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EU competition issues in financial services

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- The application of EU competition law to capital markets is recent and cannot be understood in isolation from the creation of the single market in this area
- Financial Services Action Plan creates framework to facilitate the pan-European development of the financial sector
- Need to focus on efficient implementation and level playing field role of competition
- Commission White Paper on Financial Services Policy 2005-2010
 - Dynamic consolidation
 - Removal of remaining barriers to cross-border consolidation
 - Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation
 - Convergence between regulators



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- Consolidation of service providers
- Euronext
- UK inquiries relating to potential acquisition of LSE
 - Structural and behavioural remedies to ensure independence of LSE clearing provider





- Clearstream Banking
 - Breach of Article 82
 - Refusal to supply certain clearing and settlement services to Euroclear
 - Discriminatory pricing
 - Clearstream's behaviour had the effect of limiting cross-border trade in securities





- Cross-border clearing and settlement identified by EC Commission as one of the main sources of inefficiencies for the proper functioning of European capital markets
- Investors and market participants need access to clearing and settlement on a non-discriminatory basis to
 - Encourage trading in EU securities
 - Improve liquidity
 - Decrease the cost of capital
- Commission has published issues paper on 24 May 2006, inviting comments by 30 June 2006





Commission Issues Paper – Competition in EU securities trading and post-trading

- Competition is limited
 - Location of issue of a security almost automatically determines its trading location
 - Exchanges often designate how and by which institutions trades are to be cleared and settled
 - Exclusive arrangements between exchanges and clearing and settlement
 - Data available on cost is limited general lack of transparency about calculation and allocation of costs





Barriers to competition in trading services:

- National rules requiring all trades relating to certain equities to be executed on a designated platform, national rules relating to reporting of off-exchange trades, conditions imposed on dealers
- Control over clearing and settlement services by incumbent exchanges; where CCPs are vertically integrated with the exchange they have no incentive to provide access to a new entrant
- Lack of transparency and difficulties in evaluating the actual cost of different services
- Lack of development in the EU of broker trading technology which would facilitate comparative trading decision





Barriers to competition in clearing services:

- Limitations in relation to the tendering process for appointing a CCP
- CCPs have a mutual interest in accepting the restrictions imposed on them by the incumbent exchanges
- Vertical integration between CCPs and the incumbent exchanges forecloses competition
- Delays in developing interoperability between CCPs





Barriers to competition in settlement services:

- Lack of development of interoperability standards
- Lack of price and cost transparency
- Possible foreclosure of agency settlement and custody by the development of Euroclear's Single Settlement Engine and by exclusive contracts between CCPs and settlement agents





Possible solutions suggested by the Commission:

- Restrictive clauses in agreements between CCPs and exchanges and between CCPs and providers of agency settlement services to be removed
- Transparency of pricing and of industry arrangements to be addressed
- Market or regulatory solutions to the issue of account unbundling, accounting transparency and lack of interoperability
- National rules and other State measures which limit entry to trading to be eliminated

DG Comp invites comments by 30 June 2006



