

Opening Ceremony of the Twinning Project

"Enhancing Bank of Albania's alignment with EU Acquis" AL 15 IPA FI 01 19

Tirana, December 19th 2019









Overview

Banca d'Italia Partner objective Strenghts Institutions Institutions Overall



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Overall Objective

Integration process still open

Thanks to its reform efforts, Albania receives the status of candidate country

Central role of the Bank of Albania (BoA) that contributes to macroeconomic stability

2014



2019-2020 Strengthening the BoA's role By consolidating its capacities and further aligning its legislation with EU acquis contributing to the development of operational instruments supporting:

- macroeconomic and financial stability;
- a safe, financially sound and well-developed banking system

In this way, ensuring further advancement in the

European Integration Process (EIP)

> Aim of the TW Project



Strenghts of the Project

- Bank of Albania commitment
- Banca d'Italia strong support
- Experience and long established relations
- Collaboration of: Deutsche Bundesbank,
 Banque de France, and
 - Banca Națională a României



Key: OEU-funded;

Track Record of Banca d'Ita<u>lia</u>

and ESCB projects

Strong technical support and commitment to strengthening the BoA

- Intensive bilateral TC program 2016-18
- ESCB/IPA needs analysis (2013)
- IMF mission (2018)

Solid experience in Twinning's

involving Albania



- Highly qualified, with a wide range of experiences and knowledge also in institutional and capacity building projects
- Germany and France, alongside Italy, are founding member of the EU, with extensive expertise in the implementation of the Union acquis
- Romania, being a younger EU Member State, owns very recent institutional memories and experiences on the EU accession process



Methodology

Banca d'Italia, Deutsche Bundesbank Banca Naţională a României and Banque de France fully commit to:

1. A cooperation based approach:

- mutual and equal partnership
- open and constructive dialogue;

2. A participative partnership with the BoA to:

- encourage ownership
- maximize the effective transfer of skills and knowledge
- ensure sustainability;
- 3. Coverage of a large area of central banking and banking supervision activities;
- 4. Use of inputs from a large number of experts, in various fields;
- 5. Cooperation between partners to:
 - take advantage of a full range of experiences,
 - choose the **best experts from each NCB**, in line with the TW mission and approach.



The Five Components of the Twinning Program

1. Banking supervision and Financial stability

2. Monetary policy and Statistics

3. Internal Auditing

4. Payment systems

5. Other central banking functions

Human Resources Department; European Integration Office (EIO)



The European Union

Twinning Program: some statistics

Year program

- 10 Macro topics
- > 72 Member States Experts
- > 318 Man-Days from Member State Experts
- 122 Activities (Missions in the BoA and Study visits) of which 110 Missions and 12 Study visits
- > 3 Visibility events
- 800.000 euros from EU Commission



Twinning Program: Activities and Member States

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MISSIONS	72	19	15	4	110
EXPERTS	55	9	6	2	72
MAN/DAYS	223	48	39	8	318
STUDY TOURS	8	2	2	/	12



Component 1

Banking Regulation and Financial Stability

1.1 Basel III and Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) and Regulation (CRR):

- Updating guidelines on Internal Models (ICAAP and SREP); stress-testing => capital;
- New Standardized Approach under Basel III (various risks);
- Accounting standards (IFRS9), for instance accounting for expected credit losses;

1.2 <u>Macro Prudential</u> – Developing a Policy paper based on the <u>European Systemic Risk</u> <u>Board</u>'s (ESRB) recommendations:

- Mitigation of risks arising from the real-estate sector;
- Assessment of risks due to the interconnection between banks and non-banks;
- Assessment and mitigation of exchange rate risks ("euroization");
- Analysis of the Systemic risk buffer (SyRB): a policy tool for long-term risks (not in CRD)



Component 2 Monetary Policy and Statistics

2.1 A new layout of the Monetary Policy Report:

- The aim is to produce a more effective and forward-looking document;
- better communicate the monetary policy stance (expectations);
- Development of a data warehouse.

2.2 A manual aiming to align the Bank of Albania <u>Monetary statistics</u> and <u>Financial Accounts</u> to the ECB standards:

- Frequency of the "flow of funds" and "from-who-to-whom" tables;
- Granularity: Instruments; institutional units; valuation of assets;
- Use of BSI data for the definition of Minimum reserve requirements.



Component 3 Auditing

- 3.1 Strengthening the <u>Internal audit</u> capabilities in accordance with the European framework and the International best practices:
 - Gap analysis to assess the current situation;
 - Benchmarking best practices;
 - data analytics and sampling;
 - Quality control;
 - Staff training;

3.2 Production of a <u>Policy document</u> more in line with the ECB standards.



Component 4 Payment System

4.1 <u>Payment Account Directive</u> (PAD): gap analysis and roadmap of the implementation;

4.2 Oversight of the Payment system;

- <u>PSD2/EBA</u> technical standards on Security of internet payments: strong customer authentication; operational security; incident reporting; fraud reporting.
- Cyber-security : operational risks and business continuity;
- Oversight of Central Securities Depositories (post-trading infrastructure).
- 4.3 Technology: possible adaptation of the Albanian <u>Real Time Gross Settlement system</u> (RTGS-AIPS) to the ECB infrastructure (TARGET2);
 - But also evaluation of different solutions in the area of retail <u>Instant payment</u> <u>infrastructure</u>.



Component 5 Other Central Banking Functions

5.1 New guidelines regarding the activities of the Human Resources department:

- Revision of best practices;
- Recruitment process;
- Implementation of the onboarding activities for the newcomers;
- Key performance indicators.
- 5.2 Enhancing the role of the European Integration Office (EIO) in the Bank of Albania Development of a roadmap in order to improve:
 - Policy objectives;
 - Institutional capabilities (organizational setting, resources).



In Conclusion:

 Sustainable, tangible results for the integration of Albania in the EU

- Very strong commitment by Member States
- Full ownership of the Twinning Program by the Bank of Albania

Thank you for your attention!

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