B chosen the route of uncontrolled insolvency. An uncontrolled insolvency procedure would also have resulted in liquidation shortfall with respect to debt owed to such creditors.
- A uncontrolled insolvency procedure would have endangered the prospects of the recovery of full value of statutory debt.
- Rumpco’s uncontrolled insolvency would have undermined financial stability – as well as market confidence.

In deciding on measures required for the winding down of Rumpco, proposals were made by the UK to convert prevailing prolonged or extended measures (which had been approved initially as rescue measures) into measures required for the liquidation of Rumpco.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁴ See European Commission, “State aid N 194/2009 –United Kingdom: Liquidation Aid to Bradford and Bingley Plc at paragraph 4 page 2.

¹⁶⁵ See Rescue Decision and *ibid*.

¹⁶⁶ Hereinafter “the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines ” See European Commission, “State aid N 194/2009 – United Kingdom: Liquidation Aid to Bradford and Bingley Plc at paragraph 6

¹⁶⁷ See *ibid* at paragraphs 13 and 14

¹⁶⁸ „Those measures were supplemented by a commitment to provide a capital injection if necessary to ensure that Rumpco continued to meet the minimum capital regulatory requirements throughout the regulatory process.” Further, it was held that “in line with the rescue decision the measures constitute State aid pursuant to

b) Legal basis for the compatibility assessment and the choice of Article 107 (3)(b) TFEU

Initially, the rescue decision had concluded that it was not considered necessary to assess whether Article 107(3)(b) TFEU would apply since the rescue measures had been found compatible on the basis of Article 87(3)(c) EC and in particular the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines.¹⁶⁹

Against the background of the recent global financial crisis (whereby it was widely accepted that “a serious disturbance in the economy of Member States had occurred and that measures supporting banks are appropriate to remedy this disturbance”)¹⁷⁰ and taking into account the objective of the proposed aid measures, namely, the facilitation of Rumpco's wind-down, it was held that the legal basis for the assessment of these measures should be Article 107(3)(b) TFEU.

In addition to an observance of the Banking Communication - which sets out the State aid rules applicable to the liquidation of financial institutions in the current crisis, the following conditions are considered necessary in order for the compatibility of liquidation aids with Article 107(3) (b) TFEU to be established:¹⁷¹

- Demonstration that the aid enables the bank to be effectively wound up in an orderly fashion,
- Own Contribution and burden sharing
- Measures aimed at limiting the distortion of competition

As well as arriving at the conclusion that all three conditions had been satisfied, the Commission also decided not to raise any objections to the aid measures (in the form of the working capital facility, the guarantees and the possible capital injection) on the ground that they constitute State aid which is compatible with Article 107(3)(b) TFEU.¹⁷²

Article 107(1) TFEU. According to this provision State aid is any aid granted by a Member State or through State resources in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods is, insofar as it affects trade between Member States.”

¹⁶⁹ See European Commission, “State aid N 194/2009 –United Kingdom: Liquidation Aid to Bradford and Bingley Plc section 4 paragraph 44

¹⁷⁰ “This having been confirmed in various Commission communications such as the *Communication on the application of State aid rules to measures taken in relation to financial institutions in the context of the current global financial crisis* (hereinafter “the Banking Communication”), its *Communication on the re capitalisation of financial institutions in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortions of competition* (hereinafter “the Re capitalisation Communication”), and its

Communication on the return to viability and the assessment of restructuring measures in the financial sector in the current crisis under the State aid rules (hereinafter “the Restructuring Communication”).”

¹⁷¹ See European Commission, “State aid N 194/2009 –United Kingdom: Liquidation Aid to Bradford and Bingley Plc section 4 paragraphs 49-56 at pages 10-12

¹⁷² See *ibid* section 5 paragraph 63

VII) PROVISION OF OTHER FORMS OF LIQUIDITY ASSISTANCE

According to section 6 of the Banking Communication¹⁷³ which deals with the provision of other forms of liquidity assistance, member states are permitted to implement “complementary forms of liquidity support – along with the provisions of public funds (which includes funds from the central bank)” in situations where “acute” liquidity problems are in need of redress. Furthermore, general measures which are implemented and are “open” to all market players on a comparable and equal basis (for example lending provided on an equal footing) and which do not constitute selective measures (which are in favour of individual banks), are often considered by the Commission as falling outside the boundaries of State rules and as such do not require notification to the Commission.¹⁷⁴

The Increased Prominence of the Role Assumed by Central Banks – The Impact of the Recent Financial Crisis.

According to recent observations, some aspects of the more prominent role which central banks have assumed since the recent crisis (such a role being partly attributed to circumstances triggered by the recent financial crises), are likely to become more permanent during the aftermath of the Crisis.¹⁷⁵

Unconventional measures which were introduced by advanced economies in response to the latter stages of 2008 include liquidity provision to banks on extra ordinary terms – particularly for longer periods of maturity, intervention in selected credit markets – a measure aimed at supporting secondary market liquidity and the outright purchase of bonds – such purchase being aimed at improving financing conditions beyond that which can be achieved by policy rate cuts.¹⁷⁶

A change in supervisory responsibilities and functions of regulators – with more powers being transferred to central banks, is also being witnessed in jurisdictions such as the UK. This response has been prompted by the realisation that the allocation of responsibilities between the tripartite arrangement (consisting of the single financial services regulator – the Financial Services Authority (FSA), the Treasury and the Bank of England) did not function efficiently and timely¹⁷⁷ to avert the crisis generated during the events leading to the collapse of Northern

¹⁷³See paragraph 51 of the Banking Communication

¹⁷⁴„The Commission considers for instance that activities of central banks related to monetary policy, such as open market operations and standing facilities, are not caught by the State aid rules. Dedicated support to a specific financial institution may also be found not to constitute aid in specific circumstances. The Commission considers that the provision of central banks' funds to the financial institution in such a case may be found not to constitute aid when a number of conditions are met, such as:

- the financial institution is solvent at the moment of the liquidity provision and the latter is not part of a larger aid package,
- the facility is fully secured by collateral to which haircuts are applied, in function of its quality and market value,
- the central bank charges a penal interest rate to the beneficiary,
- the measure is taken at the central bank's own initiative, and in particular is not backed by any counter guarantee of the State.” *ibid*

¹⁷⁵ H Hannoun “The Expanding Role of Central banks Since the crisis: What are the Limits?” June 2010 Bank for International Settlements Publications <http://www.bis.org/speeches/sp100622.pdf?noframes=1> at page 1

¹⁷⁶ *ibid* at page 3

¹⁷⁷ It is also highlighted that a key reason for the failure of the tripartite system of financial oversight during Northern Rock's collapse was a failure by the tripartite body to properly identify and monitor risks to the

Rock. Greater powers have been transferred to the Bank of England who used to be responsible for bank supervision before this role was transferred to the FSA in 1997.

“The Bank of England’s focus on meeting the inflation target” it is contended, “distracted it from monitoring other important variables that affect financial stability.”¹⁷⁸ In response to some of the issues brought to light as a result of the recent crisis, the Bank is now to be given responsibility for systemic oversight.¹⁷⁹ As a result, the grant of further supplementary oversight functions to the Bank of England in relation to the associated subject of prudential regulation, it is further argued, will be desirable.¹⁸⁰ Even though a change in supervisory roles – with respect to present regulator and the central bank is also considered to be a possibility in Germany¹⁸¹, a radical change such as that which is currently taking place in the UK, is not foreseen. This is partly attributable to the fact that the Deutsche Bundesbank, the central bank, was responsible for numerous vital supervisory functions and was more engaged in bank supervision – in contrast to the position which existed with the Bank of England.

Whilst the need for a greater role for central banks in facilitating financial stability and promoting systemic oversight is a positive and justified development, the growing intervention of central banks in financial markets gives rise to concerns. The recent Financial Crisis witnessed a series of rescues and restructuring of financial institutions – such being facilitated by State aids – hence government intervention. Central bank intervention provides an invaluable source of liquidity funding in terms timeliness (particularly in view of urgent scenarios) when compared to State aids. The promptness of central banks in addressing

financial system as whole. See Shearman and Sterling LLP, „UK Government Proposals for Financial Regulatory Reform“ Financial Institutions Advisory and Financial Regulatory Group Publications 7 June 2010

¹⁷⁸ *ibid*; “Under EU legislation currently being discussed in Brussels, there may in the foreseeable future, be a new financial regulatory framework that aims to strengthen prudential supervision across the EU. Macro-prudential supervision would be the responsibility of a new European Systemic Risk Board that would, with the assistance of the European Central Bank, be tasked with giving early warning of any growing systemic risks and, where necessary, recommending action to deal with such risks. Micro-prudential supervision would be carried out by the European System of Financial Supervisors, made up of national supervisors, and by three European Supervisory Authorities for the banking, securities and insurance and occupational pensions sectors. In order for the new EU supervisory framework to work properly, the responsibilities of the Bank of England and the FSA would need to correspond with those of the new EU institutions and their counterparts in other member states.”

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid*; Furthermore, “central banks are increasingly being put in charge of **overseeing systemic risk**. This is because, as “the ultimate provider of liquidity”, they are in a unique position to focus on system-wide risks and obtain an integrated view of both the individual financial institutions and the financial system as a whole. Even when financial institutions look strong on an individual basis, systemic risk can emerge as a result of the interconnectedness of financial institutions, markets and infrastructures. The macro prudential approach to supervision has to take account of these externalities.

Two recent examples of this approach are the creation of the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) at the ECB, and the proposed Financial Stability Oversight Council in the United States. The ESRB will be an independent body responsible for conducting macro prudential oversight of the European Union’s financial system as a whole. It is thus expected to fill a gap in the ability of financial regulators to detect, assess and contain the build-up of systemic risks. Similarly, the Financial Stability Oversight Council of regulators in the United States is expected to identify systemically significant companies and monitor markets for the development of asset price and credit booms that might threaten financial stability. According to these proposals, the Fed would be responsible for the supervision of systemically important financial institutions.” see H Hannoun “The Expanding Role of Central banks Since the crisis: What are the Limits?” June 2010 Bank for International Settlements Publications <http://www.bis.org/speeches/sp100622.pdf?noframes=1> at page 6

¹⁸⁰ See Shearman and Sterling LLP, „UK Government Proposals for Financial Regulatory Reform“ Financial Institutions Advisory and Financial Regulatory Group Publications 7 June 2010

¹⁸¹ H Hannoun “The Expanding Role of Central banks Since the crisis: What are the Limits?” June 2010 Bank for International Settlements Publications <http://www.bis.org/speeches/sp100622.pdf?noframes=1> at page 6

serious liquidity problems faced by financial institutions has contributed to the realisation that its role in promoting financial stability should be accorded greater prominence. At the same time, it appears to be widely acknowledged that “the role of the lender of last resort facility should not be used to address individual bank insolvencies.”¹⁸²

The “classic” view – under which it is held that “central banks should lend freely at a penalty rate as well as against good collateral”¹⁸³ is considered to serve as a means of ensuring that :¹⁸⁴

- The lender of last resort is only used for illiquid banks
- In emergency situations

A restricted application of the lender of last resort facility (as much as possible) is not only justified on the basis that moral hazard could occur – since banks or financial institutions experiencing financial difficulty will almost always expect to be bailed out when such a need arises (and hence will be induced to take greater levels of risks than the case would have been if no such facility had existed). It is also argued that “the sustained bloating of their balance sheets means that central banks still dominate some financial market segments thereby distorting the pricing of some important bonds and loans, discouraging necessary market-making by private individuals and institutions.”¹⁸⁵

Should lender of last resort arrangements be granted to a wider extent under complementary arrangements which support re capitalisation schemes than those which support guarantee schemes or vice versa?

Lender of last resort arrangements should be granted to illiquid systemically relevant financial institutions in emergency situations. This is partly attributed to the fact that Paragraph 6 of the Re capitalisation Communication, interestingly, provides for “problems of financial institutions facing insolvency as a result of their particular business model or investment strategy.”

Other reasons why the lender of last resort facility should be used for emergency situations and systemically relevant institutions in particular, are attributed to the role played by central banks during the recent crisis – during which the role of central banks “in stepping in to replace disrupted and dislocated funding markets”¹⁸⁶ was highlighted. In drawing attention to

¹⁸² See Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, “Competition and the Financial Crisis” at page 6 of 28

¹⁸³ „Another reason why central banks need to unwind their intervention in financial markets is that they are not immune to credit risk. The conventional rule is that central bank lending must be fully collateralised. Unsecured lending is a risky art, requiring discretion, which is incompatible with the principles of transparency and equal treatment in access to central bank credit. Nor is it consistent with the accountability of the central bank.” See H Hannoun “The Expanding Role of Central banks Since the crisis: What are the Limits?” June 2010 Bank for International Settlements Publications <http://www.bis.org/speeches/sp100622.pdf?noframes=1> at page 9

¹⁸⁴ See Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, “Competition and the Financial Crisis” at page 6 of 28

¹⁸⁵ H Hannoun “The Expanding Role of Central banks Since the crisis: What are the Limits?” June 2010 Bank for International Settlements Publications <http://www.bis.org/speeches/sp100622.pdf?noframes=1> at page 7

¹⁸⁶ „During the crisis, central banks had to step in to replace disrupted and dislocated funding markets. Severe tensions in interbank, foreign exchange swap and some segments of securities markets – including, lately, government bond markets – hampered the monetary policy transmission mechanism. The usual relationship between key policy rates and the rates applicable in the real economy was disrupted, and the main tool for influencing financing conditions in the real economy did not work properly.” *ibid*

such developments, the need to avoid dependency on the central bank – to the extent that it does not become the “lender of first resort” (whenever the markets reveal signs of impending financial failures), is also emphasised.¹⁸⁷

Given the scale of government intervention and State rescues which occurred during the recent crisis –as well as the prominence accorded to measures aimed at preventing and limiting distortions of competition, calls have been made for competition authorities to take on more formidable roles in designing and implementing exit strategies. In order to foster competition as much as possible, it is proposed that “governments should provide financial institutions with incentives to prevent them from depending on government support once the economy begins to recover.”¹⁸⁸ Such incentives, it is further argued, could assume the form of rescue measures having conditions built into them – conditions which would induce financial institutions to opt for private sources of investments (rather than public sources of investment) when economic conditions return to normal.¹⁸⁹

According to key findings published by the OECD, the design of competition policies in banking within several jurisdictions in Europe has undergone substantial reform at national level – with very unprecedented changes occurring over the last two decades.¹⁹⁰

The recent crisis has also witnessed unprecedented levels of intervention – in terms of government intervention. The OECD's findings also highlight the fact that competition authorities around the world have also been compelled to participate in these actions for reasons other than those related to intense time pressure for action, - whilst questions relating to the application of competition policy to the financial sector have arisen.¹⁹¹

Whilst the findings highlight the controversy generated by some who argue that competition rules should be suspended for the duration of the crisis - thus allowing regulators to focus only on the objective of safeguarding the stability of the financial system, it concludes that whether competition is desirable at all when there is a systemic crisis, is a matter which generally, is in need of clarification.¹⁹²

¹⁸⁷ *ibid* at page 9

¹⁸⁸ Organisation for Economic Co operation and Development, „ Competition and the Financial Markets” at page 10

¹⁸⁹ An example is provided where governments could make it un lucrative for beneficiaries to rely on public capital injections any longer than they have to – by imposing restrictions on them (restrictions such as escalating dividends or interest rates). At some point, it is further argued, private sources of equity will become more desirable; see *ibid*

¹⁹⁰ For example, in Italy since December 2005 competition policy in banking is no longer enforced by the Bank of Italy but rather by the competition authority as in all other sectors. In the Netherlands, the Competition Act of 1998 applies to the banking sector, but only since 2000. See Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, “Competition and the Financial Crisis” at page 12

¹⁹¹ *ibid* at page 13

¹⁹² “Others have instead emphasised the importance of applying strict competition rules in the current crisis as a means of ensuring a level playing field and a coordinated reaction to the crisis – as well as avoiding a futile race for subsidies between countries to attract depositors and investors. Moreover, the long-term effects of relaxing competition policy can be serious. Mergers that lead to very concentrated markets in particular are almost impossible to reverse.”; *ibid*

Conclusion

The successful winding up of financial institutions and the „weaning“ financial institutions from state aid is crucial, not only for the purposes of achieving the desired level of stability, but also to avoid distortions of competition.

Should the Commission and Member States apply the methodology¹⁹³ stipulated in the Re capitalisation Commission to safeguard an equitable determination of the acquisition price of capital of banks by Member States, and would such consideration provide a vital key to determining the real value of State aid and the best possible price for which capital should be sold or privatised?

In determining the appropriate level of remuneration of capital, the following considerations should be taken into account:

- the need to minimise burdens to tax payers
- the valuation of troubled assets (and particularly assets for which no market is available) at a “zero price” – since such assets should be realistically valued rather than being over valued at an amount which is not only unaffordable for the participating bank (at the time), but which has also has the potential of encumbering future tax burdens.
- The “under estimation of risk in the pre-crisis period”¹⁹⁴ – this being the case even though the Commission acknowledges that “current exceptional market rates do not constitute a reasonable benchmark for determining the correct level of remuneration of capital.” Such a consideration of the under estimation of risk in the pre crisis period, in the Commission’s opinion, would also serve to minimise the occurrence of situations whereby public remuneration rates could give undue competitive advantages to beneficiaries – which could eventually result in the “crowding out” of private re-capitalisation.
- The need to facilitate exit strategies – whereby the remuneration demanded by the State is adequately high enough to provide the participating bank with incentives to look for alternative capital where market conditions allow such redemption of State capital.

¹⁹³ „Ordinary shares are remunerated by uncertain future dividend payments and the increase of the share price (capital gain/loss), both of which ultimately depend on the expectations of future cash flows/profits. In the current situation, a forecast of future cash flows is even more difficult than under normal conditions. The most noticeable factor, therefore, is the quoted market price of ordinary shares. For non-quoted banks, as there is no quoted share price, Member States should come to an appropriatemarket-based approach, such as full valuation.“

¹⁹⁴ See paragraph 18 of the Re capitalisation Communication

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