

Banking and finance

What do I need to know before I start?

The Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC), signed in 1957, created the common market, abolishing obstacles to freedom of movement for persons, services, and capital between the Member States. Article 61(2) stated that ‘The liberalization of banking and insurance services connected with movements of capital shall be effected in step with the progressive liberalization of movement of capital.’ Following the provisions of the Treaty, in 1958 the European Investment Bank (EIB) was established to contribute to the financing of viable capital projects to further EU core values and policy goals. In 1962 the Council adopted general programs for the abolition of restrictions on freedom to provide services and freedom of establishment. To implement these programs, the Council adopted some directives in the areas of insurance and banking between 1964 and 1973. The process of harmonisation of Member States’ laws, regulations, and administrative provisions started in 1977 with the First Banking Directive. In 1985 the Commission published a White Paper in which alignment was based on the principles of a ‘single banking license,’ ‘mutual recognition,’ and ‘home country control’.

In 2001 a new approach to finance regulation known as the ‘Lamfalussy process’ was first developed: a four-level legislative approach first used only for securities legislation but later expanded to banking, insurance, occupational pensions, and asset management. The period before 2007 was characterized by increasing integration and interdependence of financial markets, not only within the EU but also globally. The global financial crisis outbreak was in 2007-2008. The Commission proposed reforms, such as the Banking Union and the Capital Markets Union. The Banking Union is an essential complement to the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and the internal market, which aligns responsibility for supervision, resolution, and funding at the EU level and forces banks across the euro area to abide by the same rules.

Languages: Please be aware that although most documents available in our Archives are in French, English or German, some may be in other languages. In order to check the languages used in a fond, please refer to our holdings page. Additionally, some fonds may contain a few files in a language other than the ones listed in description.

What can I find at the HAEU?

Related specifically to Banking polity-building and policy-making, the fonds at the HAEU are:

1) *EU institutions*

[The Council of Ministers](#)

In 1967 the Special Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Council of Euratom were merged to create the Council of the European Economic Community, which consists of a single Council of the European Communities. In 1993, the Council was renamed to the Council of the European Union following the establishment of the European Union by the Treaty on the European Union (Treaty of Maastricht). Its fonds include

documentation on conferences of MFAs and representatives of member states ([1959](#), [1961](#)), sessions of [Conseils CEE-CEEA](#) and COREPER ([1982](#), [1984](#), [1985](#)), [legal acts](#), [economical questions](#), [food aids](#), export support and credit insurance ([1960-1963](#), [1967](#)) and [activities of CEEA](#) regarding banking and [the bank accounts](#) of the General Secretariat of the Council.

[The Court of Justice of the European Union](#)

The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) is the judicial institution of the European Union. It succeeded in 2009 the Court of Justice of the European Communities, which came into operation on 7 October 1958, and which itself came from the Court of Justice of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) established in 1952. in Luxembourg. Its fonds include documentation regarding banking and financial affairs ([judgments](#) and [court procedures](#)).

[The Economic and Social Committee](#)

The European Economic and Social Committee is the consultative body of the Council, the Commission and, since the 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam, the European Parliament. It was established by the Treaties of Rome in 1957 to involve representatives of economic and social life, as well as of civil society, in the completion of the Common Market and Euratom. Its fonds include documentation on [accounts with banks](#) in the Netherlands (1962-1982).

[The European Commission: Communauté économique européenne et Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique](#)

The BAC fonds contains papers from the Directorates-General (DG) and other services, which constitute the technical and administrative framework of the EEC and Euratom Commissions. In this fonds, there are documents that present drafts of Council's regulations relating to the organisation of a survey of labour costs in industry, wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance, which were prepared in [1973](#), [1977](#), [1981](#) and [1983](#). In these fonds, there is also a document about the right of establishment and freedom to provide services - [Banks and Insurance in Spain](#) and other documents regarding [the International Banking Act of 1977, 1978](#).

[The European Court of Auditors \(CCE\)](#)

The European Court of Auditors supervises the finances of the European Union in the interest of the Union itself. It was established in 1975 by the Brussels Treaty. At the end of every year, the European Court of Auditors publishes an annual report of financial and banking activities. In its fonds, we can find annual reports for [1994](#), [1995](#) and [1996](#), drafts of work programs on banking activities and its revisions ([1995](#), [1996](#) and [1997](#)).

[The European Investment Bank](#)

Established by the Treaty of Rome in 1958, the European Investment Bank (EIB) is neither a political body in the usual sense of the word nor a central bank or a monetary institution. Rather, it presents itself as a large regional development bank with the novelty that it has a role not only in Europe but also on behalf of developing countries. Its fonds include documentation on [annual reports](#) from 1958 until 2017, other [thematic or event publications](#) or [EIB papers](#) on banking and [relations of EIB with member states](#).

[The European Parliament](#)

Before the European Parliament, there were the European Parliamentary Assembly and the European Parliament before the direct election. The European Parliament is an important forum for political debate and decision-making at the EU level. Its fonds include documentation on banking matters, which include [external economic relations](#), [international news regarding West Bank](#), [Loan from the B.E.I.](#) to the Industrial Development Bank Israel, [transactions](#) of 'Northern European Bank', [Violation](#) of the competition rules by the Klöckner group and by the "Deutsche Bank", [fraud](#) of Krediet Bank, the [Barclays Bank dispute](#) and [written question about financial support](#).

2) Corporate bodies

[Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs \(BEUC\)](#)

BEUC was established in 1962 to act as an umbrella organisation for member States' consumer associations and organisations, thus ensuring representation for its affiliated member countries' consumer associations. Its fonds contain documentation on the recommendation on transparency and fairness in retail banking ([1999](#)), reports on terms in banking contracts ([1998](#)), [outgoing documents](#) and [reports](#) on home banking in the EC.

[European Association for Banking and Financial History e. V.](#)

The European Association for Banking History e.V. was formed in 1990 in Frankfurt by 22 banking institutions and one academic institution from different European countries. The members of the Association are banking and insurance companies, archivists and historians active in the field of banking history. Its fonds, which are stored in the HAEU, include many documents on different conferences and [studies in Banking history](#), [correspondence](#) with banking institutions and [meetings of Working Group](#) on European Banking History.

[European Free Trade Association \(EFTA\)](#)

The European Free Trade Association, EFTA, was established in 1960 by the Stockholm Convention. Its main goal is to establish a free trade area for the movement of goods among the EFTA states. In its fonds, there is documentation on notification of incoming and outgoing payments from banking institutions ([1976-1986](#)) and the situation in the EC concerning the liberalisation of capital movements, banking and insurance ([1986-1994](#)).

[European Science Foundation](#)

The European Science Foundation was established in 1974 as a scientific body aiming to coordinate the work of Europe's main research funding and performing organisations. In its fonds there are documents concerning a workshop on ["Banking, currency and finance"](#), held in Venice (1992), a [conference in 1993](#) on banking and finance, and documentation on [Financial Markets](#), which includes documents on workshops, meetings, correspondence and final report.

[Femmes d'Europe](#)

Femmes d'Europe was a European organisation established in 1997. Its main goal was to help women to gain their position in society. In its fonds, there are books and publications

concerning the topic [women and banking](#) and documentation on the [Women's World Banking](#) instituted in 1979 under the aegis of the UN to help female entrepreneurship.

[Ligue européenne de coopération économique \(LECE\)](#)

The European League for Economic Cooperation is a non-governmental, non-political organisation, founded in 1946. Its fonds contain documentation on meetings regarding [new ways of banking after the crisis](#), [banking union](#), the situation of the European banking industry in [2005](#), different articles on [European banking Union](#) and other documentation.

3) *Individuals*

[Dastoli, Pier Virgilio](#)

Pier Virgilio Dastoli is an Italian advocate and politician. Among other activities, he participated in the parliamentary work of the intergovernmental conferences on the Maastricht, Amsterdam and Nice treaties and special committees on the financial and budgetary consequences of economic and monetary union. In his private fonds, there is documentation of the Study Group on the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) which includes reports, articles, correspondence, and propositions on this matter for a period of [1986-1993](#) and [1992-1993](#).

[Delors, Jacques](#)

Jacques Delors is a French politician who served as the eighth President of the European Commission (1985-1995). He served as Minister of Finance of France (1981-1984). He was also a Member of the European Parliament (1979-1981). In his private fonds, there is documentation from one of his visits in London to the conference on [world banking](#) held by the Financial Times in 1989, [background and notes](#) from the EC Delegation in New York on the economy, fiscal policy, the Brady and Boskin meetings, and the Banking Directive.

[Gazzo, Emanuele](#)

Emanuele Gazzo was a journalist who served as editor-in-chief, then director-general and deputy vice-president of Agence Europe. In his private fond, in [document no. 147](#) we can find press clippings, handwritten notes by E. Gazzo, and reports and news on different events regarding the matter of Economy, Banking and Finance.

[Hübner, Danuta Maria](#)

Danuta Maria Hübner is Polish professor of economics and a politician. In her private fonds there is a documentation on a [speech](#) she delivered at the Frankfurt European Banking Congress in 2002 and a [speech](#) given by Charlie McCreevy on "Competitiveness and growth in the EU through the development of an integrated capital market and banking system".

[Hull, Robert](#)

Robert Hull was a politician. He was the Adviser to the Director-General for the Environment, Commission representative on the Board of the European Foundation for Living and Working Conditions, and a member of the Environmental Advisory Council of the European Bank for

Reconstruction and Development. He was later the Head of Division for Policy Coordination in the Directorate-General for the Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection (1994-1998) and Director of Joint Services for the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (1998-2002). In his private fonds, there is a document on [Banking and the Environment](#), which represents a statement by Banks on the Environment and Sustainable Development.

[Meyer, Klaus](#)

Klaus Meyer is a Doctor of Philosophy and a graduate in economics. He entered the service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the 'Ostabteilung' in Bonn. He was subsequently Deputy Head of Cabinet to the President of the Commission Walter Hallstein, Director to the Bundeskanzleramt of the Federal Republic of Germany, Deputy Secretary-General of the Commission of the European Communities, and Director General of Development. After he departed from Brussels, he was in 1982 appointed Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Czechoslovakia and then permanent representative of Germany to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris (1985- 1992). In his private fonds, there is a report from 1990 on '[Diversification and Deregulation in Banking](#)'.

[Ortoli, François-Xavier](#)

François-Xavier Ortoli was a politician and also a President of the European Commission between 1973 and 1977. In his private fond there is a [document](#) on Communication at the conference 'European Banking' organized by the Financial Times in Amsterdam in 1980.

[Padoa Schioppa, Tommaso](#)

Tommaso Padoa Schioppa was an Italian politician. He was a member or Chairman of many different European financial institutes. He was a Member of the Executive Board of the European Central Bank (ECB) from 1998 to 2005. His private fonds include a great amount of documentation on banking and finance and are useful for research on banking and finance. Documentation on congresses and seminars on banking in [2001](#), [2002](#), ... [drafts](#), speeches and writings ([1991-1995](#), [2003](#),...), meetings and reports ([1981](#)), documents on high-level meetings on [Euro financial and banking platform](#), [banking supervision](#), [financial stability](#), and many others.

[Pinder, John](#)

John Pinder has been Chairman of the Federal Trust, Deputy Chairman of the European Movement in Britain, Vice-President of the International European Movement and President of the Union of European Federalists (1984-90) and a board member of the International Political Science Association's Research Committee on European integration, of the Trans European Policy Studies Association and the Institut für Europäische Politik. In his private fond, there is the discussion paper on [The World Banking Debt Nexus](#).

[Prodi, Romano](#)

Romano Prodi is an Italian politician who served as the tenth President of the European Commission from 1999 to 2004. In his private fonds, there are documents regarding the European Banking Congress in 1996 ([1,2](#)) and [1998](#).

Santaniello, Roberto

Roberto Santaniello is Italian politician. In his private fonds there are documents on communication from the Commission to the European Council and European Parliament on [‘Una tabella di marcia verso l’unione bancaria’](#) and ‘A Roadmap towards a Banking Union’, [fact sheets](#) on banking union and [speech](#) by European Commissioner Michel Barnier on the European banking union.

[Spinelli, Altiero](#)

Altiero Spinelli was an anti-fascist activist. He was also a general delegate of the European Federalist Movement (1948 -1962), member of the Executive Office of the European Union of Federalists, European Commissioner responsible for industrial policy and research (1970-1976), member of the Italian Parliament (1979-1986) and member of the European Parliament (1976-1986). In his private fonds, there is an article from Christopher Tugendhat on [‘The development of banking policy in the European Community’](#).

[Sutherland, Peter](#)

Peter Sutherland was a politician. He was a member of the Council of State, Commissioner in the European Commission. He was also put in charge of relations with the European Parliament alongside the primary task of competition. In his private fonds, there are documents on [commission meetings](#) on banking directives about banking and financial services in 1988, [speeches](#) on banking services, and documents on [visits and meetings](#) in 1988, in which banking and financial services were discussed.

[Wallace, Helen](#)

Helen Wallace lectured in Manchester, Bruges, and at the 'Civil Service College'. In 1985 she became Director of the West-European Programme at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. She founded and co-directed the Sussex European Institute at the University of Sussex where she lectured from 1992 as a Jean Monnet Professor. From 2001 to 2006 she was Director of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute in Florence. In her private fonds, there is the document [The Single Market 1992](#), which includes an article on the liberalisation of banking.

4) Collections

[Agence Europe: Bulletin quotidien/Daily Bulletin](#)

Europe Bulletin Quotidien/Europe Daily Bulletin is Agence Europe's daily newsletter covering since 1953 all aspects of European integration with detailed daily news articles and insights into European politics and policies. The collection includes different documents on banking affairs in periods [1979-1983](#), [1984-1987](#) and [1991-1994](#).

[Documentation et Recherche sur les questions Institutionnelles Européennes](#)

DORIE does not constitute an exhaustive directory of all the documents of institutional interest held by the Commission but it offers access to a selection of documents or extracts from documents relating to institutional questions. In [Comitology from 1999 - Participation of](#)

[member states](#) in committees there are documents about financial and banking affairs. It includes banking and capital adequacy directives and opinion of European Central Bank on a proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and the Council amending Council Directives.

[Keith Smithson Press Cuttings](#)

The collection contains newspaper clippings primarily from *The Daily Telegraph* concerning European affairs. In this collection there are press cuttings regarding the [European Central Bank](#), the [European banking sector](#), the [banking sector](#) and [Jean-Claude Trichet](#).

5) Oral history

In addition, take a look at the [oral history holdings](#), which comprise numerous interviews of European politicians and officials, including important figures and officials active in the development of competition policies at the European level. Below, you can find a list of persons interviewed who addressed banking and financial affairs at the European level.

[Clarotti, Paolo](#)

[Fitzgerald, Garrett](#)

[Henriksen, Ole Bus](#)

[Kolte, Lars](#)

[Lamfalussy, Alexandre](#)

[Marcelino, Oreja Aguirre](#)

[Rothschild, Robert](#)

[Teltschik, Horst](#)

[Trichet, Jean-Claude](#)