





Basic information	
<p>2023/0111(COD)</p> <p>COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation</p>	Procedure completed
<p>Early intervention measures, conditions for resolution and funding of resolution action (SRMR3)</p> <p>Amending Regulation 2014/806 2013/0253(COD)</p> <p>Subject</p> <p>2.50.03 Securities and financial markets, stock exchange, CIUTS, investments 2.50.04 Banks and credit 2.50.10 Financial supervision</p> <p>Legislative priorities</p> <p>Joint Declaration 2023-24</p>	






Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs	TINAGLI Irene (S&D)	12/09/2024
		<p>Shadow rapporteur</p> <p>NIEDERMAYER Luděk (EPP)</p> <p>ZIJLSTRA Auke (Pfe)</p> <p>ZÍLE Roberts (ECR)</p> <p>BOYER Gilles (Renew)</p> <p>PETER-HANSEN Kira Marie (Greens/EFA)</p> <p>SCHIRDEWAN Martin (The Left)</p>	
	Former committee responsible	Former rapporteur	Appointed
ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs	MARQUES Pedro (S&D)	30/05/2023	
	Former committee for opinion	Former rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
JURI Legal Affairs		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Council of the European Union		
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner
	Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union	MCGUINNESS Mairead
European Economic and Social Committee		

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
18/04/2023	Legislative proposal published	COM(2023)0226 	Summary
10/07/2023	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
20/03/2024	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
25/03/2024	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A9-0155/2024	
24/04/2024	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0326/2024	Summary
24/04/2024	Results of vote in Parliament		
21/10/2024	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations after 1st reading in Parliament		
13/11/2024	Resumption of business from the previous parliamentary term		
13/11/2024	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 73)		
05/11/2025	Approval in committee of the text agreed at early 2nd reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE779.334	
06/03/2026	Council position published	15389/1/2025	
12/03/2026	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 2nd reading		
18/03/2026	Vote in committee, 2nd reading		
19/03/2026	Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading	A10-0067/2026	
25/03/2026	Debate in Parliament		
26/03/2026	Decision by Parliament, 2nd reading	T10-0092/2026	Summary
26/03/2026	Results of vote in Parliament		
30/03/2026	Final act signed		
20/04/2026	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2023/0111(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation

Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation 2014/806 2013/0253(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 114
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ECON/9/11834

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE753.695	03/10/2023	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE754.694	06/11/2023	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A9-0155/2024	25/03/2024	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T9-0326/2024	24/04/2024	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE779.334	05/11/2025	
Committee draft report		PE784.265	10/03/2026	
Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading		A10-0067/2026	19/03/2026	
Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading		T10-0092/2026	26/03/2026	Summary
Council of the EU				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Council position		15389/1/2025	06/03/2026	
Draft final act		00016/2026/LEX	19/03/2026	
European Commission				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal		COM(2023)0226	18/04/2023	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SEC(2023)0230	19/04/2023	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2023)0225	19/04/2023	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2023)0226	19/04/2023	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2024)394	08/08/2024	
Commission communication on Council's position		COM(2026)0125	06/03/2026	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
ECB	European Central Bank: opinion, guideline, report	CON/2023/0019 OJ C 307 31.08.2023, p. 0019	05/07/2023	
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES6298/2022	13/07/2023	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
EP Research Service	Briefing	31/05/2024
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
TINAGLI Irene	Rapporteur	ECON	19/11/2024	BNP PARIBAS Deutsche Bank AG ING Group Intesa Sanpaolo
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	08/09/2023	European Central Bank
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	07/09/2023	Associação Portuguesa de Bancos
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	05/09/2023	European Economic and Social Committee
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	03/08/2023	Banco de Portugal
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	26/07/2023	Banco de Portugal
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	26/07/2023	European Central Bank
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	26/07/2023	Single Resolution Board
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	19/07/2023	Crédit Agricole S.A.
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	17/07/2023	Single Resolution Board
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	06/07/2023	Single Resolution Board (APA level)
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	06/07/2023	Deutsche Bank AG
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	25/05/2023	German Savings Banks Association
MARQUES Pedro	Rapporteur	ECON	04/05/2023	European Forum of Deposit Insurers & European Association of Co-operative Banks

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	Date	Interest representatives
FERBER Markus	25/04/2024	BVR
FERBER Markus	14/03/2024	DSGV BVR
WEBER Manfred	14/03/2024	Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband e.V. (DSGV) Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken (BVR)
FERBER Markus	28/02/2024	DSGV
FERBER Markus	22/02/2024	EACB - European Association of Co-operative Banks
SCHUSTER Joachim	21/09/2023	Die Deutsche Kreditwirtschaft

Final act	
Regulation 2026/0808 OJ OJ L 20.04.2026	Summary

Early intervention measures, conditions for resolution and funding of resolution action (SRMR3)

2023/0111(COD) - 26/03/2026 - Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading

The European Parliament adopted a legislative resolution **approving** the Council's position at first reading with a view to the adoption of a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 as regards early intervention measures, conditions for resolution and funding of resolution action.

The proposal is part of a package of amending acts aimed at **reforming the framework put in place for the crisis management and deposit insurance (CMDI) framework**.

The proposals relating to the CMDI framework have the general objectives of better protecting financial stability and taxpayers' money, protecting the real economy from the impact of bank failures and further strengthening the protection of depositors.

The CMDI package provides for a targeted development of the existing framework with the aim of making the orderly resolution for small and medium-sized banks practicable by authorising resolution authorities to draw, in exceptional cases and under strict conditions, on funds from the deposit guarantee scheme (DGS) to finance the implementation of a bank's transfer resolution strategy if the internal loss-absorbing capacity of such bank is not sufficient to access the resolution funding arrangement.

The reform aims to:

- **minimise recourse to taxpayers' money while preserving depositor access and financial stability** and upholding the resolution framework's key principle of primary loss absorption by shareholders and creditors to protect the integrity of resolution funding arrangements;
- **harmonise the treatment of alternative and preventive measures** and strengthens cross-border coordination between supervisors and resolution authorities.

The main changes agreed within the framework of the Council's position on the proposals to amend Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 (SRM Regulation) are as follows:

- **the use of deposit guarantee schemes to access funding from the Single Resolution Fund (SRF)** is subject to sequencing, guarantee, and burden-sharing rules identical to those agreed for Directive 2014/59/EU (BRRD Directive) and, in some cases, stricter. This ensures that banks' internal loss absorbing capacity remains the first line of defence and that taxpayers' money is well protected. For resolution financing, SRF support should be treated not as a systematic source of funding, but rather as a second line of defence that only becomes available after sufficient internal bailouts from shareholders and creditors.
- **the governance of the Single Resolution Board (SRB)** is reformed through additional consultation obligations involving the Board in its Plenary session, strengthening the involvement of the national resolution authorities in the Board's decision-making processes.

Early intervention measures, conditions for resolution and funding of resolution action (SRMR3)

2023/0111(COD) - 20/04/2026 - Final act

PURPOSE: to establish a reformed framework for crisis management and deposit insurance (CMDI framework) applicable to banks within the EU.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2026/808 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 as regards early intervention measures, conditions for resolution and funding of resolution action.

CONTENT: This regulation is part of a package of amending acts aimed at **reforming the framework for bank crisis management and deposit insurance** (the "CMDI framework"). The revision of the CMDI also amends [Directive 2014/49/EU](#) (the Deposit Guarantee Schemes Directive or "DGSD Directive") and [Directive 2014/59/EU](#) (the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive or "BRRD Directive").

CONTENT: this regulation is part of a package of amending acts aimed at **reforming the framework for managing banking crises and deposit insurance** (the "CMDI framework"). The revision of the CMDI also amends [Directive 2014/49/EU](#) (the Deposit Guarantee Schemes Directive or "DGSD Directive") and [Directive 2014/59/EU](#) (the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive or "BRRD Directive").

The amendments to the CMDI framework have the overall objectives of **better protecting financial stability and taxpayers' money, shielding the real economy from the impact of bank failures, and further strengthening depositor protection**. To this end, they aim to improve the crisis management tools used to address the failure of relatively small and medium-sized banks. The main instrument for achieving this is to allow resolution authorities to use funds from deposit guarantee schemes to finance the implementation of a transfer strategy in cases where the failing bank does not have sufficient internal loss-absorbing capacity to qualify for resolution funding.

This Regulation addresses the need to ensure a **more effective and consistent application of the Union's resolution framework** and to ensure that it can be applied whenever doing so is in the public interest, including for certain smaller and medium-sized entities which are primarily funded through deposits and do not have sufficient other bail-inable liabilities.

Bridging the gap

The revised framework will facilitate access for failing banks to industry-funded safety nets - namely national resolution funds and, in the Banking Union, the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) - to finance their resolution and eventual exit from the market. This involves using deposit guarantee funds to 'bridge the gap', i.e. to use such funds to supplement a failing bank's own loss-absorption buffers of own funds and convertible liabilities (MREL), which ensure that losses are borne first by the bank's shareholders and creditors.

Banks with insufficient MREL at the time of resolution can, as a last resort, rely on DGS or resolution funds (or SRF in the banking union) to finance their resolution without bailing in their depositors.

Access to industry-funded safety nets will be subject to strict safeguards to ensure that MREL remains the primary line of defence, and that moral hazard is minimised.

Public interest assessment (PIA)

A resolution procedure can only be initiated if considered to be in the public interest. The new CMDI framework clarifies how the existing public interest assessment should be conducted by resolution authorities. It broadens the criteria prioritising resolution over liquidation when it better serves financial stability and depositor protection.

Deposit guarantee schemes

The use of deposit guarantee schemes to access funding from the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) is subject to sequencing, guarantee, and burden-sharing rules identical to those agreed for Directive 2014/59/EU (BRRD Directive) and, in some cases, stricter. This ensures that banks' internal loss absorbing capacity remains the first line of defence and that taxpayers' money is well protected. For resolution financing, SRF support should be treated not as a systematic source of funding, but rather as a second line of defence that only becomes available after sufficient internal bailouts from shareholders and creditors.

Single Resolution Board (SRB)

The governance of the Single Resolution Board (SRB) is reformed through additional consultation obligations involving the Board in its Plenary session, strengthening the involvement of the national resolution authorities in the Board's decision-making processes.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10.5.2026

TRANSPOSITION: from 11.5.2028.

Early intervention measures, conditions for resolution and funding of resolution action (SRMR3)

PURPOSE: to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the recovery and resolution framework for institutions and entities.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: the Union resolution framework consists of Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism (SRMR) and a Single Resolution Fund. It was established in the aftermath of the 2008-2009 global financial crisis and aims to deal in an orderly manner with the failure of institutions and entities by preserving institutions and entities' critical functions and avoiding threats to financial stability, and at the same time protecting depositors and public funds. In addition, the Union resolution framework intends to foster the development of the internal market in banking by creating a harmonised regime to address cross-border crises in a coordinated way and by avoiding level playing field issues.

However, experience over the past years has shown that when medium-sized and smaller banks fail in the EU, authorities have found solutions outside the EU's harmonised resolution framework. This has often involved the use of taxpayers' money instead of the bank's required internal resources or private, industry-funded safety nets.

While the existing rules already enable authorities to deal with failing banks in an effective manner, further progress is needed to make the rules even more effective in ensuring that European banks keep supporting Europe's economy and do not burden public finances when they fail.

CONTENT: the proposal amends an existing regulation, the SRMR, in particular as regards the improved application of the tools that are already available in the bank resolution framework, clarifying the conditions for resolution, facilitating access to safety nets the event of bank failure and improving the clarity and consistency of funding rules.

The proposed amendments are part of the **Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance (CMDI) legislative package**, which also includes amendments to Directive 2014/59/EU (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive or BRRD) and Directive 2014/49/EU (Deposit Guarantee Schemes Directive or DSGD).

By establishing harmonised requirements for applying the CMDI framework to banks in the internal market, the proposal considerably reduces the risk of divergent national rules in Member States, which could distort competition in the internal market.

The proposal will allow authorities to organise the orderly exit of a failing bank, regardless of its size and business model, using a wide range of tools. It will further safeguard financial stability, protect taxpayers and depositors and support the real economy and its competitiveness. The proposed rules will allow authorities to fully exploit the many benefits of resolution as a key element of the crisis management toolbox.

The amendments included in the CMDI package cover a range of policy aspects:

- **expanding the scope** of resolution by reviewing the public interest assessment, when this achieves the objectives of the framework, e.g. protecting financial stability, taxpayer money and depositor confidence better than national insolvency proceedings;
- **strengthening the funding** in resolution by complementing the internal loss-absorbing capacity of institutions, which remains the first line of defence, with the use of DGS funds in resolution to help access resolution funds without imposing losses on depositors where appropriate, subject to conditions and safeguards;
- clarifying the **early intervention** framework by removing overlaps between early intervention and supervisory measures, providing legal certainty on the applicable conditions and facilitating cooperation between competent and resolution authorities;
- ensuring a **timely triggering** of resolution.

Early intervention measures, conditions for resolution and funding of resolution action (SRMR3)

2023/0111(COD) - 24/04/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 352 votes to 213, with 67 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 as regards early intervention measures, conditions for resolution and funding of resolution action.

The European Parliament adopted its position at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure.

The proposed Regulation seeks to **improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the recovery and resolution framework for institutions and entities**.

The proposal amends Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism, the SRMR, in particular as regards the improved application of the tools that are already available in the bank resolution framework, clarifying the conditions for resolution, facilitating access to safety nets the event of bank failure and improving the clarity and consistency of funding rules.

The proposed amendments are part of the Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance (CMDI) legislative package, which also includes amendments to Directive 2014/59/EU (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive or BRRD) and Directive 2014/49/EU (Deposit Guarantee Schemes Directive or DSGD).

The proposal will allow authorities to organise the orderly exit of a failing bank, regardless of its size and business model, using a wide range of tools. It will further **safeguard financial stability, protect taxpayers and depositors and support the real economy and its competitiveness**. The proposed rules will allow authorities to fully exploit the many benefits of resolution as a key element of the crisis management toolbox.

The amendments cover a range of policy aspects:

- expanding the scope of resolution by reviewing the public interest assessment, when this achieves the objectives of the framework, e.g. protecting financial stability, taxpayer money and depositor confidence better than national insolvency proceedings;
- strengthening the funding in resolution by complementing the internal loss-absorbing capacity of institutions, which remains the first line of defence, with the use of DGS funds in resolution to help access resolution funds without imposing losses on depositors where appropriate, subject to conditions and safeguards;
- clarifying the early intervention framework by removing overlaps between early intervention and supervisory measures, providing legal certainty on the applicable conditions and facilitating cooperation between competent and resolution authorities;
- ensuring a timely triggering of resolution.

The amended text stipulates that the resolution framework is meant to be applied to potentially any institution or entity, irrespective of its size and business model with a positive public interest assessment. To ensure such outcome, the criteria to apply the public interest assessment to a failing institution or entity should be specified. In that respect, it is necessary to clarify that, depending on the specific circumstances, certain functions of the institution or entity can be considered critical if their discontinuance would impact financial stability or critical services at regional level.

The assessment of whether the resolution of an institution or entity is in the public interest should also reflect, to the extent possible, the difference between, on the one hand, funding provided through industry-funded safety nets (resolution financing arrangements or deposit guarantee schemes) and, on the other hand, funding provided by Member States from taxpayers' money. Funding provided by Member States bears a higher risk of moral hazard and a lower incentive for market discipline, and should be considered only under extraordinary circumstances.

Where national insolvency and resolution frameworks achieve effectively the objectives of the framework to the same extent, preference should be given to the option that **minimises the risk for taxpayers and the economy**. That approach ensures a prudent and responsible course of action, aligned with the overarching goal of safeguarding both the interests of taxpayers and broader economic stability.

Taxpayer-funded extraordinary financial support to institutions and entities should be granted, if at all, only to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of an exceptional and systemic nature, as it imposes a significant burden on public finances and disrupts the level playing field in the internal market.