

Abstract:

The goal of my thesis on *Supervision over the banking industry in the EU member states* is to describe critically and to define newly engendering concept of the banking union. It is a very actual topic because the effective mechanism creation, which should solve problems of the European banking sector, is currently one of the primary goals of the European Union. The study is divided into three chapters. The first chapter is the theoretical one. The definition and differentiation of the essential terms such as supervision and surveillance can be found there. Further the basic theoretical modules can be found there, from which it is possible to stem during the banking supervision implementation in practice. The second and the third chapters are the analytical parts. The introduction of the second chapter glances at the backgrounds of the legislative proposals acceptance in this area. Afterwards the chapter is already focused on four pillars of the proposed Banking union. The first pillar is formed with so called „single rule book“, thus the uniform regulatory rules that are the implementation of the requirements expressed in so called Basel III. In this part of the study there is outlined why it is not quite happy at present to burden the credit institutions in the European Union even more through these measures. The content of this pillar is based on the principle of gradual increase of the requirements put on the banks in the sphere of equity. The content of the second and third pillar is essentially the proposal of the European Insolvency Law for the credit institutions. Although these two pillars are separated, there is expressed why this is not entirely appropriate solution and where to find inspiration for more efficient system. The last pillar of the banking union is the single European supervision, whose specific form has already been known and thus as well as the first pillar this one can be assessed in the best way. At this pillar there is expressed skepticism with integration of monetary policy and supervision de facto into one institution. There is also highlighted the significance of the actually running ECB stress tests. Only their comprehensive and mainly veritable processing in high quality can assure the finding of the suitable solution of the existing problems. The third chapter describes another tool, which, together with the Banking union creation, is to avoid the banking sector problems, or more precisely, to ensure the taxpayers will not bear the expenses for mistakes of the others in the future. This chapter provides an outline of the proposed amendment including its critical assessment. Weaknesses of the stated proposal are demonstrated on historical but also on the actual experiences from the surrounding countries, which have already implemented the similar initiatives. In the conclusion there is expressed certain skepticism to find effective common European action

particularly due to the certain backwardness and high political affectation. Nevertheless there is also expressed positive opinion concerning the principal concept of the banking union.