# 2007-2019 A TIMELINE OF EU ACTIONS SINCE THE START OF THE CRISIS

- Slovenia joins the euro • US sub-prime mortgage crisis • Euro area debt 65% of GDP 2007 INVESTMENT IN THE EURO AREA **UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE EURO AREA** GDP GROWTH IN THE EURO AREA **GOVERNMENT DEFICIT IN THE EURO AREA**
- Cyprus and Malta join the euro
- Lehman Brothers bankruptcy
- EU pledges €6.5 billion in balance of payments assistance programme for Hungary. Additional €13.5 billion pledged in IMF and World Bank loans
- EU pledges €3.1 billion in balance of payments assistance programme for Latvia. Additional €4.4 billion pledged in IMF, World Bank, EBRD and bilateral loans
  - 2008
- EU and Member States launch the European Economic Recovery Plan to stimulate demand, investment and reforms
- New rules proposed to improve the supervision of credit rating agencies

- Slovakia joins the euro
- Most EU Member States in recession
- EU pledges €5 billion in balance of payments assistance programme for Romania. Additional €15 billion pledged in IMF, World Bank, EIB and EBRD loans
- New rules introduced to raise the amount of money protected by bank deposit quarantee schemes to €100,000

- Euro area countries pledge €80 billion and IMF €30 billion in stability programme for Greece
- Euro area countries pledge €45 billion and IMF €22.5 billion in stability programme for Ireland
- ECB announces programme to ensure that debt markets remain functional (Securities Markets Programme)
- Hungary's financial assistance programme concludes

## 2010

- Start of the Barroso II Commission
- Economic policy coordination is enhanced by the introduction of the European Semester
- Financial market supervision is enhanced with the creation of the European Systemic Risk Board
- The temporary European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) is created
- New rules proposed to make derivatives markets safer
- New rules proposed on short-selling and credit default swaps
- New rules proposed for the funding of deposit guarantee schemes

- Estonia joins the euro
- Euro area countries pledge €52 billion and IMF €26 billion in stability programme for Portugal
- ECB announces measures to support bank lending and liquidity (LTROs)
- 24 Member States subject to the Excessive Deficit Procedure
- Romania's balance of payments programme concludes

### 2011

- The 'six-pack' economic governance rules enter into force, enhancing economic and fiscal policy coordination
- The Macroeconomic Imbalances Procedure is also introduced to prevent and address economic imbalances
- A new 'single rule book' for banks throughout the EU is proposed
- Financial supervision is further enhanced with the creation of the EU supervisory authorities
- Enhancements to the regulatory framework for securities markets and updated rules to prevent market abuse are proposed

- Euro area countries pledge €142 billion and the IMF €12 billion in stability programme for Greece. Private investors participate in major restructuring of Greece's debt
- Euro area countries pledge up to €100 billion to support Spain's financial sector
- ECB President Mario Draghi pledges to do "whatever it takes to preserve the euro"
- Outright Monetary Transactions programme established to allow the ECB to buy sovereign bonds of euro area countries
- Latvia's financial assistance programme concludes

- The European Stability Mechanism, a firewall for the euro area, starts operations to help countries in financial distress
- Euro area agrees on the Fiscal Compact to strengthen policy coordination, fiscal rules and economic governance
- Publication of the Four Presidents' report 'Towards a Genuine Economic and Monetary Union'
- New rules to strengthen central securities depositories are proposed



European

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- Unemployment in the euro area hits 12%
- Ireland's stability programme concludes
- Euro area countries pledge €9 billion and IMF €1 billion in stability programme for Cyprus

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- The 'two-pack' budgetary surveillance and economic governance rules enter into force
- Proposal on regulating financial indicators used to price financial instruments and contracts (entry into force: 2014)
- New rules to help prevent and manage the orderly recovery and restructuring of banks that are failing or at risk of failing are proposed

- Latvia ioins the euro
- Spain's financial sector stability programme concludes
- Portugal's stability programme concludes
- Euro area debt peaks at 92% of

### 2014

- Review of the 'six-pack' and 'two-pack' rules
- The European Central Bank takes over supervision of the most important banks in the euro area
- Start of the Juncker Commission
- Launch of the Juncker Plan. or Investment Plan for Europe, to support the investment recovery

- Lithuania joins the euro
- ESM approves €86 billion stability programme for Greece. Commission conducts social impact assessment of the programme
- Commission mobilises €35 billion for "A new start for jobs and growth in Greece"
- ECB begins quantitative easing
- EU mobilises extra €1 billion for the Youth Guarantee employment

### 2015

- Flexibilty within the rules of the Stability and Growth Pact to support recovery, reforms and investment
- The European Semester is streamlined to strengthen the partnership with Member States
- Publication of the Five Presidents' Report 'Completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union'
- A new EU Agency, the Single Resolution Board, assumes responsibility for dealing with any failing banks in the euro area
- Capital Markets Union is launched
- The European Deposit Insurance Scheme is proposed to further protect bank depositors
- National competitiveness boards and the advisory European Fiscal Board are introduced
- Banks have to publish a stringent sectoral country-by-country report
- Launch of Commission Action Plan for Fair and Effective Corporate Taxation
- The Commission establishes the Structural Reform Support Service, to help countries design and implement reform

- Cyprus' stability programme concludes
- ECB further expands asset purchases to corporate sector
- All Member States' economies are growing again

#### 2016

- Further improvements proposed to strengthen rules on bank capital requirements
- Further improvements to EU rules on preventing and managing failing banks are proposed
- New rules to prevent and manage the risk of failed securities clearing houses are proposed
- Extension and reinforcement of Juncker Plan: EFSI 2.0 proposal
- Wide-ranging binding measures to clamp down on corporate tax avoidance are proposed
- Commission proposes introducing public country-by-country reporting for multinationals, including banks

- Greece raises €3 billion in five-year bonds from international investors
- The EU and the euro area grow at the fastest rate in a decade
- Significant progress in reducing stock of non-performing loans on banks' balance sheets

- and Monetary Union
- Monetary Union more united, efficient and democratic
- in Gothenburg

#### • The Juncker Plan exceeds the original target of mobilising €315 hillion in investment

- Euro finance ministers welcome Bulgaria's intention to work towards euro adoption
- Only one Member State remains under the Excessive Deficit Procedure
- Greece concludes its European Stability Mechanism Programme: €61.9 billion of EU support have been mobilised over 3 years
- The use of flexibility under the Stability and Growth Pact is estimated to have boosted EU GDP by 0.8% and resulted in around 1.5 million jobs over the past four

• Commission proposes dedicated

strengthen Europe's Economic and

Monetary Union (Reform Support

Stabilisation Function) as part of

create the InvestEU Programme as

a successor to the "Juncker Plan" to

further boost job creation and

investment and complement the

Investment Funds over 2021-2027

international role welcome at Euro

Sovereign Bond-Backed Securities

future European Structural and

 Commission proposals for strengthening the euro's

Summit of December 2018

New rules proposed to enable

its proposals for a modern EU

• Commission also proposes to

budget for 2021-27

budgetary instruments to

Programme and Investment

#### • All the Excessive Deficit Procedures dating from the crisis closed

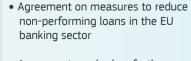
- 13.4 million jobs created in the EU (9.4 million in the euro area) since the beginning of the Juncker Commission, 16.6 million jobs created in the EU (10.8 million in the euro area) since the height of the crisis in 2013
- Unemployment is at its lowest level EU-wide since the start of the century
- The ratio of non-performing loans in EU banks reduced by more than half since 2014
- As of May 2019, the Juncker Plan is set to trigger almost €400 billion investments and create 750,000

- Co-legislators agree InvestEU programme, set to trigger at least €650 billion in investment
- Agreement on more robust and effective supervision of central counterparties (CCPs)
- New rules agreed for stronger supervision of banks and financial markets in Europe, including measures on anti-money laundering
- 11 of the 13 proposals agreed to build a Capital Market Union in Europe to boost jobs and growth
- Communication of June 2019 taking stock of deepening of the Economic and Monetary Union
- The Commission's Structural Support Service has supported more than 750 reform projects in 26 Member States
- The independent European Fiscal Board is tasked to work on simplifying the rules of fiscal surveillance

- Publication of the reflection paper on the Deepening of the Economic
- Commission proposes a roadmap to make Europe's Economic and
- The European Pillar of Social Rights is proclaimed at the Social Summit







• Agreement reached on further strengthening EU banks and improve their resolvability

