



This guidance is published as part of Policy Statement (PS) 11/18 'Resolution planning: MREL reporting' available at: www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/publication/2018/resolution-planning-mrel-reporting.

Guidance on reporting templates and definitions

General information

This guidance is relevant to 'firms' as defined in PS11/18 'Resolution planning: MREL reporting' ('reported entities').

The following mandatory fields should be completed for each reported entity with any of the MREL reporting templates submitted:

- entity name;
- unique 'firm reference number' (FRN), as provided by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA);
- legal entity identifier (LEI);
- basis of reporting;
- reporting period start date;
- reporting period end date;
- reporting currency;
- name of the working contact;
- position of the working contact; and
- email of the working contact.

Units

All amounts should be reported in absolute full amounts. Do not enter abbreviated values in thousands or other values. Unless otherwise indicated, where there are no liabilities within a given category, the cells should be left blank, whereas a '0' input shall be interpreted as a liability of which the value equals zero.

Overview

All MREL resources should meet the eligibility criteria set out in the Bank of England's MREL Statement of Policy (MREL SoP) or be equivalent instruments issued in other jurisdictions.¹

There are three templates of MREL reporting (MRL), each of which is a sheet in the Excel document (available on the Bank's website at <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/publication/2018/resolution-planning-mrel-reporting>):

- MRL001 MREL Resources
- MRL002 MREL Resources Forecast
- MRL003 MREL Debt

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¹ The MREL Statement of Policy is contained in the Bank of England's Policy Statement 'The Bank of England's approach to setting a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)', June 2018: <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/paper/2018/boes-approach-to-setting-mrel-2018>.

Rows	Explanation
10	Tier 2 capital Tier 2 capital, as defined in row 750 of COREP template CA1.
20	Tier 2 capital issued by subsidiaries Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries of the reported entity, as defined in row 890 of COREP template CA 01.00.
30	Tier 2 capital that is no longer eligible as regulatory capital due to prudential amortisations This row recognises that as long as the remaining maturity of a Tier 2 instrument is above the one year residual maturity requirement of the MREL SoP, the full amount may be counted towards MREL, even if the value of the instrument is partially amortised for the purposes of counting towards regulatory capital.
40	Tier 2 capital issued by subsidiaries that is no longer eligible as regulatory capital due to prudential amortisations The portion of Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries of the reported entity that is derecognised for the purposes of counting towards regulatory capital.
50	MREL eligible subordinated liabilities MREL eligible liabilities (as defined in the MREL SoP) issued by reported entity that are senior to Tier 2 Capital and contractually or statutorily junior to senior unsecured liabilities.
60	MREL eligible senior unsecured liabilities MREL eligible liabilities (as defined in the MREL SoP) issued by reported entity that are not regulatory capital and that are not contractually or statutorily subordinated to senior liabilities.
70	Liabilities that are not MREL eligible Liabilities that do not qualify as MREL and which rank parri passu with MREL resources as defined in the MREL SoP (except those that do not qualify as MREL due to maturity criterion as defined in the MREL SoP paragraph 5.2).
80	Total MREL eligible resources Total MREL resources of the reported entity as the sum of MREL eligible regulatory capital and non-regulatory capital eligible liabilities. This row should incorporate the MREL eligible regulatory capital of the reported entity that is not reported in this template.
Supplementary Information	
90	Exposures to other multiple point of entry (MPE) resolution groups that correspond to liabilities eligible for MREL (not applicable for single point of entry (SPE) firms) Any MREL eligible or other non-European equivalent instruments the reported entity invested in other resolution groups within the global group.
100	Investments in own non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities Non-regulatory capital MREL instruments issued by the reported entity and held by the reported entity at the reporting date.
110	Reciprocal cross-holdings in non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities Holdings in non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities of financial sector entities (as defined in the Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013) (CRR) Article 4(1)(27)), where there is a reciprocal cross holdings that the competent (resolution) authority considers to have been designed to inflate artificially MREL eligible resources of the reported entity. The amount to be reported shall be calculated on the basis of the gross long position. [Note- firms are expected to submit this information on a best efforts basis until the policy on cross-holdings is finalised]
120	Investments in non-regulatory capital MREL eligible instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity Holdings of non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities of financial sector entities (as defined in CRR Article 4(1)(27)) where the reported entity does not own more than 10% of the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) items of the financial sector entity. [Note- firms are expected to submit this information on a best efforts basis until the policy on cross-holdings is finalised]
130	Of which held in the trading book and are to be sold within 30 business days Part of holdings of non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities reported in Row 120 that are held in the trading book and are to be sold within 30 business days of the date of its acquisition at the reporting date. [Note- firms are expected to submit this information on a best efforts basis until the policy on cross-holdings is finalised]

Rows	Explanation
140	Investments in non-regulatory capital MREL eligible instruments of financial sector entities where the institution owns more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity Holdings of non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities of financial sector entities (as defined in CRR Article 4(1)(27)) where the reported entity owns more than 10% of CET1 items of the financial sector entity. [Note- firms are expected to submit this information on a best efforts basis until the policy on cross-holdings is finalised]
150	Ineligible CET1 CET1 liabilities that qualify as regulatory capital but do not meet MREL eligibility criteria as defined in the MREL SoP.
160	Ineligible Additional Tier 1 Additional Tier 1 (AT1) liabilities that qualify as regulatory capital but do not meet MREL eligibility criteria as defined in the MREL SoP.
170	Ineligible Tier 2 Tier 2 liabilities that qualify as regulatory capital but do not meet MREL eligibility criteria as defined in MREL SoP (except those that do not qualify as eligible due to maturity criterion as defined in the MREL SoP paragraph 5.2).

Columns	Explanation
10	Less than one year The nominal outstanding amount of liabilities with a residual effective maturity less than one year.
20	One year and greater, less than two years The nominal outstanding amount of liabilities with a residual effective maturity equal to one year and greater, and less than two years.
30	Two years and greater, less than five years The nominal outstanding amount of liabilities with a residual effective maturity equal to two years and greater, and less than five years.
40	Five years and greater The nominal outstanding amount of liabilities with a residual effective maturity equal to five years and greater.
50	Perpetual Instruments which do not have a fixed maturity, like equity.
60	Calculated amount with no maturity date The nominal amount with no maturity, such as minority interest deductions.

Rows	Explanation
10	Tier 2 capital Tier 2 capital, as defined in row 750 of COREP template CA1, with residual effective maturity equal to one year and greater.
20	Tier 2 capital issued by subsidiaries Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries of the reported entity, as defined in row 890 of COREP template CA 01.00, with residual effective maturity equal to one year and greater.
30	Tier 2 capital that is no longer eligible as regulatory capital due to prudential amortisations This row recognises that as long as the remaining maturity of a Tier 2 instrument is above the one year residual maturity requirement of the MREL SoP, the full amount may be counted towards MREL, even if the value of the instrument is partially amortised for the purposes of counting towards regulatory capital. Please report the portion of Tier 2 instruments with residual effective maturity equal to one year and greater that is derecognised for the purposes of counting towards regulatory capital.
40	Tier 2 capital issued by subsidiaries that is no longer eligible as regulatory capital due to prudential amortisations The portion of Tier 2 instruments with residual effective maturity equal to one year and greater issued by subsidiaries of the reported entity that is derecognised for the purposes of counting towards regulatory capital.
50	MREL eligible subordinated liabilities MREL eligible liabilities (as defined in the MREL SoP) issued by reported entity that are senior to Tier 2 Capital and contractually or statutorily junior to senior unsecured liabilities.
60	MREL eligible senior unsecured liabilities MREL eligible liabilities (as defined in the MREL SoP) issued by reported entity that are not regulatory capital and that are not contractually or statutorily subordinated to senior liabilities.
70	Liabilities that are not MREL eligible Liabilities that do not qualify as MREL and which rank parri passu with MREL resources as defined in the MREL SoP (except those that do not qualify as eligible due to maturity criterion as defined in the MREL SoP paragraph 5.2).
80	Total MREL eligible resources Total MREL resources of the reported entity as the sum of MREL eligible regulatory capital and non-regulatory capital eligible liabilities. This row should incorporate the MREL eligible regulatory capital of the reported entity that is not reported in this template.
Supplementary Information	
90	Exposures to other MPE resolution groups that correspond to liabilities eligible for MREL (not applicable for SPE firms). Any MREL eligible or other non-European equivalent instruments the reported entity invested in other resolution groups within the global group.
100	Investments in own non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities Non-regulatory capital MREL instruments issued by the reported entity and held by the reported entity at the reporting date.
110	Reciprocal cross-holdings in non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities Holdings in non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities of financial sector entities (as defined in CRR Article 4(1)(27)) where there is a reciprocal cross holdings that the competent (resolution) authority considers to have been designed to inflate artificially the MREL eligible resources of the reported entity. The amount to be reported shall be calculated on the basis of the gross long position. [Note- firms are expected to submit this information on a best efforts basis until the policy on cross-holdings is finalised]
120	Investments in non-regulatory capital MREL eligible instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity Holdings of non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities of financial sector entities (as defined in CRR Article 4(1)(27)) where the reported entity does not own more than 10% of the CET1 items of the financial sector entity. [Note- firms are expected to submit this information on a best efforts basis until the policy on cross-holdings is finalised]
130	Of which held in the trading book and are to be sold within 30 business days Part of holdings of non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities reported in Row 120 that are held in the trading book and are to be sold within 30 business days of the date of its acquisition at the reporting date. [Note- firms are expected to submit this information on a best efforts basis until the policy on cross-holdings is finalised]

Rows	Explanation
140	<p>Investments in non-regulatory capital MREL eligible instruments of financial sector entities where the institution owns more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity Holdings of non-regulatory capital MREL eligible liabilities of financial sector entities (as defined in CRR Article 4(1) (27)) where the reported entity owns more than 10% of CET1 items of the financial sector entity. [Note- firms are expected to submit this information on a best efforts basis until the policy on cross-holdings is finalised]</p>
150	<p>Ineligible CET1 CET1 liabilities that qualify as regulatory capital but do not meet MREL eligibility criteria as defined in the MREL SoP.</p>
160	<p>Ineligible AT 1 AT1 liabilities that qualify as regulatory capital but do not meet MREL eligibility criteria as defined in the MREL SoP.</p>
170	<p>Ineligible Tier 2 Tier 2 liabilities that qualify as regulatory capital but do not meet MREL eligibility criteria as defined in MREL SoP (except those that do not qualify as eligible due to maturity criterion as defined in the MREL SoP paragraph 5.2).</p>

Column	Field
10	Issuer Name The full name of the legal entity in the group which issued the instrument.
20	Identification of the issuer The LEI code of the issuing entity. LEI is a 20-character, alphanumeric code, to uniquely identify legally distinct entities that engage in financial transactions. Firms should provide the LEI as default. Where an LEI does not exist, firms should use a specific code (SC) (i.e. this may be a non-LEI identification code). If an SC is used it must be consistent from one reporting period to the next. SCs must be completed by using the 'SC/' prefix followed by the relevant code i.e. SC/123456ABC (an example of SC).
30	Governing Law The governing law for the contractual terms of the instrument. The ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 identification of the country of which the law governs the instrument.
40	Contractual recognition For instruments under third country law –whether there is a contractual bail-in clause or an equivalent statutory provision for cross - border recognition of resolution actions.
50	External or Internal issuance Whether the instrument is issued to an external third party or internally within a group.
60	Name of the entity which holds the intra-group instrument Name of the entity which holds the intra-group instrument.
70	Identification of the entity which holds the intra-group instrument LEI code of the entity which holds the intra-group instrument. Firms should provide the LEI as default. Where an LEI does not exist, firms should use an SC.
80	Amount of instrument held by the entity concerned The nominal value of the instrument held by the entity concerned.
90	Stock Exchange The stock exchange where the instrument is listed. Please indicate 'N/A' if it is not relevant
100	Date of Issuance The original date of issuance of the instrument.
110	Maturity The type of maturity of the instrument Please choose from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable/ All time intervals • Perpetual • Dated • Undated
120	Final legal maturity date The legal final maturity date of the instrument.
130	Earliest redemption date Where there is a step up or other incentive to redeem, the earliest date at which the event could occur should be reported.
140	Accounting treatment of the instrument The accounting treatment based on the applied accounting standards.
150	Original currency The relevant three-digit alphabetical ISO code to indicate the currency in which the instrument is denominated.
160	The amount in issue (par value) The original value of the instrument issued, to be reported in the original currency.
170	Nominal outstanding value The nominal value, in the reporting currency, of the outstanding principal amount of the instrument; any paid-in amounts should be excluded as at the reporting date.

Column	Field
180	Accounting value The accounting value of the instrument in the reporting currency as at the reporting date.
190	Coupon Type Chose from the list below to indicate the type of coupon linked to the instrument. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixed rate - Floating rate - Fixed-floating rate - Floating-fixed rate - Index-linked - Zero-coupon - Step-up - Step-down - Other.
200	Coupon rate If the rate is fixed (i.e. reported as 'fixed' coupon type), give the coupon rate of the instrument rounded to two decimal places. If the rate is not fixed, leave blank.
210	Coupon date The first date on which the issuer pays the interest to the debt holders.
220	Coupon frequency The frequency of interest payments linked to the instrument
230	Type of instrument The type of instrument (e.g. MTNs, loans, bonds, convertible bonds, preference shares or other) based on the accounting classification.
240	Class of instrument The class of instrument based on the credit hierarchy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senior vanilla or Senior structured - Subordinated - Tier 2 capital instruments - AT1 capital instruments or other.
250	Regulatory value Where the instrument is classified as a regulatory instrument, the designation is under CRR, end point. If the instrument classifies as regulatory capital under CRR rules, end-point, enter the regulatory value of the instrument.
260	Any non-standard terms included in the instrument Describe any unusual termination events, rights to net-off, set-off, contractual terms including incentives to redeem before final maturity (e.g. linking the payoff to credit features or any CAMEL criteria) or other legal conditions.
270	Name of Guarantor Whether any guarantee is applicable to the instrument, and if so, the name of the guarantor. Please indicate 'N/A' if there is no guarantee.
280	Identification of the Guarantor LEI code of the guarantor. Firms should provide the LEI as default. Where an LEI does not exist, firms should use an SC.
290	Convertible or non-convertible Specify whether instrument is convertible or not.
300	Conversion triggers and the instrument type convertible into Specify the conditions under which the instrument will convert, including point of non-viability. Where one or more authorities have the ability to trigger conversion, the authorities should be listed. For each of the authorities it should be stated whether the legal basis for the authority to trigger conversion is provided by the terms of the contract of the instrument or statutory means. Specify the instrument type convertible into.
310	Write-down feature Specify whether the instrument has a write-down feature

Column	Field
320	<p>Write-down triggers Specify the trigger at which write-down occurs, including point of non-viability. Where one or more authorities have the ability to trigger write-down, the authorities should be listed. For each of the authorities it should be stated whether the legal basis for the authority to trigger conversion is provided by the terms of the contract of the instrument or statutory means.</p>
330	<p>Form of the security The form of outstanding debt securities issued by the firm. Indicate whether the security is in Global Bearer form (Classic Safekeeping Structure or New Safekeeping Structure), Global Bearer Form (Classic Global Note or New Global Note), Certificated Bearer form or Certificated registered form.</p>
340	<p>Global Bearer Name For debt securities that are in global bearer form, the name of the entity that acts as the common depository (for classic global notes) or common safekeeper (for new global notes).</p>
350	<p>Identification of the Global Bearer LEI code of the global bearer. Firms should provide the LEI as default. Where an LEI does not exist, firms should use an SC.</p>
360	<p>Global Registered – name of registrar For debt securities that are in global registered form, the name of the entity that acts as the registrar.</p>
370	<p>Identification of the Global Registrar LEI code of the global registrar. Firms should provide the LEI as default. Where an LEI does not exist, firms should use an SC.</p>
380	<p>Bearer certificated form For debt securities that are held in bearer, certificated form, where the bearer bond is kept and provide any other relevant information in relation to the physical location of the security</p>
390	<p>Registered certificated form For debt securities that are in registered, certificated form, the name of the entity that acts as the registrar.</p>
400	<p>Identification of the Registrar LEI code of the registrar. Firms should provide the LEI as default. Where an LEI does not exist, firms should use an SC.</p>
410	<p>Other non-global form – location and details For any other securities not covered previously, any relevant information, including in relation to their physical location.</p>
420	<p>Details of paying agent and trustee Please confirm which entity or entities act as paying agent and/or as trustee.</p>
430	<p>Common Depository The common depository holds the global note. Please provide the name of the institution that acts as common depository.</p>
440	<p>The applicable settlement systems Please confirm where the securities trades are settled (e.g. which CSD, ICSD or intermediary settles the trades).</p>
450	<p>Retail holder information The proportion of debt held by retail investors.</p>
460	<p>Terms of the instrument Please provide a web link to the terms of the instrument. If a web link is not available, please indicate 'N/A'.</p>

Rows	Field
999	<p>Unique Identifier An International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) uniquely identifies a security. Its structure is defined in ISO 6166.</p> <p>If an ISIN is not available, please provide the relevant unique identifier. An example may be the Market Identifier Code (ISO 10382), CUSIP (Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures) a nine character alphanumeric code mainly used for US and Canadian securities, SEDOL (Stock Exchange Daily Official List) – security identifiers used in UK and Ireland for clearing purposes. These are assigned by the London Stock Exchange.</p>