ABSTRACT

This thesis deals with the regulatory rules issued by the so-called. Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. It is an informal organization without legal personality, which operates at the Bank for International Settlements, and her published documents lack legally binding. This work has focused on two areas of activity of the Basel Committee - capital adequacy and corporate governance in the banking sector.

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision is a leading authority in the field of banking regulation, which dates back to the mid-70s of the 20th century. The Basel Committee is composed of the governors of the central banks of the member states and organizations and currently represents a major authority in the banking, because the content of the documents of the Basel Committee incorporated into their legal systems for more than 100 countries worldwide.

Basel Committee began issuing complex documents capital adequacy in July 1988, when the first document was posted under the abbreviated name of Basel I. Although it was a very imperfect adjustment and largely based on compromises rather than deeper analysis, Basel I meant the first major step towards supranational control of the capital adequacy of banks in order to eliminate the risks arising from their activities. Although, as with other documents of the Basel Committee rules were not legally binding, dozen states have adopted Basel I into their legal systems. On Basel I follow both its additions, reflecting the risks included in the original document, and particularly Basel II in 2004 and Basel III from 2010.

The second area of activity of the Basel Committee, which deals with this thesis is corporate governance, namely the issue of relations emerging in the management of banks. The Basel Committee in this area builds on the principles published by the OECD, which develops and specific. Principles of corporate governance issued by the Basel Committee should make a significant contribution to the functioning of individual banks and the entire banking sector, and given the largely focused on the issue of risk, which they can connect with the adjustment of capital adequacy.