

IMESS DISSERTATION



Note: Please email the completed mark sheet to Year 2 coordinator
(cc Chiara Amini chiara.amini@ucl.ac.uk and ssees-imess@ucl.ac.uk)

Please note that IMESS students are not required to use a particular set of methods (e.g. qualitative, quantitative, or comparative) in their dissertation.

Student:	Mengyao Wang
Dissertation title:	Evaluation of the Impact of Banking Regulation on the Stability of Banking Sector in CEE EU Members

	70+	69-65	64-60	59-55	54-50	<50
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Knowledge <i>Knowledge of problems involved, e.g. historical and social context, specialist literature on the topic. Evidence of capacity to gather information through a wide and appropriate range of reading, and to digest and process knowledge.</i>		+				
Analysis & Interpretation <i>Demonstrates a clear grasp of concepts. Application of appropriate methodology and understanding; willingness to apply an independent approach or interpretation recognition of alternative interpretations; Use of precise terminology and avoidance of ambiguity; avoidance of excessive generalisations or gross oversimplifications.</i>		+				
Structure & Argument <i>Demonstrates ability to structure work with clarity, relevance and coherence. Ability to argue a case; clear evidence of analysis and logical thought; recognition of an argument limitation or alternative views; Ability to use other evidence to support arguments and structure appropriately.</i>		+				
Presentation & Documentation <i>Accurate and consistently presented footnotes and bibliographic references; accuracy of grammar and spelling; correct and clear presentation of charts/graphs/tables or other data. Appropriate and correct referencing throughout. Correct and contextually correct handling of quotations.</i>		+				
Methodology <i>Understanding of techniques applicable to the chosen field of research, showing an ability to engage in sustained independent research.</i>		+				

ECTS Mark:	C	UCL Mark:	C/65	Marker:	Yuemei Ji
<i>Deducted for late submission:</i>				Signed:	<i>Yuemei Ji</i>
<i>Deducted for inadequate referencing:</i>				Date:	August 30, 2021

MARKING GUIDELINES

A (UCL mark 70+): Note: marks of over 80 are given rarely and only for truly exceptional pieces of work.

Distinctively sophisticated and focused analysis, critical use of sources and insightful interpretation. Comprehensive understanding of techniques applicable to the chosen field of research, showing an ability to engage in sustained independent research.

B(UCL mark 65-69):

A high level of analysis, critical use of sources and insightful interpretation. Good understanding of techniques applicable to the chosen field of research, showing an ability to engage in sustained independent research.

C (UCL mark 60-61):

Some evidence of critical analysis, knowledgeable interpretation. Wide range of sources used to develop a logic and coherent argument. Good understanding of techniques applicable to the chosen field of research, the extent of independent research could have improved.

D (UCL mark 59-55):

Employ relevant sources and show ability to engage in systematic inquiry. Little critical analysis of the material. It demonstrate methodological awareness but the standard and rigor of the analysis can improve.

E (UCL mark 54-50):

Mostly descriptive argument. Employ relevant but limited sources. The structure, logic and overall quality of the argument needs improvement.

F (UCL mark less than 50):

Demonstrates failure to use sources and an inadequate ability to engage in systematic inquiry. Inadequate evidence of ability to engage in sustained research work and poor understanding of appropriate research techniques.

Comments, explaining strengths and weaknesses (at least 300 words):

The dissertation studies a very important question concerning banking regulation and financial stability in Europe. The focus of the dissertation is to analyze the impact of post-crisis European banking regulatory reforms on the financial stability in the Central and Eastern European countries (i.e. 35 banks in Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia). The empirical work uses conventional method such as fixed-effect and random effect models. The research has some interesting findings concerning regulations and financial stability. A number of regulation variables (such as minimum Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (i.e. CRR/CRD IV), total capital adequacy ratio, bank restrictions, openness to regulations, entry restrictions, deposit insurance) are explored empirically.

Strengths:

1. Knowledge and understanding of field, and research skills

The dissertation has a well defined focus. It has demonstrated systematic knowledge, understanding and critical awareness of current problems and new insights. It has dealt with the complex research issues in the area of financial stability and European banking regulation systematically. Using empirical data, the dissertation has adopted the appropriate methodologies to test/reject a few related hypotheses in a scientific way. The dissertation provides analysis and logical argument supported by evidence. awareness of methodological benefits/limitations;

2. Scholarly practices e.g. use of relevant literature; good academic writing; academic honesty, referencing and citation. The dissertation evaluates a range of literature relating to current research and advanced scholarship in the discipline. Makes consistently good use of appropriate academic conventions and academic honesty.

Weakness:

1. There is sufficient discussion on the literature in European banking reforms, but not much about the bank regulations at the national level in particular the CEE countries. There is also a lack of focus on the problems Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia are facing. For example, largely these countries are greatly affected by the foreign European banks, in particular the capital inflows and outflows. Whether the findings in the dissertation are due to this feature.
2. Reporting of the results: more relevant literature in particular the empirical findings can be used here to clarify the contribution of the dissertation
3. It might be useful to including data from banks of other European countries. This is to see whether the same regression(s) lead to similar findings in other context (i.e. other European countries)
4. The author recognizes the limitation concerning using fixed effect model and suggests that IV approach can be used. I wonder why the dissertation does not include this approach as it seems to be quite feasible.

Specific questions you would like addressing at the oral defence (at least 2 questions):

- Do you think your results may apply to other European countries? Why? Use bank data of other European countries (Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Lithuania), do you expect the same regression(s) would lead to similar findings as yours?
- The author recognizes the limitation concerning using fixed effect model and suggests that IV approach can be used. I wonder why the dissertation does not include this approach as it seems to be quite feasible. Can you propose some potential IVs?
- Do you think whether a country adopting Euro or not would affect the findings in the dissertation?

