



# SRB MREL DASHBOARD Q3.2023

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# SRB MREL DASHBOARD Q3.2023

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The minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) dashboards are based on bank data reported to the Single Resolution Board (SRB) and cover entities under the SRB's remit<sup>[1]</sup>. The first section of the dashboard focuses on the evolution of MREL targets and shortfalls for resolution entities (external MREL) and non-resolution entities (internal MREL) as well as the level and the composition of MREL resources of resolution entities in Q3.2023. The second section highlights recent developments in the cost of funding and provides an overview of the gross issuances of MREL-eligible instruments in Q3.2023<sup>[2]</sup>.

The very large majority of banks under the SRB remit closed their MREL shortfalls ahead of the final deadline of 1st January 2024. The MREL shortfall against final targets (including the CBR) of resolution entities was equal to EUR 8.9 bn (0.1% TREA), reduced by more than a third compared to the previous quarter, and by more than two-thirds year-on-year. This amount corresponds to 14 banks, of which 11 have a longer transitional period to meet their final targets ending, in most cases, in 2024-2025.

In terms of issuances, SRB banks overall issued a total of EUR 63.3 bn (0.8% TREA) of MREL-eligible instruments in Q3.2023. Looking at the distribution of total issuances across the different categories of banks, Top Tier banks issued half of the total, followed by G-SIIs, which issued 36% of the total amount. The share of issuances from banks with total assets below EUR 100 bn (i.e. Other Pillar 1 and non-Pillar 1 banks) accounted for 14% of the total, up from the 10% registered in the previous quarter.

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<sup>1</sup> See methodological annex.

<sup>2</sup> This publication is based on the templates received in accordance with the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763, COREP templates, and the SRB proprietary database built upon quarterly reporting received from banks under the SRB remit and SRB staff computations (cf. methodological annex for further details). The data in this publication is provided for information purposes only. This document shall neither be binding nor construed as constituting a commitment by the SRB on how it will exercise its tasks and shall be without prejudice to any stance that the SRB may take with respect to the subject of this publication. The SRB shall not be held liable for any use of the data therein.

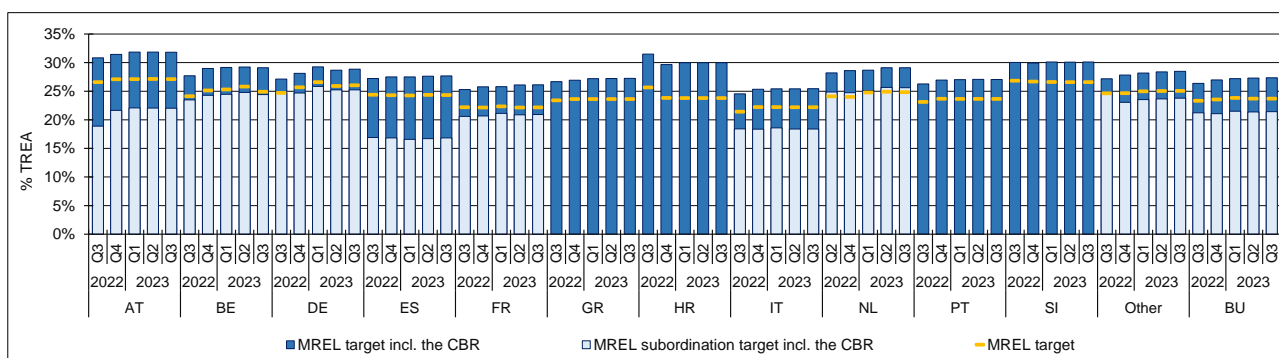
# 1. MREL monitoring Q3.2023

## 1.1. MREL targets for resolution entities

The average MREL final target for resolution entities under the SRB’s remit stood at 23.7% of the Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA), corresponding to EUR 1,769 bn. When the CBR is included on top of the risk-based MREL, the target was equal to 27.3% TREA (EUR 2,041 bn). The average MREL subordination requirement stood at 20.4% TREA (EUR 1,392 bn), and 21.4% TREA (EUR 1,458 bn) when considering the CBR<sup>1</sup>. The heterogeneity of the subordination targets across banks and jurisdictions is driven by banks’ risk density, the presence of Pillar 1 banks and the No-Creditor-Worse-Off risk. In percentage of TREA, MREL targets remained, on average, stable compared to the previous quarter (cf. Chart 1).

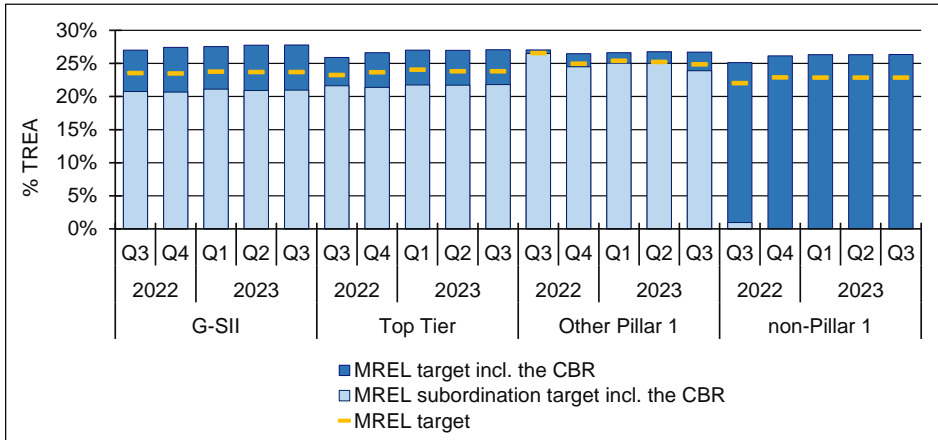
The highest average MREL target (including the CBR) was reported by G-SIIs (27.8% TREA), followed by Top Tier (27.1% TREA), Other Pillar 1 (26.7% TREA) and non-Pillar 1 banks (26.3% TREA, cf. Chart 2). Chart 3 and Table 1 present the average MREL targets (including the CBR) by resolution tool and strategy, including their distribution among banks.

**Chart 1. MREL final targets (of which subordination) for resolution entities by country, % TREA**

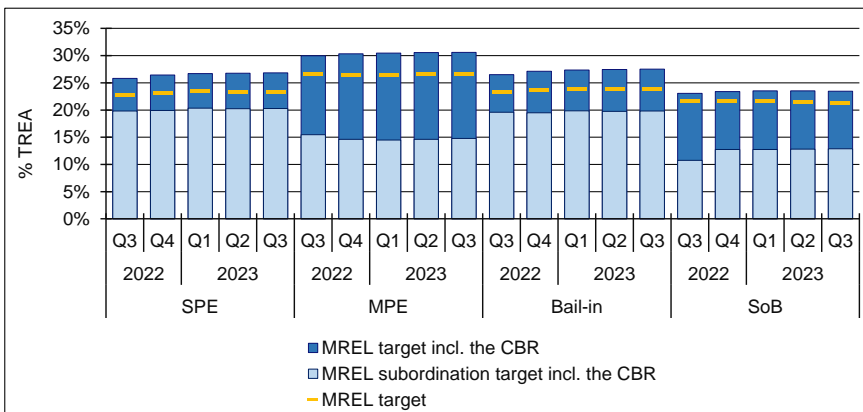


<sup>1</sup> Across all banks under the SRB remit (including banks without subordination requirement), the average subordination target was equal to 18.6% TREA, and 19.5% TREA including the CBR.

**Chart 2. MREL final targets (of which subordination) for resolution entities by bank category, % TREA**

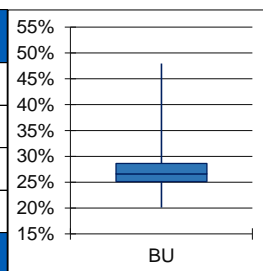


**Chart 3. MREL final targets (of which subordination) for resolution entities by preferred resolution strategy and tool, % TREA**



**Table 1. Distribution of MREL final targets (including the CBR) for resolution entities, % TREA**

Strategy/tool	Minimum value	25th percentile	50th percentile	Average	75th percentile	Maximum value
SPE	20.1%	24.7%	26.4%	26.8%	28.1%	48.0%
MPE	23.5%	27.1%	28.7%	30.6%	32.1%	36.0%
Bail-in	22.3%	25.5%	27.2%	27.5%	28.7%	48.0%
SoB	20.1%	21.3%	22.8%	23.5%	24.0%	38.0%
BU	20.1%	25.1%	26.6%	27.3%	28.6%	48.0%



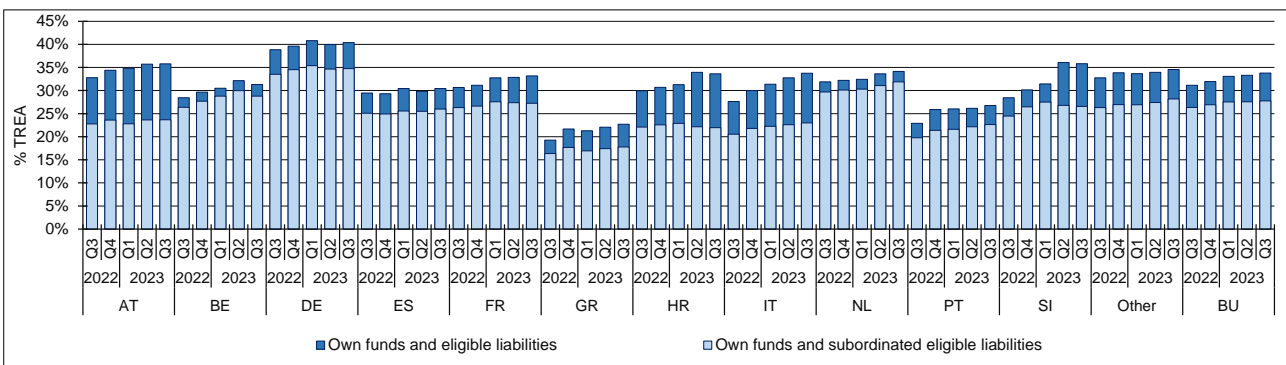
## 1.2. MREL resources of resolution entities

The level of own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL resources) was equal to EUR 2,520 bn (33.8% TREA), increasing by EUR 43.8 bn (or by 2%) compared to Q2.2023. Following the same trend, the level of the subordinated MREL resources reached EUR 2,072 bn (27.8% TREA), up by EUR 23.2 bn (or by 1%) compared to the previous quarter (cf. Chart 4). In percentage of TREA, the level of MREL resources for G-SII, Top Tier, Other Pillar 1 and non-Pillar 1 banks was equal respectively to 33.2%, 35.2%, 42.2% and 27.7% TREA. For all categories of banks, the overall level of MREL resources increased (both in percentage of TREA and in the absolute amount, cf. Chart 5). Charts 6-7 present the composition of MREL resources among SRB banks, which changed only marginally over the reporting quarter.

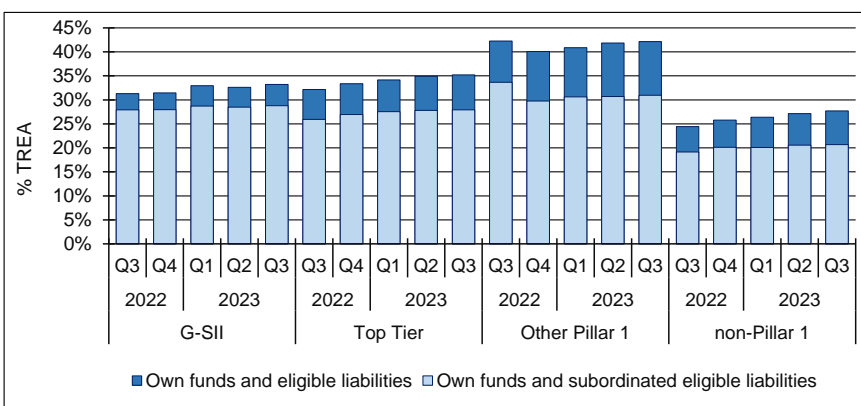
Regarding the maturity ladder, the share of short-term debt (maturing between one and two years) accounted for 8% of the total MREL resources (compared to 7% in Q2.2023). The increase in the short-term debt share was largely driven by Top Tier banks (cf. Charts 8-9).

With respect to instruments governed by non-EU law, their share kept decreasing and amounted to 15% of the total MREL resources in Q3.2023 (against 18% in Q3.2022). Instruments governed by either US or UK law still accounted for around 95% of the instruments under non-EU law (cf. Charts 10-11).

**Chart 4. MREL-eligible liabilities (of which subordinated) and own funds of resolution entities by country, % TREA**

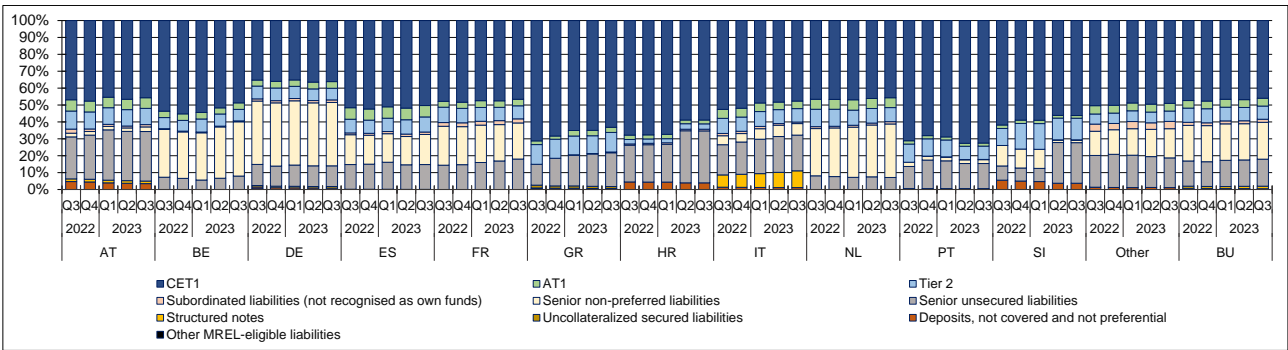


**Chart 5. MREL-eligible liabilities (of which subordinated) and own funds by bank category, % TREA**

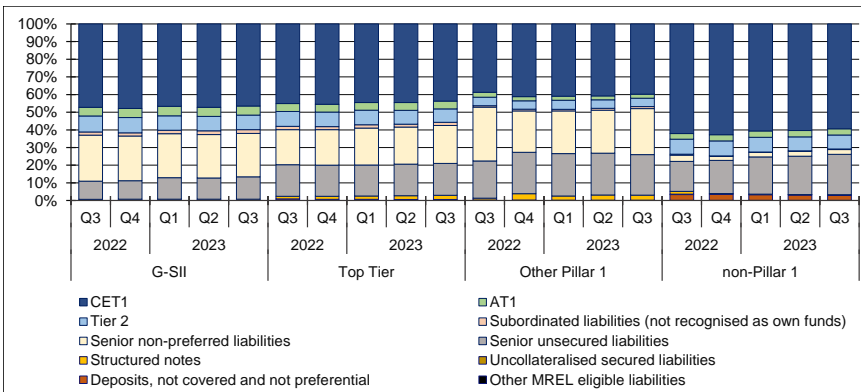




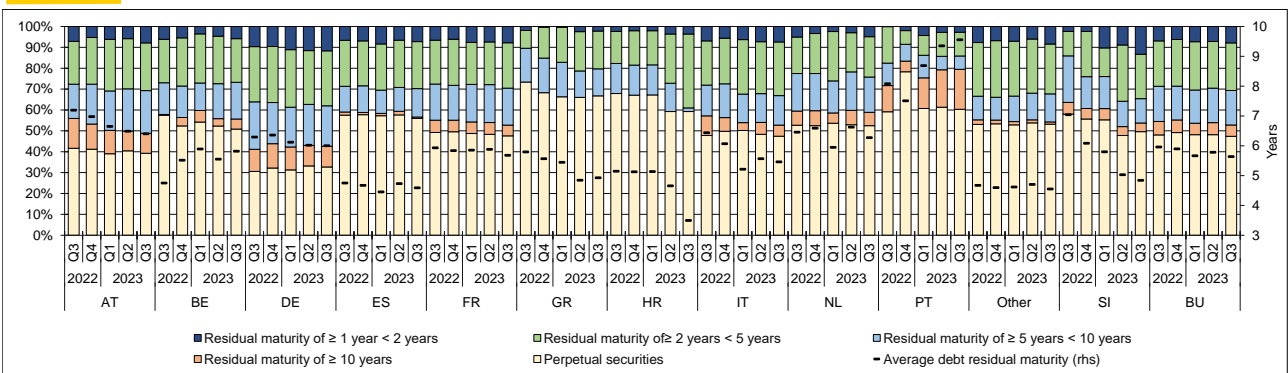
**Chart 6. MREL composition by country<sup>2,3</sup>**



**Chart 7. MREL composition by bank category**



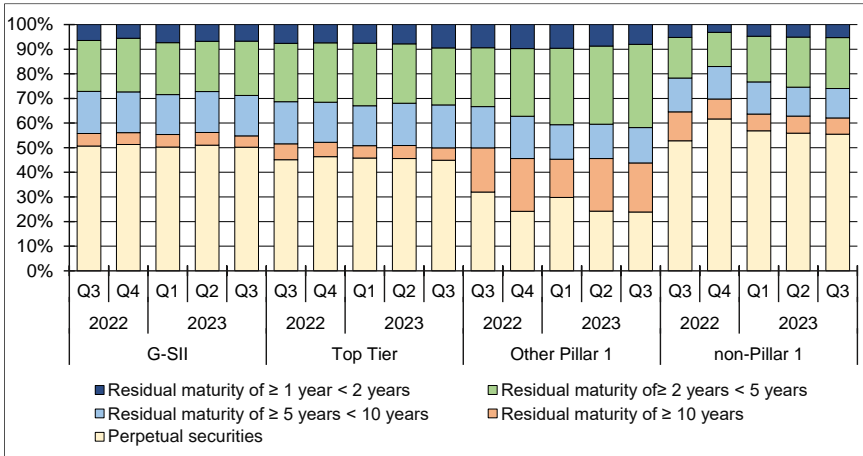
**Chart 8. Maturity concentration of MREL-eligible instruments by country**



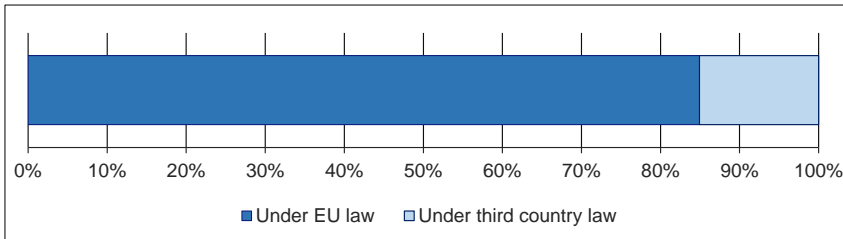
<sup>2</sup> Uncollateralised secured liabilities can be recognised as MREL-eligible (i) for, and limited to, the amount exceeding the value of the collateral by which it is secured (i.e. the uncovered amount of the secured liabilities) and (ii) providing they meet all the other conditions defined in both the CRR Articles 72a to 72c and the SRMR Article 12c (1-3).

<sup>3</sup> Some MREL-eligible liabilities are structurally subordinated because they are issued by a resolution entity that is a clean holding company. As a result, for some holding companies – for instance those in BE and NL – senior debt instruments are considered as senior non-preferred instruments.

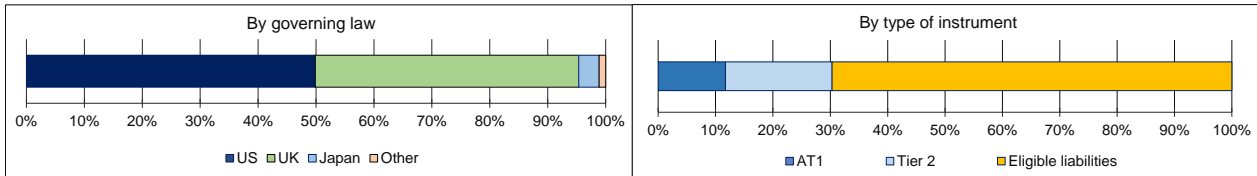
**Chart 9. Maturity concentration of MREL-eligible instruments by bank category**



**Chart 10. MREL composition - instruments under EU law vs instruments under non-EU law as of 30 September 2023**



**Chart 11. Composition of MREL instruments governed by third country law as of 30 September 2023**

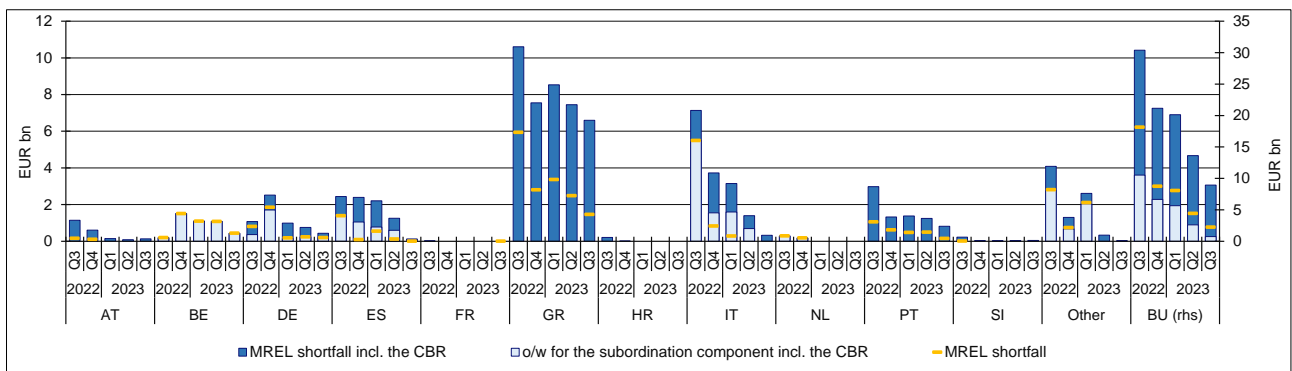


### 1.3. Shortfalls of resolution entities

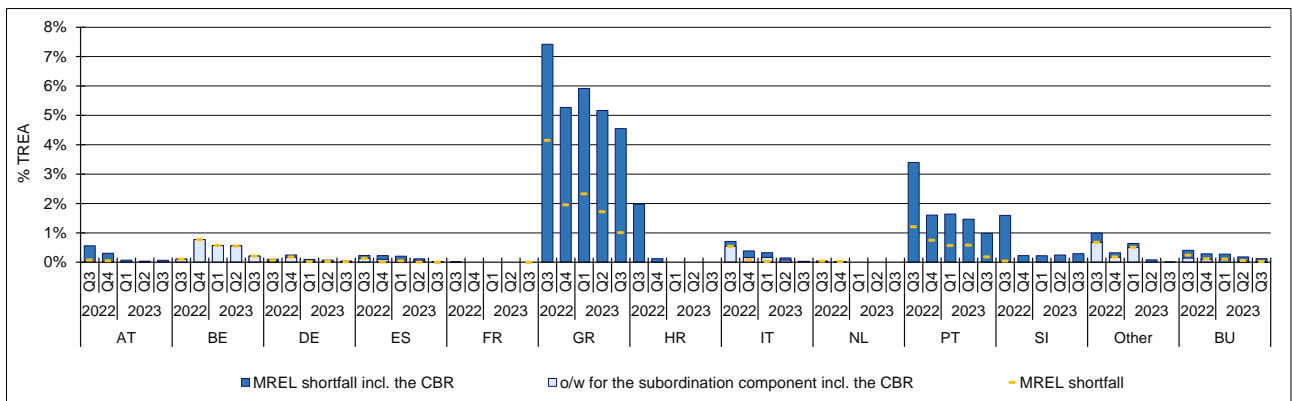
The MREL shortfall against final (2024)<sup>4</sup> targets (including the CBR) was equal to EUR 8.9 bn (0.1% TREA), reduced by more than a third (EUR 4.7 bn) compared to the previous quarter, and by more than two-thirds year-to-year (EUR 21.5 bn)<sup>5</sup>. The subordination shortfall (including the CBR) followed the same trend, reaching EUR 746 mn (0.01% TREA, cf. Charts 12-13 and Table 2).

Six banks remained in shortfall against their final targets. The number increases to 14 banks when considering the CBR. However, 11 (out of 14 banks) have a longer transitional period to meet their final targets ending, in most cases, in 2024-2025. All G-SIIs remained in surplus during the reporting quarter (cf. Chart 14).

**Chart 12. MREL shortfalls (of which subordination) against final targets of resolution entities by country, EUR bn**



**Chart 13. MREL shortfalls (of which subordination) against final targets of resolution entities by country, % TREA**



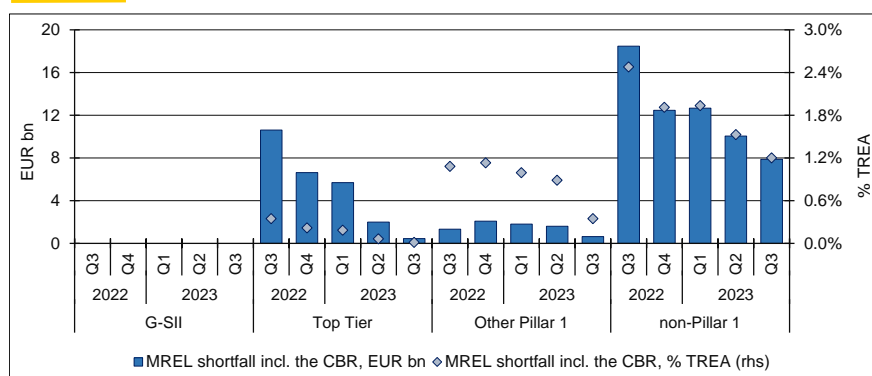
<sup>4</sup> For some entities, the transitional period ends after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2024, as per Article 12k (1) and (4) SRMR.

<sup>5</sup> When considering the same sample of banks, the MREL shortfall decreased by 72% (or EUR 21.9 bn) year-on-year.

**Table 2. Q3.2023 key MREL metrics for resolution entities<sup>6</sup>**

Country	Total TREA		MREL final target incl. the CBR		MREL resources		MREL gross issuances		MREL net issuances (net quarterly change in the MREL resources)		MREL shortfall incl. the CBR against final targets				
	EUR mn	%TREA	%TREA	EUR mn	%TREA	EUR mn	%TREA	EUR mn	%TREA	EUR mn	%TREA	EUR mn	%TREA	o/w for the subordination component	
														EUR mn	%TREA
AT	203,904	31.8%	22.0%	72,922	35.8%	1,569	0.77%	28	0.01%	131	0.06%	0	0.00%		
BE	203,842	29.1%	24.4%	63,818	31.3%	3,358	1.65%	1,549	0.76%	435	0.21%	435	0.21%		
DE	1,035,171	28.9%	25.2%	418,014	40.4%	11,936	1.15%	4,084	0.39%	436	0.04%	193	0.02%		
ES	1,085,155	27.7%	16.8%	330,076	30.4%	12,378	1.14%	8,308	0.77%	118	0.01%	118	0.01%		
FR	2,601,152	26.1%	20.9%	863,070	33.2%	13,495	0.52%	12,729	0.49%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
GR	145,070	27.2%	0.0%	32,933	22.7%	1,006	0.69%	1,136	0.78%	6,597	4.55%	0	0.00%		
HR	10,632	30.0%	0.0%	3,575	33.6%	2	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
IT	950,926	25.4%	18.4%	320,933	33.7%	11,425	1.20%	7,416	0.78%	326	0.03%	0	0.00%		
NL	720,367	29.1%	25.6%	245,819	34.1%	4,479	0.62%	5,309	0.74%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
PT	83,040	27.1%	0.0%	22,227	26.8%	0	0.00%	-9	-0.01%	818	0.98%	0	0.00%		
SI	15,463	30.1%	0.0%	5,536	35.8%	41	0.26%	27	0.18%	45	0.29%	0	0.00%		
Other	409,184	28.5%	23.8%	141,332	34.5%	3,660	0.89%	3,241	0.79%	30	0.01%	0	0.00%		
<b>BU</b>	<b>7,463,906</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>2,520,255</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>63,349</b>	<b>0.85%</b>	<b>43,820</b>	<b>0.59%</b>	<b>8,936</b>	<b>0.12%</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>0.01%</b>		

**Chart 14. MREL shortfalls against final targets of resolution entities by bank category**

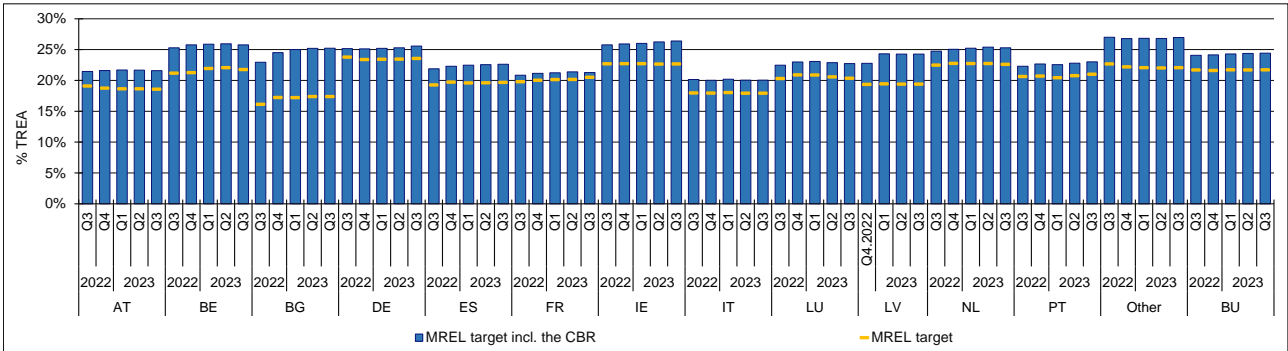


<sup>6</sup> MREL net issuances are calculated as the difference between the outstanding amount of the MREL resources in Q3.2023 and Q2.2023 considering the same sample of banks.

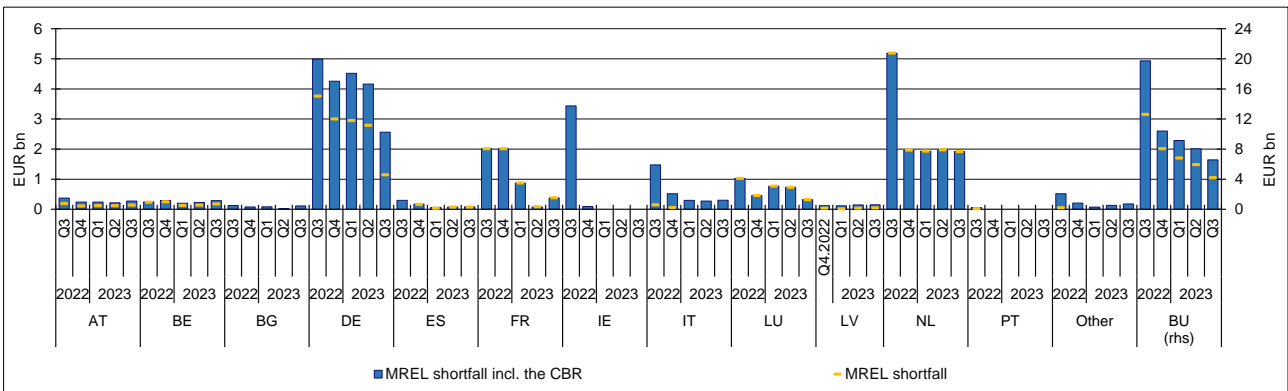
## 1.4. MREL targets and shortfalls of non-resolution entities

The average MREL final (2024) target including the CBR of non-resolution entities remained stable, amounting to 24.4% TREA (EUR 568.5 bn, cf. Chart 15)<sup>7</sup>. When considering the CBR, the overall MREL shortfall against final targets amounted to EUR 6.6 bn (0.3% TREA), with 24 banks reporting a shortfall (cf. Charts 16-17).

**Chart 15. MREL final targets for non-resolution entities by country, % TREA<sup>8</sup>**



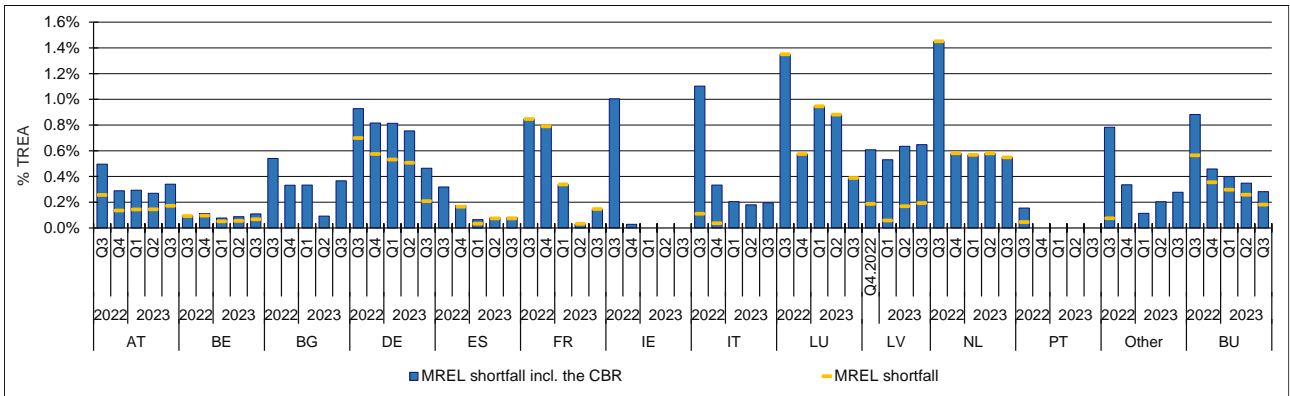
**Chart 16. MREL shortfalls against final targets of non-resolution entities by country, EUR bn**



<sup>7</sup> When not considering the CBR, the average MREL final (2024) was equal to 21.7% TREA (around EUR 505 bn).

<sup>8</sup> As a result of the evolution of scope of non-resolution entities in the 2022 RPC, LV is now represented by three institutions. Consequently, starting from Q4.2022, figures for the country are presented in charts in Section 1.4. For the previous quarters, the country was grouped as "Other".

**Chart 17. MREL shortfalls against final targets of non-resolution entities by country, % TREA**



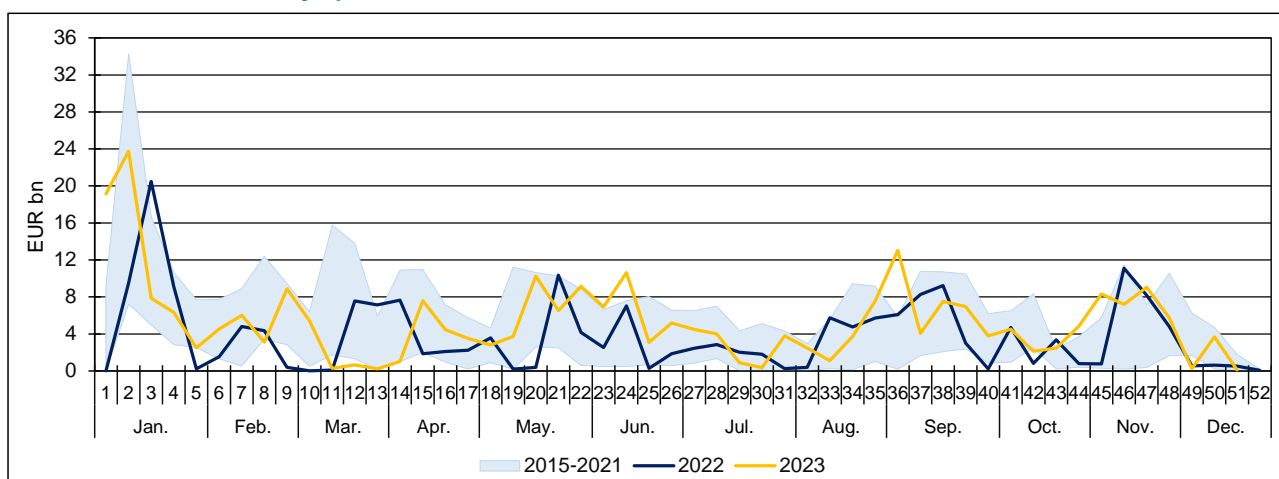
## 2. Market activity and cost of funding

### 2.1. MREL gross issuances

In Q3.2023, banks under the SRB remit overall issued a total of EUR 63.3 bn (0.8% TREA) of MREL-eligible instruments, in reduction compared to the second quarter of the year (by around a fifth). The issuances volume remained above the levels reported for the same period of 2020-2021, but below Q3.2022. As for year-to-date issuances, their volume remained rather elevated (EUR 259.5 bn) and above the levels reported during the same period in 2020-2022 (cf. Charts 18-21).

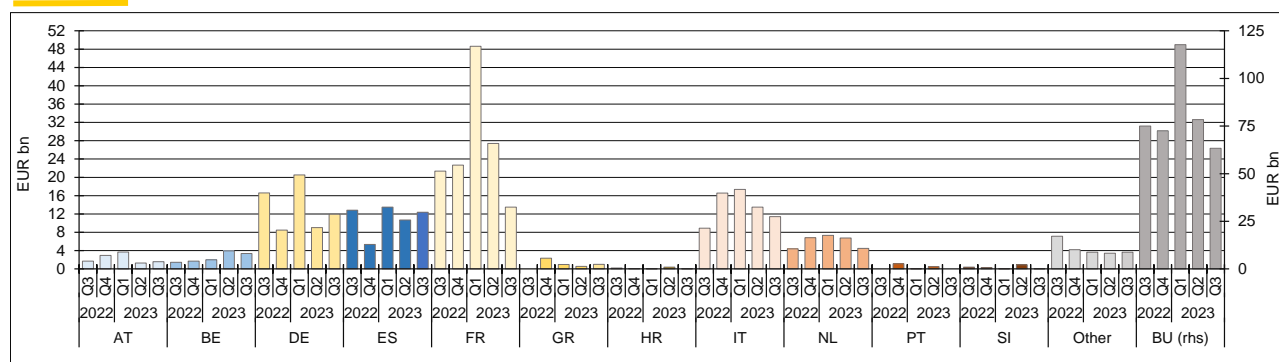
Lower issuances were reported by G-SIIs, Top Tier and non-Pillar 1 banks, with issuances decreasing by 18%, 26% and 15%, respectively. On the contrary, Other Pillar 1 banks' issuances rose significantly during the reporting quarter, up by 81% (or by EUR 1.8 bn). Looking at the distribution of total issuances across the different categories of banks, Top Tier banks issued half of the total, followed by G-SIIs, which issued 36% of the total amount (against 54% and 35% in Q2.2023, respectively). The share of issuances from banks with total assets below EUR 100 bn (i.e. Other Pillar 1 and non-Pillar 1 banks) accounted for 14% of the total, up from the 10% registered in the previous quarter (cf. Chart 22).

**Chart 18. Gross bond issuances volume of BU banks (weeks start on Wednesdays and end on Tuesdays)**

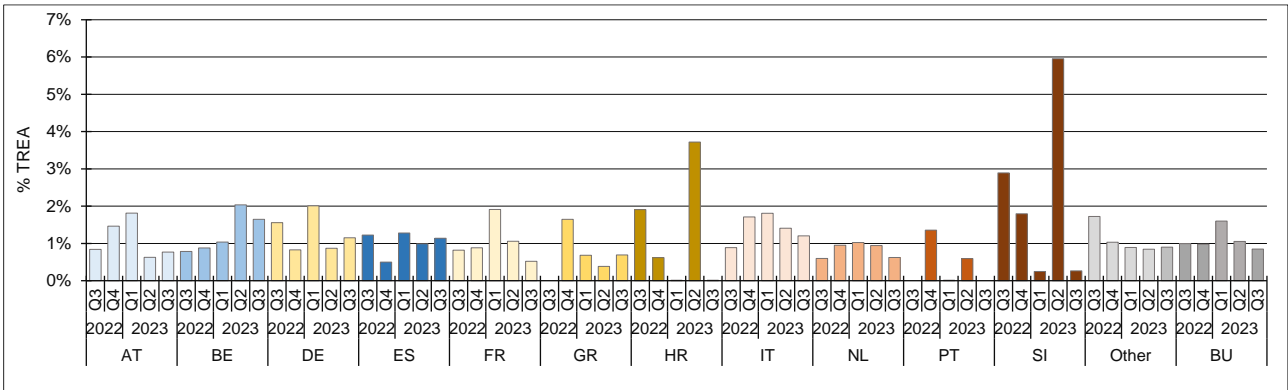


Source: Dealogic, SRB computations

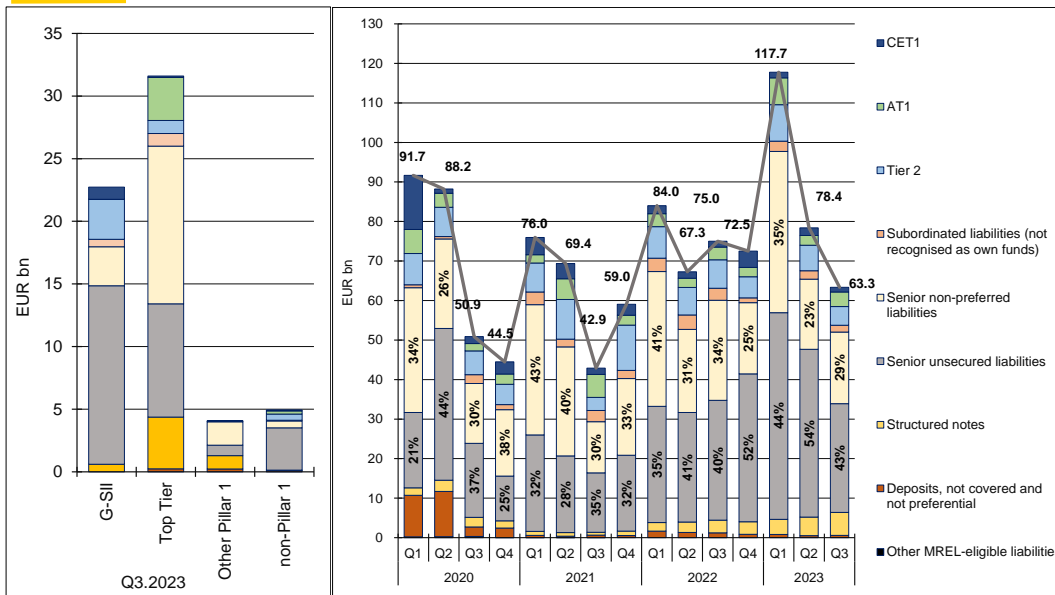
**Chart 19. MREL gross issuances by country, EUR bn**



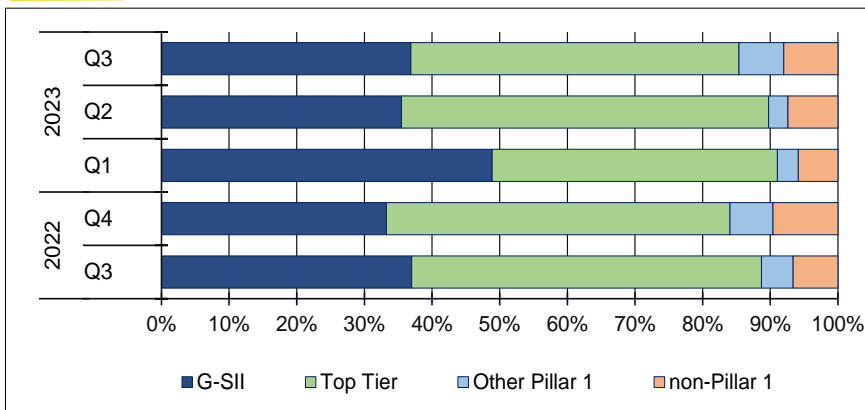
**Chart 20. MREL gross issuances by country, % TREA**



**Chart 21. MREL gross issuances by type of instrument, EUR bn**



**Chart 22. MREL gross issuances by bank category**

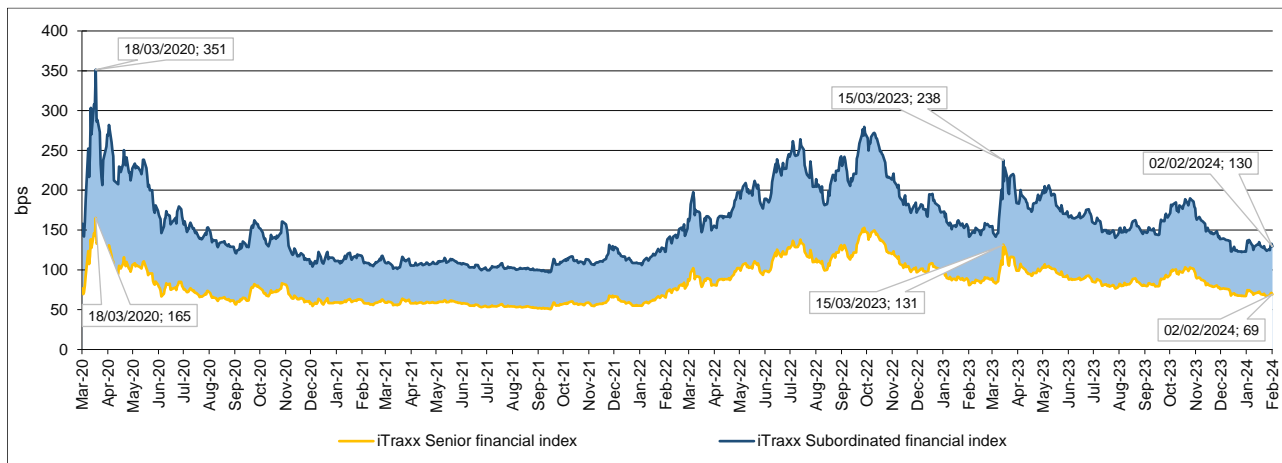




## 2.2. Cost of funding

Supported by the tightening of spreads, the month of September started strong in terms of issuances, with a wide range of issuers being able to tap the market. MREL-eligible bonds continued to attract investors and funding costs continued their descending trend throughout the final months of 2023. After staying at very low levels in late 2023, volatility started rising up at the beginning of 2024, due to the dominance of risk-off sentiment that reverberated negatively on European credit spreads (cf. Chart 23).

**Chart 23. Cost of funding (iTraxx Europe Financials)**



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., SRB computations

## 3. Methodological annex

Sub-Section	Sample	Reference Date	Data Source
<b>1.1 MREL targets for resolution entities</b>  <b>1.3 Shortfalls of resolution entities</b>	Resolution groups under the SRB remit during the 2022 RPC, excluding groups whose preferred strategy is liquidation.	Q3.2022 – Q3.2023	SRB MREL quarterly data collection,  COREP and  Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763: template M 01.00 –Key metrics for MREL and TLAC (KM2)
<b>1.2. MREL resources of resolution entities</b> (Charts 4-5)	Resolution groups under the SRB remit during the 2022 RPC, excluding groups whose preferred strategy is liquidation.	Q3.2022 – Q3.2023	SRB MREL quarterly data collection and  Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763: template M 01.00 –Key metrics for MREL and TLAC (KM2)
<b>1.2. MREL resources of resolution entities</b> (Charts 6-7)		Q3.2022 – Q3.2023	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763: templates: i) M 02.00 – MREL and TLAC capacity and composition (resolution groups and entities) (TLAC1) and, ii) M 04.00 – Funding structure of eligible liabilities (LIAB-MREL)
<b>1.2. MREL resources of resolution entities</b> (Charts 8-9)		Q3.2022 – Q3.2023	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763: template M 06.00 – Creditor ranking (resolution entity) (RANK)
<b>1.2. MREL resources of resolution entities</b> (Charts 10-11)		Q3.2022 – Q3.2023	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763: template M 07.00 – Instruments governed by third country law (MTCI)
<b>1.4. MREL targets and shortfalls of non-resolution entities</b>		Non-resolution entities under the SRB remit during the 2022 RPC, excluding entities earmarked for liquidation. The sample of non-resolution entities for a country consists of subsidiaries of national and foreign banking groups domiciled in the country.	Q3.2022 – Q3.2023
<b>2.1. MREL gross issuances</b> (Chart 18)	-	Until January 2024	Dealogic
<b>2.1. MREL gross issuances</b> (Charts 19-22)	<b>MREL gross issuances:</b> resolution groups under the SRB remit at each reference date (according to the applicable legislation), excluding groups, whose preferred strategy is liquidation.	Q1.2020– Q3.2023	SRB MREL quarterly data collection  Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763: template M 01.00 –Key metrics for MREL and TLAC (KM2)
<b>2.2. Cost of funding</b>	-	March 2020- February 2024	Bloomberg Finance L.P.

Country	Number of resolution groups			Number of non-resolution entities			
	Q3.2022	Q4.2022-Q1.2023	Q2.2023- Q3.2023	Q3.2022	Q4.2022	Q1.2023	Q2.2023- Q3.2023
AT	6	6	6	14	15	15	15
BE	3	4	4	6	8	8	8
BG	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
CY	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DE	12	12	12	15	17	18	18
EE	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
ES	10	10	10	3	5	5	5
FI	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
FR	6	6	6	8	9	9	9
GR	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
HR	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
IE	2	2	2	11	11	11	11
IT	11	12	12	16	36	23	36
LT	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
LU	2	2	2	4	5	5	5
LV	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
MT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NL	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
PT	3	3	3	5	6	6	6
SI	3	3	4	2	2	2	2
SK	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>BU</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>138</b>

Resolution groups in the analysis were divided into four BRRD2/SRMR2 categories:

- G-SIIs**, as identified by the Financial Stability Board.
- Top Tier**, banks with total assets exceeding EUR 100 bn, consolidated at the level of the resolution group.
- Other Pillar 1**, banks chosen by the respective NRA, which are not Top Tier Banks but are assessed as likely to pose a systemic risk in the event of failure.
- Non-Pillar 1**, banks not pertaining to any of the previous categories.

The bank category, the preferred resolution strategy and tool considered in the analysis across different sections refer to the 2021 (for metrics with reference date Q3.2022) and 2022 RPCs (for metrics with reference date from Q4.2022 onwards) as per resolution plans.

Reference date	Category				Strategy		Tool	
	G-SII	Top Tier	Other Pillar 1	non-Pillar 1	SPE	MPE	Bail-in	Transfer tool
Q3.2022	8	26	8	37	66	13	63	16
Q4.2022- Q1.2023	8	27	10	36	67	14	65	16
Q2.2023- Q3.2023	8	27	10	37	67	15	65	17

### 3.1. MREL monitoring

For metrics with reference date Q3.2022, the targets considered in the analysis are external (for resolution entities) and internal (for non-resolution entities) final and intermediate MREL targets (expressed as % TREA and % LRE) set by the SRB under the 2021 RPC as per official decisions. For metrics with Q4.2022 reference date onwards, the targets considered in the analysis are external (for resolution entities) and internal (for non-resolution entities) final and intermediate MREL targets (expressed as % TREA and % LRE) set by the SRB under the 2022 RPC (targets set in 2021 RPC may be exceptionally used). For resolution entities that fell in 2021 or in 2022 within the scope of subordination requirements (as per Article 12d (4) or (5) SRMR), the analysis considers the MREL targets applicable after the three years period as per Article 12k (4) SRMR. For metrics with reference date Q3.2022, for resolution entities that applied for the ECB leverage relief measure and where any change in the LRE due to its discontinuation materially impacted their external MREL target, the analysis considers the notional targets that would have applied in the absence of the LRE relief measure under the 2021 RPC, as per press release ([link](#)).

To obtain targets in EUR amounts, the targets (% TREA and % LRE) set in the MREL decisions are multiplied by TREA and LRE at the respective reference date. The most stringent targets in EUR amounts are then expressed as percentages of TREA. Aggregated external MREL targets (% TREA) are the weighted average of targets of resolution entities in the same country or under the same category/strategy/tool (as presented in Charts 1-3 and Table 2). In Chart 1/ Table 2, aggregated MREL subordination targets (% TREA) consider only banks with an MREL subordination target set and are calculated as the weighted average of subordination targets of resolution entities in the same country (as opposed to the previous editions, where the average was computed across all banks). In Charts 2-3, aggregated MREL subordination targets (% TREA) are calculated over the full sample, considering also entities with no subordination requirement (taking the value of zero) and are calculated as the weighted average of subordination targets of resolution entities under the same category/strategy/tool. Aggregated internal MREL targets (% TREA) are the weighted average of targets of non-resolution entities in the same country.

The CBR used in addition to the risk-based MREL is the CBR reported at respective reference date.

To monitor the level of MREL of banks granted a permission to reduce eligible liabilities instruments (as per Article 78a(1) CRR), the analysis considers the amount of MREL-eligible liabilities and own funds reduced by the amount of the unused predetermined amount of the General prior permission.

From Q2.2023 edition onwards, to monitor the level of subordinated MREL for banks granted a permission to reduce eligible liabilities instruments (as per Article 78a(1) CRR), the analysis considers the amount of the subordinated MREL-eligible liabilities and own funds reduced by the amount of the unused predetermined amount of the General prior permission (as opposed to the previous editions, where the amount without excluding the unused predetermined amount of the General prior permission was considered).

The level of the MREL resources is calculated over the sample of banks (resolution entities) described in the table above. Average residual maturities are the weighted average of MREL resources of resolution entities in the same country for each cluster. For the determination of the weights, the mid-point value for each cluster is considered, i.e. 1.5 years for amounts with residual maturity of  $\geq 1$  year  $< 2$  years, 3.5 years for amounts with residual maturity of  $\geq 2$  year  $< 5$  years and 7.5 years for amounts with residual maturity of  $\geq 5$  years  $< 10$  years. For MREL resources with a residual maturity of  $\geq 10$  years a weight of 15 years is considered. Perpetual securities are excluded from the calculation.

For resolution entities, MREL and subordination shortfalls are calculated with respect to the most stringent between the TREA-based target (excluding and including the CBR on top) and the LRE-based target. The amount of the MREL shortfall presented is the highest between MREL and subordination shortfalls (as defined above). MREL and subordination shortfalls (% TREA) are the weighted average of shortfalls of resolution

entities in the same country or under the same category. The average MREL shortfall (excluding and including the CBR on top) is calculated as the ratio between the aggregated shortfall and the aggregated TREA of all the resolution entities in scope. The average subordination shortfall is calculated over the full sample including banks with no subordination requirement and is defined as the ratio between the aggregated shortfall and the aggregated TREA of all the resolution entities in scope. The results may be subject to changes in case of banks' resubmission of relevant reports.

For non-resolution entities, MREL shortfalls are calculated with respect to the most stringent between the TREA-based target (excluding and including the CBR on top, when applicable) and the LRE-based target. MREL shortfalls (% TREA) are the weighted average of shortfalls of non-resolution entities in the same country. The average MREL shortfall (excluding and including the CBR) is calculated as the ratio between the aggregated shortfall and the aggregated TREA of all the non-resolution entities in scope. The results may be subject to changes in case of banks' resubmission of relevant reports.

The MREL net issuances (net quarterly change in the MREL resources) presented in Table 2 are calculated as the difference between the outstanding amount of the MREL resources in Q3.2023 and Q2.2023 considering the same sample of banks.

## **3.2. Market activity and cost of funding**

Between Q1.2020 and Q4.2020, MREL gross issuances are reported under BRRD1 framework, while from Q1.2021, data is reported under BRRD2 framework. Due to the evolution of scope of entities under the SRB remit, the sample of bank may vary across reporting quarters. Therefore, the comparison of MREL gross issuance levels across quarters should be taken as indicative due to the different reporting framework and the different samples. The results may be subject to changes in case of banks' resubmission of relevant reports.

The chart on cost of funding plots the iTraxx subordinated financial index (ticker ITRXEUE Curncy, 5y daily) and the iTraxx senior financial index (ticker ITRXESE Curncy, 5y daily), from Bloomberg. The iTraxx financials indexes are standardised credit derivatives used to hedge credit risk. Each index is composed of 25 investment-grade entities from the European financial sector.

## **3.3. Confidentiality criteria**

Country data is presented only when there are at least three institutions in the same country. Countries that do not meet this criterion have been grouped and labelled in the charts and the table as "Other".

## 4. Abbreviations

<b>AT1</b>	Additional Tier 1
<b>BRRD</b>	Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
<b>BU</b>	Banking Union
<b>CBR</b>	Combined Buffer Requirement
<b>CET1</b>	Common Equity Tier 1
<b>CRR</b>	Capital Requirements Regulation
<b>G-SIIs</b>	Globally Systematic Important Institutions
<b>ECB</b>	European Central Bank
<b>LRE</b>	Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure
<b>MPE</b>	Multiple Point of Entry
<b>MREL</b>	Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities
<b>NRA</b>	National Resolution Authority
<b>RPC</b>	Resolution Planning Cycle
<b>SoB</b>	Sale of Business
<b>SPE</b>	Single Point of Entry
<b>SRB</b>	Single Resolution Board
<b>SRMR</b>	Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation
<b>TREA</b>	Total Risk Exposure Amount

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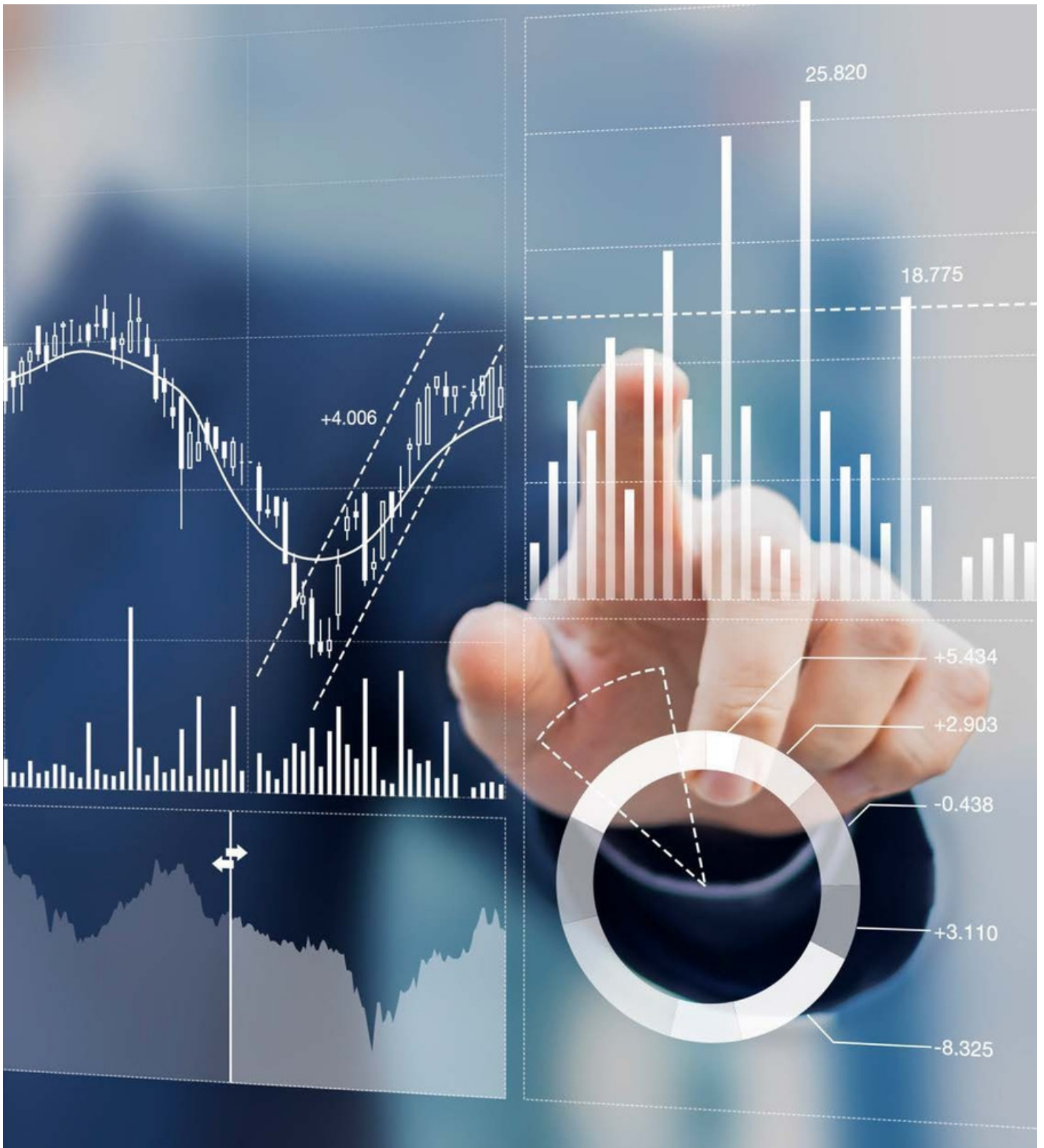
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