European Stability Mechanism



The role of the European Stability Mechanism in the EMU architecture

Guest lecture at the College of Europe (Bruges)

Marion Salines, Deputy Head of Policy Strategy and Institutional Relations 27 October 2023

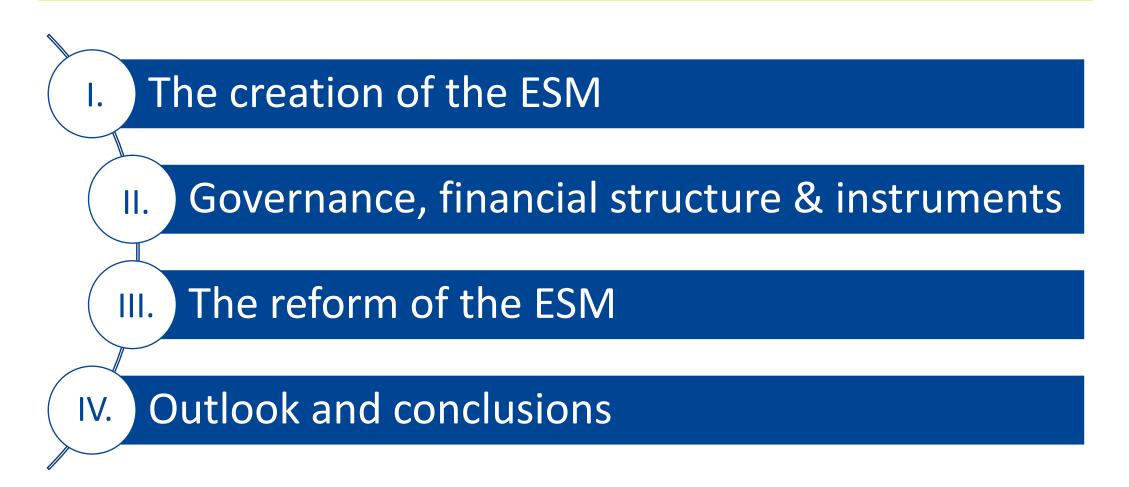


ALL YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT THE ESM (BUT NEVER DARED TO ASK)





OUTLINE





THE CREATION OF THE ESM





CRISES AS A MOTOR OF EMU DEEPENING

- "Europe will be forged in crises, and will be the sum of the solutions adopted for those crises" - Jean Monet
- Crisis management is in the ESM's "DNA"
- Greater focus on crisis prevention over time

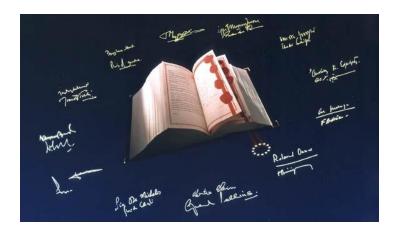




THE EURO AREA CRISIS REVEALED THE FLAWS OF THE MAASTRICHT DESIGN

Original Maastricht design:

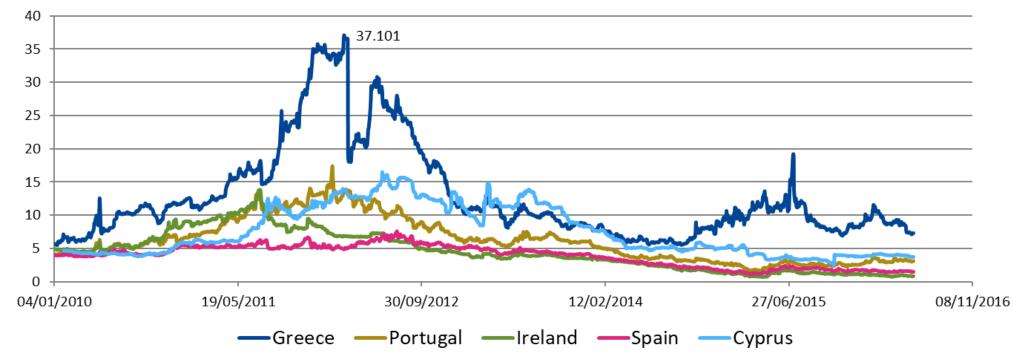
- Centralisation of monetary policy;
- Economic and fiscal policies left at national level but subject to coordination;
- **x** No rescue fund for euro area





LOSS OF MARKET ACCESS

As a result, borrowing costs rose to unsustainable levels



10-year bond yields

Source: ECB



CREATION OF THE EFSF AND ESM

- The European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) was created in June 2010 as a temporary mechanism to provide financial help to euro area countries
- The permanent European Stability Mechanism (ESM) was inaugurated in October 2012.
 Its intergovernmental setup enabled a swift establishment.



ESM Board of Governors (euro area finance ministers) at inauguration of ESM, 8 October 2012



GOVERNANCE, FINANCIAL STRUCTURE & INSTRUMENTS





Internal Use

MISSION OF THE EFSF AND ESM

- The ESM's mission is to **prevent and overcome financial crises** in the euro area and to maintain its long-term financial stability and prosperity
- ESM can provide **financial assistance** to euro area countries experiencing or threatened by severe financing problems
- This assistance is granted if necessary **to safeguard the financial stability** of the euro area as a whole and of ESM Members.





ESM DECISION-MAKING

Board of Governors

- Highest decision-making body
- Chaired by President of the Eurogroup
- Comprises euro area finance ministers

Board of Directors

- Tasks mandated in ESM Treaty or delegated by Board of Governors
- One Director per ESM Member
- Chaired by ESM Managing Director

Managing Director

- Appointed by Board of Governors for 5-year term (renewable once)
- Heads ESM staff and directs current business
- Assisted by 6 members of Management Board



Paschal Donohoe, Chairman of ESM Board of Governors, and Pierre Gramegna, ESM Managing Director



THE ESM RELIES ON NATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY CHANNELS





THE ESM ISSUES BONDS TO FINANCE ITS LOANS



The ESM's trading room

- To finance its loans, the ESM borrows money by issuing bonds
- ESM bonds are bought by institutional investors, such as commercial banks, central banks and investment funds
- The ESM can borrow money at very low rates because its bonds are backed by over €80 billion in capital paid in by Member States and €628 billion in committed callable capital
- The ESM does not lend taxpayer money to countries – only funds raised through the sale of bonds



ESM FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TOOLKIT



Loans



Precautionary credit lines



Bank recapitalisations Through loans to governments



Direct recapitalisation of banks



Primary market purchases



Secondary market purchases



ESM PANDEMIC CRISIS SUPPORT

Europe's coordinated response to the pandemic crisis

- In April 2020, the Eurogroup decided that the ESM, European Commission and European Investment Bank would create **3 safety nets**: for sovereigns, workers and businesses
- Total package worth **€540 billion**

ESM Pandemic Crisis Support: a credit line for sovereigns

- Precautionary credit line with a total volume of up to **€240 billion**
- Created to support domestic financing of Covid-19 related healthcare costs by euro area countries
- Countries could receive a loan of 2% of their GDP
- Unlike other ESM instruments, limited conditionality applied
- Credit line was available until end of 2022

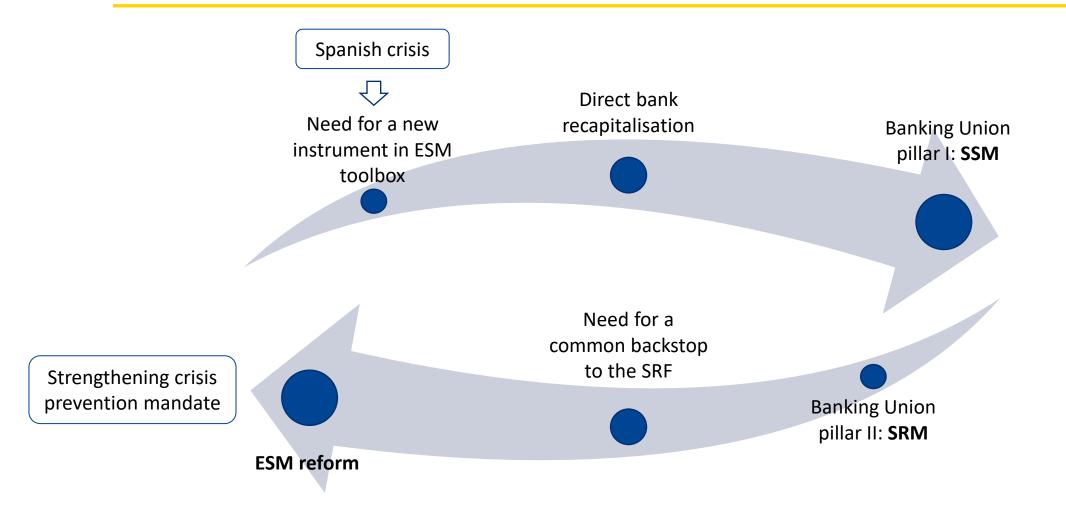


Internal Use

THE REFORM OF THE ESM



FEEDBACK LOOP BETWEEN THE ESM AND BANKING UNION

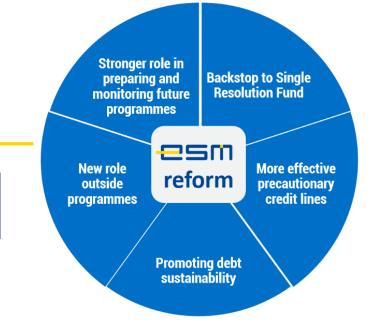




REFORM OF THE ESM : NEW TASKS

In January 2021 the revised ESM Treaty was signed, giving new tasks to the ESM. It will enter into force when ratified by all 20 ESM Members

- Backstop to the Single Resolution Fund (SRF)
 - ESM will be able to provide a credit line of up to €68 billion
- Stronger role in future country programmes
 - ESM more involved in the design of policy conditionality, monitoring and debt sustainability analysis with the European Commission
- ESM's role outside programmes
 - The ESM will follow macro-economic and financial developments in all euro area countries
- More effective precautionary credit lines (PCCL and ECCL)
 - The eligibility process for the precautionary credit lines will be made more transparent and predictable
- Promoting debt sustainability
 - Single-limb Collective Action Clauses (CACs) will make sovereign debt restructuring more orderly and predictable (reduced "holdout" risk)



OUTLOOK AND CONCLUSIONS



CRISIS PREPAREDNESS IN A SHOCK-PRONE WORLD

- New risks on the horizon: climate change, geopolitical risks...
- Recent series of unexpected exogenous shocks (COVID, Ukraine war, etc)
- The next crisis will be different



This raises many **policy challenges** for the EU:

- ? How can EMU contribute to the EU's strategic autonomy and resilience?
- ? How to finance the investments needed for the twin transition and to boost Europe's competitiveness?
- ? What should happen after NGEU expires in 2026?
- ? Should there be a permanent stabilisation function for the euro area, or even the whole EU?
- ? How to promote a European safe asset?



ESM COUNTRY VISITS AND TOOLKIT REVIEW – STATE OF PLAY





- Purpose of the visits is to engage with all shareholders on how the ESM can better discharge its mandate, and which role it should play going forward
- Comprehensive review of the toolkit: ensuring that the ESM toolbox remains fit for purpose in view of new risks
- Treaty ratification in Italy still pending

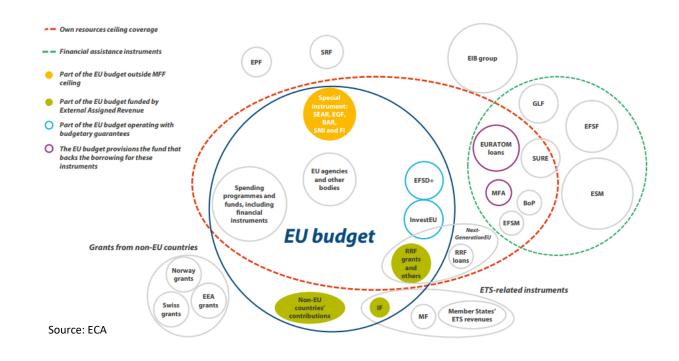


DISCUSSION ON THE FUTURE OF THE ESM

The ESM remains the only permanent crisis resolution mechanism in the euro area

Firepower of EUR 417bn: no new capital nor guarantees needed

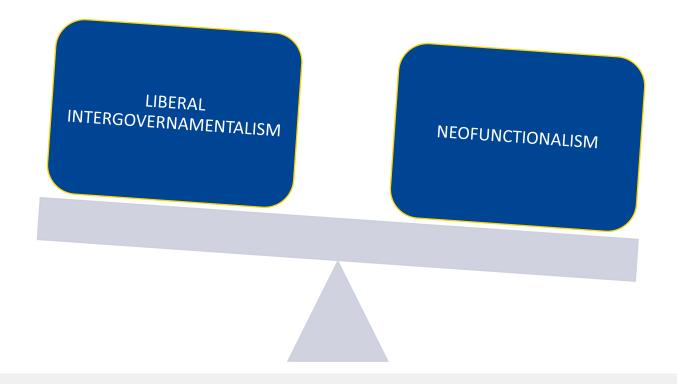
 The discussion on the ESM future should be part of the broader
 debate on a more integrated and efficient EU framework





SOME FINAL THOUGHTS...THE ACADEMIC PERSPECTIVE

Which theory of European integration does account best for the evolution of the ESM?





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