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**Abstract of a Ph.D. thesis**

**"Public law regulations of banking procedures as a result of financial crisis in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century"**

The financial crisis at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century was the worst disaster since the Great Depression of 1929. The crisis on the financial market was brought on by the downfall of the market for subprime mortgages, entailing global scale consequences with cross-sectored and cross-border results. It was unavoidable for financial institutions including banks' failure to serve their fundamental role. Thus, instead of managing credit risk, they began to globally transfer it to other widely understood financial institutions and they also allowed the securitization to develop excessively.

The financial crisis at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century to verifies the previous legal regulations concerning market mechanisms. The normative answer to the international crisis causes in the UE banking area was above all directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (a.k.a. directive CDR IV) and regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (a.k.a. regulation CRR). Afterwards union legislator as a result of the financial crisis by directive (a.k.a. directive BRD) introduced new legal regulations to the financial economy of banks, including resolution procedure. The main and essential purpose of the doctoral thesis is to show the legal consequences in banking area caused by the financial crisis at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century as well as answer the question whether the implementation of the UE directives proves to be optimal.



The first chapter of the thesis was devoted to the basic concepts of banking activity such as bank concept, financial market concept and banking actions concept. This chapter also defines the term of banking services. The main purpose of this chapter was to justify the asserting of special rights to the banks.

The second chapter of the thesis is focused on the public law determinants of bank client protection. Regarding client protection scope, it is crucial to dominate the terms "client" and "customer" on the national and UE law grounds. Additionally, alternative dispute resolution between a bank and a client has been analyzed as an alternative to public courts.

The third chapter is dedicated to significant changes considering banking finances following the financial crisis at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Moreover, chapter three concerns basic notions regarding prudential regulation, bank's own funds, bank reserves. Additionally, the chapter has been devoted to the problem of managing bank's risk. Chapter three of the thesis also discusses the scope of financial economy and the demands describing banking tax.

The fifth chapter centers around the clue and procedure resolution which is essential to discuss as well. Owing to the Banking Recovery and Resolution Directive, which was the response to the global financial crisis at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, was introduced to Polish new legal solutions concerning bank reorganization. The Polish institution which manages the deposit guarantee scheme and is in charge of initiating resolution procedure is Bank Guarantee Fund. It is also responsible for the choice of resolution tools, which include sale of business, bridge institution, asset separation and bail-in.

The Ph.D. thesis has been completed in line with legal dogmatic method supplemented with legal historical method and comparative legal method.

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