Basel Committee
on Banking Supervision

Instructions for the end-2016 G-SIB assessment exercise

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BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

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1. Introduction

1. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("the Committee") is conducting this data collection exercise as input into the methodology to assess the systemic importance of banks in a global context. This methodology for identifying global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) is outlined in the July 2013 document entitled *Global systemically important banks: updated assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement*.[1] It falls under the aegis of the Financial Stability Board and responds to the decision by the G20 leaders to develop a methodology comprising both quantitative and qualitative indicators that can contribute to the assessment of the systemic importance of financial institutions at a global level.[2]

2. This document is organised as follows: Part 2 discusses general information such as the scope of the exercise, the process and the overall structure of the quantitative questionnaire. Parts 3 and 4 provide specific details regarding the data collected in the template. This includes specific data definitions and how to interpret the built-in data checks.

2. General Information

2.1 Scope of consolidation and data quality

3. For purposes of this exercise, all offices that are within the scope of the consolidated reporting group are to be reported on a consolidated basis. Unless the instructions specifically state otherwise, this consolidation shall be on a line-by-line basis. As part of the consolidation process, the results of all transactions and all intercompany balances between offices, subsidiaries, and other entities included in the scope of the consolidated reporting group are to be eliminated in the consolidation and must be excluded from the reported totals. Where applicable and unless noted otherwise, group data should be reported using **regulatory consolidation**. Therefore, insurance or other non-banking activities should only be included insofar as they are included in the regulatory consolidation of the group.

4. While participation in portions of this exercise is voluntary in certain jurisdictions, the Committee expects a high level of participation to ensure robust results. The relevant supervisory authorities will be required to estimate values based on publicly available information if banks do not provide data themselves.

5. In accordance with the Committee's standards, all banks with a leverage ratio exposure measure exceeding 200 billion euros (using the exchange rate applicable at the financial year-end) are required to publically disclose information containing at least the 12 indicators described in Appendix 5 within four months of the financial year end.[3] Banks below this

[1] The document is available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs255.htm.

[2] See *Reducing the moral hazard posed by systemically important financial institutions – FSB Recommendations and Time Lines* (20 October 2010) available at www.financialstabilityboard.org/publications/r_101111a.pdf.

[3] See paragraphs 42-45 of *Global systemically important banks: updated assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement* (July 2013), available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs255.htm.

threshold that have been added to the sample as a result of being classified as a G-SIB in the previous year are also subject to the disclosure requirement. For the first year that a bank breaches this threshold, i.e. banks that are newly part of the G-SIB assessment sample, the data must be published within four months of financial year-end or, at latest, by July of the relevant calendar year.

6. The values reported in this exercise should precisely match any values that have been publically disclosed. If any of the public figures are subsequently restated, a revised template must be submitted to the Secretariat on or before 31 July 2017.

7. The Committee expects the indicator totals and their subcomponents to be of the highest quality. To achieve this, banks should have an internal process for checking and validating each item. While the Committee aims at achieving the best possible data quality for all items, those labelled as "memorandum items" may be reported on a best-efforts basis (if necessary).

2.2 Filling in the Data

8. It is important that banks only use the latest available version of the workbook obtained from their relevant supervisory authority to submit their returns. The supervisory authorities may also provide additional instructions if deemed necessary.

9. Yellow cells are mandatory, while green cells are either best-efforts (data items) or optional (comments and remarks). Red cells will be completed by supervisory authorities. **Respondents should only enter information in the yellow and green cells.** It is important to note that any modification to the worksheets outside of these cells might render the workbook unusable both for the validation of the final results and the subsequent aggregation process. **Note that data is required for all collected metrics other than the memorandum items, which are provided on a best-efforts basis.** The automated formulas contained in the workbook will not register a value if any of the underlying data items are missing.

2.3 Automated Checks

10. Automated data consistency checks are displayed in the "Checks" column. Where data items are not appropriately reported, the following corrective actions may be displayed:

- Most of the yellow shaded cells in the template only allow for positive values. Should a sign error occur, the checks column will show a message indicating the required reporting format (eg "No negatives please").
- **Under no circumstances should text (eg "n/a" or "none") be entered into a data cell.** If text is detected, the checks column will display "No text please". Note that the addition of informative text is always welcome and should be inserted in the accompanying comments column.
- Where data cells have been left empty, the checks column will display "Please enter a (value/date/code/name/rate)".
- If a zero value is entered and the remarks column is not set to "Confirmed zero", then the checks column will display "Please confirm zero". Conversely, if a nonzero value is entered and the remarks column is set to "Confirmed zero", then the checks column will display "Value not zero".
- For some cells, the checks column will also test for logical errors. For example, item 3.c.(5) must be greater than or equal to item 3.c.(6). If this is not the case, then the checks column will display "< 3.c.(6)" to indicate that item 3.c.(5) is less than item 3.c.(6).

2.4 Estimated Values and Zeros

11. The reporting template provides a separate dropdown menu (see "Remarks" column) in every row. Reporting banks and/or supervisory authorities should use these dropdown menus to annotate data items with the following information:

- Where data constraints exist, banks may provide quantitative data on a "best-efforts" basis. In case of doubt, discuss with the relevant supervisory authority on how best to proceed. **Where estimates have been used, the respective dropdown menu in the "Remarks" column should be set to "Estimated value"** and a short explanation regarding the method used should be provided in the comments column.
- **Cells may be assigned a value of zero only if the reporting group's activity regarding the requested metric is truly zero.** In this case, the dropdown cell in the "Remarks" column should be set to "Confirmed zero".

2.5 Negative Values

12. Negative values are only permitted for the following items: regulatory adjustments (item 2.e); total net revenue (item 14.e); foreign net revenue (item 14.f); Foreign Net revenue (considering the Euro Area as a single jurisdiction) (Item 22.a); and Foreign Net Revenue (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 22.b).

2.6 Reporting Currency and Unit

13. The reporting currency will be selected by the relevant supervisory authority. It is expected that the currency will remain constant from one assessment exercise to the next. If an institution would prefer to report in a currency other than the one specified, it should contact the relevant supervisory authority. The reporting currency should be used for all values in the workbook.
14. Banks should indicate the unit used for reporting (1, 1,000 or 1,000,000). The same unit should be used for all amounts throughout the workbook. When choosing the reporting unit, it should be considered that the worksheet shows all amounts as integers.

2.7 Confidentiality

15. The Committee or its Secretariat will not collect any data directly from banks. Therefore, banks in participating jurisdictions should contact the relevant supervisory authorities to discuss how the completed workbooks should be submitted. Supervisory authorities will forward the relevant raw data to the Secretariat of the Committee where they will be treated as confidential. The raw data will be collected and shared on a non-anonymised basis with a small working group of the Committee's Macroprudential Supervision Group. In addition, given that the scores of banks in the end-2016 exercise are due to be calculated based on data that banks publically disclose, the 12 indicator values, along with the names of the banks used in calculating the sample totals, may be shared more widely.[4]

[4] For information on the assessment methodology, including the calculation of the sample totals, see Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *The G-SIB assessment methodology – score calculation*, November 2014, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d296.pdf.

2.8 Comments

16. Comments on each item may be provided in the comments column. If considerable explanation is required, banks may choose to provide additional comments in a separate document.

2.9 Questions

17. Banks should direct all questions related to this exercise to the relevant supervisory authority. Where necessary, the agencies will coordinate with the Committee's Secretariat to provide responses that are consistent across jurisdictions.

2.10 Reporting Date and Year

18. In general, all data should relate to the financial year end closest to end-December 2016, i.e. the financial year-end that falls in the period 1 July 2016–30 June 2017. However, supervisory authorities may allow banks whose financial year ends on 30 June to report data based on their position as at end-December 2016 (ie interim rather than financial year-end data). Supervisory authorities may also permit banks to report outside of their financial year-end as long as the reporting date is closer to end-December.

19. Certain data items ask for aggregated activity over the reporting year, which is defined as the twelve months immediately preceding the reporting date. For example, if the reporting date is end-December 2016, then the reporting year would be from 1 January 2016 through 31 December 2016. These items include payments activity (items 6.a-m, 15.b.(1)-(3), and 18.a.(1)-(15)), underwriting activity (items 8.a and 8.b), trading volumes (items 18.b–f), and CCP settlement volume (item 18.k). If the reporting group merged with another entity during the reporting year, the combined flow data for both institutions should be reported.

2.11 Structure of the Excel Template

20. The Excel workbook consists of a single worksheet for data input. A summary section at the end of the worksheet details the overall indicator values as calculated from the submitted data. The worksheet also includes built-in consistency checks for data validation. Please review these checks prior to submitting the completed template. Respondents must submit their responses using the distributed template. Any alterations to the official template, including copying the cells into a new workbook, are not permitted.

21. The template includes unique data identifiers, consisting of a four-digit series followed by a four-digit item number, in Column F. The series is shown at the top of each section ("GSIB") and the item numbers appear next to each data entry. For example, the data identifier for the reporting unit (item 1.b.(1)) is GSIB1007. These identifiers will persist through multiple reporting periods even as the line items change rows within the worksheet.

3. Changes relative to the end-2015 exercise

3.1 Items Updated

3.1.1 Intra-Financial System Assets (Section 3)

22. Net positive current exposure of securities financing transactions with other financial institutions (Item 3.d) is being substituted by Net positive current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions (revised definition) (previously item 17.h).

3.1.2 Intra-Financial System Liabilities (Section 4)

23. Net positive current exposure of securities financing transactions with other financial institutions (Item 4.c) is being substituted by Net positive current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions (revised definition) (previously Item 17.i).

3.2 Items Added

3.2.1 Size Items (Section 16)

24. The following items have been added to the data collection: Investment value and guarantee value for unit-linked products gross of reinsurance (Item 16.c), Investment value of unit-linked products without any guarantee, gross of reinsurance (Item 16.c.(1)), Investment value and guarantee value of unit-linked products with death benefits only, gross of reinsurance (Item 16.c.(2)), Investment value and guarantee value of unit-linked products not reported in Items 16.c.(1) and 16.c.(2), (Item 16.c.(3))

3.2.2 Interconnectedness Items (Section 17)

25. The following items have been added to the data collection: Holdings of securities issued by other financial institutions (unit-linked products only) (Item 17.e.(3.1)), Holding of securities issued by other financial institutions (CIU shares mirroring unit-linked accounts) (Item 17.e.(3.2)).

3.2.3 Substitutability/Financial Infrastructure Items (Section 18)

26. The following items have been added to the data collection: Trading Volume of securities issued by sovereign, Any intragroup transactions included in 18.b. (Item 18.b.1), Trading Volume of securities issued by other public sector entities, Any intragroup transactions included in 18.c. (Item 18.c.1), Trading Volume of other fixed income securities, Any intragroup transactions included in 18.d. (Item 18.d.1), Trading Volume of listed equities, Any intragroup transactions included in 18.e. (18.e.1), Trading volume of all other securities, value of intragroup transactions Any intragroup transactions included in 18.f. (Item 18.f.1).

3.2.4 Complexity Items (Section 19)

27. The following items have been added to the data collection: Trading and available-for-sale (AFS) securities (gross of deduction of liquid assets), including insurance subsidiaries (Item 19.b), Trading and AFS Securities, including insurance subsidiaries, that meet the definition of Level 1 assets (Item 19.c), Trading and AFS Securities including insurance subsidiaries that meet the definition of Level 2 assets, with haircuts (Item 19.d), Level 1 and 2 assets mirroring

unit-linked accounts booked by insurance subsidiaries (Item 19.e), Level 1 and 2 assets mirroring unit-linked accounts without guarantee booked by insurance subsidiaries (Item 19.f), Trading and AFS securities, held by insurance subsidiaries only (Item 19.g), Trading and AFS securities mirroring unit-linked accounts booked by insurance subsidiaries (Item 19.g.(1)), Trading and AFS securities mirroring unit-linked accounts without guarantee booked by insurance subsidiaries (Item 19.g.(2)), Level 3 assets stemming from unit-linked accounts activity (Item 19. h.(1)).

3.2.5 Cross-Jurisdictional Activity Items (Section 20)

28. The following items have been added to the data collection: Cross-jurisdictional claims local claims in local currency (excluding derivatives activity) (Item 20.c), Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis, (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction (Item 20.d), Foreign Derivative claims on an ultimate risk basis (considering of the Euro Area as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.e), Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis, including derivatives (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction (Item 20.f), Foreign derivatives liabilities on an immediate risk basis (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.f.(1)), Local claims in local currency on an ultimate risk basis excluding derivatives activity (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.g),Foreign liabilities (excluding derivatives and local liabilities in local currency) (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.h), Any foreign liabilities to related offices included in item 20.h (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.h.(1)), Local Liabilities in local currency on an immediate risk basis excluding derivatives (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.i), Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis (considering European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.j), Foreign derivatives claims on an ultimate basis (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.k), Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis, including derivatives (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.l), Foreign derivatives liabilities on an immediate risk basis (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.l.(1)), Local claims in local currency excluding derivatives activity (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.m), Foreign Liabilities (excluding derivatives and local liabilities in local currency) (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.n), Any foreign liabilities to related offices included in item 20.n (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.n.(1)), Local liabilities in local currency excluding derivatives (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 20.o).

3.2.6 Ancillary Items (Section 22)

29. The following items have been added to the data collection: Foreign net revenue (considering the Euro Area as a single jurisdiction) (Item 22.a.), Foreign net revenue (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 22.b), Number of jurisdictions (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction) (Item 22.c), Number of jurisdictions (considering European Union as a single jurisdiction) (Item 22.d).

3.3 Items Removed

3.3.1 Section 17 (Interconnectedness)

30. The following items have been removed from the data collection: Book value of equities for which a market price is unavailable (formerly Item 17.a), Certificates of mutual banks issued (formerly Item 17.b), Minority Interest (formerly Item 17.c), Standby letters of credit extended to other financial institutions (former Item 17.f), Standby Letter of credit obtained from other financial institutions (formerly Item 17.g).

4. The Data Worksheet

4.1 General Bank Data

31. The "General bank data" panel deals with general bank information and data reporting conventions.

Item 1.a: General information provided by the relevant supervisory authority

32. These items will be filled out by the relevant supervisory authority.

Item 1.b.(1): Reporting unit

33. Select the reporting units (ones, thousands, or millions) in which results are reported from the dropdown menu.

Item 1.b.(2): Accounting standard

34. Select the accounting standard used (eg IFRS, US GAAP) from the dropdown menu.

Item 1.b.(3): Date of public disclosure (yyyy-mm-dd)

35. Specify the expected date on which the G-SIB indicator values will be publically disclosed.

Item 1.b.(4): Language of public disclosure

36. Specify in which languages the G-SIB indicator values will be publically disclosed.

Item 1.b.(5): Web address of public disclosure

37. Provide the web address where the G-SIB indicator values are being publically disclosed. Please report the **exact** web address of the bank's public disclosure (eg do not provide the homepage of the bank). If the values have yet to be disclosed or the location is otherwise unknown, please provide as specific a web address as possible along with a short explanation in the comments. In cases where the web address is not fixed or the data are otherwise difficult to locate, respondents should provide a comment detailing precisely how to access the relevant information. If the disclosure is included in a report, provide the exact page (for instance p. 60 of https.2016annual_report.pdf).

4.2 Size Indicator

38. The size indicator detailed below is intended to match the total exposures value (prior to regulatory adjustments) as defined for use in the Basel III leverage ratio as of January 2014.[5] Note that the exposures value does not reflect any instances where the national implementation differs from the Basel III standard. Also note that all positions should be included, regardless of whether they are included in the trading or banking book. Appendix 1 provides further detail on the cross-references to the Basel III reporting template.

4.2.1 Section 2: Total Exposures

39. Section 2 collects exposure amounts for derivatives, securities financing transactions, other assets, and off-balance-sheet items.

Item 2.a: Derivatives

40. For items 2.a.(1)-(3), report exposures to the client when acting as a financial intermediary (ie where the bank is a counterparty to both the client and the CCP). Guarantees associated with cleared transactions (ie transactions where the bank provides clearing services for clients executing trades via an exchange or with a CCP) should also be captured.[6]

Item 2.a.(1): Counterparty exposure of derivatives contracts

41. Report the counterparty risk exposure of derivatives after applying the regulatory netting standards based on the Basel II framework (not the accounting rules for netting). Data should not include any other credit risk mitigation effects. Derivatives traded over-the-counter (OTC), on an exchange and through a central counterparty (CCP) should all be included.

42. Collateral received (whether cash or non-cash) should not be netted against the (net) derivatives position. Where the applicable accounting standard permits a bank to net payables (to return cash collateral) from the corresponding derivative asset, the bank should first gross-up the derivative asset before calculating the net replacement cost in the formula in paragraphs 186 and 187 of the Basel II framework (which provides the formula to calculate the counterparty credit risk under the Current Exposure Method). Using this same formula, all banks should set the value of the volatility adjusted collateral amount (C_A) to zero.

43. If a derivative transaction is not covered under a qualifying Basel II netting agreement, the derivative exposure amount should be reported on a gross basis. Cash variation margin may be treated as a pre-settlement payment, and thus used to reduce the replacement cost of derivatives, only if it meets the criteria outlined in *Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements*, January 2014, paragraph 25.

Item 2.a.(2): Capped notional amount of credit derivatives

44. Report the effective notional amount (that is, the apparent or stated notional principal amount multiplied by the effective multiplier in the derivative contract) of credit derivatives, or other similar instruments, through which the bank provides credit protection (eg credit default swaps or total return swaps that reference instruments with credit risk, such as bonds). Where credit derivatives were bought on the same reference name and the maturity of the protection bought is equal to or greater than the maturity of the protection sold, report the notional

5 *Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements*, January 2014, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs270.htm.

6 For more information, see *Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements*, January 2014, paragraphs 27-8, available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs270.pdf.

amount of the protection sold capped at the maximum potential loss (ie report the protection sold less the protection bought). Reference names are considered the same if the conditions in footnote 14 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework are met. Exclude the effective notional principal amount of sold credit protection that the bank clears on behalf of a clearing member client through a CCP.

Item 2.a.(3): Potential future exposure of derivative contracts

45. Report the potential future exposure of derivatives when applying the current exposure method and Basel II netting standards. Data should not include any credit risk mitigation effect other than the regulatory netting.

46. The add-on for credit derivatives should be calculated according to the full text of paragraph 707, including the footnote. This implies that the add-on of sold CDS subject to closeout should be capped at unpaid premiums, while the add-on for sold CDS not subject to closeout should not be included. Paragraph 707 should be applied to all credit derivatives, whether they are included in the banking book or in the trading book.

47. When calculating the add-on for netted transactions (A_{Net} in the formula in paragraph 96(iv) of Annex IV of the Basel II framework), banks should not consider in the net replacement cost of the collateral received, irrespective of the treatment of the collateral by the applicable accounting standard.

Item 2: Securities financing transactions (SFTs)

Item 2.b.(1): Adjusted gross value of SFTs

48. Report the adjusted gross value (net of specific provisions and valuation adjustments) of SFTs assuming no accounting netting or credit risk mitigation effects. SFT assets should be reported with no recognition of accounting netting of (cash) payables against (cash) receivables as permitted under relevant accounting standards except as outlined in paragraph 33(i), second bullet of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.[7] Do not include SFT agent transactions eligible for the exceptional treatment as set out in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.[8]

49. In situations where the relevant accounting standards require the bank to recognise as an asset the security received in an SFT, the value of such a security must be reported in item 2.d.(1). SFTs traded OTC, on an exchange and through a CCP should all be included.

Item 2.b.(2): Counterparty exposure of SFTs

50. Report the counterparty exposure of SFTs. Data should not include any other credit risk mitigation effects. SFTs traded OTC, on an exchange and through a CCP should all be included.

51. For SFTs, the counterparty exposure value is determined as the total fair value amount of securities and cash lent to a counterparty for all transactions included in a qualifying Basel II netting agreement, less the total fair value amount of cash and securities received from the counterparty for those transactions, floored at zero. Where no qualifying Basel II netting agreement is in place, the counterparty exposure value of SFT must be calculated on a transaction by transaction basis (that is, each SFT is treated as its own netting set). Do not

7 See *Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements*, January 2014, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs270.htm.

8 Ibid.

apply haircuts in assessing the gross fair value of non-cash collateral. Include agent transaction exposures.[9]

Item 2.c: Other assets

52. Report the value of any other on-balance sheet assets not specifically identified in any of the rows above (eg accounting receivables for cash variation margin provided where recognised under operative accounting framework, liquid assets as defined under the liquidity coverage ratio, failed and unsettled transactions and any other accounting assets not included under the derivatives or SFT items). This includes any instrument (including cash) borrowed or lent through an SFT when it is reported on the accounting balance sheet.
53. Report the data using the sum of accounting values (net of specific provisions and valuation adjustments), assuming no accounting netting or credit risk mitigation effects (ie gross values). The reported value should reflect the adjustments that are permitted for the purposes of the leverage ratio (eg the addition of grossed-up assets for derivatives collateral provided and adjustments for SFT sales accounting transactions, along with the removal of receivables for eligible cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions, exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (initial margin), securities received in a SFT that are recognised as an asset, and fiduciary assets).

Item 2.d: Gross notional amount of off-balance-sheet items

54. Securities collateral that has been received by the bank and which is not recorded as an on-balance sheet asset under the relevant accounting standard generally is not included in the Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure, with the exception of the specific treatment for the measure of counterparty credit risk (CCR) for securities financing transactions (SFTs) under paragraph 33 (ii) of the Basel III leverage ratio framework (which allows for the consideration of securities collateral received from a counterparty).

Item 2.d.(1): Items with a 0% credit conversion factor (CCF)

55. Report the notional value of off-balance-sheet items that would be assigned a 0% credit conversion factor as defined in the standardised approach to credit risk in the Basel II framework. That is, commitments that are unconditionally cancellable at any time by the bank without prior notice, or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness (see paragraph 83 of the Basel II framework and the footnote to this paragraph).

Item 2.d.(2): Items with a 20% CCF

56. Report the notional value of off-balance-sheet items that would be assigned a 20% credit conversion factor as defined in the standardised approach to credit risk (see paragraphs 83 and 85 of the Basel II framework and footnote to paragraph 83).

Item 2.d.(3): Items with a 50% CCF

57. Report the notional value of off-balance-sheet items that would be assigned a 50% credit conversion factor as defined in the standardised approach to credit risk (see paragraphs 83, 84(ii) and 84(iii) of the Basel II framework). This includes liquidity facilities and other commitments to securitisations incorporating the changes according to the *Enhancements to*

[9] See *Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements*, January 2014, paragraphs 35-7, available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs270.pdf.

the Basel II framework.[10] That is, the credit conversion factor for all eligible liquidity facilities in the securitisation framework is 50% regardless of the maturity. Include off-balance-sheet exposures to originated securitisations only if the securitisations have met the accounting criteria for derecognition (to avoid double counting).

Item 2.d.(4): Items with a 100% CCF

58. Report the notional value of off-balance-sheet items that would be assigned a 100% credit conversion factor as defined in the standardised approach to credit risk (see paragraphs 83(i), 83 (ii), 84 and 84(i) of the Basel II framework). This includes liquidity facilities and other commitments to securitisations incorporating the changes according to the Enhancements. Include off-balance-sheet exposures to originated securitisations only if the securitisations have met the accounting criteria for derecognition (to avoid double counting).

Item 2.e: Regulatory adjustments

59. Report the value of regulatory adjustments to tier 1 and CET1 capital under the fully phased-in Basel III framework. Please be sure to report the figure based on end-2016 data. Note that the reported value should not reflect any deviations from the Basel III standard that may have been adopted in the relevant national implementation. Report adjustments that reduce tier 1 capital as a positive value. If the adjustment increases tier 1 capital, report the value with a minus (-) sign.

Item 2.f: Total exposures indicator (Total exposures prior to regulatory adjustments)

60. The sum of items 2.a.(1) through 2.c, 0.1 times 2.d.(1), 0.2 times 2.d.(2), 0.5 times 2.d.(3), and 2.d.(4). Note that regulatory adjustments (item 2.e) are not removed from the indicator. This value should match the amount calculated in the "Leverage Ratio" tab of the December 2016 version of the Basel III monitoring workbook.[11]

4.3 Interconnectedness Indicators

61. For the purpose of the interconnectedness indicators, financial institutions are defined as including banks (and other deposit-taking institutions), bank holding companies, securities dealers, insurance companies, mutual funds, hedge funds, pension funds, investment banks and central counterparties (CCPs). Central banks and other public sector bodies (eg multilateral development banks) are excluded, but state-owned commercial banks are included. Stock exchanges are not included, though most stock exchanges have subsidiaries that are considered financial institutions (eg securities dealers and CCPs).

62. In determining whether a transaction is with other financial institutions (ie financial institutions outside of the reporting group), do not adopt a look-through approach. Instead, report figures based on the immediate counterparty. Note that only sections 3 and 4 relate to intra-financial activity; section 5 captures the securities issued by the bank.

10 The document is available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs157.pdf.

11 The workbook and instructions for recent Basel III monitoring exercises are available at www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/.

4.3.1 Section 3: Intra-Financial System Assets

Item 3.a: Funds deposited with or lent to other financial institutions

63. Report all funds deposited with or lent to other financial institutions (ie financial institutions outside of the consolidated reporting group). Lending should include all forms of term/revolving lending, acceptances of other banks and other extensions of credit to financial institutions. Do not include commercial paper, which is reported in item 3.c.(4), and securities financing transactions. Do not include settlement balances (ie exposures arising from unsettled transactions). Deposits should include balances due from financial institutions. Include certificates of deposit but do not include margin accounts and posted collateral. Include funds deposited with or lent to other financial institutions that are accounted for as receivables. Do not include receivables related to settlement balances (eg fees and payments related to the exchange of goods and services). Include margin lending, but exclude accrued interest.

Item 3.a.(1): Certificates of deposit

64. Report the total holdings of certificates of deposit due from other financial institutions as included in item 3.a. Certificates of deposit are time deposits where the bank issues a receipt for the funds specifying that they are payable on a specific date seven or more days in the future.

Item 3.b: Unused portion of committed lines extended to other financial institutions

65. Report the nominal value of the unused portion of all committed lines extended to other financial institutions. Include lines which are unconditionally cancellable. Do not include letters of credit and unsettled securities financing transactions (eg reverse repos).

Item 3.c: Holdings of securities issued by other financial institutions

66. This item should reflect all holdings of securities issued by other financial institutions. Total holdings should be reported at fair value for securities classified as held-for-trading and available-for-sale; held-to-maturity securities should be reported at amortised cost. Report the historical cost of any equity securities without readily determinable fair values. Do not report products where the issuing institution does not back the performance of the asset (eg asset-backed securities). Include securities issued by equity-accounted associates and special purpose entities (SPEs) if they are not part of the consolidated entity for regulatory purposes. Do not include synthetic exposures related to derivatives transactions (e.g., when a derivative references securities issued by other financial institutions). Do not include loans, bond exchange traded funds (ETFs), credit card receivables, letters of credit, bond options, bond swaps, or bond swaps on ETFs.
67. If the breakdown is unavailable for one or more of these items, please fill the cell(s) for the non-available item(s) with a "0" and provide the available total in one of the other rows of the panel. The comments section for the item with the available total should state which subcategories have been included.

Item 3.c.(1): Secured debt securities

68. Report the total holdings of secured debt securities (eg covered bonds). Note that this item is not designed to capture collateralized trades. Instead, the item is capturing capital that has been raised through the issuance of secured debt.

Item 3.c.(2): Senior unsecured debt securities

69. Report the total holdings of senior unsecured debt securities.

Item 3.c.(3): Subordinated debt securities

70. Report the total holdings of subordinated debt securities.

Item 3.c.(4): Commercial paper

71. Report the total holdings of commercial paper of other financial institutions.

Item 3.c.(5): Equity securities

72. Report the total holdings of equity securities, including common and preferred shares, of other financial institutions. Include investments in mutual funds (eg equity, bond, hybrid, and money market funds) that are administered outside of the reporting group. Report the entire mutual fund investment (ie do not look through into the fund to determine the underlying holdings).

Item 3.c.(6): Offsetting short positions in relation to the specific equity securities included in item 3.c.(5)

73. Report the fair value of the reporting group's liabilities resulting from short positions held against the equity securities included in item 3.c.(5). Include the short legs of derivatives used to hedge the equity securities reported in item 3.c.(5) (eg total return swaps).[12]

Item 3.d: Net positive current exposure of securities financing transactions (SFTs) with other financial institutions (revised definition)

74. This item should include the following:

(a) Net positive reverse repurchase agreement exposure, where the value of the cash provided exceeds the fair value of the securities received.

(b) Net positive repurchase agreement exposure, where the fair value of the securities provided exceeds the value of the cash received.

(c) Net positive securities lending exposure, where the fair value of securities lent exceeds the value of cash collateral received (or the fair value of non-cash collateral received).

(d) Net positive securities borrowing exposure, where the value of cash collateral provided (or the fair value of non-cash collateral provided) exceeds the fair value of securities borrowed.

75. The reported value is not intended to reflect amounts recorded on the balance sheet. Rather, it represents the single legally owed amount per netting set. Netting of multiple transactions should only be used where the transactions are covered by a legally enforceable netting agreement (see paragraph 173 under the Basel II framework). For transactions that are not subject to a qualifying master netting agreement, report the exposure on a transaction-by-transaction basis, with each SFT treated as its own netting set. It means that the difference (if positive) between the value of financial instruments provided (cash and/or securities) and financial instruments received (cash and/or securities) should be reported. Include transactions cleared through a CCP. Do not include conduit lending transactions and do not apply haircuts in assessing the gross fair value of non-cash collateral. Include unsettled SFTs if the bank is using trade-date accounting.

[12] For example, Bank A holds 10,000 shares of Bank B at 100 per share and has entered into an equity total return swap to short 10,000 Bank B shares and thereby eliminate market risk. Bank A would report 1,000,000 for item 3.c.(5) and 1,000,000 for item 3.c.(6).

76. Note that SFTs with non-financial institution counterparties should be excluded from this item.

Item 3.e: Over-the-counter derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net positive fair value

Item 3.e.(1): Net positive fair value

77. Report the sum of net positive fair value over-the-counter derivative exposures netted only where legally enforceable and in accordance with Basel II regulatory netting rules (ie designated, legally enforceable, netting sets or groups). Only netting sets with a positive value should be included here. Netting sets where the net result is negative should be captured in item 4.d.(1). Basel II defines netting sets in Annex 4 of the Basel II framework. Include collateral held only if it is within the master netting agreement (ie pursuant to legally enforceable credit support annexes). If applicable, net opposing collateral positions (eg initial margin posted with variation margin held). Deduct the net collateral position from the underlying obligation only if it reduces the overall exposure. If the net collateral exceeds the payment obligation due to the bank, record a fair value of zero for the netting set. If a derivative transaction with a positive fair value is not covered under a qualifying Basel II netting agreement, the derivative exposure amount should be included on a gross basis.

78. The value should be reported in accordance with the Basel II framework. See *International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards*, paragraph 96(iv) of Annex 4, available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs128.pdf. Note that the current exposure method (CEM) should not be used. Exclude OTC derivatives with non-financial institution counterparties..

79. This item is calculated differently from item 2.a.(1). For example, there is a difference in perimeter (ie financial institutions vs. all counterparties) Also, for this item, all collateral received that is within a master netting agreement may be netted against the derivative exposures. This includes both initial and variation margin. Item 2.a.(1), however, only allows the replacement cost to be reduced by the value of the cash variation margin received.

80. When acting as a financial intermediary (ie where the bank is a counterparty to both the client and the CCP), report exposures to the CCP. Report exposures to clients if they fit the definition of financial institution. In cases where a clearing member bank, acting as an agent, guarantees the performance of a client to a CCP, the associated exposure to the client must be reported.

Item 3.e.(2): Potential future exposure

81. Report the amount of potential future exposure (PFE), calculated using the current exposure method, for the derivatives included in item 3.e.(1). Include the PFE for any netting sets with a fair value of zero.

4.3.2 Section 4: Intra-Financial System Liabilities

Item 4.a: Funds deposited by or borrowed from other financial institutions

82. Report Include any funds deposited by or borrowed from other financial institutions that are accounted for as payables. Do not include payables related to settlement balances, (eg fees and payments related to the exchange of goods and services). Do not include certificates of deposit, margin accounts, and accrued interest. Include the borrowings of all entities, including variable-interest entities (VIEs), within the regulatory scope of consolidation, but do not include borrowings between entities within the consolidated group. Include bank overdrafts and margin lending, but exclude margin accounts.

Item 4.a.(1): Deposits due to depository institutions

83. Report total deposits, **excluding** certificates of deposit, due to (ie deposited by) depository institutions. Do not include settlement balances (ie exposures arising from unsettled transactions) and collected collateral.

Item 4.a.(2): Deposits due to non-depository financial institutions

84. Report total deposits, **excluding** certificates of deposit, due to non-depository financial institutions. Do not include settlement balances (ie exposures arising from unsettled transactions) and collected collateral.

Item 4.a.(3): Loans obtained from other financial institutions

85. Report the amount of outstanding loans obtained from other financial institutions (ie financial institutions outside of the reporting group) which are not already being captured in the other items of Section 4. Include both term loans and revolving, open-end loans. If all loans are already being captured in these items, then a zero value should be reported.

Item 4.b: Unused portion of committed lines obtained from other financial institutions

86. Report the nominal value of the unused portion of all committed lines obtained from other financial institutions (ie financial institutions outside of the reporting group). Include lines which are unconditionally cancellable. This item measures the amount of credit committed as of the reporting date, irrespective of whether it may be unconditionally cancelled the day after. For example, the available balance associated with a credit card (which the bank commits to providing, but reserves the right to withdraw at any time) would be included. Do not include letters of credit and unsettled SFTs (eg repos).

Item 4.c: Net negative current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions (revised definition)

87. This item should include the following:

(a) Net negative reverse repurchase agreement exposure, where the fair value of securities received exceeds the value of the cash provided.

(b) Net negative repurchase agreement exposure, where the value of the cash received exceeds the fair value of the securities provided.

(c) Net negative securities lending exposure, where the value of cash collateral received (or the fair value of non-cash collateral received) exceeds the fair value of securities lent.

(d) Net negative securities borrowing exposure, where the fair value of securities borrowed exceeds the value of cash collateral provided (or the fair value of non-cash collateral provided).

88. The reported value is not intended to reflect amounts recorded on the balance sheet. Rather, it represents the single legally owed amount per netting set. Netting of multiple transactions should only be used where the transactions are covered by a legally enforceable netting agreement (see paragraph 173 of the Basel II framework). For transactions that are not subject to a qualifying master netting agreement, report the exposure on a transaction-by-transaction basis, with each SFT treated as its own netting set. It means that the difference (if negative) between the value of financial instruments provided (cash and/or securities) and financial instruments received (cash and/or securities) should be reported. Include transactions cleared through a CCP. Do not include conduit lending transactions and do not apply haircuts in assessing the gross fair value of non-cash collateral. Include unsettled SFTs if the bank is using trade-date accounting. Report the final net negative exposure value as a positive number. Note that SFTs with non-financial institution counterparties should be excluded from this item.

89. Note that SFTs with non-financial institution counterparties should be excluded from this item.

Item 4.d: Over-the-counter derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net negative fair value

Item 4.d.(1): Net negative fair value

90. Report the sum of net fair value over-the-counter derivative liabilities netted only where legally enforceable and in accordance with Basel II regulatory netting rules (ie designated, legally enforceable, netting sets or groups). Only netting sets with a negative value should be included here. Netting sets where the net result is positive should be captured in item 3.e.(1). Basel II defines netting sets in Annex 4 of the Basel II framework. Include collateral provided only if it is within the master netting agreement (ie pursuant to legally enforceable credit support annexes). If applicable, net opposing collateral positions (eg initial margin held with variation margin posted). Deduct the net collateral position from the underlying obligation only if it reduces the overall exposure. If the net collateral exceeds the payment obligation owed to the counterparty, record a fair value of zero for the netting set. If a derivative transaction with a negative fair value is not covered under a qualifying Basel II netting agreement, the derivative exposure amount should be included on a gross basis. Report the final net negative fair value as a positive number.

91. The value should be reported in accordance with the Basel II framework. See *International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards*, paragraph 96(iv) of Annex 4, available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs128.pdf. Exclude OTC derivatives with non-financial institution counterparties.

92. When acting as a financial intermediary (ie where the bank is a counterparty to both the client and the CCP), report exposures to the CCP. Report exposures to clients if they fit the definition of financial institution. In cases where a clearing member bank, acting as an agent, guarantees the performance of a client to a CCP, the associated exposure to the client must be reported.

Item 4.d.(2): Potential future exposure

93. Report the amount of the PFE, calculated using the current exposure method, for the derivatives included in item 4.d.(1).

4.3.3 Section 5: Securities Outstanding

94. The components below should reflect the value of all outstanding securities that were issued by, or on behalf of, the reporting entity. Accordingly, securities should be reported regardless of whether or not they are held by other financial institutions. Do not report products where the reporting institution does not back the performance of the asset (eg asset-backed securities).

95. For items 5.a through 5.e, provide the book value (ie carrying amount) of the securities. Note that this value will depend on the applicable accounting classification and measurement, and thus may reflect the amortised cost of the securities, the fair value of the securities, or a mixture of the two.

96. If the breakdown is unavailable for one or more of these items, please fill the cell(s) for the non-available item(s) with a "0" and provide the available total in one of the other rows of the panel. The comments section for the item with the available total should state which subcategories have been included.

Item 5.a: Secured debt securities

97. Report the book value of all outstanding secured debt securities (eg covered bonds) issued by the reporting group. Note that this item is not designed to capture collateralized trades.

Instead, the item is capturing capital that has been raised through the issuance of secured debt.

Item 5.b: Senior unsecured debt securities

98. Report the book value of all outstanding senior unsecured debt securities issued by the reporting group.

Item 5.c: Subordinated debt securities

99. Report the book value of all outstanding subordinated debt securities issued by the reporting group.

Item 5.d: Commercial paper

100. Report the book value of all outstanding commercial paper issued by the reporting group.

Item 5.e: Certificates of deposit

101. Report the book value of all outstanding certificates of deposit issued by the reporting group, irrespective of the holder (eg corporate or individual). Certificates of deposit are time deposits where the bank issues a receipt for the funds specifying that they are payable on a specific date seven or more days in the future. Include all certificates of deposit issued as securities, even if they were not issued as a receipt (ie certificates of deposit with an International Security Identification Number (ISIN).

Item 5.f: Common equity

102. Report the fair value (ie market value) of all outstanding common equity shares issued by the reporting group. For shares issued by consolidated subsidiaries, only include those shares that were issued to third parties. For publicly traded shares, report the closing share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding. Do not include outstanding shares for which a market price is unavailable. If there is no direct market price for the reporting group whatsoever, this item would be zero. Do not include certificates of mutual banks.

Item 5.g: Preferred shares and any other forms of subordinated funding not captured in item 5.c.

103. Report the fair value (ie market value) of all outstanding preferred shares issued by the reporting group. Include shares issued by consolidated subsidiaries to third parties. Also include any other forms of subordinated funding not captured in item 5.c. Do not include outstanding shares for which a market price is unavailable.

104. Include registered securities which raise funds for the bank but whose issuance is explicitly based on a bilateral contractual agreement between the issuer and the individual investor (eg German participation rights designed as "Namensgenussrechte").

4.4 Substitutability/Financial Institution Infrastructure Indicators

4.4.1 Section 6: Payments Activity

Items 6.a-m: Payments made in the reporting year (excluding intragroup payments)

105. Report the total gross value of all cash payments sent by the reporting group via large value payment systems,[13] along with the gross value of all cash payments sent through an agent or correspondent bank (eg using a correspondent or nostro account), over the reporting year in each indicated currency. All payments sent via an agent bank should be reported, regardless of how the agent bank actually settles the transaction. **Do not include intragroup transactions** (ie transactions made within or between entities within the reporting group). The bank's own payments should be included as long as they were not made to another member of the reporting group. Payments may be recorded using either the trade date or the settlement date as long as the reporting remains consistent between periods. If both are readily available, the settlement date should be used. If precise totals are unavailable, known overestimates may be reported.

106. Payments should be reported regardless of purpose, location, or settlement method. This includes, but is not limited to, cash payments associated with derivatives, securities financing transactions and foreign exchange transactions. Do not include the value of any non-cash items settled in connection with these transactions. Include cash payments made on behalf of the reporting entity as well as those made on behalf of customers (including financial institutions and other commercial customers). Do not include payments made through retail payment systems. Do not report payment facilitation (ie when the bank acts as a payment service provider) where the customer is a direct member of the large value payment system and uses their own BIC code to complete the transaction. Only include savings account payments if they are made via a large value payment system or through an agent.

107. Only include outgoing payments (ie exclude payments received). Include the amount of payments made into Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS). Other than CLS payments, do not net any outgoing wholesale payment values, even if the transaction was settled on a net basis (ie all wholesale payments made into large value payment systems or through an agent must be reported on a gross basis). Retail payments sent through large value payment systems or through an agent may be reported on a net basis.

108. Values should be reported in the reporting currency and unit specified in items 1.a.(4) and 1.b.(1). Banks should convert the data to their reporting currency using daily foreign exchange rates over the reporting period. These rates, which are selected by the respondent, must represent a consistent series of exchange rate quotations.[14]

[13] For examples of large-value payment systems, refer to *Payment, clearing and settlement systems in the CPSS countries*, published by the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS). The November 2012 release is available at www.bis.org/publ/cpss105.htm.

[14] Respondents may (1) add up payments in the foreign currency and then convert the total into the reporting currency using the average foreign exchange (FX) rate for the reporting year provided by the BIS at www.bis.org/bcbs/gsib/ (ie use the same method as was employed in previous assessments), or (2) collect the daily flow data in the reporting currency directly, converting the data using a consistent set of daily exchange rate quotations.

4.4.2 Section 7: Assets Under Custody

<u>Item 7.a: Assets under custody</u>

109. Report the value of all assets, including cross-border assets that the reporting group holds as a custodian on behalf of customers, including other financial institutions (ie financial institutions outside of the reporting group). Include such assets even if they are being held by a third party acting as a sub-custodian (eg central securities depositories, payment systems, central banks and sub-custodians). All assets held as a custodian on behalf of customers must be reported, including those which are also assets under management. Only include assets under management and assets under administration if they meet the definition of assets under custody. The value of the assets should reflect the accounting method required by the respective clients. Thus, the reported total will likely involve a mixture of both book and market values.

110. Include cash that is being held in custody accounts. Note that assets held as collateral are not generally considered assets under custody. Banks should only report the assets for which they provide custody and safekeeping services.

111. For the purposes of this report, a custodian is defined as a bank or other organisation that manages or administers the custody or safekeeping of stock certificates, debt securities, cash, or other assets for institutional and private investors. Assets held as collateral are not generally considered assets under custody. Banks should only report the assets for which they provide custody and safekeeping services.

4.4.3 Section 8: Underwritten Transactions in Debt and Equity Markets

112. Include all underwriting (public and private) over the reporting year where the bank was obligated to purchase unsold securities. When the underwriting is on a best-efforts basis (ie the bank is not obligated to purchase the remaining inventory), only include the securities that were actually sold. For transactions underwritten by multiple institutions, only include the portion attributable to the reporting group. These portions should be reported regardless of whether or not the bank is acting as the lead underwriter.

<u>Item 8.a: Equity underwriting activity</u>

113. Report the total value of all types of underwritten equity instruments underwritten during the reporting year, excluding intragroup and self-led transactions. This includes all types of equity market transactions such as initial public offerings, additional offerings of common stocks, units, depositary receipts (eg American depositary receipts (ADRs) and global depositary receipts (GDRs)) and rights offerings. Also include equity-linked transactions such as convertible bonds, convertible preferred bonds and exchangeable bonds. Include all types of transactions at all maturities. Do not differentiate transactions between front-end, back-end and best-effort transactions. Do not differentiate with regard to maturity, currency or market of issuance.

114. Equity securities with embedded derivatives should be included, while stand-alone derivatives underwriting should be excluded. With regards to the delineation between securities with embedded derivatives and stand-alone derivatives, use the existing definitions in IFRS or US GAAP. In case the reporting is based on a national accounting standard where the distinction does not exist, the IFRS definition should be used (see Appendix 2 for further guidance).

Item 8.b: Debt underwriting activity

115. Report the total value of all types of debt instruments underwritten during the reporting year, excluding intragroup and self-led transactions. This includes all types of underwriting transactions relating to debt securities. The value should include both secured debt instruments (eg covered bonds, asset-backed security (ABS) transactions, etc.) and unsecured debt instruments (eg medium term notes (MTNs)). Include all types of transactions at all maturities. Do not differentiate transactions between front-end, back-end and best-effort or "soft" transactions. Do not differentiate with regard to maturity, currency, or market of issuance. Do not differentiate between sovereign and corporate debt. Debt securities with embedded derivatives should also be included. For more detail on embedded derivatives, refer to the instructions for item 8.a. Do not include loan underwriting. Include underwriting activity related to sovereign debt and the debt of government-sponsored enterprises (GSE). However, do not include other activities that facilitate the issuance or placement of third-party securities (eg auctions).

116. Instruments that could be allocated to either item 8.a or 8.b (eg bonds with warrants attached) **should not be double-counted**. Reporting institutions may set the delineation at their own discretion and, if necessary, provide a short explanation in the comments column.

4.5 Complexity Indicators

4.5.1 Section 9: Notional Amount of Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives

117. This indicator is designed to measure the scope of the reporting group's engagement in OTC derivative transactions and should include all types of risk categories and instruments. For a detailed overview of instrument types and risk categories, see table 19 of the Statistical Annex of the *BIS Quarterly Review*. Collateral should not be deducted when reporting the notional derivative values. Note that the sum of items 9.a and 9.b should equal the value reported in table 19 of the *BIS Quarterly Review*. Note that there should be no double-counting between items 9.a and 9.b.

Item 9.a: OTC derivatives cleared through a central counterparty

118. Report the notional amount outstanding of OTC derivative positions which will be settled through a central counterparty. Include all types of risk categories and instruments (eg foreign exchange, interest rate, equity, commodities and credit default swaps (CDS)). Report transactions regardless of whether they are part of a master netting agreement.

119. Do not include cleared derivative transactions (ie transactions where the bank provides clearing services for clients executing trades via an exchange or with a CCP) where the bank is not a direct counterparty in the contract. When acting as a financial intermediary (ie where the bank is a counterparty to both the client and the CCP), report the notional amounts associated with each contract (ie the contract with the CCP and the contract with the client). In cases where a clearing member bank, acting as an agent, guarantees the performance of a CCP to a client, the associated notional amounts must be reported.

Item 9.b: OTC derivatives settled bilaterally

120. Report the notional amount outstanding of OTC derivative positions which will be settled bilaterally (ie without the use of a central counterparty). Include all types of risk categories and instruments (eg foreign exchange, interest rate, equity, commodities and CDS). Report transactions regardless of whether they are part of a master netting agreement.

4.5.2 Section 10: Trading and Available-for-Sale Securities

121. This indicator seeks to capture the value of securities (ie bonds and shares) that, if sold quickly during periods of severe market stress, are more likely to incur larger fire-sale discounts or haircuts to compensate for high market risk. It is measured as the total amount of securities in the held-for-trading (HFT) and available-for-sale (AFS)[15] accounting categories less the subset of securities held in those categories that meet the definition of Level 1 and Level 2 assets as defined in the Basel III liquidity coverage ratio (LCR).[16]

122. All values reported should be at the reporting date and provided on a gross long basis (ie short positions should not be netted against long positions). Thus, for long and short positions in the same Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures number (CUSIP), report the long position prior to any CUSIP netting or any other International Security Identification Number (ISIN) netting.

Item 10.a: Held-for-trading securities (HFT)

123. Report the fair value of all securities classified as HFT, which includes any securities for which the fair value option is elected (designated at fair value (DaFV)). Securities that are intended to be held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term should be classified as trading assets. Trading activity includes active and frequent buying and selling of securities for the purpose of generating profits on short-term fluctuations in price. Securities held for trading purposes must be reported at fair value. Do not include loans, derivatives and non-tradable assets (eg receivables).

Item 10.b: Available-for-sale securities (AFS)

124. Report the fair value of all securities classified as AFS. All securities not categorised as trading securities, or held-to-maturity (HTM) should be reported as AFS. Do not include loans, derivatives and non-tradable assets (eg receivables).

Item 10.c: Trading and AFS securities that qualify as Level 1 liquid assets

125. Report the fair value of all trading and AFS securities that qualify as Level 1 liquid assets according to paragraphs 50(c), 50(d) and 50(e) of the Basel III LCR.[17] Include qualifying securities even if they do not fulfil the LCR operational requirements outlined in paragraphs 31– 40.[18]

Item 10.d: Trading and AFS securities that qualify as Level 2 liquid assets, with haircuts

126. Report the fair value, **after applying haircuts**, of all trading and AFS securities that qualify as Level 2 assets according to paragraphs 52 and 54 of the Basel III LCR.[19] Include qualifying securities even if they do not fulfil the LCR operational requirements outlined in paragraphs 31– 40.[20] Level 2A, Level 2B RMBS and Level 2B non-RMBS **assets should be**

[15] For additional guidance on the Trading, AFS, DaFV, or HTM accounting categories, please refer to the IFRS definitions in Appendix 3

[16] See *Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and liquidity risk monitoring tools* at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs238.pdf.

[17] Ibid.

[18] Ibid.

[19] Ibid.

[20] Ibid.

reported with haircuts of 15%, 25% and 50%, respectively. The caps outlined in paragraphs 46-48 and 51 should not be applied. [21]

4.5.3 Section 11: Level 3 Assets

Item 11.a: Assets valued for accounting purposes using Level 3 measurement inputs

127. Report the gross fair value of all assets that are priced on a recurring basis on the balance sheet using Level 3 measurement inputs. Internationally-recognised accounting standards commonly use a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritises inputs used to measure fair value based on observability. Do not include assets that are measured at fair value for disclosure purposes only (ie if the assets are carried at fair value on the balance sheet using level 3 measurement inputs). Do not include assets that are measured at fair value for disclosure purposes only (ie if the assets are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet using level 3 measurement inputs the assets should not be included in the Level 3 total).

128. Level 3 fair value measurement inputs, while not readily observable in the market, are used to develop an exit price for the asset (or liability) from the perspective of a market participant. Therefore, Level 3 fair value measurement inputs should reflect the reporting group's own assumptions about the assumptions that a market participant would use in pricing an asset (or liability) and should be based on the best information available under the given circumstances. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, then this is considered a Level 3 measurement. Only include the Level 3 estimates associated with Level 3 assets (ie if the asset qualifies as Level 1 or Level 2, the asset should not be included in the Level 3 total).

129. If the accounting standard designated in item 1.b.(2) does not have an equivalent definition of Level 3 assets, consult Appendix 4 for guidance on the fair value hierarchy according to IFRS 7. The relevant supervisory authority may also be contacted for further guidance.

4.6 Cross-Jurisdictional Activity Indicators

4.6.1 Section 12: Cross-Jurisdictional Claims

130. This indicator uses data that internationally active banks report to the central banks in their home jurisdiction for the compilation of the BIS consolidated international banking statistics (see Tables B3 and B4 of the international consolidated banking statistics).[22] Banks report these figures quarterly for the consolidated position of their institution. If the reporting group is unable to compile the necessary data, contact the relevant supervisory authority for additional guidance.

[21] Ibid.

[22] Tables B3 and B4 of the international consolidated banking statistics are available at www.bis.org/statistics/consstats.htm. The information used to be captured in Column S of Table 9C of the Statistical Annex of the *BIS Quarterly Review*, which is available at www.bis.org/statistics/consstats_to1509.htm.

Item 12.a: Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis

131. Report the value of all claims over all sectors that, on an ultimate-risk basis, are cross-border claims, local claims of foreign affiliates in foreign currency, or local claims of foreign affiliates in local currency.[23] Cross-border claims extend from an office in one country to a borrower in another country. Local claims of foreign affiliates in foreign and local currency extend from the local office of the bank to borrowers in that location. Claims include deposits and balances placed with other banks, loans and advances to banks and non-banks and holdings of securities and participations. Do not include claims from positions in derivative contracts. Since these data refer to consolidated activities, they exclude all intra-office claims.[24]

4.6.2 Section 13: Cross-Jurisdictional Liabilities

132. This indicator combines data reported as part of the BIS locational banking statistics with figures that are reported for the BIS consolidated banking statistics. To match the treatment in the cross-jurisdictional assets indicator, the liabilities of all offices (ie headquarters, branches and subsidiaries in different jurisdictions) to entities outside the local market are included along with liabilities to non-residents within the home country. Individual figures reported to different central banks for the locational BIS statistics need to be aggregated and then combined with information on intra-office liabilities. Intra-office liabilities should be excluded. If the reporting group is unable to compile the necessary data themselves, contact the relevant supervisory authority for additional guidance.

Item 13.a: Foreign liabilities (excluding local liabilities in local currency)

133. Report the sum of all foreign liabilities, excluding liabilities from positions in derivative contracts. Include liabilities between a non-domestic office within the reporting group and a domestic counterparty not included in the reporting group. Figures for locational statistics are reported by offices in each individual jurisdiction to the relevant central bank for the compilation of the BIS consolidated international banking statistics (see column "Total positions, Liab." in Table 8A of the Statistical Annex of the *BIS Quarterly Review*).[25] Short sales positions (i.e. where the bank has borrowed and then sold securities to create short positions) should be allocated to the country of the counterparty of securities borrowing transaction (the lender of securities to whom borrowed securities are owed). Do not base the country allocation on the original securities issuer.

Item 13.a.(1): Any foreign liabilities to related offices included in item 13.a

134. Report the value of any intercompany liabilities included in item 13.a (ie liabilities that are to the reporting group's own foreign offices). Figures are reported by offices in each

[23] For a full description of the data, definitions and coverage, see *Guidelines to the international consolidated banking statistics* at www.bis.org/statistics/consbankstatsguide.pdf.

[24] Ultimate risk basis is a methodology whereby positions are allocated to a third party that has contracted to assume the debts or obligations of the primary party if that party fails to perform. In the CBS (consolidated banking statistics), claims on an ultimate basis are allocated to the country and sector of entity that guarantees the claims (or, in the case of claims on branches, the country of the parent banks). The allocation to third party results in risk transfer[24] and not in cancellation of the hedged or guaranteed claims. For instance, if a loan included in banking book is completely "hedged" by a Total Return Swap (TRS), allocate the amount of the loan to the country of TRS counterpart (if this counterpart is a branch, consider the country of the parent entity). For more details, cf. "C.5. Risk transfers" part of Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics (March 2013).

[25] For a full description of the data, definitions and coverage, see *Guidelines to the international locational banking statistics* at www.bis.org/statistics/locbankstatsguide.pdf. In this item, "liability" refers to definitions provided in paragraph B.3.1 of Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics (March 2013).

individual jurisdiction to the relevant central bank for the compilation of the BIS consolidated international banking statistics (see column "Total positions, of which: vis-à-vis related offices, Liab." in Table 8A of the Statistical Annex of the *BIS Quarterly Review)*.[26] Note that this figure should be a subset of item 13.a.

Item 13.b: Local liabilities in local currency

135. Report the value of all foreign-office liabilities in local currency, excluding liabilities from positions in derivative contracts. This figure is reported by internationally active banks to the central bank in their home jurisdiction for the compilation of the BIS consolidated international banking statistics (see Column M of Table 9A of the Statistical Annex of the *BIS Quarterly Review*).[27] Do not include intercompany liabilities.

4.7 Ancillary Indicators

4.7.1 Section 14: Ancillary Indicators

Item 14.a: Total liabilities

136. Report total liabilities, excluding own funds and capital as well as various incurred costs that are still due (eg income tax payable, wages payable, etc). For this item, conservative estimates (such as the accounting value) are permitted.

Item 14.b: Retail funding

137. Report total deposits less the sum of deposits from depository institutions, deposits from central banks, and any other deposits (including certificates of deposit) not held by retail customers or small businesses. Small business customers are those customers with less than €1 million in consolidated deposits that are managed as retail customers and are generally considered as having similar liquidity risk characteristics to retail accounts. For more information, see the Basel II framework – *International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards*, paragraph 231, June 2006.[28]

Item 14.d: Total gross revenue

138. Report the total gross revenue, which is defined as interest income plus noninterest income.[29]

Item 14.e: Total net revenue

139. Report total net revenue, which is defined as interest income plus noninterest income minus interest expense.[30]

[26] Ibid.

[27] For a full description of the data, definitions and coverage, see *Guidelines to the international consolidated banking statistics* at www.bis.org/statistics/consbankstatsguide.pdf.

[28] The document is available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs128.htm.

[29] Noninterest income includes trading gains, investment income, commissions, fees and other operating income.

[30] Ibid.

Item 14.f: Foreign net revenue

140. Report the net revenue from all foreign offices. For purposes of this item, a foreign office of a reporting group is a branch or consolidated subsidiary located outside of the organisation's home country (ie the country where the reporting group is headquartered). Branches or consolidated subsidiaries located in territories or possessions of the home country are considered foreign offices. Net revenue is defined as interest income plus noninterest income minus interest expense.[31]

Item 14.g: Gross value of cash provided and gross fair value of securities provided in SFTs

141. Report the gross value of all cash provided and the gross fair value of all securities provided in the outgoing legs of securities financing transactions (SFTs). Only include transactions completed by the reporting group on its own behalf. Include variation margin provided, but do not include any counterparty netting. Include the outgoing legs associated with repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities lending and borrowing. Do not include outgoing legs associated with conduit lending and margin lending transactions.

Item 14.h: Gross value of cash received and gross fair value of securities received in SFTs

142. Report the gross value of all cash received and the gross fair value of all securities received in the incoming legs of SFTs. Only include transactions completed by the bank on its own behalf. Include variation margin received, but do not include any counterparty netting. Include the incoming legs associated with repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities lending and borrowing. Do not include incoming legs associated with conduit lending and margin lending transactions.

Item 14.i: Gross positive fair value of over-the-counter (OTC) derivative transactions

143. Report the gross positive fair value of all OTC derivative transactions. The reported value should not include any counterparty netting.

Item 14.j: Gross negative fair value of OTC derivative transactions

144. Report the gross negative fair value of all OTC derivative transactions. The reported value should not include any counterparty netting.

Item 14.k: Number of jurisdictions

145. Report the number of countries, including the home jurisdiction, where the reporting group has a branch, a subsidiary, or other entity that is consolidated under the accounting standard specified in item 1.b.(2). The jurisdiction should be determined using the physical address of the branch, subsidiary, or other consolidated entity. Include offshore financial centers (eg Cayman Islands and Hong Kong SAR) as separate jurisdictions.

4.7.2 Section 15: Ancillary Items

146. The items in this section have been designated for long-term monitoring, as they may affect the formulation of the indicators in a future assessment.

[31] Ibid.

Item 15.a: Held-to-maturity securities

147. Report the book value (ie the carrying amount) of all securities classified as held-to-maturity (HTM). This item includes all debt securities that an institution has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity.

Items 15.b.(1)-(3): Payments made in the reporting year (excluding intragroup payments)

148. Report the total gross value of all cash payments sent by the reporting group via large value payment systems, along with the gross value of all cash payments sent through an agent bank over the reporting year in each indicated currency. For further detail, see the instructions for Section 6.

4.8 Memorandum Items

149. The memorandum items are mandatory. These items will be used to assess if changes should be made to the overall G-SIB framework. Therefore, it is important to ensure sufficient data quality. **Comments regarding data quality and availability are highly encouraged**. A dropdown menu contains pre-built comments on data quality and availability; nonetheless it is still possible to provide open comments by inputting some text in any comment cell.

4.8.1 Section 16: Size Items

150. Variable insurance products refer to products where policy holders have the ability to invest funds through accounts held in an insurance company providing access to a range of financial products, including stocks, bonds, collective undertakings shares (CIUs). Variable insurance products provide policy holders discretion over the choice[32] of financial instruments (above mentioned) mirroring the premium received (or the amount of cash invested in opened accounts). The return (positive or negative) of these mirroring financial products may be totally or partially assumed by the policy holder, depending on guarantees provided by the insurance company. Each region or jurisdiction may have its own type of variable products. Nevertheless, insurers may write products assimilated to variable products as above described. In the United States and Canada, these policies may include variable life, variable annuity and contingent annuity contracts. For Europe, these products can be referred to as "unit-linked products" with various subcategories.

151. The definition provided in the previous paragraph are based on a methodological document[33] elaborated by the International of International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) aiming at describing indicators for identifying Global Systemically Important Insurance companies (G-SII). Based on this IAIS document, variable insurance products or unit linked accounts may be broken down in three categories: (i) variable insurance or unit linked accounts[34] without any guarantee, (ii) variable insurance or unit-linked accounts with only

[32] However, the choice is generally limited to a list of financial products, enumerated and described in the variable insurance contract.

[33] G-SII instructions document is the equivalent of GSIB-Instructions for global systemically important insurance companies.

[34] Although IAIS document mentions unit-linked account, the case of unit-linked accounts without any guarantee is not treated. Nevertheless, this type of product exists in some jurisdictions and may represent significant amounts. That is the reason grounding the creation of category (i).

death benefits and (iii) variable insurance or unit-linked accounts not included in (i) or (ii) such as products with a financial guarantee[35] (capital, minimum return, minimum income).

152. The above classification reflects differences among risk profiles involved by various types of variable insurance products or unit-linked accounts. However, the IAIS document does not specify risk profiles featuring categories (i), (ii) and (iii). Therefore, items 16.c.(1), 16.c.(2) and 16.c.(3) have been added in order to better assess the respective risk profiles. These items focus on "unit-linked accounts" as it was observed previous years that European banks reported the major part of amounts regarding Items 16.a and 16.b. The generalization of these items to non-European variable insurance products will be function to the results of the analysis of data provided by the three new items.

153. As a consequence of the content of previous paragraphs, non-European banks report exposures on variable insurance products (even unit-linked accounts) only in Items 16.a and 16.b. European banks report in Items 16.a and 16.b only variable insurance products that are not denominated as unit-linked accounts. Items 16.c.(1), 16.c.(2) and 16.c.(3), corresponding respectively to categories (i), (ii) and (iii), are restricted to unit-linked accounts originated by European banks.

Item 16.a: Account value for variable insurance products with minimum guarantees, gross of reinsurance

154. The account value in this Item is the sum of following elements: (1) the fair value of unit-linked life insurance or annuity policyholders' investments and (2) the technical provisions related to any guarantee (death, surrender accumulation, income, withdrawal or maturity benefits) embedded in these products. The first element refers to assets, fair-value of investments made by policyholders; the second element refers to the liability side of balance sheet as it sounds impossible to identify exactly assets related to (or mirroring) technical provisions aforementioned. As legal and accounting frameworks of variable insurance products differ across jurisdiction, the present definition of account value may require adjustments in order to take into account national specificities. Should a reporting bank be obliged to proceed with such adjustments, the comments section of the template has to be used to outline and describe main principles chosen for reporting account value (e.g. valuation basis used) using a qualitative document if necessary. Report the account value at year-end 2016 of variable insurance products and assimilated products traded by the insurance subsidiaries. Variable insurance products with minimum guarantees have the features that surrender value, maturity benefit or death benefit can rise or fall depending on investment performance, but such benefits are guaranteed at a minimum level by insurers. Report for all life and annuity products (including variable life, as well as, variable annuity and contingent annuity contracts) that provide protection against financial market risk, such as equity prices, changes in interest rates, or loss of value (principal) on other investments (e.g. mutual fund wraps contingent deferred annuity contracts, stable value contracts and possible other similar policies), and that include one of the three types of embedded guarantees: guaranteed minimum income benefits, guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits, and guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits.

[35] In IAIS document further specifications are provided to describe category (iii) : » report all life and annuity products that provide protection against financial market risk, such as equity prices, changes in interest rates, or loss of value (principal) on other investments (e.g. mutual funds wraps, contingent deferred annuity contracts, stable value contracts and other similar products) and that include at least one of the three types of embedded guarantees: guaranteed minimum income benefits, guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits and guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits.

Item 16.b: Account value for variable insurance products with minimum guarantees, net of reinsurance

155. Report the account value reported in item 16.a, after deduction of reinsurance transactions. For the amount net of reinsurance, identify the share of reinsurance obtained and deduct it from Item 16.a. This share may be determined by considering the proportion of technical provisions transferred to the reinsurance company. As previously indicated, differences among national legal and accounting frameworks may justify adjustments. In this case, use the comments section of the template to underline and describe these adjustments.

Item 16.c: Investment value and guarantee value for unit-linked products gross of reinsurance

156. Report the sum of "investment value" and "guarantee value" as defined in following paragraphs. Item 16.c should be the sum of Items 16.c.(1), 16.c.(2) and 16.c.(3)

157. The investment value of unit-linked products stands for the value of investments made by policy holders at year-end 2016. Amounts reported are booked as balance sheet assets. These assets mirror premiums (net of any management fees) paid by policy holders and booked as technical provisions liabilities. The account value may be also defined by the fair-value of financial instruments (Collective Investment Undertaking (CIU) shares, securities…) held by an insurance company on behalf of its unit-linked accounts subscribers.

158. The guarantee value is necessarily 0 for Item 16.c.(1) as it covers only unit-linked accounts without any guarantee.

159. The guarantee value in Item 16.c.(2) aims at assessing the death benefit part of unit-linked accounts products with death benefits only. In order to achieve this, concerned banks should report technical provisions (liabilities) linked to the valuation death insurance embedded in unit-linked accounts. It can be also considered as the part of accumulated premium paid by policy holders allocated to cover non incurred and non-reported costs (based on models elaborated namely from mortality forecasts). These technical provisions are accounting data (IFRS framework). Do not include regulatory own funds.

160. The guarantee value to report in Item 16.c.(3) should be the part of accumulated premium paid by policy holder and allocated to cover the cost of financial guarantees provided (liability). The accounting classification of this part of accumulated premium does not matter: it should be reported even if not accounted as a liability technical provision. In order to illustrate this definition one can assume following example. A customer contract unit-linked account product consisting in CIU shares which replicate a specific equity index. A capital guarantee is embedded in the unit linked account. The insurance company decides to buy call options in order to ensure this capital guarantee. The payment of these calls is supposed to be made by the use of a part of premium paid by the customer. Calls are accounted as assets and "mirror" this part of premium paid which may be accounted as a liability technical provision or a derivative one.

Item 16.c.(1) – Investment value of unit-linked products without any guarantee, gross of reinsurance

161. Report the investment value as defined in paragraph 157.

Item 16.c.(2) – Investment value and guarantee value of unit-linked products with death benefits only, gross of reinsurance.

162. Report the investment the sum of investment value as defined in paragraph 156 and guarantee value as defined in paragraphs 159 and 160 above.

Item 16.c.(3) – Investment value and guarantee value of unit-linked products not reported in Items 16.c.(1) and 16.c.(2)

163. Report the sum of investment value as defined in paragraph 157 and guarantee value as defined in paragraph 160 above.

Item 16.d: Total exposures, including insurance subsidiaries

164. Report total exposures as defined in Section 2, including insurance subsidiaries that are consolidated for accounting purposes but not in regulatory scope. Include insurance subsidiaries not captured by the regulatory scope of consolidation. Include also insurance subsidiaries that are deducted. Include the underlying assets and off-balance sheet exposures belonging to insurance subsidiaries that are not included in the leverage ratio exposure based on the regulatory scope of consolidation in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 2014 Basel leverage ratio framework.[36] Do not take into account any deductions from Tier 1 capital (paragraph 16 of the 2014 Basel leverage ratio), and do not include intragroup transactions that are eliminated in the accounting consolidation process.[37] This item should at minimum include all exposures reported in item 2 which are not towards an insurance subsidiary outside the regulatory scope of consolidation.

Item 16.e: Exposures of insurance subsidiaries

Item 16.e.(1): On-balance sheet insurance assets

165. Report the on-balance sheet assets for insurance subsidiaries included in item 16.d.

Item 16.e.(2): Potential future exposure of derivatives contracts for insurance subsidiaries

166. Report the potential future exposure of derivatives contracts for insurance subsidiaries included in item 16.d. Use exactly the method as defined in item 2.a.(3). In the comments area, **please provide comments** on the availability of this data and any potential reporting difficulties.

Item 16.e.(3): Unconditionally cancellable commitments for insurance subsidiaries

167. Report the unconditionally cancellable commitments for insurance subsidiaries that are included in item 16.d.

Item 16.e.(4): Other off-balance sheet commitments for insurance subsidiaries

168. Report the off-balance sheet commitments not captured in items 16.e.(2) and 16.e.(3) for insurance subsidiaries included in item 16.d.

Item 16.e.(5): Investment value in consolidated entities

169. Report the prudential treatment of insurance subsidiaries that should be deducted from section 2. This figure ensures the size indicator in item 2.f and the insurance items in items 16.e.(1)-(4) are consistent once the investments are deducted. Specifically, item 16.d must equal the total exposures indicator plus the insurance items, minus the investments.

4.8.2 Section 17: Interconnectedness Items

Item 17.a: Interconnectedness with institutions that are strictly securities brokers, assets

170. Describe in the comments column how much the intra-financial system assets indicator (item 3.f) would change if securities brokers were included in the definition of financial institution. Strict securities brokers are able to broker securities transactions, but do

[36] See *Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements* at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs270.pdf.

[37] Example: if Bank A (total assets €40) has an insurance subsidiary B whose total assets are €20, of which €3 are intragroup transactions to A, the respondent should report €57 as their consolidated assets.

not act as securities dealers (ie are not able to be a counterparty to a transaction). Would the change be material? By roughly what percent would the indicator value increase?

Item 17.b: Interconnectedness with institutions that are strictly securities brokers, liabilities

171. Describe in the comments column how much the intra-financial system liabilities indicator (item 4.e) would change if securities brokers were included in the definition of financial institution. Strict securities brokers are able to broker securities transactions, but do not act as securities dealers (ie are not able to be a counterparty to a transaction). Would the change be material? By roughly what percent would the indicator value increase?

Item 17.c: Net positive current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions

172. Report the net positive current exposure of securities financing transactions (SFTs) as described in the instructions for item 3.d with the following change: for transactions that are not subject to a qualifying master netting agreement, the gross balance sheet amount should be reported. Where balance sheet amounts must be used (ie for transactions that are not under an eligible netting agreement), banks should report on the basis of the accounting standard they have specified in item 1.b.(2). It is possible that this value matches the value in item 3.d. This memorandum item has been included to evaluate potential reporting differences associated with SFTs not subject to a master netting agreement. Respondents should continue to report the value of this item in a manner that is consistent with previous assessments.

Item 17.d: Net negative current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions

173. Report the net negative current exposure of securities financing transactions (SFTs) as described in the instructions for item 4.c with the following change: for transactions that are not subject to a qualifying master netting agreement, the gross balance sheet amount should be reported. Where balance sheet amounts must be used (ie for transactions that are not under an eligible netting agreement), banks should report on the basis of the accounting standard they have specified in item 1.b.(2). It is possible that this value matches the value in item 4.c. This memorandum item has been included to evaluate potential reporting differences associated with SFTs not subject to a master netting agreement. Respondents should continue to report the value of this item in a manner that is consistent with previous assessments.

Item 17.e: Intra-financial system assets, including insurance subsidiaries

174. For this item report all assets towards financial institutions respecting the rules described in Section 3 and with the same perimeter as item 16.d. Use exactly the same definitions of counterparties and rules as in that section but including insurance subsidiaries which are part of the consolidated group. Do not report intragroup transactions that are deducted in the accounting process. These items should at minimum be equal to the corresponding items in the referenced section of the template, net of any intragroup exposures that are deducted in the accounting process.

175. Report total assets including assets of the insurance subsidiaries on/off-balance sheet towards financial institutions (with deduction of intragroup transactions).[38] This item is the sum of items 17.e.(1) through 17.e.(3), 17.e(4) and 17.e(5). While it may be possible for this

[38] Ibid.

item to be smaller than item 3.f, where this is the case, an explanation should be provided in the remarks.

<u>Item 17.e.(1): Funds deposited with or lent to other financial institutions</u>

176. Follow the instructions for item 3.a, including the assets of insurance subsidiaries.

<u>Item 17.e.(2): Unused portion of committed lines extended to other financial institutions</u>

177. Follow the instructions for item 3.b, including the assets of insurance subsidiaries.

<u>Item 17.e.(3): Holdings of securities issued by other financial institutions</u>

178. Follow the instructions for items 3.c.(1)-(6), including the assets of insurance subsidiaries.

<u>Item 17.e.(3.1): Holdings of securities issued by other financial institutions (unit-linked products only)</u>

179. Report the value of item 17.a.(3) that derives from unit-linked products only.

<u>Item 17.e.(3.2): Holding of securities issued by other financial institutions (CIU shares mirroring unit-linked accounts)</u>

180. Report the value of item 17.a.(3) that derives from CIU shares mirroring unit-linked accounts only.

<u>Item 17.e.(4): Net positive current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions</u>

181. Follow the instructions for item 3.d, including the assets of insurance subsidiaries.

<u>Item 17.e.(5): OTC derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net positive fair value</u>

182. Follow the instructions for items 3.e.(1) and 3.e.(2), including the assets of insurance subsidiaries.

<u>Item 17.f: Intra-financial system liabilities, including insurance subsidiaries</u>

183. For this item report all liabilities towards financial institutions respecting the rules described in Section 4 and with the same perimeter as item 16.d. Use exactly the same definitions of counterparties and rules as in that section but including insurance subsidiaries which are part of the consolidated group. Do not report intragroup transactions that are deducted in the accounting process. These items should at minimum be equal to the corresponding items in the referenced section of the template, net of any intragroup exposures that are deducted in the accounting process.

184. Report total liabilities including the liabilities of insurance subsidiaries on/off-balance sheet towards financial institutions (with deduction of intragroup transactions).[39] This item is the sum of items 17.f.(1) through 17.f.(4). While it may be possible for this item to be smaller than item 4.e, where this is the case, an explanation should be provided in the remarks.

<u>Item 17.f.(1): Funds deposited by or borrowed from other financial institutions</u>

185. Follow the instructions for items 4.a.(1)-(3), including the assets of insurance subsidiaries.

[39] Ibid.

Item 17.f.(2): Unused portion of committed lines obtained from other financial institutions

186. Follow the instructions for item 4.b, including the assets of insurance subsidiaries.

Item 17.f.(3): Net negative current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions

187. Follow the instructions for item 4.c, including the assets of insurance subsidiaries.

Item 17.f.(4): OTC derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net negative fair value

188. Follow the instructions for items 4.d.(1) and 4.d.(2), including the assets of insurance subsidiaries.

Item 17.g: Securities outstanding, including the securities issued by insurance subsidiaries

189. For this item report all securities respecting the rules described in Section 5 and with the same perimeter as item 16.d. Use exactly the same definitions and rules as in that section but including insurance subsidiaries which are part of the consolidated group. Do not report intragroup transactions that are deducted in the accounting process. This item should at minimum be equal to the corresponding item in the referenced section of the template, net of any intragroup exposures that are deducted in the accounting process.

190. Report all securities issued by the group including securities issued by insurance subsidiaries except for the securities that are owned by the group itself.

4.8.3 Section 18: Substitutability/Financial Infrastructure Items

Items 18.a.(1)-(15): Payments made as a correspondent

191. Report the total gross value of all cash payments sent by the reporting group as a correspondent for other banks (ie banks outside of the reporting group) over the reporting year in each indicated currency. Include all such payments sent via large value payment systems and through an agent bank (eg using a correspondent or nostro account). Do not include transactions sent on behalf of entities within the reporting group (ie group internal transactions). If precise totals are unavailable, known overestimates may be reported. Note that these values are a subset of the total payments made in the reporting year and currency (see Section 6). Respondents should use the conversion method applied in items 6.a-m. See the instructions for items 6.a–m for further guidance.

Item 18.b-f: Trading volume

192. Instructions for the individual trading volume items are provided in the subsections that follow. For all the subsections on trading volume (ie items 18.b. through 18.f.) the following instructions apply:

- Trading volume should be understood as the total market value of all trades in the reporting year. These should be flow items and not stock items. Report the value of the securities that were actually traded and not the value of the trading book at any given point in time.
- Report outright transactions, but exclude securities financing transactions such as repurchase agreements.
- Include the trading volume of all entities within the group regardless of where they are booked in the bank, and not just those related to wholesale or investment banking activities.

- Include all securities, regardless of maturity, location or whether they are booked in the trading book or in the banking book and regardless of whether they are categorised as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or held-for-trading.
- Include all trading volume regardless of whether the trade was conducted on behalf of clients, on the reporting group's own accounts, or within some form of market-making arrangement. Thus, the reporting should include trades made on the firm's own account (ie principal trades), trades made on customer accounts (ie agency trades), and any other trades that the bank facilitates.
- Include both purchases and sales in gross terms (ie purchases and sales should not be netted). Similarly, if a single trade execution represents the net quantity of multiple orders, report the gross value of the underlying orders. If the underlying orders are not available, the executed quantity may be used if a note is included in the comments column specifying that the data reflect this alternative approach.
- Report volumes associated with transactions between the bank and a client twice (ie once for buying and once for selling). When one client transaction crosses multiple intragroup entities, the single, outright transaction could be captured multiple times within the reported data. For example, the transactions could flow as follows: Market > Bank Entity 1 > Bank Entity 2 > Client. Include the purchases and sales booked across entities in the reported trading volume. In this example, both Bank Entity 1 and Bank Entity 2 should report the volume. However, do not include intra-entity transactions (eg Bank Entity 1, Desk A > Bank Entity 1, Desk B).
- For trading volumes denominated in foreign currencies, use internal exchange rates to transfer the values into the reporting currency.
- The market value of a security should be calculated at the time of the relevant trade. Use trading dates, rather than settlement dates to define the border at year-ends. If it is impossible to use trading dates, please indicate so in the comment column.
- Include trading volumes made with intragroup counterparties. To single out the effect of intragroup trading volumes, they are captured in separated items. If intragroup trading volumes are unavailable, note this fact in the comments column.
- Include trades made on behalf of a client account which was routed to an external party for execution. However, a trade made by an external prime brokerage client that was only cleared through the bank should not be included in the reported volume if it was executed via a third party (ie not executed on an agency or principal basis through an entity in the reporting group). The trading volume items are not designed to capture trade clearing and settlement.
- Include trades made by the bank on behalf of a client account that were routed to an external party or exchange for execution regardless of whether the reporting institution is a member of the exchange or not and regardless of whether the reporting institution only provides infrastrucure services to the customer or more.
- Do not include trading in derivatives, commodities, or FX.
- Do not include cash dividend payouts and distributions from fund managers (which are independent of share owner action).
- Include also purchases and sales of private placements.
- Preferred shares should be treated the same way as common stock, which is included in either item 18.e or 18.f based on whether they are listed or unlisted.
- Include ABS (and similar types of securitised products) in either item 18.b, item 18.c or item 18.d based on the originator/sponsor of the product (not the underlying).

- Include agency floater/fixed and cash municipal in item 18.b or 18.c based on the issuer of the product. Include corporate floater in item 18.d.

Item 18.b: Trading volume of securities issued by sovereigns

193. Report the total trading volume of all sovereign securities, including money market instruments, bills, bonds and other fixed income securities. Include securities issued by central governments and central banks along with any securities issued by the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Stability Mechanism, and the European Financial Stability Facility.

Item 18.b.1.: Any intragroup transactions included in 18.b

194. Report the value of intragroup transactions related to total trading volume of all sovereign securities as defined in the previous paragraph.

Item 18.c: Trading volume of securities issued by other public sector entities

195. Report the total trading volume of securities issued by other public sector entities (ie other than those reported in item 18.a above), including money market instruments, bills, bonds and other fixed income securities. Include securities issued or guaranteed by government agencies, government-sponsored agencies, multilateral development banks, and state and local governments (including political subdivisions of sovereign entities).

Item 18.c.1: Any intragroup transactions included in 18.c

196. Report the value of intragroup transactions related to the total trading volume of securities issued by other public sector entities as defined in the previous paragraph .

Item 18.d: Trading volume of other fixed income securities

197. Report the total trading volume of other fixed income securities, including money market instruments, bills, bonds and other fixed income securities (ie other than those reported in items 18.a and 18.b above) such as commercial paper, corporate bonds, syndicated corporate loans, covered bonds, convertible debt, and any securitized products not included in item 18.b.

Item 18.d.1: Any intragroup transactions included in 18.d

198. Report the value of intragroup transactions related to trading volume of other fixed income securities as defined in the previous paragraph.

Item 18.e: Trading volume of listed equities

199. Report the total trading volume of all listed equities. Some jurisdictions make a distinction between formal exchanges and other recognised trading platforms such as Multilateral Trading Facilities. For the purpose of this item, include all equities traded on any of these trading venues. Include American depositary receipts (ADRs) and global depositary receipts (GDRs). Do not include derivatives (eg listed equity options). Report the sum of all the trades/fills/executions placed on the exchanges over the year, before any netting.

18.e.1: Any intragroup transactions included in 18.e

200. Report the value of intragroup transactions related to the total trading volume of all listed equities as defined in the previous paragraph.

Item 18.f: Trading volume of all other securities

201. Report the total trading volume of all securities not already reported in items 18.b-e such as unlisted equity securities, preferred stocks, trust preferred securities, and securities issued by funds (eg mutual funds, hedge funds, private equity funds, and real estate funds).

Item 18.f.1: Any intragroup transactions included in 18.f

202. Report the value of intragroup transactions related to trading volume of all securities as defined in the previous paragraph.

Item 18.g-k: Central counterparties (CCPs)

203. For all of the subsections on CCP-activities (ie items 18.g. through 18.k.) the following instructions apply:

- Include all asset classes cleared through a CCP, not only derivatives. Report amounts for subsidiaries and clearing brokers regardless of whether they are direct members of the clearing house or not.

Item 18.g: Initial margin posted to central counterparties (CCPs) on behalf of clients

204. Report the gross amount of initial margin currently posted to CCPs on behalf of clients (ie the initial margin currently associated with client transactions). Note that the initial margin is the amount posted to reflect the potential future exposure arising from the possible future change in the value of the transaction. Include only the amount outstanding as of the reporting date (ie this is not a flow variable). If the initial margin posted on behalf of clients cannot be distinguished from the initial margin posted for the reporting group's own account (item 18.h), provide estimates, note this fact in the comments column, and ensure the total amount of initial margin (item 18.g plus item 18.h) is accurate.

Item 18.h: Initial margin posted to CCPs for the reporting group's own account

205. Report the gross amount of initial margin currently posted to CCPs in connection with the reporting group's own account. Include only the amount outstanding as of the reporting date (ie this is not a flow variable). If the initial margin posted on behalf of clients cannot be distinguished from the initial margin posted for the reporting group's own account, provide estimates, note this fact in the comments column, and ensure the total amount of initial margin (item 18.g plus item 18.h) is accurate.

Item 18.i: Default fund contributions to CCPs

206. Report the gross amount of default fund contributions currently posted to CCPs. Include only the amount outstanding as of the reporting date (ie this is not a flow variable).

Item 18.j: Other facilities to CCPs

207. Report the drawn and undrawn gross amount of other financial resources provided to CCPs (ie resources other than those reported in items 18.g-i above). Include committed and uncommitted liquidity, credit, and repo facilities, along with lines of credit, guarantees, and any other financial resources. Repo facilities refer to collateralized lending arrangements that involve the sale of securities or similar financial instruments together with an agreement to buy back the instruments at a later date. Report the committed and uncommitted cash amount of repo facilities that are provided as liquidity support to the CCP. Report only the drawn and undrawn amounts as of the reporting date (ie this is not a flow variable). Do not include negative variation margin. Only include financial resources provided to CCPs.

Item 18.k: Provision of settlement services in connection with centrally-cleared transactions

208. Report the total value of all outgoing payments made to fulfil payments obligations in relation to (both cash-settled and deliverable) transactions cleared by CCPs in the reporting year. This amount should include all cash payments related to initial margin and default fund postings, variation margin calls, delivery, any other margin (eg margin add-ons), and settlement payments sent in the reporting year regardless of whether it is made for the reporting group's own account or on behalf of clients.

209. For example, assume that the reporting group initiates several derivative contracts for its own account and on behalf of its clients, which are all cleared through a CCP. At initiation, the reporting group makes payment to the CCP in the amount of 50 euros. As the market moves, the net value of the derivative contracts changes, which triggers variation margin (VM) calls. If the reporting group pays 3 euros in VM on day one, receives 5 euros in VM on day two, and receives a final settlement payment of 70 euros on day three, the reporting group shall report a total of 50+3=53 euros in outgoing payments.

210. Settlement services comprise any payment made to the CCP. This includes payments made as a direct member of the CCP, as a provider of liquidity or other facilities to the CCP, or as a provider of payment and settlement services on behalf of the CCP. Report all outgoing payments regardless of purpose, including, but not limited to, all margin postings, principal, fee and interest amounts. Report outgoing amounts regardless of whether the bank makes payments directly to the CCP (eg when both the CCP and the bank are members of the system used to settle payments) or if payment is made through a correspondent arrangement for the benefit of the CCP (eg when the bank or the CCP are not members of the system used to settle payment). Of note, report payments to provide liquidity to the CCP under repo arrangements.

4.8.4 Section 19: Complexity Items

211. Use the same definitions and rules as Section 9 except for the perimeter. Include all operations of insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions and with the same perimeter as item 16.d. These items should at minimum be equal to the corresponding items in the referenced sections of the template, net of any intragroup exposures that are deducted in the accounting process.[40]

Item 19.a: Notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, including insurance subsidiaries

212. Report the total notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives of the banking group, including all OTC derivatives of insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions and with the same perimeter as item 16.d.

Item 19.b: Trading and available-for-sale (AFS) securities (gross of deduction of liquid assets), including insurance subsidiaries

213. Report the total of trading and available-for-sale (AFS) securities, including all trading and AFS securities of insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions and with the same perimeter as item 16.d. Do not deduce the value of securities that qualify as Level 1-Level 2 liquid assets.

[40] Example: if Bank A (total assets €40) has an insurance subsidiary B whose total assets are €20, of which €3 are intragroup transactions to A, the respondent should report €57 as their consolidated assets..

Item 19.c: Trading and AFS securities including insurance subsidiaries that meet the definition of Level 1 assets

214. Report the fair value of all trading and AFS securities including insurance subsidiaries that qualify as Level 1 liquid assets according to paragraphs 50(c), 50(d) and 50(e) of the Basel III LCR.[41] Include qualifying securities even if they do not fulfil the LCR operational requirements outlined in paragraphs 31– 40 of the Basel II LCR.[42] The determination of level 1 securities is exactly similar, be these securities held by a banking or insurance entity.

Item 19.d: Trading and AFS securities including insurance subsidiaries that meet the definition of Level 2 assets, with haircuts

215. Report the fair value, **after applying haircuts**, of all trading and AFS securities including insurance subsidiaries that qualify as Level 2 assets according to paragraphs 52 and 54 of the Basel III LCR.[43] Include qualifying securities even if they do not fulfil the LCR operational requirements outlined in paragraphs 31– 40.[44] Level 2A, Level 2B RMBS and Level 2B non-RMBS **assets should be reported with haircuts of 15%, 25% and 50%**, respectively. The caps outlined in paragraphs 46-48 and 51 should not be applied.[45] The determination of level 2 securities and of applicable haircuts is exactly similar, be these securities held by a banking or insurance entity.

Item 19.e: Level 1 and 2 assets mirroring unit-linked accounts booked by insurance subsidiaries

216. Report the fair value of all trading and AFS securities stemming from unit-linked products activity that qualify as level 1 and level 2 assets according to respectively paragraphs 50(c), 50(d), 50(e) and paragraphs 52 and 54 of the Basel III LCR. Include qualifying level 1 and 2 securities even if they do not fulfil the LCR operational requirements outlined in paragraph 31 – 40 of the Basel III LCR. Level 2A, level 2B RMBS and level 2B non-RMBS assets should be reported with haircuts of 15%, 25% and 50%. The caps outlined 46-48 and 51 (of the above mentioned document) should not be applied. This item is a subset of the of investment value reported in item 16.c. It represents the amount of level 1 and level 2 securities included in the total investment value involved by unit-linked accounts, the difference being haircut applied to the fair value of level 2 assets. This item is also a subset of the sum of Items 19.c and 19.d..

Item 19.f: Level 1 and 2 assets mirroring unit-linked accounts without guarantee booked by insurance subsidiaries

217. Report the fair value of all trading and AFS securities stemming from unit-linked products without guarantee activity that qualify as level 1 and level 2 assets according to respectively paragraphs 50(c), 50(d), 50(e) and paragraphs 52 and 54 of the Basel III LCR. Include qualifying level 1 and 2 securities even if they do not fulfill the LCR operational requirements outlined in paragraph 31 – 40 of the following document: "Basel III: The Liquidity

41 See *Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and liquidity risk monitoring tools* at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs238.pdf

42 Ibid.

43 Ibid.

44 Ibid.

45 Ibid.

Coverage ratio and liquidity risk monitoring tools (January 2013)". Level 2A, level 2B RMBS and level 2B non-RMBS assets should be reported with haircuts of 15%, 25% and 50%. The caps outlined 46-48 and 51 (of the above mentioned document) should not be applied. This item is a subset of Item 19.e, the difference being a perimeter reduced to unit-linked account without any guarantee.

Item 19.g: Trading and AFS securities, held by insurance subsidiaries only

218. Report trading and AFS securities meeting definitions provided in Items 10.a and 10.b (i.e. fair value of all trading and AFS securities without any haircut) held by insurance subsidiaries. Do not include intra-group transactions.

Item 19.g.(1): Trading and AFS securities mirroring unit-linked accounts booked by insurance subsidiaries

219. Report trading and AFS securities meeting definitions provided in Items 10.a and 10.b (i.e. fair value of all trading and AFS securities without any haircut) held by insurance subsidiaries and stemming from unit-linked products activity. This Item is a subset of Item 19.g, the perimeter being reduced to unit-linked products activity. It is also a subset of the investment value reported in item 16.c. It represents the amount of all trading and AFS securities included in the total investment value involved by unit-linked accounts.

Item 19.g.(2): Trading and AFS securities mirroring unit-linked accounts without guarantee booked by insurance subsidiaries

220. Report trading and AFS securities meeting definitions provided in Items 10.a and 10.b (i.e. fair value of all trading and AFS securities without any haircut) held by insurance subsidiaries and stemming from unit-linked without guarantee products activity. This Item is a subset of Items 19.g, and 19.g.(1) the perimeter being reduced to unit-linked accounts without any guarantee. It is also a subset of the investment value reported in item 16.c.(1). It represents the amount of all AFS and trading securities included in the total investment value involved by unit-linked accounts without any guarantee.

Item 19.h: Level 3 assets, including insurance subsidiaries

221. Report the total Level 3 assets of the banking group (with the same definition used for Item 11, ie assets that are priced on a recurring basis on the balance sheet using Level 3 measurement inputs), including all Level 3 assets of insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions and with the same perimeter as item 16.d.

Item 19.h.(1): Level 3 assets stemming from unit-linked accounts activity

222. Item 19.h.(1) is a subset of item 19.h, aiming at measuring the part of level 3 assets included in the "investment value" (cf. Item 16.c). For instance, it may be (but not limited to) CIU shares mirroring unit-linked accounts (with and without guarantee) for which a market price is unavailable.

4.8.5 Section 20: Cross-Jurisdictional Activity Items

223. Items 20.d, through 20.i replicate some cross-jurisdictional items with the only difference that the Euro Area (EA) is treated as a single jurisdiction. As stated in Section 12 all data collected refer to consolidated activities, excluding all intra-office claims. These Items aim at measuring the impact of Euro Area as a single jurisdiction on Cross-Jurisdictional indicators.

224. Items 20.l through 20.o replicate some cross-jurisdictional items with the only difference that the European Union (EU) is treated as a single jurisdiction. As stated in Section 12 all data collected refer to consolidated activities, excluding all intra-office claims. These Items aim at measuring the impact of European Union as a single jurisdiction on Cross-Jurisdictional indicators.

Item 20.a.: Foreign derivative claims on an ultimate risk basis

225. Report the positive fair value of all derivative claims that, on an ultimate-risk basis, are cross-border claims, local claims of foreign affiliates in foreign currency, or local claims of foreign affiliates in local currency. Cross-border claims extend from an office in one country to a borrower in another country. Local claims of foreign affiliates in foreign and local currency extend from the local office of the bank to borrowers in that location. Derivatives include forwards, swaps, and options related to foreign exchange, interest rate, equity, commodity, and credit instruments. Include purchased credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps and total return swaps, that hedge or offset credit protection sold or are held for trading purposes. Purchased credit derivatives[46] are classified as held for trading if they were not obtained for the purposes of risk transfer (ie the firm does not own the underlying instrument). Include the market value of any credit protection that exceeds the value of the immediate claim it was purchased to guarantee. Sold credit derivatives are classified as guarantees and thus should not be reported. Note that all derivatives instruments with a positive fair value should be treated as claims.

226. The positive fair values of derivative contracts may be offset against negative fair values if and only if the positions were executed with the same counterparty under a legally enforceable netting agreement. Otherwise, positive fair values must be reported gross. Only netting sets with a positive value should be included here. Netting sets where the net result is negative should be captured in item 20.b. Report derivative claims gross of any cash collateral.

227. Include only third party foreign derivative claims. The consolidated figure should not include intragroup transactions. The consolidated figure should also not include intercompany transactions.

228. When the final risk lies with the counterparty, a derivative is considered foreign if the counterparty is not in the bank's home jurisdiction. When the final risk lies with the guarantor, a derivative is considered foreign if the guarantor is not in the bank's home jurisdiction (e.g. the collateral consists of government securities from other countries).

229. When reporting on an immediate risk basis, the claims are allocated to the country of residence of the immediate counterparty. When reporting on an ultimate risk basis, the claims

[46] More details are provided in Part E (frequently asked questions and reporting examples) of Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics, cf. Q13.

are allocated to the country in which the guarantor of the claim resides and/or the country in which the head office of a legally dependent branch is located.[47]

Item 20.b: Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis (including derivatives)

230. Report total foreign liabilities, including derivatives, on an immediate risk basis. Note that internationally active banks report total liabilities (ie domestic and foreign) to the central bank in their home jurisdiction for the compilation of the BIS consolidated international banking statistics.[48] Do not include securities liabilities that are tradable financial assets issued by the bank. All other foreign liabilities should be reported. Note that the negative fair values of derivative contracts may be offset against positive fair values if and only if the positions were executed with the same counterparty under a legally enforceable netting agreement. Report derivatives liabilities gross of any collateral (cash and non-cash). Refer also to provisions of Item 20.a when appropriate (eg definition of derivatives; handling of credit derivatives; etc.). Data collected refer to consolidated activities; intra-office liabilities have to be excluded.

231. Include the liabilities of all offices (ie headquarters, branches and subsidiaries in different jurisdictions) to entities outside the local market, along with liabilities to non-residents within the home country.

Item 20.b.(1): Foreign derivative liabilities on an immediate risk basis

232. Report total foreign derivative liabilities on an immediate risk basis. Note that internationally active banks report total derivative liabilities (ie domestic and foreign) to the central bank in their home jurisdiction for the compilation of the BIS consolidated international banking statistics.[49] Similar to Item 20.c. data collected refer to consolidated activities: exclude all intra-office derivative liabilities. Note also that this value is a subset of total foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis (item 20.b). Refer also to the definitions provided for Item 20.a when appropriate (definition of derivatives, handling of credit derivatives, etc.).

Item 20.c: Cross-jurisdictional local claims in local currency on an ultimate risk basis (excluding derivatives activity)

233. Report the value of all foreign-office local claims in local currency excluding claims from positions in derivatives contracts. As stated in Section 12, since data collected refer to consolidated activities, they exclude all intra-office claims. In this item, "local claims in local currency" is defined similarly to the glossary of the consolidated banking statistics guidelines (ie asset positions booked in a foreign office with any counterparty located in the country as the above mentioned foreign office).

Item 20.d: Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

234. The definition of this Item is exactly the same as Item 12.a (Section 12. Cross-Jurisdictional claims) with one difference: all exposures on counterparties which are residents (on an ultimate risk basis point of view) of a Euro Area country have to be considered as exposures to a single jurisdiction (Euro Area). It involves for Euro Area banks that such exposures are domestic ones and should be excluded from Item 20.d.

[47] For more information, see the reporting requirements for the consolidated banking statistics available at www.bis.org/statistics/bankstatsguide_repreqcons.pdf.

[48] See *Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics*, March 2013, section C.4.2, available at www.bis.org/statistics/bankstatsguide.pdf.

[49] Ibid.

Item 20.e: Foreign derivatives claims on an ultimate basis (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

235. The definition of this Item is exactly the same as Item 20.a (Foreign derivative claims on an ultimate risk basis) with the same aforementioned difference (Euro Area as a single jurisdiction).

Item 20.f: Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis, including derivatives (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

236. The definition of this Item is exactly the same as Item 20.b (Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis including derivatives) with the same aforementioned difference (Euro Area as a single jurisdiction).

Item 20.f.(1): Foreign derivatives liabilities on an immediate risk basis (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

237. The definition of this item is exactly similar to the Item 20.b.(1), (Foreign derivative liabilities on an immediate risk basis) with same above mentioned difference (Euro Area as a single jurisdiction).

Item 20.g: Cross-jurisdictional local claims in local currency, excluding derivatives activity (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

238. The definition of this item is exactly similar to the Item 20.c., with same above mentioned difference (Euro Area as a single jurisdiction).

Item 20.h: Foreign Liabilities (excluding derivatives and local liabilities in local currency) (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

239. The definition of item is exactly the same as Item 13.a with the same aforementioned difference (Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

Item 20.h.(1): Any foreign liabilities to related offices included in item 20.h (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

240. The definition of item is exactly the same as Item 13.a(1) with the same aforementioned difference (Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

Item 20.i: Local liabilities in local currency excluding derivatives (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

241. Report the value of all foreign-office liabilities in local currency excluding liabilities from positions in derivatives contracts. The definition of this item is the same as the one of Item 13.b (Local liabilities in local currency). The difference compared to Item 13.b is Euro Area considered as a single jurisdiction.

Item 20.j: Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis, excluding derivatives (considering European Union as a single jurisdiction)

242. The definition of this Item is exactly the same as Item 12.a (Section 12. Cross-Jurisdictional claims) with one difference: all exposures on counterparties which are residents (on an ultimate risk basis point of view) of the European Union have to be considered as exposures to a single jurisdiction (the European Union). It involves for the European Union banks that such exposures are domestic ones and should be excluded from Item 20.f.

Item 20.k: Foreign derivatives claims on an ultimate basis (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction)

243. The definition of this Item is exactly the same as Item 20.a with the same aforementioned difference (European Union as a single jurisdiction).

Item 20.l: Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis, including derivatives (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction)

244. The definition of this Item is exactly the same as Item 20.b (Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis including derivatives) with the same aforementioned difference (the European Union as a single jurisdiction).

Item 20.l.(1): Foreign derivatives liabilities on an immediate risk basis (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction)

245. The definition of this item is exactly similar to the Item 20.b.(1), with same above mentioned difference (the European Union as a single jurisdiction).

Item 20.m: Cross-jurisdictional local claims in local currency, excluding derivatives activity (considering European Union as a single jurisdiction)

246. The definition of this item is exactly similar to the Item 20.c., with same above mentioned difference (the European Union as a single jurisdiction).

Item 20.n: Foreign Liabilities (excluding derivatives and local liabilities in local currency) (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction)

247. The definition of item is exactly the same as Item 13.a with the same aforementioned difference (European Union as a single jurisdiction)

Item 20.n.(1): Any foreign liabilities to related offices included in item 20.n (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction)

248. The definition of item is exactly the same as Item 13.a(1) with the same aforementioned difference (European Union as a single jurisdiction)

Item 20.o: Local liabilities in local currency excluding derivatives (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction)

249. Report the value of all foreign-office liabilities in local currency excluding liabilities from positions in derivatives contracts. The definition of this item is the same as the one of Item 13.b (Local liabilities in local currency). The difference compared to Item 13.b is the European Union is considered a single jurisdiction.

4.8.6 Section 21: Short-term Funding Items

250. All of the items below are derived from the LCR and NSFR tabs of the June 2016 Basel III Monitoring workbook (v3.1). The reporting template and instructions for the monitoring exercise are available at www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/. Report all data as of the reporting date specified in item 1.a.(3).

Item 21.a: Secured funding captured in the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

Item 21.a.(1): Funding backed by Level 1 liquid assets

251. Report secured funding with a maturity of 30 days or less that is backed by Level 1 liquid assets. This funding is captured in the LCR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =LCR!D179+LCR!D192

Item 21.a.(2): Funding backed by Level 2A liquid assets

252. Report secured funding with a maturity of 30 days or less that is backed by Level 2A liquid assets. This funding is captured in the LCR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =LCR!D182+LCR!D195

Item 21.a.(3): Funding backed by Level 2B liquid assets

253. Report secured funding with a maturity of 30 days or less that is backed by Level 2B liquid assets. This funding is captured in the LCR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =LCR!D185+LCR!D188+LCR!D198+LCR!D202+LCR!D205

Item 21.a.(4): Funding backed by non-HQLA

254. Report secured funding with a maturity of 30 days or less that is backed by non-HQLA. This funding is captured in the LCR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =LCR!D191+LCR!D209+LCR!D210

Item 21.a.(5): ABS, structured financing instruments, ABCP, conduits, SIVs and other such funding activities

255. Report asset-backed securities (ABS), asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP), conduits, securities investment vehicles (SIVs) and other such financing facilities maturing or returnable in 30 days or less. This activity is captured in the LCR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =LCR!D223+LCR!D225

Item 21.a.(6): Collateral Swaps

256. Report certain collateral swaps maturing within 30 days where non-cash assets are swapped for other non-cash assets. The relevant activity is captured in the LCR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =LCR!D347+LCR!D362+LCR!D365+LCR!D377+LCR!D380+LCR!D383+LCR!D392+ LCR!D395+LCR!D398+LCR!D401+LCR!D411+LCR!D416+LCR!D417+SUM(LCR!D421:D423)+SUM (LCR!D426:D429)

Item 21.b: Unsecured wholesale funding captured in the LCR

Item 21.b.(1): Operational deposits from non-financial entities

257. Report select operational deposits from non-financial entities. These deposits are captured in the LCR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =SUM(LCR!D140:D142)+SUM(LCR!D144:D146)

Item 21.b.(2): Operational deposits from financial institutions

258. Report select operational deposits from financial institutions. These deposits are captured in the LCR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =SUM(LCR!D148:D150)+SUM(LCR!D152:D154)

Item 21.b.(3): Non-operational deposits from non-financial entities

259. Report non-operational deposits from non-financial entities. These deposits are captured in the LCR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =LCR!D157+LCR!D158+LCR!D160+LCR!D161

Item 21.b.(4): Non-operational deposits from financial institutions and unsecured debt issuance

260. Report non-operational deposits from financial institutions along with the unsecured debt issuance. These values are captured in the LCR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =SUM(LCR!D162:D165)

Item 21.c: Secured funding captured in the net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

Item 21.c.(1): Secured funding with a maturity of less than 6 months

261. Report secured funding with a maturity of less than 6 months. This funding is captured in the NSFR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =SUM(NSFR!D43:D47)

Item 21.c.(2): Secured funding with a maturity of between 6 months and 1 year

262. Report secured funding with a maturity of between 6 months and 1 year. This funding is captured in the NSFR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =SUM(NSFR!E43:E47)

Item 21.d: Unsecured wholesale funding captured in the NSFR with a maturity of less than 6 months

Item 21.d.(1): Operational deposits from non-financial entities

263. Report operational deposits from non-financial entities. These deposits are captured in the NSFR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =NSFR!D14+NSFR!D21+NSFR!D26

Item 21.d.(2): Operational deposits from financial institutions

264. Report operational deposits from financial institutions. These deposits are captured in the NSFR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =NSFR!D33

Item 21.d.(3): Non-operational deposits and non-deposit unsecured funding from non-financial entities

265. Report non-operational deposits and non-deposit unsecured funding from non-financial entities. These deposits are captured in the NSFR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =NSFR!D15+NSFR!D16+NSFR!D22+NSFR!D23+NSFR!D27+NSFR!D28

Item 21.d.(4): Non-operational deposits and other wholesale funding from financial institutions

266. Report non-operational deposits and other wholesale funding from financial institutions. These values are captured in the NSFR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =NSFR!D34+NSFR!D35+NSFR!D39+NSFR!D41

Item 21.e: Unsecured wholesale funding captured in the NSFR with a maturity between 6 months and 1 *year*

Item 21.e.(1): Operational deposits from non-financial entities

267. Report operational deposits from non-financial entities. These deposits are captured in the NSFR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =NSFR!E14+NSFR!E21+NSFR!E26

Item 21.e.(2): Operational deposits from financial institutions

268. Report operational deposits from financial institutions. These deposits are captured in the NSFR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =NSFR!E33

Item 21.e.(3): Non-operational deposits and non-deposit unsecured funding from non-financial entities

269. Report non-operational deposits and non-deposit unsecured funding from non-financial entities. These deposits are captured in the NSFR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =NSFR!E15+NSFR!E16+NSFR!E22+NSFR!E23+NSFR!E27+NSFR!E28

Item 21.e.(4): Non-operational deposits and other wholesale funding from financial institutions and debt issuance

270. Report non-operational deposits and other wholesale funding from financial institutions. These values are captured in the NSFR tab of the Basel III Monitoring workbook.

- FORMULA =NSFR!E34+NSFR!E35+NSFR!E39+NSFR!E41

4.8.7 Section 22: Ancillary Items

Item 22.a: Foreign net revenue (considering the Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

271. This item is defined as the ancillary item 14.f (Foreign net revenue). The difference between this item and 14.f is that the Euro Area is considered a single jurisdiction. Net revenues of head office, all branches located in Euro Area or consolidated subsidiaries located in Euro Area are excluded from item 20.h as they are assimilated to domestic revenues.

Item 22.b: Foreign net revenue (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction)

272. This item is defined as the ancillary item 14.f (Foreign net revenue). The difference between this item and 14.f is that the European Union is considered a single jurisdiction. Net revenues of head office, all branches located in the European Union or consolidated subsidiaries located in Euro Area are excluded from item 20.h as they are assimilated to domestic revenues.

Item 22.c: Number of jurisdictions (considering Euro Area as a single jurisdiction)

273. This item is defined as the ancillary item 14.k. the difference between this item and 14.k is the Euro Area considered as a single jurisdiction. As a consequence, all entities included in a group (head office, branches and other consolidated entities) and located in Euro Area are defined as home jurisdiction entities.

Item 22.d: Number of jurisdictions (considering the European Union as a single jurisdiction)

274. This item is defined as the ancillary item 14.k. The difference between this item and 14.k is the European Union is considered as a single jurisdiction. As a consequence, all entities included in a group (head office, branches and other consolidated entities) and located in the European Union are defined as home jurisdiction entities.

4.9 Checks Summary

4.9.1 Section 23: Indicator Values

275. This section displays the totals for each of the twelve indicators used in the G-SIB assessment methodology, both in the reported currency/unit combination and in millions of euros. **Note that an indicator will only be calculated if all of the associated input cells are free of errors in the data checks column.** This section also includes a comments column for providing explanations of significant changes in indicator values when compared to the previous data collection exercise.

276. The checks column specifies which sections contain data errors. Note that missing data in the General Information section (Section 1) can cause data errors elsewhere in the template. Please review all checks prior to submitting the completed template.

Appendix 1

Cross references to the June 2016 version of the Basel III monitoring workbook

Below are references to the "Leverage Ratio" tab in the June 2016 version (v.3.4) of the Basel III monitoring workbook. The instructions for the relevant cells from that exercise can be referenced in completing the template for this exercise.

Item reference for this exercise	Item ID	Heading	Cell references from Basel III workbook
2.a.(1)	GSIB1012	Counterparty exposure of derivatives contracts	L8
2.a.(2)	GSIB1178	Capped notional amount of credit derivatives	L90
2.a.(3)	GSIB1018	Potential future exposure of derivative contracts	K38
2.b.(1)	GSIB1013	Adjusted gross value of securities financing transactions (SFTs)	M15
2.b.(2)	GSIB1014	Counterparty exposure of SFTs	L15
2.c	GSIB1015	Other assets	K18
2.d.(1)	GSIB1019	Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 0% credit conversion factor (CCF)	L45
2.d.(2)	GSIB1022	Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 20% CCF	L48
2.d.(3)	GSIB1023	Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 50% CCF	L49
2.d.(4)	GSIB1024	Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 100% CCF	L50
2.e	GSIB1031	Regulatory adjustments	J102

Appendix 2

Guidance on definition of derivatives and embedded derivatives

The following guidance is taken from "International Accounting Standard 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

9 – Definition of a derivative

A ***derivative*** is a financial instrument or other contract within the scope of this Standard (see paragraphs 2–7) with all three of the following characteristics:

(a) its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the "underlying");

(b) it requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and

(c) it is settled at a future date.

10,11 – Definition of an embedded derivative

An ***embedded derivative*** is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty from that instrument, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument.

Appendix 3

Guidance on definitions of four categories of financial instruments

The following guidance is taken from "International Accounting Standard 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

9 – Definitions of four categories of financial instruments

A ***financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit and loss*** is a financial asset or financial liability that meets either of the following conditions.

(a) It is classified as held for trading. A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- (i) it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- (ii) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- (iii) it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

(b) Upon initial recognition it is designated by the entity as at fair value through profit and loss. An entity may use this designation only when permitted by paragraph 11A, or when doing so results in more relevant information, because either

- (i) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as "an accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or
- (ii) a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel (as defined in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* (as revised in 2003)), for example the entity's board of directors and chief executive officer.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that an entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity (see Appendix A paragraphs AG16–AG25) other than:

(a) those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit and loss;

(b) those that the entity designates as available for sale; and

(c) those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

(a) those that the entity intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which shall be classified as held for trading and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit and loss;

(b) those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as available for sale; or

(c) those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which shall be classified as available for sale.

An interest acquired in a pool of assets that are not loans or receivables (for example, an interest in a mutual fund or a similar fund) is not a loan or receivable.

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as

(a) loans and receivables,

(b) held-to-maturity investments or

(c) financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

Appendix 4

Guidance on definition of Level 3 assets and liabilities

The following guidance is taken from "International Financial Reporting Standard 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures".

27A

To make the disclosures required by paragraph 27B an entity shall classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels:

(a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

(b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices) (Level 2); and

(c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

Appendix 5

Calculation of the 12 indicators

This appendix describes how the data is combined to calculate the values for each of the 12 indicators used in the G-SIB assessment methodology. The July 2013 publication *Global systemically important banks: updated assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement*[50] describes how these indicators are used to calculate the scores of individual banks.[51]

The following table details the calculation of each of the 12 indicators using references to the individual data components described in Section 4 of this report. All indicator totals are expressed in terms of the reporting currency. In applying the assessment methodology to calculate banks' scores, the indicators are converted to euro using the exchange rate applicable on 31 December 2016.

Indicator-based measurement approach

Category	Individual indicator	Calculation
Cross-jurisdictional activity	Cross-jurisdictional claims	GSIB1087
	Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	Max[GSIB1088-GSIB1089,0]+ GSIB1090
Size	Total exposures as defined for use in the Basel III leverage ratio	GSIB1012+GSIB1201 +GSIB1018+GSIB1013 +GSIB1014+GSIB1015+GSIB1019*0.1 +GSIB1022*0.2+GSIB1023*0.5+GSIB1024
Interconnectedness	Intra-financial system assets	GSIB1033+GSIB1035+GSIB1036+GSIB1037 +GSIB1038+GSIB1039+Max[GSIB1040 -GSIB1041,0]+ GSIB1213+GSIB1043+GSIB1044
	Intra-financial system liabilities	GSIB1046+GSIB1047+GSIB1105+GSIB1048 +GSIB1214+GSIB1050+GSIB1051
	Securities outstanding	GSIB1053+GSIB1054+GSIB1055+GSIB1056 +GSIB1057+GSIB1058+GSIB1059
Substitutability/financial institution infrastructure	Assets under custody	GSIB1074
	Payments activity	GSIB1061+GSIB1062+GSIB1063+GSIB1064 +GSIB1065+GSIB1066+GSIB1067+GSIB1068 +GSIB1069+GSIB1070+GSIB1071 +GSIB1072
	Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	GSIB1075+GSIB1076
Complexity	Notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	GSIB1078+GSIB1079
	Level 3 assets	GSIB1086
	Trading and available-for-sale securities	Max[GSIB1081+GSIB1082-GSIB1083-GSIB1084,0]

50 The document is available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs255.htm.

51 Note that the overall scores of individual banks are rounded to the nearest whole basis point prior to bucket allocation.

Appendix 6

Indicator changes to be implemented starting with the end-2017 exercise

This appendix describes the indicator calculation changes that will be implemented starting with the end-2017 data collection. Advanced notice of these changes is being provided to allow banks and supervisory authorities time to prepare for the revised reporting.

Intra-Financial System Assets

Starting with the next collection Institutions that are strictly securities brokers (whose impact on the Intra-Financial System Assets indicator is captured by Item 17.a.) will be included in the definition of financial institutions valid for the for the purpose of the interconnectedness indicators.

Intra-Financial System Liabilities

Starting with the next Institutions that are strictly securities brokers (whose impact on the Intra-Financial System Liabilities indicator is captured by Item 17.b.) will be included in the definition of financial institutions valid for the for the purpose of the interconnectedness indicators.

Payments made in the reporting year

Starting with the next collection the Mexican peso (currently Item 15.b.(1)) will be added to the list of currencies in Section 6 and will be removed as an ancillary item in Section 15.