

In my diploma thesis, I aim to define and compare models of financial market supervision used in the European Union member states. Furthermore, I try to analyze the development of these states between 2001 and 2015. Lastly, I attempt to predict their future development. The thesis contains a theoretical and a practical part. The theoretical part consists of three chapters and the last two chapters are practical.

In the first chapter, I attempt to describe the financial market and provide a theoretical definition of supervision. Next, I focus on regulation, supervisors and supervised entities. Finally, I also deal with the purpose and aims of financial supervision. A well-defined terminology is crucial to any study involving financial market supervision.

In the second chapter, I discuss three basic models of financial market supervision I recognize in the European Union member states.

In the third chapter, I focus on the role of the financial market supervisors, their responsibilities and independence.

In the fourth chapter, I describe the structure of financial markets in each member state of the European Union from 2001 to 2015. Furthermore, the purpose of this chapter is to collect data for the next chapter.

In the fifth chapter, I analyze and compare financial market supervision models of the European Union member states with the structure and size of every member state's financial market. What is more, I analyze and compare development of supervision structure in the European Union member states between 2001 and 2015. I specifically focus on the involvement of central banks, reforms of models of financial market supervision and the integration or disintegration of supervisory authorities.

I found out that the majority of the European Union member states with the largest financial markets (considering their gross domestic product) have adopted the supervision models by objective. The rest of them have adopted the integrated model and none of them have sectoral financial supervision models. I also discovered that the trend towards integration of national supervisory authorities, which was characteristic for the financial supervision between 2000 and 2010, has ended. Furthermore, I deny any predictions that adopting the model by objective, respectively its type called the twin peaks model, will become a trend. Only four European Union member states have adopted this model in the last fifteen years. Finally, I found out that the role of the central banks in the financial supervision of the banking and insurance sectors as well as capital markets in the European Union member states has doubled to circa 35 percent. Nevertheless, approximately 65 percent of supervisors are authorities independent of central banks.