

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002978/26
to the Commission
Moritz Körner (Renew)
(15 July 2026)**

Subject: Non-banks

The traditional sovereign-bank nexus is expanding into a sovereign-bank-non-bank nexus, because government bonds are increasingly held by insurers, pension funds, investment funds and hedge funds, and are often financed or backed on a short-term basis by banks. If one of those groups finds itself under pressure, for example owing to rising collateral requirements, refinancing problems or market losses, forced sales can cause yields on government bonds to rise sharply. As banks are both key lenders and market intermediaries for non-banks, tensions can quickly spread among financial institutions, capital markets and governments, posing a threat to financial stability as a whole.

What is the Commission doing about this, and what should central banks and Member States do?

Submitted: 15.7.2026

**Answer given by Ms Albuquerque on behalf of the European Commission
(14 September 2026)**

Beside the banking sector, non-bank financial intermediaries (NBFIs) play a role in contributing to the competitiveness of the financial services sector and in driving deeper market integration in the EU.

The Commission acknowledges that the growing presence of NBFIs could become a source of vulnerabilities, including from various interconnectedness links, noting that NBFIs are heterogeneous entities differing in size, activities, and leverage, amongst others.

In January 2024, the Commission published a risk assessment, followed by a targeted consultation to seek stakeholders' views on the adequacy of the macroprudential framework for NBFIs.

A feedback statement was published in March 2025 ⁽¹⁾. In its risk assessment, the Commission called for a more holistic and well-coordinated oversight framework to improve the early identification and assessment of systemic risks ⁽²⁾.

In support of this, the Commission is closely following national system-wide stress test exercises as they provide key intakes with regard to EU financial stability.

Furthermore, the Commission, in cooperation with the European Supervisory Authorities, the European Systemic Risk Board and national competent authorities, continuously monitors systemic risks in relation to NBFIs, including in the repo market, where there are strong links between banks and NBFIs involving sovereign bond markets.

Regarding those risks, the Commission notes that the regulatory framework already contains relevant instruments, including the option to restrict the use of leverage by alternative investment fund managers ⁽³⁾.

Finally, the Commission engages within the Financial Stability Board as well as other international organisations to promote a common approach to risk monitoring and data sharing.

⁽¹⁾ https://finance.ec.europa.eu/regulation-and-supervision/consultations-0/targeted-consultation-assessing-adequacy-macroprudential-policies-non-bank-financial-intermediation_en.

⁽²⁾ As also recalled by the Commission in COM(2025) 940 final, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52025DC0940>.

⁽³⁾ Article 25(3) of the directive 2011/61/EU on Alternative Investment Fund Managers, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02011L0061-20260416>.