

Bridging to Brexit

Insights from European SMEs, Corporates and Investors 27 July 2017

Rick Watson, Managing Director and Head of Capital Markets, AFME Eriola Shehu, Principal, the Boston Consulting Group Chris Bates, Partner, Clifford Chance LLP



Report Overview from AFME

Rick Watson, Managing Director and Head of Capital Markets, AFME



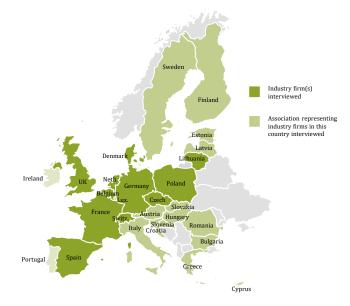
Report Findings from BCG

Eriola Shehu, Principal, the Boston Consulting Group



BCG conducted 70+ interviews with treasurers and CEOs of SMEs, large corporates and investors, along with the trade associations representing them in multiple EU28 countries

- Pan-European SME association and several others (representing over 12 million individual businesses throughout EU-28)
- Large corporate interviewees represented 22% of the Euronext 100 index and 22% of the FTSE 100 index
- Investors representing 42% of EU28 AuM



SMEs

























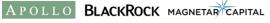




Investors

























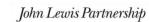


Large Corporates

































Associations























SMEs most concerned about direct Brexit impacts, such as trade barriers, customs compliance, diverging regulatory regimes

Opinions on effects of Brexit-related wholesale banking changes are divided

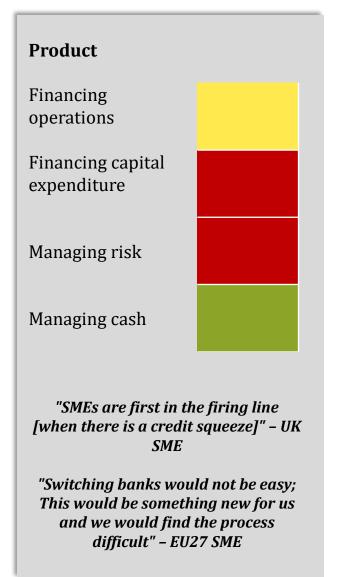
• 44% do not expect effects of a hard Brexit on the banking sector to flow through to them; 33% fear they will be first segment hit by adverse impacts; 22% were unsure

Of the 3 segments interviewed, SMEs are most worried about adverse impacts to their access to wholesale banking services. Key concerns

- ~60% of SME interviewees use only 1 bank and find switching difficult
- Brexit-related price increases for risk management products

SMEs need a Plan B for to manage any disruption to their banking arrangements; few however have developed

 55% say they have made no Brexit plans, 27% have carried out some internal planning and only 18% have executed some actions





Large corporates & investors feel they will not be much affected

- Multiple banking relationships; several banks underwrite loan facilities; market access for securities & derivatives...
- Feel Banks would subsidiarise to continue serving them

They acknowledge Brexit may impact access to products and product pricing in certain areas

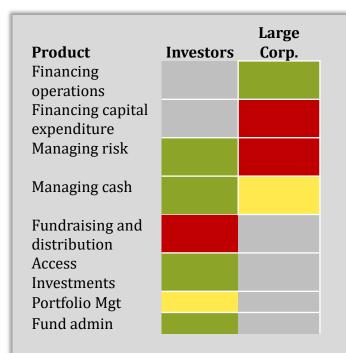
- Long term financing, risk management
- Cash pooling and cost of liquidity management

Administrative burden could be significant

Need to re-write contracts, e.g.

Some specific concerns

- Industrial firms with financing arms which engage crossborder with customers may be affected
- Loss of "passporting" could create costly frictions in fundraising / distribution processes
- Insurers fear disruption to cross-border policy distribution



" I imagine that the UK banks will create a European subsidiary we will be able to deal with" – EU27 Corporate

We have moved our cash pool out of the UK [as a result of Brexit]" - Anonymous

"There is going to be a lot of repapering... for some firms it will be under control but it will be a lot of work in certain cases" – EU Association



afme/ Supply-side Analysis | Banking & Trading

BANKING BOOK



€180 bn of loans outstanding from **UK-based banks** are to EU27

corporates & SMEs

4% of loans outstanding to EU27 corporates & **SMEs**





€13 bn of bank equity capital which may need to be transferred

TRADING BOOK



€380 bn of trading RWAs booked in the UK support EU27 clients

68% of UK-booked trading RWAs to EU28 clients





€57 bn of bank equity capital which may need to be transferred



afme/ Supply-side Analysis | Structural change

The €70 bn of equity capital that may **need to be transferred** represents..



~9% of impacted bank equity capital*

The movement of this capital could involve...

€15 bn of structural change costs



and a **0.5-0.8 ppt** impact on bank RoE

...and could give rise to capital inefficiencies amounting to

> ~€20 bn of additional equity capital





afme/ Supply-side Analysis | Clearing

Currently booked in London, there is...



€83 tr

of €-denominated cleared swap_s

or...

33% of notional OTCs



Migration of this volume from London to the EU27 could result in...



€30-40 bn

of additional initial margin which represents a

~40-50% increase

and...

€3-4 bn

of additional default fund contribution which represents a



~20-30% increase



Overwhelming majority of interviewees call for Brexit negotiators to maintain existing levels of market access for clients to both UK and EU27 financial services firms

• 80% of EU27 and UK interviewees want the financial services market to remain as close as possible to the current model providing maximum access to capacity and services.

Interviewees and "supply side" analysis also suggest specific recommendations to minimize disruption if current arrangements can't be maintained

- "Grandfather" existing cross-border contracts to minimize legal and operational disruption to businesses.
- **Provide regulatory support and sufficient time** as forming new legal entities and redocumenting client relationships are labour intensive and time consuming.
- **Allow transitional arrangements.** Temporarily allow risk-transfer between the EU27 and UK. Capital covering EU27 risks should be allowed to remain in London until the banks build up the required capability risk management functions, compliance processes etc. in local EU27 jurisdictions.
- **Fill gaps.** UK policy makers should establish alternative funding schemes to substitute for loss of funding that UK businesses may face from no longer having access to EIF & EIB.

Interviewees all seek clarity. Many businesses feel they cannot sensibly make post-Brexit plans without knowing the "deal"

CLIFFORD CHANCE HOW WILL BREXIT IMPACT END USERS' ACCESS TO WHOLESALE BANKING SERVICES? LONDON 3 July 2017 **Chris Bates**

Where do we go from here?





Article 50 negotiations

Triggered by UK notice to European Council
2 year period to negotiate withdrawal: UK Government served notice on 29 March
2017

Long-term UK-EU agreement(s)

No prescribed timeline: EU Treaties only provide for EU to enter into treaties with "third countries"

Negotiations with third countries

Replacing EU FTAs and other arrangements

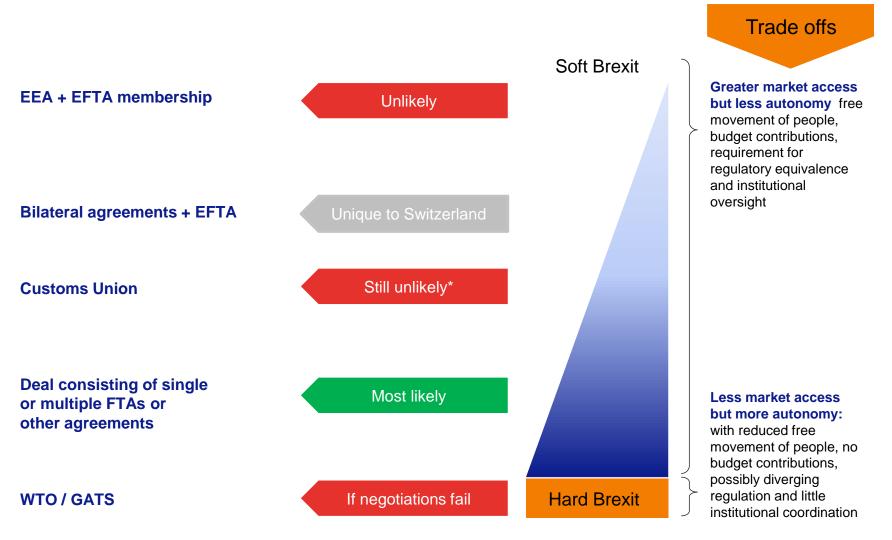
Limited impact on existing arrangements

Resetting domestic laws

Repeal Bill: Major amendments to UK law and regulation

Limited changes needed to EU law

What kind of Brexit?



^{*}Lose freedom to conclude trade agreements with third countries

What kind of Brexit for financial services?

EEA membership (or similar arrangement)

'Ambitious' FTA (incl. broad commitments on cross-border services)

Customs union

Conventional FTA

WTO/GATS

Soft Brexit

Continued market access for financial services

UK has limited regulatory autonomy

New – no precedents for this

Limited market access for financial services: UK treated as 'third country'

Hard Brexit

UK has regulatory autonomy

Why does market access matter?



'Third country' treatment for non-EU banks

Most key banking and capital market services are regulated activities (with some variance e.g. corporate lending and spot FX)

Patchwork of differing Member State approaches to licensing requirements for cross-border services to local clients

Some liberal regimes, but many onerous and difficult to navigate

Branches do not provide access to whole EU market

Limited EU harmonisation: MiFIR third country regime depends on Commission equivalence decision, limited scope and subject to withdrawal on short notice

Plus restrictions on non-EU banks' access to financial market infrastructure

Asymmetry with EU access to UK markets

UK law facilitates wholesale cross-border activity, e.g. 'overseas persons exclusion', corporate lending

Accommodating position for wholesale branches of third country banks

The UK is the EU's largest financial centre generating 24% of financial services income in the EU

45% of Euro FX trades and 41% of FX trades worldwide are executed in the UK

49% of global OTC interest rate derivatives trading is executed in the UK (vs. 17% in the rest of the EU)

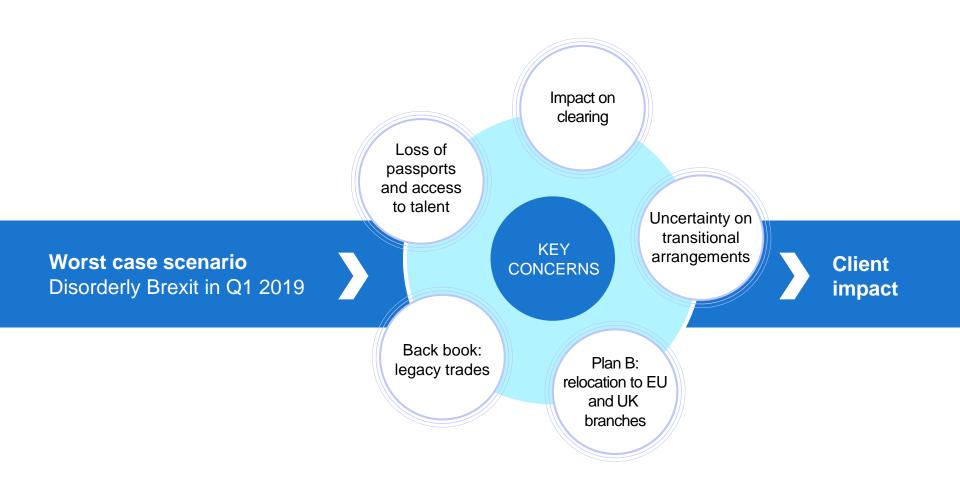
46% of the EU's equity capital is raised through UK capital markets

76% of the EU's flow of alternative finance goes through UK financial markets

37% of European assets under management is managed in the UK

Source: AFME

Impact on capital markets firms and clients



Hoping for the best but planning for the worst

Design and plan

Regulatory engagement and build out

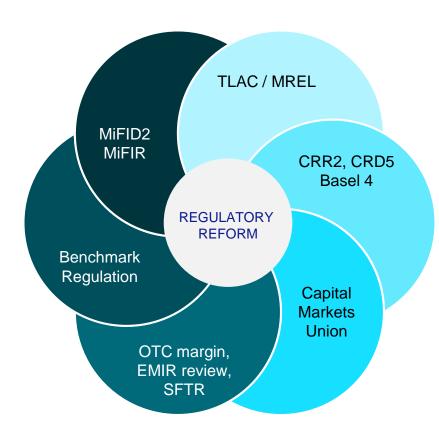
Implementation and client engagement

- Location choice
- New entity or scale existing entity
- Use of EU27 branches
- Business perimeter and model
- Choice of transfer tools
- Project plan
- Leak strategy

- Due diligence
- New licence or licence extension
- Model approvals
- Resolution planning
- Capital plan (incl. frictional capital)
- Technology build , reporting framework
- Legal and compliance preparation
- New systems and controls
- Outsourcing arrangements
- Financial market infrastructure
- New management and employee roles
- Employee consultations
- 'Pre-papering' new business
- Credit rating
- Tax management
- Initial announcements

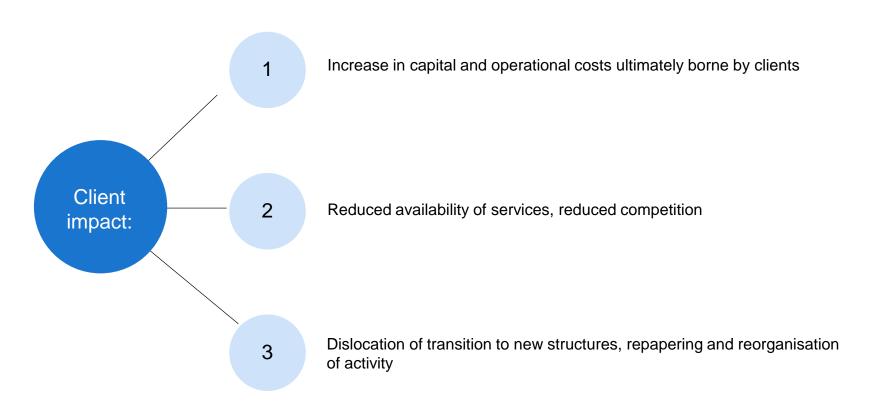
- Capitalisation of entity
- Formation of new branches
- Market announcements
- Client and third party outreach
- Regulatory notifications to clients
- Individual novations/ transfers (or merger / scheme)
- Repapering client relationships
- Legacy/ back book

Managing regulatory change



- EU proposals requiring non-EU banks to form intermediate parent undertakings (IPUs) for their EU operations cuts across bank structural frameworks for US, UK and other banks.
- Risks that recognition arrangements not in place for e.g. clearing on UK CCPs, exemptions from intragroup margin, trading on UK venues
- Impact of Brexit on MifFID implementation (recalibration, change of instrument scope, reporting, etc.)
- Similar impacts on benchmarks, CRAs
- Regulatory workload

How could this affect end users of banking and capital markets services?



Topic Guide – Brexit



Financial Markets Toolkit CLIFFORD Topic Guide — Brexit CHANCE Brexit The UK has voted to leave the EU in the referendum held on 23 June 2016. This topic guide helps you to navigate relevant legislation and provides commentary on Brexit. This Topic Guide features: ■ Topic overview and current status ■ Clifford Chance briefings, call recordings ("Insights on Brexit") and seminar videos ■ Legislation ■ Possible implications of a Brexit: area by area ■ External links Contacts: Phillip Souta Chris Bates Marc Benzler Andriani Ferti Head of UK Public Partner, (Frankfurt) artner, (London) +32 2533 5067 Policy (London) +44 20 7006 1041 +49 697199 3304 E +44 20 7006 1097 E: chris.bates@ : marc.benzier@ E: andriani.ferti@ E: phillip.souta@ oliffordchance.com cliffordchance.com cliffordchance.com diffordchance.com Kate Gibbons lessica Gladstone mon Gleeson Dan Neidle Partner, (London) Partner, (London) Partner, (London) Partner, (London) +44 20 7006 2544 +44 20 7006 5953 +44 20 7006 4979 T: +44 20 7006 8811 kate.glbbons@ jessica.gladstone@ simon.gleeson@ E: dan.neidle@ olifforrichance.com cliffordchance.com cliffordchance.com cliffordchance.com Michel Petite Mark Poulton Deborah Zandstra Avocat of Counsel, (Paris) Head of Comorate. Senior Partner, (London) Partner, (London) +33 14405 5244 (London) E +44 20 7006 2028 +44 20 7006 8234 michel.petite@ +44 20 7006 1434 deborah.zandstra@ cliffordchance.com mark.poulton@ cliffordchance.com cliffordchance.com cliffordchance.com Access to the most high value content, such as the Topic Guides and our seminar videos are only available to registered users of the Financial Markets Toolkit. You can request full access to the Financial Markets Toolkit by sending an email to FMToolkit@cliffordchance.com. Once registered, you only need to log in once for access to all areas of the Toolkit. Clifford Chance LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England & Wales under number OC323571 © Clifford Chance, 2016 Registered office: 10 Upper Bank Street, London, E14 5JJ. We use the word 'partner' to refer to a member Clifford Chance, 10 Upper Bank Street, London, E14 5JJ. of Clifford Chance LLP, or an employee or consultant with equivalent standing and qualifications. www.cliffordchance.com Prior spsuits do not quarantos a similar outcome

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- Equipping clients for the global financial markets







The Association for Financial Markets in Europe advocates stable, competitive and sustainable European financial markets that support economic growth and benefit society.

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