Basel Committee
on Banking Supervision

Instructions for the end-2023 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 an 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 2018 document titled *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. On 5 July, 2018 the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published the revised assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement for global systemically important banks.[3] The Committee agreed to the following main enhancements to the G-SIB framework:

- Amending the definition of cross-jurisdictional indicators consistent with the definition of BIS consolidated statistics;
- introducing a trading volume indicator and modifying the weights in the substitutability category;
- extending the scope of consolidation to insurance subsidiaries.

These Instructions reflect these enhancements.

3. 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

4. For the 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

1 The document is available at https://www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d445.pdf

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 Basel Framework section SCO40, available at https://www.bis.org/basel_framework/chapter/SCO/40.htm?inforce=20211109&published=20211109. The revised methodology was first implemented in 2022, using end-2021 data.

excluded from the reported totals. Where applicable and unless noted otherwise,[4] group data should be reported:

- According to the **regulatory scope of consolidation**[5] for the following Sections of Parts 4.2 through 4.7:
  - o Sections 6. Payments Activity; 7. Assets Under Custody; 8. Underwritten Transactions in Debt and Equity Markets; 9. Trading Volume; 11. Trading and Available-for-Sale Securities; 13. Cross-Jurisdictional Claims; 14. Cross-Jurisdictional Liabilities; 15. Ancillary Indicators; 16. Ancillary Items.

  as well as for the following Sections of Part 4.8 - Memorandum items:
  - o Sections 17. Size Items (Item: 17.a); 18. Interconnectedness Items (Items 18.a,18.d and 18.g); 19. Substitutability/Financial Infrastructure Items; 20. Complexity Items (Items 20.a, 20.h); 21. Cross-Jurisdictional Activity Items; 22. Ancillary Indicators.

  Therefore, insurance subsidiaries should only be included in these items insofar as they are included in the regulatory consolidation of the group and according to the treatment therein, unless noted otherwise.

- **Extending the scope of consolidation to include insurance activities** for the following Sections of Part 4.2. through 4.7:
  - o Sections 2. Total Exposures;[6] 3: Intra-Financial System Assets; 4. Intra-Financial System Liabilities; 5: Securities Outstanding; 10. Notional Amount of Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives; 12. Level 3 Assets;

  as well as for the following Sections[7] of Part 4.8:
  - o Sections 17. Size Items (Item: 17.b-c); 18. Interconnectedness Items (Items 18.b-c,18.e-f and 18.h-i); 20. Complexity Items (Items 20.b through 20.g, and 20.i. through 20.l).

  All insurance subsidiaries should be included in these items on a consolidated basis.

5. 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.

6. In accordance with the Committee's standards,[8] all banks with a leverage ratio exposure measure (including exposures arising from insurance subsidiaries) exceeding 200 billion euros (using the exchange rate applicable at the financial year-end) are required to publicly disclose information containing at least the 13 indicators, including the two sub-indicators that comprise the trading volume, as described in Appendix 5 within four months of the financial year end.[9] Banks below this threshold that have been added

[4] See Basel Framework section SCO40.9, available at https://www.bis.org/basel_framework/chapter/SCO/40.htm?inforce=20211109&published=20211109.

[5] That is, applying the same scope of regulatory consolidation as is used for the risk-based capital framework. This is set out in the Basel Framework sections SCO10 and SCO30, available at https://www.bis.org/basel_framework/standard/SCO.htm.

[6] See Part 4.2.1 for further details on reporting perimeter.

[7] Any items of Section 18. Interconnectedness Items different from 18.a through c. would also fall in this category.

[8] See Basel Framework section SCO40.32, available at https://www.bis.org/basel_framework/chapter/SCO/40.htm?inforce=20211109&published=20211109.

[9] See paragraphs 42-45 of *Global systemically important banks: updated assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement* (July 2018), available at https://www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d445.pdf

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, ie 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 the latest, by July of the relevant calendar year.

7. The values reported in this exercise should precisely match any values that have been publicly disclosed. If any of the public figures are subsequently restated, a revised template must be submitted to the Secretariat on or before 31 July 2024.

8. 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

9. 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.

10. 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 results and the subsequent aggregation process. **Note that data are required for all collected metrics unless noted otherwise.** 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

11. 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

12. 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

13. Negative values are only permitted for the following items: counterparty exposure of derivatives contracts (item 2.a.(1)); regulatory adjustments (item 2.e); total gross revenue (item 15.d); total net revenue (item 15.e); foreign net revenue (item 15.f); Total net local positions in local currency in SRM countries (considering SRM as a single jurisdiction) (Item 21.n); and Foreign Net revenue (considering the SRM as a single jurisdiction) (Item 22.a).

2.6 Reporting Currency and Unit

14. 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.

15. 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

16. 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 Committee's Secretariat 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 Policy and Standards Group. In addition, given that the scores of banks in the end-2023 exercise are due to be calculated based on data that banks publicly disclose, the 13 indicator values, along with the names of the banks used in calculating the sample totals, may be shared more widely.[10]

[10] For information on the assessment methodology, including the calculation of the sample totals, see Appendix 6.

2.8 Comments

17. 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

18. 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

19. In general, all data should relate to the financial year-end closest to end-December 2023, ie the financial year-end that falls in the period 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024. However, supervisory authorities may allow banks whose financial year ends on 30 June to report data based on their position as at end-December 2023 (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.

20. Certain data items ask for aggregated activity over the reporting year, which is defined as the 12 months immediately preceding the reporting date. For example, if the reporting date is end-December 2023, then the reporting year would be from 1 January 2023 through 31 December 2023. These items include payments activity (items 6.a-m, 16.b.(1)-(6), underwriting activity (items 8.a and 8.b), trading volumes (items 9.a–f and 19.a), and CCP settlement volume (item 19.f). 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

21. 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.

22. 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-2022 exercise

3.1 Items added

23. The following items have been added to the data collection: Items subject to a 40% CCF (Item 2.d.(3)); OTC derivatives cleared through a central counterparty (revised definition) (Item 20.b); OTC Derivatives cleared through a central counterparty where the banking group, including insurance subsidiaries, acts as an agent (revised definition) (Item 20.b.(1)). Moreover: the instructions for the size

indicator have been updated to the 2017 leverage ratio standard; the list of currencies used to calculate the total payments made in the reporting year (excluding intragroup payments) is amended to include Singapore dollars (Item 6.k) and to exclude New Zealand dollars (formerly Item 6.j).

24. The following items have been added to the data collection in relation to the forthcoming consultation on potential policy measures aimed at reducing window-dressing behaviour:[11] Total exposures: month-end values (Items 17.c.(1)-(12)); Daily average value of total exposures (Item 17.d); Intra-financial system assets: month-end values (Items 18.b.(1)-(12)); Daily average of intra-financial system assets (Item 18.c); Intra-financial system liabilities: month-end values (Items 18.e.(1)-(12)); Daily average of intra-financial system liabilities (Item 18.f); Securities outstanding: month-end values (Items 18.h.(1)-(12)); Daily average of securities outstanding (Item 18.i); Assets under custody: month-end values (Items 19.h.(1)-(12)); Daily average of assets under custody (Item 19.i); Notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives: month-end values (Items 20.e.(1)-(12)); Daily average of notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives (Item 20.f); Trading and available-for-sale securities: month-end values (Items 20.h.(1)-(12)); Daily average of trading and available-for-sale securities (Item 20.i); Level 3 Assets: month-end values (Items 20.k.(1)-(12)); Daily average of Level 3 Assets (Item 20.l); Cross-jurisdictional claims: month-end values (Items 21.t.(1)-(12)); Daily average of Cross-jurisdictional claims (Item 21.u); Cross-jurisdictional liabilities: month-end values (Items 21.w.(1)-(12)); Daily average of Cross-jurisdictional liabilities (Item 21.x).

3.2 Items removed

25. The following items have been removed from the data collection: Intra-financial system assets (old indicator) (formerly Item 18.a); Intra-financial system liabilities (old indicator) (formerly Item 18.d); Securities outstanding (old indicator) (formerly Item 18.g); Notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives (old indicator) (formerly Item 20.a); Level 3 assets (old indicator) (formerly Item 20.h); Cross-jurisdictional liabilities indicator (old indicator) (formerly Item 21.a); Foreign liabilities (excluding derivatives and local liabilities in local currency) (formerly Item 21.a.(1)); Any foreign liabilities to related offices included in item 21.a.(1) (formerly Item 21.a.(2)); Local liabilities in local currency (excluding derivatives activity) (formerly Item 21.a.(3)); Foreign Liabilities on an immediate risk basis (excluding derivatives and local liabilities in local currency) (considering Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction) (formerly Item 21.j); Any foreign liabilities to related offices included in item 21.j (considering Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction) (formerly Item 21.j.(1)); Local liabilities in local currency excluding derivatives on an immediate risk basis (considering Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction) (formerly Item 21.k); Indicator Values (old methodology) (formerly Section 24).

4. The Data Worksheet

4.1 General Bank Data

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

[11] On 7 December 2023, the BCBS announced that the Committee had agreed to consult in 2024 on potential policy measures aimed at reducing window-dressing behaviour. To help inform this work, the Committee is collecting higher frequency data items as part of the end-2023 G-SIB assessment exercise. The press release is available at https://www.bis.org/press/p231207.htm.

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

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

Item 1.b: General information provided by the reporting institution:

Item 1.b.(1): Reporting unit

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

Item 1.b.(2): Accounting standard

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

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

30. Specify the expected date on which the G-SIB indicator values will be publicly disclosed.

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

31. Specify in which language the G-SIB indicator values will be publicly disclosed.

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

32. Provide the web address where the G-SIB indicator values are being publicly 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.2023annual_report.pdf).

Item 1.b.(6): LEI code

33. Provide the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of the reporting institution.

4.2 Size Indicator

34. 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 in the Leverage ratio (LEV) chapter of the Basel Framework[12] unless noted otherwise and except for the following difference: inclusion on a consolidated basis of insurance subsidiaries. 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. Temporary COVID-19 regulatory exemptions should not be considered when reporting the leverage ratio exposure for the purpose of the G-SIB assessment methodology. Appendix 1 provides some details on the cross-references to the Basel Framework.

[12] The Leverage ratio (LEV) chapter of the Basel Framework is available at https://www.bis.org/basel_framework/chapter/LEV/30.htm. Banks from jurisdictions which have not yet completed the adoption of the 2017 LR exposure measure definition have to report according to the LR 2017 standard. If impossible, for the end-2023 G-SIB assessment they are allowed, after liaising with the relevant supervisor, to report according to the 2014 LR exposure measure definition.

4.2.1 Section 2: Total Exposures

35. Section 2 collects exposure amounts for derivatives, securities financing transactions, other assets, and off-balance-sheet items.[13]

Item 2.a: Derivatives

36. For items 2.a.(1)-(3), report exposures only to the client when acting as a financial intermediary (ie where the bank is a counterparty to both the client and the CCP), if the bank, based on contractual arrangements with the client, is not obligated to reimburse the client for any losses suffered in the event of CCP's default. Where a client enters directly into a derivative transaction with CCP and the bank as a clearing member (of the CCP) guarantees the performance of its client's derivative trade exposure to the CCP, the bank should include the derivative's exposure as if it has entered directly into the transaction with the client.[14] National supervisors may allow banks in their jurisdictions that are not subject to and are unable to calculate the standardised approach to counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR) to report item 2.a.(1) and 2.a.(3) under the current exposure method (CEM).

37. Please note that the 2017 leverage ratio framework introduces the notion of clearing services provided within a multi-level client structure. Where a bank provides clearing services as a "higher-level client" within a multi-level client structure, the bank could exclude from items 2.a.(1) to 2.a.(3) resulting trades to the clearing member or to an entity that serves as a higher-level to the bank in the leverage ratio exposure measure, if conditions provided by paragraph 30.26 of Basel leverage ratio Framework are met.

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

38. Report the replacement cost (paragraphs 30.13 to 30.16 of Basel leverage ratio Framework). Take into account the regulatory netting standards based on the Basel 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.

39. If not reported in balance sheet, securities collateral received should not be netted against the (net) derivatives position. Regarding cash collateral, the netting is allowed only if derivatives transactions are subject to conditions detailed in LEV30.24, namely a coverture by a Master Netting Agreement meeting provision of LEV30.19 and LEV30.20. Please refer to LEV30.22 to LEV30.25 in the Basel Framework for the treatment of collateral received and provided.

40. For the treatment of cash variation margin received for derivatives transactions covered by a Master Netting Agreement (LEV30.19 and LEV30.20), please refer to LEV30.24 and LEV30.25.

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

41. Report the effective notional amount of written credit derivatives as specified in paragraphs LEV30.30 to LEV30.35 of the Basel Framework. The effective notional amount may be reduced mainly by purchased credit derivatives (on the same reference name than written credit derivatives), provided that conditions of LEV30.31 to LEV30.34 are met.

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

42. Report the potential future exposure of derivatives according to paragraphs LEV30.15 and LEV30.16 of the Basel Framework.

[13] Items 2.a through 2.e should be reported using regulatory consolidation. Accordingly, insurance subsidiaries should only be included in Items 2.a through 2.e insofar as they are included in the regulatory consolidation of the group.

[14] For more information, see the LEV chapter of the Basel Framework paragraphs 30.26, 30.27 and 30.28, available at https://www.bis.org/basel_framework/chapter/LEV/30.htm.

Item 2.b: Securities financing transactions (SFTs)

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

43. Report the adjusted gross value (net of specific provisions and valuation adjustments) of SFTs, according to paragraphs LEV30.37(1) and LEV30.39 to LEV30.44 of the Basel Framework.

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

44. Report the counterparty exposure of SFTs according to paragraphs LEV30.37(2) to LEV30.44 of the Basel Framework.

Item 2.c: Other assets

45. Report the value of any other on-balance sheet assets not specifically identified in any of the rows above. Please refer to LEV30.8 through LEV30.12 in the Basel Framework for the treatment of such other on-balance sheet assets not specially identified above.

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

46. National supervisors may allow banks from jurisdictions that have not implemented and are unable to report according to the LEV30.52 paragraph of the Basel Framework to report the notional value of off-balance-sheet items that are assigned a 40% credit conversion factor in the LEV30.52 paragraph of the Basel Framework in other 2.d sub-items in accordance with the Basel III leverage ratio as of January 2014 instead of in item 2.d.(3). In this case, the bank should report zero in item 2.d.(3).

47. Where a bank acting as agent in an SFT provides an indemnity or guarantee to a customer, the exposure should not be treated as off-balance sheet item: it is subject the treatment described in paragraph 30.42 of the 2017 Basel leverage ratio framework (i.e. inclusion in item 2.b.(2)).

Item 2.d.(1): Items subject to a 10% credit conversion factor (CCF)

48. Report the notional value of off-balance-sheet items that are assigned a 10% credit conversion factor in the LEV30.54 paragraph of the Basel 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.

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

49. Report the notional value of off-balance-sheet items that are assigned a 20% credit conversion factor in the LEV30.53 paragraph of the Basel Framework.

Item 2.d.(3): Items subject to a 40% CCF

50. Report the notional value of off-balance-sheet items that are assigned a 40% credit conversion factor in the LEV30.52 paragraph of the Basel Framework.

Item 2.d.(4): Items subject to a 50% CCF

51. Report the notional value of off-balance-sheet items that are assigned a 50% credit conversion factor in the LEV30.50 and LEV30.51 paragraphs of the Basel Framework.

Item 2.d.(5): Items subject to a 100% CCF

52. Report the notional value of off-balance-sheet items that are assigned a 100% credit conversion factor in the LEV30.49 paragraph of the Basel Framework.

Item 2.e: Regulatory adjustments

53. Report the value of regulatory adjustments to Tier 1 and CET1 capital under the fully phased-in Basel III framework as per LEV30.3. Please be sure to report the figure based on end-2023 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 prior to regulatory adjustments

54. The sum of items 2.a.(1) through 2.c, 0.1 times 2.d.(1), 0.2 times 2.d.(2), 0.4 times 2.d.(3), 0.5 times 2.d.(4), and 2.d.(5). Note that the indicator sub-total does not take into account the value of regulatory adjustments (item 2.e).

Items 2.g-h: Total exposures of insurance subsidiaries

55. Report total exposures as defined in Section 2 above for insurance subsidiaries that are consolidated for accounting purposes but not according to the scope of consolidation under the Basel III leverage ratio framework.[15] Include insurance subsidiaries not captured by the scope of regulatory consolidation. Include insurance subsidiaries that are deducted from or for which only the investment in its capital is included in the Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure. 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 scope of consolidation in accordance with Basel Framework LEV10.1 and LEV10.2. Do not take into account any deductions from Tier 1 capital (paragraph LEV30.3 of the Basel Framework), and do not include intragroup transactions that are eliminated in the accounting consolidation process.[16]

56. If all insurance subsidiaries are already included on a consolidated basis in the regulatory consolidation of the group, the exposures of these insurance subsidiaries are already reported in Items 2.a.(1) to 2.d.(5) and determined in accordance with the LEV chapter of the Basel Framework except where otherwise noted; therefore, report 0 for items 2.g.(1), 2.g.(2), 2.g.(3).

[15] See LEV10.1 and LEV10.2.

[16] Reporting insurance subsidiaries: if operating in a jurisdiction where insurance subsidiaries are excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation, report a value different from zero for items 2.g-h; report zero otherwise.

Exposures originated by insurance subsidiaries to non-group counterparts: if operating in a jurisdiction where insurance subsidiaries are excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation, these exposures are not included in item 2.f; given this, these exposures should be reported in item 2.g.(1) and 2.g.(2). In jurisdictions where the regulatory scope of consolidation includes insurance subsidiaries, these exposures are already included in item 2.f.

Intragroup exposures (from the banking to the insurance part of the group): for jurisdictions where the regulatory scope of consolidation already includes insurance subsidiaries, intragroup exposures (from the banking to the insurance part of the group) are already eliminated from item 2.f. On the contrary, for jurisdiction where insurance subsidiaries are excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation, item 2.f may include intragroup exposures (to insurance subsidiaries). If so, these intragroup exposures have to be removed from the indicator total, by reporting their values in items 2.g.(3) and 2.h.

Example: if Bank A (total assets €40, of which €3 being investment value and €1 loan to insurance subsidiaries) has an insurance subsidiary B whose total assets are €20, of which €3 are intragroup transactions to A, the respondent should report €53 as their consolidated assets. The total asset of Bank A (€40) is reported in item 2.f, while the investment value (€3) is reported in item 2.e (provided that it is deducted from T1 own funds). The €1 loan to insurance subsidiaries is reported in item 2.h (intragroup exposures included in item 2.f that should be eliminated). The total asset of subsidiary B, net of intragroup transactions (€20 – €3 = €17), is reported in items 2.g.(1) and/or 2.g.(2). Finally, as the investment value (€3) is included in Item 2.f, it should be deducted from Size exposure by reporting this value in item 2.g.(3).

Item 2.g: Exposures of insurance subsidiaries

57. For items 2.g.(1) and 2.g.(2) report the exposures of insurance subsidiaries only if they are not already included on a consolidated basis in Item 2.f. Total exposures and its components are determined in accordance with the LEV chapter of the Basel Framework, except where otherwise noted, following the same methodology as the one described for Items 2.a.(1) to 2.d.(5). Do not take into account regulatory adjustments applied to these insurance subsidiaries' capital (ie assets deducted from capital because of regulatory provisions have to be included in Items 2.g.(1) to 2.g.(3)).

Item 2.g.(1): On-balance and off-balance sheet assets of insurance subsidiaries

58. Report the exposure amount for derivatives, securities financing transactions, other assets, and off-balance-sheet items for insurance subsidiaries not already included on a consolidated basis in item 2.f, excluding the potential future exposure of derivatives contracts. Use exactly the method as defined in items 2.a.(1), 2.a.(2), and 2.b.(1) through 2.d.(5). Apply the appropriate credit conversion factors to the gross notional amount of off-balance sheet items as per item 2.f. Provide comments on any potential reporting difficulties. More specifically, indicate if off-balance sheet, counterparty exposures of derivatives, capped notional amount of derivatives, adjusted gross value of SFTs and counterparty exposures of SFTs are reported on a best effort basis. If so, provide details on proxies used.

Item 2.g.(2): Potential future exposure of derivatives contracts of insurance subsidiaries

59. Report the potential future exposure of derivatives contracts for insurance subsidiaries not already included on a consolidated basis in item 2.f. 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. Indicate if the potential future exposure is reported on a best effort basis; if so, provide details on the proxy used.

Item 2.g.(3): Investment value in consolidated entities

60. Report the value included in item 2.f of the investment in the capital of insurance subsidiaries not already included on a consolidated basis in item 2.f.

61. This figure ensures the size indicator in item 2.h and the insurance items in items 2.g.(1)-(2) are consistent once the investments are deducted. Specifically, assuming that there are no intragroup transactions, item 2.h must equal the total exposures prior to regulatory adjustments (item 2.f) plus the insurance items 2.g.(1) and 2.g.(2), minus 2.g.(3) (ie the investments included in 2.f).

Item 2.h: Intragroup exposures included in 2.f to insurance subsidiaries reported in 2.g.

62. Report the value of exposures included in item 2.f that are due to intragroup transactions with insurance subsidiaries that are reported in 2.g. Do not include the investment value of such insurance subsidiaries, which is reported in item 2.g.(3) instead.

Item 2.i: Total exposures indicator (Total exposures, including insurance subsidiaries)

63. The sum of items 2.f, 2.g.(1) through 2.g.(2) minus 2.g.(3) through 2.h.

4.3 Interconnectedness Indicators

For the purpose of the interconnectedness indicators, financial institutions are defined as including banks (and other deposit-taking institutions), bank holding companies, securities dealers (including institutions that are strictly securities brokers), insurance companies, mutual funds, hedge funds, pension funds, investment banks, central counterparties (CCPs), asset management companies and private equity funds.

Interconnectedness indicators items refer to the same perimeter as Total exposures, including insurance subsidiaries (item 2.i). That is, include insurance subsidiaries which are part of the consolidated group. Do not report intragroup transactions that are deducted in the accounting process of consolidation.

64. 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).

65. 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 system activity; section 5 captures the securities issued by the bank.

4.3.1 Section 3: Intra-Financial System Assets

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

66. 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

67. Report the total holdings of certificates of deposit due from other financial institutions 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, eg seven or more days in the future.

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

68. Report the nominal value of the unused portion of all committed lines extended to other financial institutions. Include lines that 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

69. 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 (eg 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.

70. 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

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

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

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

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

73. Report the total holdings of subordinated debt securities.

Item 3.c.(4): Commercial paper

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

Item 3.c.(5): Equity securities

75. 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). Report all holdings of securities issues by other financial institutions, regardless of the intent or accounting classification. Do not report equity securities or bonds received as collateral. Do not report holdings of exchange traded funds (in which financial institutions may be part).

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

76. 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).[17] Include all negative balances in equity derivatives and all short equities positions associated with the underlying equity in item 3.(c).5.

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

77. 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).

[17] 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).

(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.

78. 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.

79. 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

80. 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. Non-cash collateral is allowed to offset the net positive fair value amounts of OTC derivatives with other financial institutions if 1) the non-cash collateral is eligible financial collateral and 2) applicable haircuts are applied under the Current Exposure Method (CEM), or Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) for banks from jurisdictions which have implemented SA-CCR to measure derivatives exposures and who have changed their internal reporting systems to value derivatives exposure using SA-CCR. 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.

81. The value should be reported in accordance with the Basel II framework.[18] Note that the current exposure method (CEM) should not be used unless otherwise specified. Banks from jurisdictions which have implemented SA-CCR to measure derivatives exposures and who have changed their internal reporting systems to value derivatives exposure using SA-CCR may use SA-CCR to calculate this item. Exclude OTC derivatives with non-financial institution counterparties.

82. 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.

83. 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

[18] See *International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards*, paragraph 96(iv) of Annex 4, available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs128.pdf.

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

84. 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. Banks from jurisdictions which have implemented SA-CCR to measure derivatives exposures and who have changed their internal reporting systems to value derivatives exposure using SA-CCR may use SA-CCR to calculate this item.

4.3.2 Section 4: Intra-Financial System Liabilities

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

85. Report 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

86. 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

87. 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

88. 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

89. 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 that 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

90. 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).

91. 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.

92. 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

93. 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. Non-cash collateral is allowed to offset the net negative fair value amounts of OTC derivatives with other financial institutions if 1) the non-cash collateral is eligible financial collateral and 2) applicable haircuts are applied under the Current Exposure Method (CEM), or Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) for banks from jurisdictions which have implemented SA-CCR to measure derivatives exposures and who have changed their internal reporting systems to value derivatives exposure using SA-CCR. 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.

94. The value should be reported in accordance with the Basel II framework.[19] Exclude OTC derivatives with non-financial institution counterparties. Banks from jurisdictions which have implemented SA-CCR to measure derivatives exposures and who have changed their internal reporting systems to value derivatives exposure using SA-CCR may use SA-CCR to calculate this item.

95. 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

[19] See *International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards*, paragraph 96(iv) of Annex 4, available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs128.pdf.

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

96. Report the amount of the PFE, calculated using the current exposure method, for the derivatives included in item 4.d.(1). Banks from jurisdictions which have implemented SA-CCR to measure derivatives exposures and who have changed their internal reporting systems to value derivatives exposure using SA-CCR may use SA-CCR to calculate this item.

4.3.3 Section 5: Securities Outstanding

97. These items refer to the same perimeter as item 2.i. That is, include the securities issued by insurance subsidiaries which are part of the consolidated group. Do not report intragroup transactions that are deducted in the accounting process.

98. 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).

99. 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.

100. 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

101. 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 collateralised trades. Instead, the item is capturing capital been raised through the issuance of secured debt.

Item 5.b: Senior unsecured debt securities

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

Item 5.c: Subordinated debt securities

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

Item 5.d: Commercial paper

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

Item 5.e: Certificates of deposit

105. Report the book value of all outstanding transferable certificates of deposit issued by the reporting group, irrespective of the holder (eg corporate or individual) and the book value of all outstanding non-transferable certificates of deposits issued by the reporting group to other financial institutions. 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

106. 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.

107. 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.

108. 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)

109. Report the total gross value of all cash payments sent by the reporting group as a direct participant via Large Value Payment Systems,[20] 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. Payments sent by the reporting bank as a correspondent (ie correspondent banking) via Large Value Payment Systems should not be doubled-counted. 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[21] may be reported. Please also include a comment in the template if a known overestimate is used.

110. 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

[20] For examples of large-value payment systems, refer to the survey of Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructure (CPMI)). The August 2017 release is available at http://www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d168.pdf. The CPMI periodically publishes reference works on payment, clearing and settlement systems in the CPMI member countries. A table summarising this activity is available on the BIS website at https://www.bis.org/cpmi/paysysinfo.htm?m=3%7C16%7C30.

[21] Eg if the bank is unable to eliminate its intragroup transactions.

include payments made exclusively through retail payment systems except if they are also processed at a later stage via Large Value 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.

111. 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.

112. 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.

113. 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 on the BCBS GSIB webpage (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

Item 7.a: Assets under custody

114. 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 and assets under administration (ie 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.

115. Include cash that is being held in custody accounts. Note that assets held as collateral are not generally considered assets under custody. 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. 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

116. 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.

Item 8.a: Equity underwriting activity

117. 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-efforts or "soft" transactions. Do not differentiate with regard to maturity, currency or market of issuance.

118. 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 U.S. 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

119. 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-efforts 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).

120. 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.

4.4.4 Section 9: Trading Volume

121. Instructions for the individual trading volume items are provided in the subsections that follow. For all the subsections on trading volume (ie items 9.a through 9.e, as well as 19.a) the following instructions apply:[22] [23]

[22] For trading volumes denominated in foreign currencies, similarly with what is reported for payments activity (Section 6), respondents may (1) add up trading transactions 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 for the payments made in the reporting year), or (2) collect the daily flow data in the reporting currency directly, converting the data using a consistent set of daily exchange rate quotations. Reporting firms should maintain methodological consistency year over year.

[23] Consider the following examples for a better understanding of instructions; the plausibility of the example in economic terms being arguable; suppose Entity 1 and Entity 2 belongs to the same group.
Example 1:
Market < Client (client of Entity 2 in a contractual custody relationship) > Entity 2 (client of the market-maker) > Entity 1 (market maker) > Market

Instructions related to the external legs

- Report trading volume as defined by the market value of all securities purchases and sales, on own account or on behalf of third parties, in gross terms, ie not netted, throughout the reporting year.
- Purchases and sales should be reported at their market value on the contractual date. Do not include or deduct any transaction fees and commissions received or paid.
- Items related to trading volume only measure purchases and sales of securities and is a flow measurement. Therefore, do not report the amount of securities portfolio in balance sheet and/or the amount of securities held in custody at any given point in time (the stock). Do not report the variation of the two before mentioned amounts in any period (eg from the 1 January to the 31 December of a given year).
- Purchase and sales cover (i) securities held as assets (initial recognition for a purchase and de-recognition for a sale, generally referred to as a trade by a dealer from inventory – principal model), (ii) securities in fiduciary, custody or trust accounts, securities trades that are facilitated by a broker using client funds to buy and sell – agency model, and trades for a firm's own account (generally referred to as proprietary trading).
- For transactions included in (ii) category, trades made on behalf of a client account which were routed to an external party for execution should be reported. 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 the purchase or sale order is executed by an entity outside the group). The trading volume items do not 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 infrastructure services to the customer or more.
- Do not include securities financing transactions such as repurchase agreements and securities lending arrangements, trading in derivatives, commodities or FX. However, if a borrowed security (reverse repo or lending securities arrangement) is sold and then repurchased (in order to return the security to the lender), both purchase and sale transactions should be reported.

Instructions related to intragroup transactions

The client orders Entity 2 to purchase a security, market value being 100. The entity 2 buys the security at 100 to its market maker, which is Entity 1. Entity 1 is able to sell the security because it is included in its stock of securities (purchase made few days before Entity 2 order).

Intragroup transactions to be considered: 100 (either the sale by Entity 1 or the purchase by Entity 2).

Non intragroup transactions to be considered: 100. The transaction should be analyzed from the group point of view: execution of an order issued by a client in a custodian relationship. The security has been purchased on the market on behalf of the client (direct transfer of ownership to the client), hence the 100 to be reported.

Example 2:

Market < Entity 1 (market maker) < Entity 2 (sub-market-maker) < Client (client of Entity 2 in a market making arrangement).

The client purchases a security from its market-maker (Entity 2) – market value being 100. Two days before the latter transaction, Entity 2 had acquired the security by paying 100 to its market maker (Entity 1). Four days before the client transaction, Entity 1 had purchased the security at 100. Assume that Entity 1 and Entity 2 belong to the same group.

Intragroup transactions to be considered: 100 (either the purchase or the sale).

Non intragroup transactions to be considered: 200. The transaction should be analyzed from the group point of view. In this case, the group acted as a market maker for the client: purchase of the security at 100 and sale to client at a 100.

- When reporting the values individual trading volume items, exclude trading volume with intragroup and intra-entity counterparties.[24] If unable to exlude intragroup trading volumes, note this fact in the comments column.
- If an entity of a group sells or purchases a security to another entity of the same group, consider one transaction (purchase or sale).

<u>Instructions applicable to both external legs and intragroup transactions</u>

- Do not include cash dividend payouts and distributions from fund managers (which are independent of shareowner action).
- Include also purchases and sales from private placements.
- Preferred shares should be treated the same way as common stock, which is included in either item 9.d or 9.e based on whether they are listed or unlisted.
- Include ABS traded transactions (and similar types of securitised products) in either item 19.a, item 9.a or item 9.b based on the originator/sponsor of the product (not the underlying).
- Include agency floater/fixed and cash municipal in item 19.a or 9.a based on the issuer of the product. Include corporate floater in item 9.b.

<u>Item 9.a: Trading volume of securities issued by other public sector entities, excluding intragroup transactions</u>

122. Report the total trading volume of securities issued by other public sector entities (ie other than those reported in item 19.a below), 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). Report the value excluding the intragroup transactions of the total trading volume related to this item.

<u>Item 9.b: Trading volume of other fixed income securities, excluding intragroup transactions</u>

123. 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 19.a and 9.a above) such as commercial paper, corporate bonds, syndicated corporate loans, covered bonds, convertible debt, and any securitised products not included in item 19.a. Report the value excluding the intragroup transactions of the total trading volume related to this item.

<u>Item 9.d: Trading volume of listed equities, excluding intragroup transactions</u>

124. 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. Report the value excluding the intragroup transactions of the total trading volume related to this item.

[24] "Intragroup counterparties" refers to any subsidiaries and any branches (including if they belong to the same legal entity) of the reporting firm.

Item 9.e: Trading volume of all other securities, excluding intragroup transactions

125. Report the total trading volume of all securities not already reported in items 9.a-d or 19.a 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). Report the value excluding the intragroup transactions of the total trading volume related to this item.

4.5 Complexity Indicators

Two of the Complexity indicators items (Notional Amount of Over-the-Counter Derivatives and Level 3 Assets) refer to the same perimeter as Total exposures, including insurance subsidiaries (item 2.i). That is, for these items, include insurance subsidiaries which are part of the consolidated group. Do not report intragroup transactions that are deducted in the accounting process of consolidation.

4.5.1 Section 10: Notional Amount of Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives

126. 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 D5 of the Statistical Bulletin of the *BIS Quarterly Review*.[25] Collateral should not be deducted when reporting the notional derivative values. Note that the sum of items 10.a and 10.b should be equal the value reported in table D5 of the Statistical Bulletin of the *BIS Quarterly Review*. Note that there should be no double-counting between items 10.a and 10.b.

Item 10.a: OTC derivatives cleared through a central counterparty

127. Report the notional amount outstanding of OTC derivative positions which will be settled through a central counterparty. Include all OTC derivatives of insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions, per the same perimeter as item 2.i. 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.

128. 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.

129. For any outstanding OTC derivative positions that were affected by the transition(s) from LIBOR to alternative reference rates, report the notional amount of the replacement/additional trades that were created to facilitate the transition. Do not report the notional amount of the original trades that were terminated to facilitate the transition. For example: (i) if a basis swap was split into (ie terminated and replaced by) two fixed/floating swaps for the purposes of booking these trades in the CCP's systems (all else equal, these would double notionals for the duration of the original trade), report the notional amount of these two replacement fixed/floating swaps created to facilitate the transition (and not the original basis swap that was terminated); (ii) if overlay swaps were booked to add a 'representative' LIBOR fixing to trades where the LIBOR fixing is due between swap transition and LIBOR cessation date (thus either doubling or tripling notionals, varying by CCP), report the notional amount of these additional overlay swaps created to facilitate the transition.

[25] See for instance the 2017 edition of the BIS Statistical Bulletin at www.bis.org/statistics/bulletin1709.htm. The Bulletin has been discontinued.

Item 10.b: OTC derivatives settled bilaterally

130. Report the notional amount outstanding of OTC derivative positions which will be settled bilaterally (ie without the use of a central counterparty). Include all OTC derivatives of insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions per the same perimeter as item 2.i. 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 11: Trading and Available-for-Sale Securities

131. 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) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)[26] and available-for-sale (AFS) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)[27] 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).

132. 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 11.a: Held-for-trading securities (HFT)

133. Report the fair value of all securities classified as HFT (including securities designated at fair value – DaFV) or FVTPL.[28] 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. Do not include loans, derivatives and non-tradable assets (eg receivables).

Item 11.b: Available-for-sale securities (AFS)

134. Report the fair value of all securities classified as AFS or FVTOCI.[29] All securities not reported in item 11.a or item 16.a or at cost[30] should be reported as AFS or FVTOCI. Do not include loans, derivatives and non-tradable assets (eg receivables).

Item 11.c: Trading and AFS securities that qualify as Level 1 liquid assets

135. Report the fair value of all securities in item 11.a and item 11.b that qualify as Level 1 liquid assets according to paragraphs 50(c), 50(d) and 50(e) of the Basel III LCR. Include qualifying securities even if they do not fulfil the LCR operational requirements outlined in paragraphs 31– 40.

[26] The reference to FVTPL applies exclusively to IFRS 9 reporting banks.

[27] The reference to FVTOCI applies exclusively to IFRS 9 reporting banks.

[28] Banks under IFRS 9 accounting framework must report the value of all securities measures at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), under voluntary or mandatory (held for trading or not) adoption of fair value.

[29] Banks under IFRS 9 accounting framework must report the value of all securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

[30] As defined in either IAS 39 or IFRS 9.

<u>Item 11.d: Trading and AFS securities that qualify as Level 2 liquid assets, with haircuts</u>

136. 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.[31] Include qualifying securities even if they do not fulfil the LCR operational requirements outlined in paragraphs 31– 40.[32] 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.[33]

4.5.3 Section 12: Level 3 Assets

<u>Item 12.a: Assets valued for accounting purposes using Level 3 measurement inputs, including insurance subsidiaries</u>

137. Report the gross fair value of all assets that are priced on a recurring basis on the balance sheet using Level 3 measurement inputs. Include all Level 3 assets of insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions per the same perimeter as item 2.i. 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 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).

138. 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).

139. 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 13: Cross-Jurisdictional Claims

140. 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.[34] 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.

141. The BIS Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS) allow for certain netting arrangements to offset assets and liabilities against the same counterparty. A bank can apply these netting arrangements to cross-

[31] Ibid.

[32] Ibid.

[33] Ibid.

[34] See tables B3 and B4 of the international consolidated banking statistics, available at www.bis.org/statistics/consstats.htm. From November 2023, the consolidated banking statistics (CBS) are disseminated through the BIS Data Portal.

jurisdictional activity indicators (and related memorandum items presented in Section 21) which are based on the CBS provided that: i. netting arrangements satisfy requirements defined by national prudential authorities; ii. they apply only to those G-SIB indicator and memorandum items that are based on CBS; and iii. they are limited to derivative contracts, repurchase agreements, and reverse repurchase agreements under legally enforceable master netting agreements with the same counterparty.

Item 13.a: Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis

142. 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.[35] Refer to the *Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics* (July 2019) for the definition used for this item (eg claims, cross-border claims , local claims of foreign affiliates in foreign and local currency). Do not include claims from positions in derivative contracts. Since these data refer to consolidated activities, they exclude all intra-office claims.[36]

Item 13.b: Foreign derivative claims on an ultimate risk basis

143. 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 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.

144. 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 14.b (GSIB1149). Report derivative claims gross of any cash collateral.

[35] For a full description of the data, definitions and coverage, see *Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics* (July 2019) at https://www.bis.org/statistics/bankstatsguide.pdf. These Guidelines provide a detailed definition of cross-jurisdictional claims/liabilities (in particular, see paragraphs 4.48 to 4.51 (including table 4.8)). The Guidelines make a distinction between local positions on residents and cross-border positions on non-residents, based on the location of the entity that books the position and the location of the counterparty. Cross-border claims and liabilities are positions on counterparties located outside the country where the entity that books the position is located. Local claims and liabilities in local currency are positions on counterparties located inside the country where the entity that books the position is located and denominated in the currency of the country where the booking entity is located. Domestic claims and liabilities – excluded from Sections 12, 13 and 20 of these Instructions – are positions on counterparties located inside the country where the GSIB reporter is located (ie country of the head office or the parent company). Claim/liability to residents within home country booked by any non-home country entity (branch or subsidiary) should not be reported in Cross-jurisdictional activity Indicators.

[36] 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 risk basis are allocated to the country and sector of the entity that guarantees the claims (or, in the case of claims on branches, the country of the parent banks). The allocation to a third party results in risk transfer 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. "Risk transfers" part of Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics (July 2019).

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

146. 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 (eg the collateral consists of government securities from other countries).

147. 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 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.

4.6.2 Section 14: Cross-Jurisdictional Liabilities

Item 14.a: Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis (including local liabilities in local currency)

148. Report total foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis and including local liabilities in local and foreign currency of foreign offices. Do not include derivatives, which are separately reported in item 14.b. 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.[37] Do not include securities liabilities that are tradable financial assets issued by the bank. All other foreign liabilities should be reported. Data collected refer to consolidated activities; intra-office liabilities have to be excluded.

149. For a full description of the data, definitions and coverage, refer to the Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics (July 2019).

Item 14.b: Foreign derivative liabilities on an immediate risk basis

150. 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.[38] Data collected refer to consolidated activities: exclude all intra-office derivative liabilities. 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 and definitions of item 13 when appropriate (eg definition of derivatives; handling of credit derivatives; etc.).

4.7 Ancillary Indicators

4.7.1 Section 15 Ancillary Indicators

Item 15.a: Total liabilities

151. 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.

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

[38] Ibid.

Item 15.b: Retail funding

152. 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.[39]

Item 15.d: Total gross revenue

153. Report the total gross revenue, which is defined as interest income plus noninterest income.[40]

Item 15.e: Total net revenue

154. Report total net revenue, which is defined as interest income plus noninterest income minus interest expense.[41]

Item 15.f: Foreign net revenue

155. 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.[42]

Item 15.g: Gross value of cash provided and gross fair value of securities provided in SFTs

156. Report the gross value of all cash provided and the gross fair value of all securities provided in the outgoing legs of 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 15.h: Gross value of cash received and gross fair value of securities received in SFTs

157. 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 reporting group 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 15.i: Gross positive fair value of over-the-counter (OTC) derivative transactions

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

[39] For more information, see the Basel II framework – *International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards*, paragraph 231, June 2006, available at www.bis.org/publ/bcbs128.htm.

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

[41] Ibid.

[42] Ibid.

Item 15.j: Gross negative fair value of OTC derivative transactions

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

Item 15.k: Number of jurisdictions

160. 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 16: Ancillary Items

161. 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.

Item 16.a: Held-to-maturity securities

162. Report the book value (ie the carrying amount) of all securities classified as held-to-maturity or as loans and receivables (for IAS 39 banks) or at amortised cost (for IFRS 9 banks). Do not report loans and financial instruments that are not securities.

Items 16.b.(1)-(6): Payments made in the reporting year

163. 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

164. The memorandum items are mandatory unless where explicitly stated. 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.

165. Sections 17 through 21 contain memorandum items that have been added to the data collection in relation to the forthcoming consultation on potential policy measures aimed at reducing window-dressing behaviour. Some of these higher frequency data items refer to the value a given indicator had at the end of each of the twelve months of the bank's financial year. When reporting these values, as a reporting convention assume that month-12-end corresponds to the last business day of the month marking the end of the financial year, while month-3-, month-6- and month-9-end correspond to the last

business day of the months marking the end of each quarter of the financial year.[43] Given this, the reported month-12-end value must match the value reported for the corresponding indicator in sections 2-14.[44]

4.8.1 Section 17: Size Items

Item 17.a: Insurance subsidiaries: total exposures already included in prudential regulatory scope of consolidation

166. Report only the total exposures of insurance subsidiaries that are already included on a consolidated basis in item 2.f. If the group does not have any insurance subsidiaries reported on a consolidated basis in item 2.f, this item should be equal to zero. This item can be different from zero only for banks operating into jurisdictions having a regulatory scope of consolidation which include insurance subsidiaries. Do not report the total exposures or investment value of insurance subsidiaries included in Item 2.f according to the equity or deduction method in LEV10.2. If the group has insurance subsidiaries included in Item 2.f. according to the equity method, the investment value should be reported in item 2.g.(3), while the total exposures should be reported in items 2.g.(1)-(2) as appropriate; report 0 for item 17.a.

Item 17.b: Quarter-end average value of total exposures

167. Report the average value of the total exposures indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 2.i.) calculated as an average of quarter-end data over the last four quarters, including the one ending at the reference date.

Item 17.c: Month-end average value of total exposure

168. Report the average value of the total exposures indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 2.i.) calculated as an average of month-end data over the last twelve months, including the one ending at the reference date. If monthly data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Items 17.c.(1)-(12): Total exposures: month-end values

169. For each of the 12 items report the value of the total exposures indicator at the end of each financial year month. Refer to Section 2: Total exposures and the instructions therein for the definition of this indicator. Refer to paragraph 164 for the definition of month-end values.

Item 17.d: Daily average value of total exposures

170. Report the average value of the total exposures indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 2.i.) calculated as an average of day-end data over the financial year. If daily data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

[43] For instance, for a bank for which the financial year ends on 31 December 2023, month-12-end corresponds to (the closest business day preceding) 31 December 2023, while (the closest business days preceding) 31 March, 30 June and 30 September correspond to month-3/Q1-end, month-6/Q2-end and month-9/Q3-end respectively. For a bank for which the financial year ends on 31 March 2024, month-12-end corresponds to (the closest business day preceding) 31 March 2024, while (the closest business days preceding) 30 June, 30 September and 31 December 2023 correspond to month-3/Q1-end, month-6/Q2-end and month-9/Q3-end respectively.

[44] For instance, the month-12/Q4/year-end value for total exposures (Item 17.c.(12)) must match the value of the total exposure indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (Item 2.i).

4.8.2 Section 18: Interconnectedness Items

Item 18.a: Quarter-end average value of intra-financial system assets

171. Report the average value of the intra-financial system assets indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 3.f.) calculated as an average of quarter-end data over the last four quarters, including the one ending at the reference date.

Item 18.b: Month-end average value of intra-financial system assets

172. Report the average value of the intra-financial system assets indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 3.f.) calculated as an average of month-end data over the last twelve months, including the one ending at the reference date. If monthly data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Items 18.b.(1)-(12): Intra-financial system assets: month-end values

173. For each of the 12 items report the value of the intra-financial system assets indicator, including insurance subsidiaries at the end of each financial year month. Refer to Section 3: Intra-Financial System Assets and the instructions therein for the definition of this indicator. Refer to paragraph 164 for the definition of month-end values.

Item 18.c: Daily average value of intra-financial system assets

174. Report the average value of the intra-financial system assets indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 3.f.) calculated as an average of day-end data over the financial year. If daily data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Item 18.d: Quarter-end average value of intra-financial system liabilities

175. Report the average value of the intra-financial system liabilities indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 4.e.) calculated as an average of quarter-end data over the last four quarters, including the one ending at the reference date.

Item 18.e: Month-end average value of intra-financial system liabilities

176. Report the average value of the intra-financial system liabilities indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 4.e.) calculated as an average of month-end data over the last twelve months, including the one ending at the reference date. If monthly data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Items 18.e.(1)-(12): Intra-financial system liabilities: month-end values

177. For each of the 12 items report the value of the intra-financial system liabilities indicator, including insurance subsidiaries at the end of each financial year month. Refer to Section 4: Intra-Financial System Liabilities and the instructions therein for the definition of this indicator. Refer to paragraph 164 for the definition of month-end values.

Item 18.f: Daily average value of intra-financial system liabilities

178. Report the average value of the intra-financial system liabilities indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 4.e.) calculated as an average of day-end data over the financial year. If daily data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Item 18.g: Quarter-end average value of securities outstanding

179. Report the average value of the securities outstanding indicator, including the securities issued by insurance subsidiaries (as per item 5.h.) calculated as an average of quarter-end data over the last four quarters, including the one ending at the reference date.

Item 18.h: Month-end average value of securities outstanding

180. Report the average value of the securities outstanding indicator, including the securities issued by insurance subsidiaries (as per item 5.h.) calculated as an average of month-end data over the last twelve months, including the one ending at the reference date. If monthly data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Items 18.h.(1)-(12): Securities outstanding: month-end values

181. For each of the 12 items report the value of the securities outstanding indicator, including the securities issued by insurance subsidiaries at the end of each financial year month. Refer to Section 5: Securities Outstanding and the instructions therein for the definition of this indicator. Refer to paragraph 164 for the definition of month-end values.

Item 18.i: Daily average value of securities outstanding

182. Report the average value of the securities outstanding indicator, including the securities issued by insurance subsidiaries (as per item 5.h.) calculated as an average of day-end data over the financial year. If daily data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

4.8.3 Section 19: Substitutability/Financial Infrastructure Items

Item 19.a: Trading volume of securities issued by sovereigns, excluding intragroup transactions

183. 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. Exclude the intragroup transactions. Refer to item 9.a-f for further reporting instructions.

Item 19.b-f: Central counterparties (CCPs)

184. For all of the subsections on CCP-activities (ie items 19.b through 19.f.) 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 19.b: Initial margin posted to central counterparties (CCPs) on behalf of clients

185. 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). Initial margin posted to central counterparties via a third party (ie a clearing member posting margin on behalf of a bank) should not be considered. 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 19.c), provide

estimates, note this fact in the comments column, and ensure the total amount of initial margin (item 19.b plus item 19.c.) is accurate.

Item 19.c: Initial margin posted to CCPs for the reporting group's own account

186. 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). Initial margin posted to central counterparties via a third party (ie a clearing member posting margin on behalf of a bank) should not be considered. 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 19.b plus item 19.c.) is accurate.

Item 19.d: Default fund contributions to CCPs

187. 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 19.e: Other facilities to CCPs

188. Report the drawn and undrawn gross amount of other financial resources provided to CCPs (ie resources other than those reported in items 19.b-d 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 collateralised 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 19.f: Provision of settlement services in connection with centrally-cleared transactions

189. Report the all such payments made throughout the reporting year (ie this is a flow variable, not a stock variable). 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. The value of initial or variation margin posted in the form of securities (eg bonds or shares) should not be reported as a guarantee.[45]

190. 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 (including under repo arrangements), 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).

[45] 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.

Item 19.g: Quarter-end average value of assets under custody

191. Report the average value of the assets under custody indicator (as per item 7.a.) calculated as an average of quarter-end data over the last four quarters, including the one ending at the reference date.

Item 19.h: Month-end average value of assets under custody

192. Report the average value of assets under custody indicator (as per item 7.a.) calculated as an average of month-end data over the last twelve months, including the one ending at the reference date. If monthly data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Items 19.h.(1)-(12): assets under custody: month-end values

193. For each of the 12 items report the value of the assets under custody indicator at the end of each financial year month. Refer to Section 7: Assets under custody and the instructions therein for the definition of this indicator. Refer to paragraph 164 for the definition of month-end values.

Item 19.i: Daily average value of assets under custody

194. Report the average value of the assets under custody indicator (as per item 7.a.) calculated as an average of day-end data over the financial year. If daily data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

4.8.4 Section 20: Complexity Items

195. For all items use the same definitions and rules as Section 10 and 12, including for the perimeter, unless noted otherwise. Include all operations of insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions, per the same perimeter as item 2.i. Items 20.a.(1) through 20.a.(4) break down the value reported for Item 10.a: OTC derivatives cleared through a central counterparty. As a consequence of this, the sum of these four memorandum items has to match what is reported under Item 10.a. Item 20.b asks to report the value of OTC derivatives cleared through a central counterparty under a partially revised definition of the instructions for Item 10.a. The value of Item 20.b.(1) is a sub-component of Item 20.b.

Item 20.a.(1): OTC Derivatives cleared through a central counterparty where the banking group, including insurance subsidiaries, acts as a financial intermediary (CCP-leg)

196. Report the outstanding notional amount of OTC derivatives under item 10.a which are cleared through a CCP and where the banking group (also including insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions and with the same perimeter of consolidation as in item 2.i.) acts as a financial intermediary (principal to principal client clearing model). Under this item, report **only the trade with the CCP** and not the trade with the client which should be included under item 20.a.(2).

Item 20.a.(2): OTC Derivatives cleared through a central counterparty where the banking group, including insurance subsidiaries, acts as a financial intermediary (Client-leg)

197. Report the outstanding notional amount of OTC derivatives under item 10.a which are cleared through a CCP where the banking group (also including insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions and with the same perimeter of consolidation as in item 2.i.) acts as a financial intermediary (principal to principal client clearing model). Under this item, report **only the trade with the client** and not the trade with the CCP which should be included under item 20.a.(1).

Item 20.a.(3): OTC Derivatives cleared through a central counterparty where the banking group, including *insurance subsidiaries, acts as an agent*

198. Report the associated outstanding notional amount of OTC derivatives under item 10.a which are cleared through a CCP where the banking group (also including insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions and with the same perimeter of consolidation as in item 2.i.), acting as an agent, guarantees the performance of a CCP to a client (agency client clearing model).

Item 20.a.(4): OTC Derivatives cleared through a central counterparty where the banking group, including insurance subsidiaries, trades on its own account

199. Report the outstanding notional amount of OTC derivatives under item 10.a which are cleared through a CCP as described in item 10.a and are not reported under item 20.b.(1) through item 20.b.(3). Eg this item contains the notional amount outstanding of OTC derivatives where the banking group (also including insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions and with the same perimeter of consolidation as in item 2.i.) trades on its own account.

Item 20.b: OTC derivatives cleared through a central counterparty (revised definition)

200. Report the notional amount outstanding of OTC derivative positions which will be settled through a central counterparty following all the instructions for item 10.a as provided in paragraphs 127 through 129, save for the following change in the third sentence of paragraph 128: "[…] In cases where a clearing member bank, acting as an agent, guarantees **the performance of the client to the CCP**, the associated notional amounts must be reported."

Item 20.b.(1): OTC Derivatives cleared through a central counterparty where the banking group, including insurance subsidiaries, acts as an agent (revised definition)

201. Report the associated outstanding notional amount of OTC derivatives which are cleared through a CCP where the banking group (also including insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions and with the same perimeter of consolidation as in item 2.i.), acting as an agent, guarantees **the performance of the client to the CCP** (agency client clearing model).

Item 20.c: OTC derivatives cleared through a central counterparty (LIBOR transition exclusion)

202. For this item use the same definition and rules of Item 10.a, except for the following change: for any OTC derivative positions outstanding that were affected by the transition(s) from LIBOR to alternative reference rates, report the notional amount of the original trades even if they were terminated to facilitate the transition; do not report the notional amount of the replacement/additional trades that were created to facilitate the transition. For example: (i) if a basis swap was split into (ie, terminated and replaced by) two fixed/floating swaps for the purposes of booking these trades in the CCP's systems (all else equal, these would double notionals for the duration of the original trade), report the notional amount of the original trade even though it was terminated to facilitate the transition (and not the two replacement fixed/floating swaps); (ii) if overlay swaps were booked to add a 'representative' LIBOR fixing to trades where the LIBOR fixing is due between swap transition and LIBOR cessation date (thus either doubling or tripling notionals, varying by CCP), report the notional amount of the original trades (and not the additional overlay swaps).

203. For OTC derivative positions that were not affected by the transition(s) from LIBOR to alternative reference rates, report the same notional amount outstanding as included in item 10.a. Do not include the notional amount outstanding of OTC derivative positions which will be settled bilaterally (ie without the use of a central counterparty).

Item 20.d: Quarter-end average value of the notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives

204. Report the average value of the notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, including insurance subsidiaries (as per Item 10.c.) calculated as an average of quarter-end data over the last four quarters, including the one ending at the reference date.

Item 20.d: Month-end average value of the notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives

205. Report the average value of the notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 10.c.) calculated as an average of month-end data over the last twelve months, including the one ending at the reference date. If monthly data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Items 20.e.(1)-(12): notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives: month-end values

206. For each of the 12 items report the value of the notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives indicator, including insurance subsidiaries at the end of each financial year month. Refer to Section 10: Notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives and the instructions therein for the definition of this indicator. Refer to paragraph 164 for the definition of month-end values.

Item 20.f: Daily average value of the notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives

207. Report the average value of the notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, including insurance subsidiaries (as per Item 10.c.) calculated as an average of day-end data over the financial year. If daily data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Item 20.g: Quarter-end average value of trading and available-for-sale securities

208. Report the average value of trading and available-for-sale securities indicator (as per item 11.e.) calculated as an average of quarter-end data over the last four quarters, including the one ending at the reference date.

Item 20.h: Month-end average value of trading and available-for-sale securities

209. Report the average value of trading and available-for-sale securities indicator (as per item 11.e.) calculated as an average of month-end data over the last twelve months, including the one ending at the reference date. If monthly data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Items 20.h.(1)-(12): trading and available-for-sale securities: month-end values

210. For each of the 12 items report the value of the trading and available-for-sale securities indicator at the end of each financial year month. Refer to Section 11: Trading and available-for-sale securities and the instructions therein for the definition of this indicator. Refer to paragraph 164 for the definition of month-end values.

Item 20.i: Daily average value of trading and available-for-sale securities

211. Report the average value of trading and available-for-sale securities indicator (as per item 11.e.) calculated as an average of day-end data over the financial year. If daily data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Item 20.j: Quarter-end average value of Level 3 Assets

212. Report the average value of the Level 3 Assets indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 12.a.) calculated as an average of quarter-end data over the last four quarters, including the one ending at the reference date.

Item 20.k: Month-end average value of Level 3 Assets

213. Report the average value of the Level 3 Assets indicator, including insurance subsidiaries as per item 12.a.) calculated as an average of month-end data over the last twelve months, including the one ending at the reference date. If monthly data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Items 20.k.(1)-(12): Level 3 Assets: month-end values

214. For each of the 12 items report the value of the Level 3 Assets indicator, including insurance subsidiaries at the end of each financial year month. Refer to Section 12: Level 3 Assets and the instructions therein for the definition of this indicator. Refer to paragraph 164 for the definition of month-end values.

Item 20.l: Daily average value of Level 3 Assets

215. Report the average value of the Level 3 Assets indicator, including insurance subsidiaries (as per item 12.a.) calculated as an average of day-end data over the financial year. If daily data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Item 20.m: Level 2 assets, including insurance subsidiaries

216. Report the gross fair value of all assets that are priced on a recurring basis on the balance sheet using Level 2 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 not carried at fair value on the balance sheet using level 2 measurement inputs the assets should not be included in the Level 2 total). Include all Level 2 assets of insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions and with the same perimeter as item 2.i.

Item 20.m.(1): Level 2 assets, including insurance subsidiaries, cleared through a central counterparty

217. Report all assets value under item 20.m which refer to assets that are cleared through a CCP.

Item 20.m.(2) Level 2 assets, including insurance subsidiaries, settled bilaterally

218. Report all assets under item 20.m which refer to assets that are settled bilaterally.

Item 20.m.(3): Other Level 2 assets, including insurance subsidiaries

219. Report all assets under item 20.m which are not reported under item 20.m.(1) or item 20.m.(2).

Item 20.n: Average value of Level 2 assets, including insurance subsidiaries

220. Report the average value of Level 2 assets, calculated as an average of weekly data over the last three months preceding the reference date. Include all Level 2 assets of insurance subsidiaries which are part of the group, after deduction of intragroup transactions. If weekly data are not available and they cannot be estimated, please provide an average value based on monthly data. In case both weekly and monthly data are not available or cannot be estimated, report the value of Level 2 assets at the end of the quarter preceding the reference date. Indicate in the remark and in the comment which of the approaches described above has been used.

4.8.5 Section 21: Cross-Jurisdictional Activity Items

221. Items 21.d through 21.i and 21.l through 21.n replicate certain cross-jurisdictional items with the only difference that the European Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) is treated as a single jurisdiction. As stated in Section 13 all data collected refer to consolidated activities, excluding all intra-office claims. These items aim at measuring the impact of the Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction on Cross-Jurisdictional indicators. Please use the lists of countries prepared by European Institutions.[46]

222. If the responding bank is not a SRM country bank all items, except the ones related to local claims/liabilities in local currency, will not differ from their equivalent line items in the end-2023 G-SIB assessment which do not consider the SRM as a single jurisdiction.

223. For each item the bank cannot consider the SRM countries as a single jurisdiction due to systems/IT limitations in Sections 21 or 22, the bank should enter the commensurate figure from Sections 13 or 14 which considers the SRM countries individually as separate jurisdictions. The bank should comment in Column L of the template that the bank cannot consider the SRM countries as a single jurisdiction for completing the end-2023 G-SIB exercise and briefly describe the bank's idiosyncratic data collection limitation which precludes the bank from considering the SRM as a single jurisdiction. Please also comment in Column L as to if the firm would be able to potentially configure its systems/IT to consider the SRM as a single jurisdiction for a future data collection.

Item 21.a: Local liabilities in local currency (including derivatives activity)

224. Report the value of all foreign-office liabilities in local currency, including liabilities from positions in derivative contracts. 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.

Item 21.b: Cross-jurisdictional local claims in local currency on an ultimate risk basis (excluding derivatives activity)

225. Report the value of all foreign-office local claims in local currency excluding claims from positions in derivatives contracts. As stated in Section 13, 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 in local currency booked in a foreign office with any counterparty located in the same country as the above-mentioned foreign office).

Item 21.c: Cross-jurisdictional local claims in local currency on an ultimate risk basis (including derivatives activity)

226. Report the value of all foreign-office local claims in local currency including claims from positions in derivatives contracts. Note that 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. As stated in Section 13, 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 in local currency booked in a foreign office with any counterparty located in the same country as the above-mentioned foreign office).

Item 21.d: Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis (considering Single Resolution Mechanism as a

[46] Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/euro-area/what-euro-area_en#whos-already-in and https://srb.europa.eu/en/node/1038. The countries that are part of the Single Resolution Mechanism include all the Euro Area countries and Bulgaria.

single jurisdiction)

227. The definition of this item is exactly the same as item 13.a (Section 13. Cross-Jurisdictional claims) with one difference: all exposures to counterparties which are residents (on an ultimate risk basis point of view) of a Single Resolution Mechanism country have to be considered as exposures to a single jurisdiction. It involves for Single Resolution Mechanism country banks that such exposures are domestic ones and should be excluded from item 21.d. If the responding bank is not headquartered in an SRM country, this item must be equal to item 13.a.

Item 21.e: Foreign derivatives claims on an ultimate basis (considering Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction)

228. The definition of this item is exactly the same as item 13.b (Foreign derivative claims on an ultimate risk basis) with the same aforementioned difference (Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction). If the responding bank is not headquartered in a SRM country, this item must be equal to item 13.b.

Item 21.f: Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis, including derivatives (considering Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction)

229. The definition of this item is exactly the same as item 14.c (Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis including derivatives) with the same aforementioned difference (Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction). If the responding bank is not headquartered in an SRM country, this item must be equal to item 14.c.

Item 21.f.(1): Foreign derivatives liabilities on an immediate risk basis (considering Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction)

230. The definition of this item is the same as the item 14.b, (Foreign derivative liabilities on an immediate risk basis) with same aforementioned difference (Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction). If the responding bank is not headquartered in a SRM country, this item must be equal to item 14.b.

Item 21.g: Cross-jurisdictional local claims in local currency, excluding derivatives activity (considering Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction)

231. The definition of this item is exactly the same as item 21.b (Cross-jurisdictional local claims in local currency on an ultimate risk basis (excluding derivatives activity)), with same aforementioned difference (Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction). For a non-SRM bank, claims booked by SRM branches or subsidiaries in local currency and contracted with counterparties located in any SRM country will be considered as local claims in local currency.

Item 21.h: Cross-jurisdictional local claims in local currency, including derivatives activity (considering Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction

232. The definition of this item is exactly the same as item 21.g (Cross-jurisdictional local claims in local currency, excluding derivatives activity (considering Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction)), with the difference that claims from positions in derivatives contracts have to be included. Note that 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.

Item 21.i: Local liabilities in local currency on an immediate risk basis including derivatives (considering

Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction)

233. Report the value of all foreign-office liabilities in local currency including liabilities from positions in derivatives contracts. 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. The Single Resolution Mechanism is considered as a single jurisdiction. For a non-SRM bank, liabilities booked by SRM branches or subsidiaries and contracted in local currency with counterparties located in any SRM country will be considered as local liabilities in local currency.

Item 21.j: Total net local positions in local currency including derivatives, if net positive

234. All reporting banks should report the sum of local claims in local currency (on an immediate risk basis) minus local liabilities in local currency (on an immediate risk basis) booked by foreign branches or subsidiaries (ie affiliates located outside of the headquarters' jurisdiction) in all countries where the net balance is positive.[47] [48]

Item 21.k: Total net local positions in local currency including derivatives, if net negative

235. All reporting banks should report the sum of local claims in local currency (on an immediate risk basis) minus local liabilities in local currency (on an immediate risk basis) booked by foreign branches or subsidiaries (ie affiliates located outside of the headquarters' jurisdiction) in all countries where the net balance is negative. Report in absolute values.[49]

Item 21.l: Total net local positions in local currency in non-SRM countries including derivatives, if net positive (considering SRM as a single jurisdiction)

236. All reporting banks should report the sum of local claims in local currency (on an immediate risk basis) minus local liabilities in local currency (on an immediate risk basis) booked by foreign branches or subsidiaries located in non-SRM countries where the net balance is positive. Please do not include local positions booked by branches and subsidiaries located in the headquarters' jurisdiction.[50]

Item 21.m: Total net local positions in local currency in non-SRM countries including derivatives, if net negative (considering SRM as a single jurisdiction)

237. All reporting banks should report the sum of local claims in local currency (on an immediate risk basis) minus local liabilities in local currency (on an immediate risk basis) booked by foreign branches or subsidiaries located in non-SRM countries where the difference is negative. Report in absolute values.

47 First example: a US bank has a branch in FR, a subsidiary in IT, two subsidiaries, under a holding entity, in JP and two subsidiaries under the parent bank in MX, which have booked in total, per country, the following local claims/liabilities in local currency including derivatives activity: FR: 50-110=-60; IT: 120-100= 20; JP: 50-80=-30; MX: 150-130=20; Additionally, the branch in France has granted claims to residents in Germany amounting to 70 (considered as local claims in local currency when SRM is a single jurisdiction). The US bank should report Item 21.j.=40 (IT=20+MX=20); Item 21.k.=90 (FR=-60+JP=-30); Item 21.l.=20 (MX=20); Item 21.m.=30 (JP=-30); Item 21.n.=30 (FR=-60 + IT=20+ FR/GE=70).

Second example: a NL bank has a branch in FR, a subsidiary in IT, a branch and a subsidiary in JP and two subsidiaries under the parent bank in MX, which have booked in total, by country, the following local claims/liabilities in local currency including derivatives activity: FR: 50-110=-60; IT: 120-100= 20; JP: 50-80=-30; MX: 150-130=20; Additionally, the branch in France has granted claims to residents in Germany amounting to 70€ (considered as local claims in local currency when SRM is a single jurisdiction). The NL bank should report Item 21.j.=40 (IT=20+MX=20); Item 21.k.=90 (FR=-60+JP=-30); Item 21.l.=20 (MX=20); Item 21.m.=30 (JP=-30); Item 21.n.=0 (as those are domestic positions).

48 Note that the positive fair values of derivatives contracts may be offset against negative fair values, and vice versa, if and only if the positions were executed with the same counterparty under a legally enforceable netting agreement.

49 Ibid.

50 Ibid.

Please do not include local positions booked by branches and subsidiaries located in the headquarters' jurisdiction.[51]

Item 21.n: Total net local positions in local currency in SRM countries including derivatives (considering SRM as a single jurisdiction)

238. Non-SRM reporting banks should report the sum of local claims in local currency (on an immediate risk basis) minus local liabilities in local currency (on an immediate risk basis) booked by branches or subsidiaries located in SRM countries with counterparties in any SRM country. Note that for banks headquarters in the SRM, this item must be zero as these claims and liabilities will be considered domestic positions. When the net balance is positive, report as a positive value; when the net balance is negative, report a negative value (ie do not report in absolute value).[52]

Items 21.o-r: Intragroup Funding of Foreign Affiliates

239. For the purpose of the following four items a subsidiary of the consolidated group is a legal entity (controlled by a parent entity) included into the regulatory consolidation perimeter of the group. A branch of the consolidated group is a legally dependent part of an institution that carries out directly all or some of the transactions inherent in the business of the institution.

Item 21.o: Intra-office claims booked by foreign subsidiaries

240. Report all foreign claims based on the definition of item 13.c, which are booked by a foreign subsidiary of the consolidated group and where the counterparty is any entity of the consolidated group located in any other jurisdiction, including the headquarter (please, follow the same perimeter of consolidation as in section 13).[53]

Item 21.p: Intra-office claims booked by foreign branches

241. Report all foreign claims based on the definition of item 13.c which are booked by a foreign branch of the consolidated group and where the counterparty is any entity of the consolidated group located in any other jurisdiction, including the headquarter (using the same perimeter of consolidation as in section 13).[54] Do not report any intra-office claims if the branch is under control of a foreign subsidiary of the same jurisdiction, eg the subsidiary has a branch in the same jurisdiction. Note that in this case the intra-office claims of the subsidiary are reported under 21.o.

Item 21.q: Intra-office liabilities booked by foreign subsidiaries

242. Report all foreign liabilities based on the definition of item 14.c which are booked by a subsidiary of the consolidated group and where the counterparty is an entity of the consolidated group located in any other jurisdiction, including the headquarter (please, follow the same perimeter of consolidation as in section 14).[55]

[51] Ibid.

[52] Ibid.

[53] Note that the positive fair values of derivatives 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. Report derivatives gross of any cash collateral. Please refer to provisions of item 20.a when appropriate (eg definition of derivatives, handling of credit derivatives, etc.)

[54] Ibid.

[55] Note that the reporting of short sales should be aligned with national accounting standards. In addition, the negative fair values of derivatives 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).

Item 21.r: Intra-office liabilities booked by foreign branches

243. Report all foreign liabilities based on the definition of item 14.c which are booked by a branch of the consolidated group and where the counterparty is an entity of the consolidated group located in any other jurisdiction, including the headquarter (please, follow the same perimeter of consolidation as in section 14)..[56] Do not report any intra-office liabilities if the branch is under control of a foreign subsidiary of the same jurisdiction, eg the subsidiary has a branch in the same jurisdiction. Note that in this case the intra-office liabilities of the subsidiary are reported under 21.q.

Item 21.s: Quarter-end average value of cross-jurisdictional claims

244. Report the average value of the cross-jurisdictional claims indicator (as per item 13.c.) calculated as an average of quarter-end data over the last four quarters, including the one ending at the reference date.

Item 21.t: Month-end average value of cross-jurisdictional claims

245. Report the average value of the cross-jurisdictional claims indicator (as per Item 13.c.) calculated as an average of month-end data over the last twelve months, including the one ending at the reference date. If monthly data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Items 21.t.(1)-(12): Cross-jurisdictional claims: month-end values

246. For each of the 12 items report the value of the cross-jurisdictional claims indicator at the end of each financial year month. Refer to Section 13: Cross-jurisdictional claims and the instructions therein for the definition of this indicator. Refer to paragraph 164 for the definition of month-end values.

Item 21.u: Daily average value of cross-jurisdictional claims

247. Report the average value of the cross-jurisdictional claims indicator (as per item 13.c.) calculated as an as an average of day-end data over the financial year. If daily data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Item 21.v: Quarter-end average value of cross-jurisdictional liabilities

248. Report the average value of the cross-jurisdictional liabilities indicator (as per item 14.c.) calculated as an average of quarter-end data over the last four quarters, including the one ending at the reference date.

Item 21.w: Month-end average value of cross-jurisdictional liabilities

249. Report the average value of the cross-jurisdictional liabilities indicator (as per item 14.c.) calculated as an average of month-end data over the last twelve months, including the one ending at the reference date. If monthly data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

Items 21.w.(1)-(12): Cross-jurisdictional claims: month-end values

250. For each of the 12 items report the value of the cross-jurisdictional claims indicator at the end of each financial year month. Refer to Section 14: Cross-jurisdictional liabilities and the instructions therein for the definition of this indicator. Refer to paragraph 164 for the definition of month-end values.

[56] Ibid.

Item 21.x: Daily average value of cross-jurisdictional liabilities

251. Report the average value of the cross-jurisdictional liabilities indicator (as per item 14.c.) calculated as an average of day-end data over the financial year. If daily data for the last twelve months are not available, please provide an estimate and indicate in the comment field which type of estimate has been used.

4.8.6 Section 22: Ancillary Items

Item 22.a: Foreign net revenue (considering the Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction)

252. This item is defined as the ancillary item 15.f (Foreign net revenue). The difference between this item and 15.f is that the Single Resolution Mechanism is considered a single jurisdiction. Net revenues of head office, all branches located in SRM countries or consolidated subsidiaries located in SRM countries are excluded from item 22.a as they are considered domestic revenues.

Item 22.b: Number of jurisdictions (considering the Single Resolution Mechanism as a single jurisdiction)

253. This item is defined as the ancillary item 15.k. The difference between this item and 15.k is that the Single Resolution Mechanism is considered a single jurisdiction. As a consequence, all entities located in SRM countries for the purposes of this item are considered to be from the same single jurisdiction.

4.9 Checks Summary

4.9.1 Section 23: Indicator Values

254. This section displays the totals for each of the fourteen indicators used in the Revised G-SIB assessment methodology published on 5 July, 2018,[57], 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.

255. 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.

[57] Available at https://www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d445.pdf See Annex 6 for further details.

Appendix 1

Cross references to the Basel III monitoring workbook

National supervisory authorities will provide banks guidance and instructions on how to apply the references in the table below to complete Section 2 of the end-2023 G-SIB template as the references to the Basel III monitoring workbook are no longer available. The national supervisory authority is responsible for ensuring the values reported by a bank for Items 2.a.(1) through 2.e in the end-2023 G-SIB assessment match the corresponding items of the Leverage ratio (LEV) chapter of the Basel Framework and disclosure requirements DIS80 of the Basel Framework.

Item reference for this exercise	Item ID	Heading
2.a.(1)	GSIB1012	Counterparty exposure of derivatives contracts
2.a.(2)	GSIB1201	Effective notional amount of written credit derivatives
2.a.(3)	GSIB1018	Potential future exposure of derivative contracts
2.b.(1)	GSIB1013	Adjusted gross value of securities financing transactions (SFTs)
2.b.(2)	GSIB1014	Counterparty exposure of SFTs
2.c	GSIB1015	Other assets
2.d.(1)	GSIB1019	Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 10% credit conversion factor (CCF)
2.d.(2)	GSIB1022	Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 20% CCF
2.d.(3)	GSIB2300	Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 40% CCF
2.d.(4)	GSIB1023	Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 50% CCF
2.d.(5)	GSIB1024	Notional amount of off-balance-sheet items with a 100% CCF
2.e	GSIB1031	Regulatory adjustments

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 reporting of financial instruments for items 11.a.-b.

The following table[58] provides some guidance on how items 11.a.-b. should be reported by banks that switched from IAS 39 to IFRS 9.[59]

The definitions of "Held for trading", "Available for sale", "Loans and Receivables" and "Held to Maturity" are the ones of Paragraph 9 of International Accounting Standard 39 – Financial Instrument recognition and measurement. The definitions of "Fair Value Through Profit and Loss", "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income", "Amortised Cost" are the ones of paragraphs 4.1.1 to 4.1.4 of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Please, note that when mentioning "trading" in the second column of this table, one should refer to "held for trading" as this notion is exactly the same in IAS 39 and IFRS 9. "Designated at fair value" (first column – IAS 39) and "option" (second column – IFRS 9) refer exactly to the same concept.

[58] For instance, the first row of the table should be interpreted as following. Former IAS 39 securities would be included in Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) IFRS 9 category. They were reported in Item 11.a and should be reported in Item 11.a: in this case, the change in accounting standard does not modify the content of Trading and AFS indicator.

[59] The classification of assets in IFRS 9 is based on two criteria:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

As a result, a financial asset should be measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI test) on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset shall be measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business whose both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interests (SPPI test) on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI. At initial recognition, an entity may make irrevocably an election for particular equity investments that would otherwise be measured at FVTPL. The option to designate assets at FVTPL that would have been otherwise classified in Amortised cost or FVTOCI categories should be used at initial recognition provided that:

- if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') or
- if these assets are included in a group of financial liabilities or assets managed on a fair value basis (eg performance evaluated on a fair value basis).

IAS 39 categories	IFRS 9 categories	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Held for Trading	FVTPL trading	Item 11.a	Item 11.a
Designated at Fair Value	FVTPL (option) Securities managed on a fair value basis or designated at fair value in order to reduce an "accounting mismatch" which qualify for SPPI test.	Item 11.a	Item 11.a
Designated at Fair Value	FVTPL non trading Securities managed on a fair value basis or designated at fair value in order to reduce an accounting mismatch which do not qualify for SPPI test.	Item 11.a	Item 11.a
Available for sale	FVTPL non trading AFS assets that do not qualify for SPPI test – ie cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interests on the principal outstanding.	Item 11.b	Item 11.a
Available for sale	FVTOCI If an asset qualifies for SPPI test and is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling assets. FVTOCI as described in paragraph 4.1.4 of IFRS 9 An investment in equity securities (according to IAS 32 definition) may be irrevocably classified in FVTOCI category at initial recognition (or at initial application of IFRS 9 – cf. below paragraph 7.2.8.b of IFRS 9).	Item 11.b	Item 11.b
Available for sale	Amortised Cost If an AFS asset qualifies for SPPI test and is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.	Item 11.b	Out of the scope of Trading and AFS indicator
Loans and Receivables and Held to maturity	Amortised Cost Listed or non-listed on an active market debt securities (IAS 39 definition) which qualify for SPPI test and within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.	Excluded from Trading and AFS indicators	Excluded from Trading and AFS indicators
Loans and Receivables and Held to maturity	FVTOCI Listed or non-listed on an active market debt securities (IAS 39 definition) which qualify for SPPI test and within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling assets.	Excluded from Trading and AFS indicators	Item 11.b
Loans and receivables and Held to maturity	FVTPL non trading Listed or non-listed on active market debt securities (IAS 39 definition) which do not qualify for SPPI test.	Excluded from Trading and AFS indicators	Item 11.a

Reporting banks should also consider transitional provisions of IFRS 9 – namely the ones related to "Transition for classification and measurement" (paragraphs 7.2.3 to 7.2.16) – and changes in hedge accounting. For instance, the two following paragraphs may directly impact items 11.a and 11.b:

Paragraph 7.2.8 is potentially applicable to former IAS 39 Available for sale securities (cf. particularly paragraph 7.2.8.a). This paragraph is below reproduced:

At the date of initial application an entity may designate:

(a) a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.1.5; or

(b) an investment in an equity instrument as at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5.

Such a designation shall be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of initial application. That classification shall be applied retrospectively.

Paragraph 7.2.9 is potentially applicable to former IAS 39 Designated at fair value through profit and loss securities. This paragraph is below reproduced:

At the date of initial application, an entity:

(a) shall revoke its previous designation of a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit and loss if that financial asset does not meet the condition in paragraph 4.1.5

(b) may revoke its previous designation of a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit and loss if that financial asset meets the condition in paragraph 4.1.5.

Such a revocation shall be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of initial application. That classification shall be applied retrospectively.

Appendix 4

Guidance on definition of fair value hierarchy

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 indicators

This appendix describes how the data are combined to calculate the values for each of the indicators used in the G-SIB assessment methodology as of end-2021 G-SIB assessment, including this year's one. The chapter SCO40 - Global systemically important banks of the Basel Framework[60] and Appendix 6 describe how these indicators are used to calculate the scores of individual banks.[61]

The following table details the calculation of each of the indicators using references to the individual data components described in 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 2023.

60 See Basel Framework section SCO40, available at https://www.bis.org/basel_framework/chapter/SCO/40.htm?inforce=20211109&published=20211109.

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

Indicator-based measurement approach: July 2018 revised methodology

Table A.5

Category	Individual indicator	Calculation	Weight
Cross-jurisdictional activity	Cross-jurisdictional claims	GSIB1087+GSIB1146	10%
	Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	GSIB2131+GSIB1149	10%
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+0.4*GSIB2300+GSIB1023*0.5+ GSIB1024+GSIB1701+GSIB1205-GSIB1208-GSIB2101	20%
Interconnectedness	Intra-financial system assets	GSIB1216+GSIB1217+GSIB2103+GSIB2104+ GSIB2105+GSIB2106+Max[GSIB2107-GSIB2108,0]+ GSIB1219+GSIB2109+GSIB2110	6.67%
	Intra-financial system liabilities	GSIB2111+GSIB2112+GSIB2113+GSIB1223+ GSIB1224+GSIB2114+GSIB2115	6.67%
	Securities outstanding	GSIB2116+GSIB2117+GSIB2118+GSIB2119+ GSIB2120+GSIB2121+GSIB2122	6.67%
Substitutability/financial institution infrastructure	Assets under custody	GSIB1074	6.67%
	Payments activity	GSIB1061+GSIB1063+GSIB1064+ GSIB1065+GSIB1066+GSIB1067+ GSIB1068+GSIB1069+GSIB1070+ GSIB1071+GSIB2133+GSIB1072	6.67%
	Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	GSIB1075+GSIB1076	3.33%
	Trading volume	TV_{Fixed_Income} GSIB2123+GSIB2124 $TV_{Equities\_and\_Other\_Securities}$ GSIB2126+GSIB2127	3.33%
Complexity	Notional amount of over-the counter (OTC) derivatives	GSIB2129+GSIB1905	6.67%
	Level 3 assets	GSIB1229	6.67%
	Trading and available-for-sale securities	Max[GSIB1081+GSIB1082-GSIB1083-GSIB1084,0]	6.67%

Appendix 6

The G-SIB assessment methodology – score calculation

This Appendix serves as a guide to calculating a bank's G-SIB score from the financial information captured on the Basel Committee G-SIB reporting template. The G-SIB reporting template, as well as other information referred to below (such as exchange rates, sample totals), are available on the Committee's G-SIB webpage.[62] The G-SIB score, which captures the global share of activity and systemic risk that a bank poses to the larger financial system, is used in determining the higher loss absorbency (HLA) requirement.

1. Overview

The G-SIB framework compares a bank's activity over 13 indicators (one of which has two sub-indicators) with the aggregate activity of all banks in the specified sample. The resulting numerical score represents a bank's activity as a percentage of the sample total and is used to determine the bank's overall higher loss absorbency (HLA) requirement. Depending on their score, banks whose score exceeds a minimum threshold are assigned to one of five G-SIB buckets, which determine their HLA requirements. Higher scores result in higher HLA requirements. As a consequence, banks that are larger, more interconnected, less substitutable, more cross-jurisdictional, and/or more complex will have greater HLA requirements.

2. The score calculation

a. Indicators and categories

A bank's score consists of a weighted average of 13 indicators across five categories.[63] Table A.6 provides the category, line item number (consistent with the number in column H of the G-SIB reporting template) and weight for each indicator.

[62] Available at www.bis.org/bcbs/gsib/

[63] Unless otherwise noted, intermediate results and exchange rates are not rounded when computing scores.

Indicators and their weights			Table A.6
Category	Indicator	Line Item	Indicator weight
Size	Total exposures	2.i.	1/5 = 20%
Interconnectedness	Intra-financial system assets	3.f.	1/15= 6.67%
	Intra-financial system liabilities	4.e.	1/15= 6.67%
	Securities outstanding	5.h.	1/15= 6.67%
Substitutability/financial institution infrastructure	Payment activity	6.m.	1/15= 6.67%
	Assets under custody	7.a.	1/15= 6.67%
	Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	8.c.	1/30= 3.33%
	Trading volume (*)	9.c and 9.f.	1/30= 3.33%
Complexity	Notional amount of OTC derivatives	10.c.	1/15= 6.67%
	Trading and AFS securities	11.e.	1/15= 6.67%
	Level 3 assets	12.a.	1/15= 6.67%
Cross-jurisdictional activity	Cross-jurisdictional claims	13.c.	1/10= 10%
	Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	14.c.	1/10= 10%

(*) The trading volume indicator is calculated as the average of the scores of two sub-indicators: (9.c) trading volume fixed-income, and (9.f) trading volume equity and other securities

When calculating a bank's indicators, the data must be converted from the reporting currency to euros using the exchange rates published on the Committee website. These rates should not be rounded when performing the conversions, as this may lead to inaccurate results.

Note that there are different sets of currency conversions on the Committee website, each corresponding to a different fiscal year-end. Within each set, there are two conversion tables. The first is a point-in-time, or spot, conversion rate corresponding to the following fiscal year-ends: 30 September, 30 October, 31 December, and 31 March (of the following year). The second set is an average of the exchange rates over the relevant fiscal year.

Unless the bank decides to collect the daily flow data in the reporting currency directly and convert the data using a consistent set of daily exchange rate quotations, the average rates over the bank's fiscal year should be used to convert the individual payments data into the bank's reporting currency. The 31 December spot rate should be used to convert each of the 13 indicator values (including total payments activity) to the G-SIB assessment methodology reporting currency (ie euros).

b. Denominators

Sample totals are used to normalise the indicator values for the purposes of calculating a bank's score. These sample totals are published on the Committee G-SIB webpage. The sample itself consists of the largest 75 banks as determined by the Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure (including insurance subsidiaries),[64] along with any banks that were designated as a G-SIB in the previous year but are not otherwise part of the largest 75 banks. The sample totals, or denominators, represent the total reported activity for each of the 13 indicators. For example, the denominator for normalising Level 3 assets is calculated by adding together the total amount of Level 3 assets held by all banks in the sample.

[64] The Leverage ratio chapter of the Basel Framework is available at https://www.bis.org/basel_framework/chapter/LEV/30.htm. Section DIS is available at https://www.bis.org/basel_framework/standard/DIS.htm.

c. Indicator and category scores

To calculate the score for a given indicator, the bank's reported value for that indicator is divided by the corresponding sample total, and the resulting value is then expressed in basis points (bps) by multiplying by 10,000. For example, the Level 3 assets indictor score for a bank is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{Bank's\ Level\ 3\ assets\ (euros)}{Total\ of\ all\ sample\ banks'\ Level\ 3\ assets\ (euros)} \times 10{,}000 = \ Bank's\ Level\ 3\ assets\ score\ (bps)$$

The calculation of the score for the trading volume indicator differs slightly from the calculation of the scores for the other 12 indicators. The trading volume indicator is calculated for each bank using two sub-indicators: (1) trading of fixed income instruments; and (2) trading of equities and other securities. Scores are first calculated for each sub-indicator by dividing the individual bank amount (expressed in euro) by the aggregate amount for the sub-indicator summed across all banks in the sample. The trading volume indicator score is then calculated as the simple average of the two sub-indicator scores.

To calculate the scores for the five categories, the scores for the indicators that fall within each category are averaged. A simple average is used for all the categories, except for the substitutability category, for which a weighted average is used: a weight of 1/3 is applied to payments activity, and to assets under custody; a weight of 1/6 is applied to underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets, and to trading volume. For example, the complexity category score is the average of the three complexity indicator scores: OTC derivatives, trading and AFS securities, and Level 3 assets; since the size category consists of only one indicator, the category score is simply the score for the total exposures indicator. Moreover, the substitutability/financial institution infrastructure category score is subject to a 500 bps cap.

d. The final score

The final score is produced by averaging the five category scores and then rounding to the nearest whole basis point.[65] Each of the five categories therefore has an equal weight in determining the final score. The individual weights of the underlying indicators are provided in Table A.7 above.

3. Supervisory judgment

In certain instances, a bank's score may be adjusted based on supervisory judgment.[66] In these exceptional cases, the published G-SIB bucket will not align with the calculated score. The decision to exercise supervisory judgment will generally reflect a variety of quantitative or qualitative factors not captured in the 13 indicators. For example, a set of ancillary indicators collected in Section 15 of the G-SIB reporting template may be used in making such a determination. Ultimately, the Financial Stability Board and the relevant supervisory authorities, in consultation with the Basel Committee, take the final decision regarding the use of supervisory judgment.

4. HLA requirement

The final score is translated into an HLA requirement using the score ranges shown in Table A.7. The current cut-off score for G-SIB designation is 130 bps and the buckets corresponding to the different higher loss absorbency requirements each have a range of 100 bps.[67] For example, a bank with a score of 346 would fall into the third bucket, which corresponds to a 2.0% increase in its Common Equity Tier 1

65 Fractional values between 0 and 0.5 are rounded down, while values from 0.5 to 1 are rounded up.

66 See Basel Framework section SCO40.23-29, available at https://www.bis.org/basel_framework/chapter/SCO/40.htm?inforce=20211109&published=20211109.

67 Cut-off scores and bucket thresholds are available at https://www.bis.org/bcbs/gsib/cutoff.htm

capital (CET1) requirement. The bucket thresholds have been set such that bucket 5 is empty. If this bucket should become populated in the future, a new bucket would be introduced to maintain incentives for banks to avoid becoming more systemically important. Each new bucket will be equal in size and the HLA requirement for new buckets will include 1.0% increases in CET1 capital requirements (eg a sixth bucket would have a score range of 630–729 and correspond to an HLA requirement of +4.5% CET1).

The G-SIB surcharge (along with other buffer components such as the countercyclical capital buffer as applicable) must be combined with the 2.5% capital conservation buffer.

G-SIB buckets — Table A.7

Bucket	Score range	HLA requirement
5	530–629	+3.5% CET1
4	430–529	+2.5% CET1
3	330–429	+2.0% CET1
2	230–329	+1.5% CET1
1	130–229	+1.0% CET1

5. Disclosure and data revisions

All banks with total leverage ratio exposures measure (including exposures arising from insurance subsidiaries) that exceeds EUR 200 billion are required to disclose, at a minimum, the 13 indicators used in the G-SIB assessment methodology. For the trading volume indicator, banks should also be required by national authorities to make its two sub-indicators publicly available. Banks that have been designated as a G-SIB in the previous year that do not otherwise meet the total exposures threshold are also subject to the disclosure requirement. This information should be released within four months of the financial year-end – and, in any case, no later than end-July. Note that disclosed data are subject to revision.

The data submitted to the Basel Committee must match the information provided in the public disclosure. Should the disclosed data be revised, national supervisors must submit the revisions to the Committee prior to the final submission deadline (generally around 1 August) for the changes to be included in the official score calculation. If the data are amended after the final deadline, banks are asked to ensure that the values used in the official calculation remain publicly available.

6. Example calculation

This section provides an example score calculation using **hypothetical** data and is provided for illustrative purposes only. Note that the sample totals shown below **should not** be used to calculate actual bank scores. Refer instead to the sample totals published annually on the Basel Committee website, or calculate the totals as described below.

a. Indicator scores

A bank's indicator values and the associated sample totals are required to calculate a bank's indicator scores. The indicators for the largest global banks are published by the bank or the relevant supervisory authority, while the sample totals are published on the Committee website. For the purposes of this example, assume the relevant data are as shown in Table A.8. Since all values are provided in billions of euros, no unit or currency conversion is required. The bank's indicator scores are calculated by dividing the bank's indicator values by the corresponding sample totals and expressing the result in basis points. The calculation and results are also depicted in the table.

Example indicator score calculations (EUR billions)								Table A.8
Category	Indicator	Bank value		Sample total				Indicator score (bps)
Size	Total exposures	2,000	÷	80,000	* 10,000 =			250
Interconnectedness	Intra-financial system assets	300	÷	10,000	* 10,000 =			300
	Intra-financial system liabilities	100	÷	8,000	* 10,000 =			125
	Securities outstanding	200	÷	10,000	* 10,000 =			200
Substitutability / financial institution infrastructure	Payment activity	100,000	÷	2,000,000	* 10,000 =			500
	Assets under custody	20,000	÷	100,000	* 10,000 =			2000
	Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	5	÷	5,000	* 10,000 =			10
	Trading volume*							200
	- Fixed income	*4000*	÷	*400,000*	** 10,000 =*	*100*		
	- Equities and other securities	*9000*	÷	*300,000*	** 10,000 =*	*300*		
Complexity	Notional amount of OTC derivatives	30,000	÷	800,000	* 10,000 =			375
	Trading and AFS securities	200	÷	5,000	* 10,000 =			400
	Level 3 assets	40	÷	1,000	* 10,000 =			400
Cross-jurisdictional activity	Cross-jurisdictional claims	150	÷	20,000	* 10,000 =			75
	Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	100	÷	20,000	* 10,000 =			50

(*) The trading volume indicator is calculated for each bank using two sub-indicators: (1) trading of fixed income instruments; and (2) trading of equities and other securities. Scores are first calculated for each sub-indicator by dividing the individual bank amount (expressed in EUR) by the aggregate amount for the sub-indicator summed across all banks in the sample. The trading volume indicator score is then calculated the simple average of the two sub-indicator scores.

b. Category scores

The raw category scores are calculated by averaging the corresponding indicator scores. If binding, the 500 bps substitutability cap must then be applied. The calculation and results are depicted in Table A.9.

Example category score calculations (bps)				Table A.9
Category	Average indicator score =	Raw score	Category cap	Final category score
Size	250 =	250	-	250
Interconnectedness	(300*1/3) + (125*1/3) + (200*1/3) =	208.33	-	208.33
Substitutability	(500*1/3) + (2000*1/3) + (10*1/6) + (200*1/6) =	868.33	500	500
Complexity	(375*1/3) + (400*1/3) + (400*1/3) =	391.66	-	391.66
Cross-jurisdictional activity	(75*1/2) + (50*1/2) =	62.5	-	62.5

c. The final score and HLA requirement

The final score is calculated by averaging the five category scores and then rounding to the nearest whole basis point (see Section 2.4). Using the data from Table A.9, the raw final score is:

$$(250 + 208.\overline{3} + 500 + 391.\overline{6} + 62.5)/5 = 282.5\ bps$$

Rounding this result to the nearest whole basis point produces a final score of 283 bps. This score would assign the bank to G-SIB bucket 2, which corresponds to a G-SIB HLA requirement of +1.5% CET1.