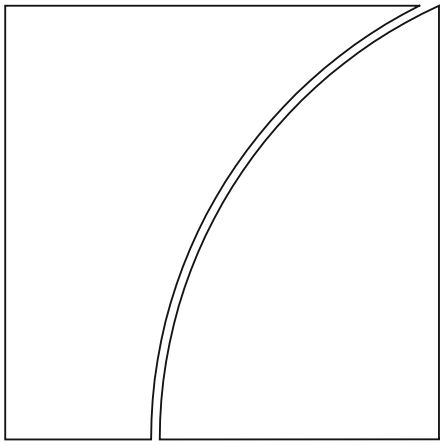
Basel Committee
on Banking Supervision



Instructions for Basel III monitoring

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Instructions for Basel III monitoring

1. Introduction

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("the Committee") is monitoring the impact of *Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems* ("the Basel III standards"), the Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements ("the Basel III leverage ratio framework") and *Basel III: The Net Stable Funding Ratio* ("Basel III NSFR standards") [1] on participating banks. Furthermore, the Committee is monitoring the overall impact on Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC)[2] and banks' holdings of TLAC instruments,[3] on the revised securitisation framework[4] as well as on the revised minimum capital requirements for market risk framework.[5] On the latter, the Committee is also collecting data on backtesting and profit and loss (P&L) accounts related to the revised internal models-based approach (IMA) for calculating minimum capital requirements for market risk more specifically. The exercise will be repeated semi-annually with end-December and end-June reporting dates.

In addition to these recurring items, worksheets have been added to collect data on two ongoing policy initiatives of the Committee, namely on the treatment of derivative transactions for the NSFR and on the treatment of exposures to sovereigns.

The Committee will treat all individual bank data collected in this exercise as strictly confidential and will not attribute them to individual banks.

The descriptions of data items in these instructions intend to facilitate the completion of the monitoring questionnaire and are not to be construed as an official interpretation of other documents published by the Committee.

This version of the instructions refers to versions 3.6.0 or later of the reporting template which should be used for the end-June 2017 reporting date. Changes compared to the previous version of the reporting template are highlighted in the Annex.

The remainder of this document is organised as follows. Sections 2 and 3 discuss general issues such as the scope of the exercise, the process and the overall structure of the quantitative questionnaire. Section 4 discusses the worksheets for data collection on the definition of capital (including of TLAC and banks' holdings of TLAC instruments) and capital requirements. Sections 5 and 6 discuss the Basel III leverage ratio and liquidity, respectively. Section 7 describes the worksheets for the collection of data relevant to the Committee's monitoring work on operational risk (only collected for the end-year reporting dates), whereas Sections 8 requests additional data on sovereign exposures. Section 9 introduces the

[1] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems (revised June 2011)*, June 2011, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs189.htm; Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements*, January 2014, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs270.htm; Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Basel III: The Net Stable Funding Ratio, October* 2014, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d295.htm.

[2] See Financial Stability Board, *Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC): Principles and Term Sheet*, 9 November 2015, www.fsb.org/2015/11/total-loss-absorbing-capacity-tlac-principles-and-term-sheet.

[3] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *TLAC holdings standard*, October 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d387.htm.

[4] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Revisions to the securitisation framework, amended to include the alternative capital treatment for "simple, transparent and comparable" securitisations*, July 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d374.htm; Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and Board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions, *Criteria for identifying simple, transparent and comparable securitisations*, July 2015, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d332.htm.

[5] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Minimum capital requirements for market risk*, January 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d352.htm.

worksheets to collect data on the revised minimum capital requirements for market risk. Finally, Section 10 provides instructions on the monitoring of the revised securitisation framework.

2. General

2.1 Scope of the exercise

Participation in the monitoring exercise is voluntary. The Committee expects both large internationally active banks and smaller institutions to participate in the study, as all of them will be materially affected by some or all of the revisions of the various standards. Where applicable and unless noted otherwise, data should be reported for consolidated[6] groups.

The monitoring exercise is targeted at banks under the Basel II/III frameworks.[7] However, as outlined in the remainder of these instructions some parts of the questionnaire are only relevant to banks applying a particular approach. **Unless stated otherwise,** banks should calculate capital requirements based on the **national implementation** of the Basel II[8] and Basel III frameworks, referred to as "Basel II" or "Basel III" in this document. **Unless stated otherwise**, the changes to the risk-weighted asset (RWA) calculation of the Basel II framework introduced in 2009 which are collectively referred to as "Basel 2.5" (*Revisions to the Basel II market risk framework*[9] ("the Revisions") and *Enhancements to the Basel II framework*[10] ("the Enhancements")) and through the Basel III framework should be reflected to the extent they are part of the applicable regulatory framework at the reporting date.

When providing data on Basel III, banks should also take into account the frequently asked questions on capital, counterparty credit risk (CCR), the Basel III leverage ratio and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) published by the Committee.[11]

This data collection exercise should be completed on a best-efforts basis. Ideally, banks should include all their consolidated assets in this exercise. However, due to data limitations, inclusion of some assets (for example the portfolio of a minor subsidiary) may turn out to be an unsurpassable hurdle. In these cases, banks should consult their relevant national supervisor to determine how to proceed.

6 This refers to the consolidation for regulatory rather than accounting purposes.

7 If Basel I figures are used, they should be calculated based on the national implementation, referred to as "Basel I" in this document. In some countries supervisors may have implemented additional rules beyond the 1988 Accord or may have made modifications to the Accord in their national implementation, and these should be considered in the calculation of "Basel I" capital requirements for the purposes of this exercise. See Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *International convergence of capital measurement and capital standards (updated to April 1998)*, 1998, www.bis.org/publ/bcbsc111.htm.

8 Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Basel II: International convergence of capital measurement and capital standards: a revised framework - comprehensive version*, June 2006, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs128.htm.

9 Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Revisions to the Basel II market risk framework - updated as of 31 December 2010*, February 2011, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs193.htm.

10 Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Enhancements to the Basel II framework*, July 2009, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs157.htm.

11 Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Basel III definition of capital – Frequently asked questions*, December 2011, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs211.htm; Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Basel III counterparty credit risk – Frequently asked questions*, December 2012, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs237.htm; Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Basel III: The standardised approach for measuring counterparty credit risk: frequently asked questions*, August 2015, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d333.htm; Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Frequently asked questions on the Basel III leverage ratio framework*, April 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d364.htm; Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Basel III – The Net Stable Funding Ratio: frequently asked questions*, July 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d375.htm; Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Frequently asked questions on market risk capital requirements*, January 2017, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d395.htm.

2.2 Filling in the data

The Basel III monitoring workbook available for download on the Committee's website is for information purposes only. While the structure of the workbooks used for the Basel III monitoring exercise is the same in all participating countries, **it is important that banks only use the workbook obtained from their respective national supervisory agency to submit their returns**. Only these workbooks are adjusted to reflect the particularities of the regulatory frameworks in participating countries. National supervisory agencies may also provide additional instructions if deemed necessary.

Data should only be entered in the yellow and green shaded cells. There are also some pink cells which will be completed by the relevant national supervisory agency. It is important to note that any modification to the worksheets might render the workbook unusable both for the validation of the final results and the subsequent aggregation process.

Cell colours used in the Basel III monitoring reporting template

Colour	Worksheet(s)	Content
Yellow	All	Mandatory input cell.
Green	Requirements	To be completed if requested by the national supervisor or in order to calculate the capital ratios in panel C.
	DefCap, TLAC	To be filled in if necessary based on the national implementation of the definition of capital.
	DefCap-Provisioning	Additional information to be completed on a best efforts basis.
	DefCap-MI	Worksheet is optional, can be used by banks to generate inputs for the "DefCap" worksheet.
	Leverage Ratio	Additional information needed to monitor the Basel III leverage ratio and its components during the transition period, in accordance with the Basel III leverage ratio framework published in January 2014. Banks are encouraged to fill in green cells on a best-efforts basis as well.
	Leverage ratio additional	Additional information needed to monitor the Basel III leverage ratio in accordance with the consultative document on the revisions to the Basel III leverage ratio published in April 2016.[12]
	NSFR	To be completed if requested by the national supervisor in light of national discretion choices.
	Securitisation	Additional information needed to monitor the revised securitisation framework (for EU only).
	Other	Additional information to be completed on a best efforts basis.
Pink	All	To be completed by the supervisor.
White, orange	All	Calculation result. Must not be changed.

Where information is not available, the corresponding cell should be left empty. No text such as "na" should be entered in these cells. Also, banks must not fill in any arbitrary numbers to avoid error messages or warnings which may be provided by their supervisors. However, leaving a cell empty could trigger exclusion from some or all of the analyses if the respective item is required, ie it should be aimed at providing data for all **yellow** cells. The automated calculations in the workbook indicate whether or not a certain item can be calculated using the data provided. The national supervisor will provide guidance on which of the **green** cells should be filled in by a particular bank.

[12] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Revisions to the Basel III leverage ratio framework – consultative document*, April 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d365.htm.

Data can be reported in the most convenient currency. The currency which has been used should be recorded in the "General Info" worksheet (see Section 3.1). Supervisors will provide the relevant exchange rate for converting the reporting currency to euros. If 1,000 or 1,000,000 currency units are used for reporting, this should also be indicated in this worksheet. When choosing the reporting unit, it should be considered that the worksheet shows all amounts as integers. **The same currency and unit should be used for all amounts throughout the workbook**, irrespective of the currency of the underlying exposures.

Percentages should be reported as decimals and will be converted to percentages automatically. For example, 1% should be entered as 0.01.[13]

Banks using the Basel II internal ratings-based (IRB) approaches should, where applicable, report RWA after applying the scaling factor of 1.06 to credit RWA.

The reporting template includes checks in several of the worksheets. If one of these checks shows "No", "Warning" or "Fail", please refer to the explanatory text and the formula in the check cell and correct the input data to which the check refers. An overview of the results of all checks is provided on the "Checks" worksheet.

The Committee is aware that some banks might not yet have implemented some of the models and processes required for the calculations. In such cases banks may provide quantitative data on a "best-efforts" basis. In case of doubt, they should discuss with the relevant national supervisor how to proceed. Where the approach used for the Basel III monitoring differs materially from the final implementation, this should be explained in a separate note.

Unless noted otherwise, banks should only report data for the approach they are currently using or are intending to use. Cells provided for various approaches are in general intended to facilitate partial use and do **not** require banks to conduct alternative calculations for the same set of exposures.

2.3 Process

The Basel Committee or its Secretariat will not collect any data directly from banks. Therefore, banks in participating countries should contact their supervisory agency to discuss how the completed workbooks should be submitted. National supervisors will forward the relevant data to the Secretariat of the Basel Committee where individual bank data will be treated as strictly confidential and will not be attributed to individual banks.

Similarly, banks should direct all questions related to this study, the related rules, standards and consultative documents to their national supervisory agencies. Where necessary, they will coordinate their responses through the Secretariat of the Basel Committee to provide responses that are consistent across countries. A document with responses to frequently asked questions will be maintained on the Basel Committee's website.[14]

Banks should specify any instance where they had to deviate from the instructions provided in an additional document.

2.4 Reporting date

If possible, and unless the national supervisor has provided different guidance, generally all data should be reported as of end-December or end-June, as applicable. If data availability does not allow a bank to

[13] Depending on the regional options of the operating system used, it might be necessary to use a different decimal symbol. It might also be necessary to switch off the option "Enable automatic percent entry" in the Tools/Options/Edit dialog of Excel if percentages cannot be entered correctly.

[14] www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/.

use these reporting dates or if the financial year differs from the calendar year, suitable alternatives should be discussed with the relevant national supervisor.

2.5 Structure of the Excel questionnaire

The Excel workbook consists of 20 worksheets. All banks participating in the impact study should generally complete the input worksheets among them. Some banks may be directed by their supervisor to complete only certain parts of the workbook. Finally, the "Checks" worksheet provides an overview of all the checks included on the other worksheets. The worksheets requiring data input are the following:

- The "**General Info**" worksheet is intended to capture **general information** regarding the bank, approaches used, eligible capital and deductions as well as capital distribution data. This worksheet should be completed by all banks.
- The **"Requirements"** worksheet captures overall capital requirements and actual capital ratios. This worksheet should be completed by all banks.
- The **"DefCap"** worksheet is related to the **definition of capital**. It captures more detailed information on the Basel III definition of capital and its impact on risk-weighted assets. The **"DefCap-MI"** worksheet helps banks with the calculation of regulatory adjustments for minority interest which is an input required on the "DefCap" worksheet; providing data on this worksheet is optional. The **"TLAC holdings"** worksheet captures information on regulatory adjustments for holdings of other TLAC liabilities, which complete inputs required on the "DefCap" worksheet. The **"DefCap-Provisioning"** worksheet captures additional data regarding provisions and other regulatory adjustments.
- The **"TLAC"** worksheet captures data on instruments that are not eligible for regulatory capital but that are eligible to meet minimum TLAC requirements.
- The **leverage ratio** worksheets ("Leverage Ratio" and "Leverage Ratio additional") capture data necessary for the calculation of the Basel III leverage ratio framework published in January 2014 and the consultative document published in April 2016.[15]
- The **liquidity** worksheets (**"LCR additional", "NSFR"** and **"NSFR additional"**) are intended to capture key data regarding the liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio measures.
- The **"TB"** worksheet collects data to calculate the overall impact of the revised **minimum capital requirements for market risk**. The **"TB SA Current"** and **"TB SA FRTB"** worksheets collect additional data on the standardised approach for market risk under the current and the revised minimum capital requirements for market risk respectively; providing data on these two worksheets is optional at the discretion of the national supervisor.
- The **"TB risk class"** worksheet collects granular data on specific components of the standardised and internal models approaches for market risk under the revised minimum capital requirements for market risk.
- The **"TB IMA Backtesting-P&L"** worksheet collects data on backtesting and P&L related to the revised **internal models-based approach in the trading book**. **This worksheet is only relevant for banks which use internal models for their trading book.**
- The "**Securitisation**" worksheet collects data on the revised securitisation framework including the capital treatment for simple, transparent and comparable (STC) securitisation structures.

[15] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Revisions to the Basel III leverage ratio framework – Consultative Document*, April 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d365.htm.

- The **"Sovereign exposures"** worksheet is intended to capture data regarding the banks' exposures to sovereigns.

3. General information

The "General Info" worksheet gathers basic information that is needed to process and interpret the survey results. Banks only providing data for liquidity are only required to fill in panels A and B.

3.1 General bank data (panel A)

Panel A of the "General Info" worksheet deals with bank and reporting data conventions.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
1)	**Reporting data**		
5	C	Country code	Leave blank
6	C	Region code	Leave blank
7	C	Bank number	Leave blank
8	C	SR-relevant	Leave blank
9	C	Bank is a single legal entity	Leave blank
10	C	Bank is a subsidiary of a banking group	Leave blank
11	C	Bank is a subsidiary with a non-EU parent (EU only)	Leave blank
12	C	Bank type	Leave blank
13	C	Bank group	Leave blank
14	C	Bank type (numeric)	Leave blank
15	C	G-SIB surcharge	Leave blank
16	C	Domestic surcharges, CET1 capital	Leave blank
17	C	Domestic surcharges, Tier 1 capital	Leave blank
18	C	Domestic surcharges, total capital	Leave blank
19	C	Conversion rate (in euros/reporting currency)	Leave blank
20	C	Submission date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Leave blank
21	C	Use capital data	Leave blank
22	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
23	C	Use DefCap Provisioning data	Leave blank
24	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
25	C	Use TLAC holdings data	Leave blank
26	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
27	C	Use TLAC data	Leave blank

Row	Column	Heading	Description
28	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
29	C	Use Leverage ratio data	Leave blank
30	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
31	C	Use Leverage ratio additional data	Leave blank
32	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
33	C	Use LCR additional data	Leave blank
34	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
35	C	Use NSFR data	Leave blank
36	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
37	C	Use NSFR additional data	Leave blank
38	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
39	C	Use TB data	Leave blank
40	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
41	C	Use TB risk class data	Leave blank
42	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
43	C	Use TB IMA data	Leave blank
44	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
45	C	Use securitisation data	Leave blank
46	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
49	C	Use sovereign exposures data	Leave blank
50	C	Comparable to the previous period	Leave blank
53	C	Reporting date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Date as of which all data are reported in worksheets.
54	C	Reporting currency (ISO code)	**Three-character** ISO code of the currency in which all data are reported (eg USD, EUR).
55	C	Unit (1, 1000, 1000000)	Units (single currency units, thousands, millions) in which results are reported.
56	C	Accounting standard	Indicate the accounting standard used.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
2)	**Approaches to credit risk**		
a)	**General**		
Banks using more than one approach to calculate risk-weighted assets for credit risk should select **all** those approaches in rows 59 to 63. However, if a bank uses the foundation IRB approach for all non-retail asset classes subject to the IRB approach for the retail asset class, "foundation IRB" should be selected as the only IRB approach (and additionally Basel I or the standardised approach if applicable). If an IRB bank has only retail exposures and no other exposures subject to an IRB approach, then "advanced IRB" should be selected as the only IRB approach (and additionally Basel I or the standardised approach if applicable).			
59	C	Basel I	Indicate whether Basel I is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
60	C	Basel II/III standardised approach	Indicate whether the standardised approach of Basel II or III is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
61	C	Basel II/III FIRB approach	Indicate whether the foundation IRB approach of Basel II or III is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
62	C	Basel II/III AIRB approach	Indicate whether the advanced IRB approach of Basel II or III is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
63	C	Supervisory slotting criteria approach for specialised lending exposures	Indicate whether the supervisory slotting approach is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the specialised lending exposures reported in this study.
b)	**Counterparty credit risk**		
65	C	Current Exposure Method	Indicate whether the Current Exposure Method (CEM) as set out in paragraphs 91 to 96(v) of Annex 4 of the Basel II framework.is used to calculate the counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure amounts associated with derivative contracts for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
66	C	Standardised Method	Indicate whether the Standardised Method (SM) as set out in paragraphs 69 to 90 of Annex 4 of the Basel II framework.is used to calculate the CCR exposure amounts associated with derivative contracts for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
67	C	Internal Model Method	Indicate whether the Internal Model Method (IMM) as set out in paragraphs 25 to 68 of Annex 4 of the Basel II framework is used to calculate the CCR exposure amounts associated with derivative contracts and/or securities financing transactions (SFTs) for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
68	C	SA-CCR	Indicate whether the SA-CCR is used to calculate the CCR exposure amounts associated with derivative contracts and/or securities financing transactions (SFTs) for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
69	C	Approach to CCR for non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives	Indicate whether the Current Exposure Method, the Standardised Method, the Internal Model Method or SA-CCR has been used to calculate CCR for non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives in the context of the exercise on the standardised approach to credit risk in the banking book.
70	C	Use of cross-product netting	Indicate whether the bank makes use of the cross-product netting as set out in paragraphs 10 to 19 of Annex 4 of the Basel II framework (under IMM only).

Row	Column	Heading	Description
c)	**Credit risk mitigation**		
72	C	Simple approach for financial collateral	Indicate whether the simple approach for financial collateral as set out in paragraphs 182 to 187 of the Basel II framework is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
73	C	Comprehensive approach for financial collateral	Indicate whether the comprehensive approach for financial collateral (paragraphs 130 to 138 and 147 to 181(i) of the Basel II framework) is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
74	C	if yes: own estimates of haircuts	If the comprehensive approach for financial collateral is used, indicate whether own estimates of haircuts (paragraphs 154 to 165 of the Basel II framework) are used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
75	C	if yes: repo VaR	If the comprehensive approach for financial collateral is used, indicate whether repo VaR (paragraphs 138 and 178 to 181(i) of the Basel II framework) is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
76	C	if yes: carve-out for repo style transactions	If the comprehensive approach for financial collateral is used, indicate whether the carve-out for repo style transactions (paragraphs 170 to 172 of the Basel II framework) is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
3)	**Approaches to market risk**		
78	C	Revised market risk framework definition of TB-BB boundary	Indicate whether the revised market risk framework definition of the trading book banking book boundary has been used for reporting data on the "TB" and "TB IMA Backtesting-P&L" worksheets.
79	C	Standardised measurement method	Indicate whether the standardised measurement method is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the market risk positions reported in this study.
80	C	Internal models approach	Indicate whether the internal models approach is used to calculate capital requirements for a portion of the market risk positions reported in this study.
81	C	Effective regulatory multiplier	Please provide the current effective regulatory multiplier applicable as of the reporting date if you are using the internal models approach.
4)	**Accounting information**		
83	C	Accounting total assets	Total assets following the relevant accounting balance sheet (considering the regulatory consolidation).

3.2 Current capital (panel B)

Panel B of the "General Info" worksheet deals with information on eligible capital and deductions. While the relevant amounts under the fully phased-in Basel III standards and under the fully phased-in national implementation of these standards are calculated automatically based on input on the "DefCap" worksheet, banks should enter the capital amounts eligible at the reporting date in column C according to the national implementation of the Basel standards. This calculation should be conducted in the same way as the calculation of eligible capital for solvency reporting to the national supervisory agency at the reporting date.

The regulatory adjustments should be assigned to the tier of capital **from which they are actually taken**. For example, if a bank has not enough additional Tier 2 capital to make all those regulatory adjustments which can be made to Tier 2 capital, the adjustment should be reported as an adjustment to the relevant higher tier of capital.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital For reporting dates on which the bank is not yet subject to Basel III, those elements of Tier 1 capital which are **not** subject to a limit under the national implementation of Basel I or Basel II should be reported in column C of these rows.			
90	C	Prior to regulatory adjustments, national rules as at reporting date	Amount of gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital. This line should not include any regulatory adjustments.
91	C	Regulatory adjustments, national rules as at reporting date	Enter all regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital elements. Banks should generally **not** report regulatory adjustments in this row that are applied to total Tier 1 capital as these should generally be reported in row 94. The only exception to this is in cases where the deductions in row 94 would otherwise exceed the Additional Tier 1 instruments reported in row 93.
Additional Tier 1 capital For reporting dates on which the bank is not yet subject to Basel III, those elements of Tier 1 capital which are subject to a limit under the national implementation of Basel I or Basel II (eg hybrid capital) should be reported in column C of these rows.			
93	C	Prior to regulatory adjustments, national rules as at reporting date	Enter the amount of gross Additional Tier 1 capital. This line should not include any regulatory adjustments.
94	C	Regulatory adjustments, national rules as at reporting date	Enter all regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital elements. If the sum of the regulatory adjustments exceeds the amount reported in row 93 the excess should be reported in row 91 (ie the regulatory adjustments reported in row 94 must not exceed the capital reported in row 93).
Tier 2 capital			
98	C	Prior to regulatory adjustments, national rules as at reporting date	Enter the amount of gross Tier 2 capital. This line should not include any regulatory adjustments.
99	C	Regulatory adjustments, national rules as at reporting date	Enter all regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital elements and to total capital elements. If the sum of the regulatory adjustments exceeds the amount reported in row 98 the excess should be reported in row 94 (ie the regulatory adjustments reported in row 99 must not exceed the capital reported in row 98).
Tier 3 capital			
101	C	Tier 3 capital	Enter the amount of Tier 3 capital. For banks which are subject to Basel III at the reporting date, this cell should be 0.

3.3 Capital distribution data (panel C)

Panel C of the "General Info" worksheet deals with data on banks' income, capital distributions and capital raised. **All data should be provided for the six-month period ending on the reporting date**. Distributions should be reported in the period in which they are recognised on the balance sheet.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
Income			
106	C	Profit after tax	Enter the total amount of profit (loss) after tax. This should include profits attributable to minority shareholders.
107	C	Profit after tax prior to the deduction of relevant (ie expensed) distributions below	Enter the total amount of profit (loss) after tax including profits attributable to minority shareholders, but prior to the relevant distributions listed in the section below. The **relevant** distributions are only those which were included in the income statement in such a way as to reduce profit after tax as set out in row 106 (ie items that were expensed), and thus the relevant distributions are not necessarily the sum of the items listed below. The line seeks to collect the profit after tax which would have been reported had none of the distributions listed below been paid. As such any tax impact of making such payments should also be reversed in this line.
Distributions			
109	C	Common share dividends	Enter the total common share dividend payments. The amount entered should be the amount paid in cash, not stock.
110	C	Other coupon/dividend payments on Tier 1 instruments	Enter the total coupon/dividend payments paid to other Tier 1 instruments. The amount entered should be the amount paid in cash, not stock. It should include both amounts which were reported in the income statement as an interest expense and amounts which were reported as a distribution of profits.
111	C	Common stock share buybacks	Enter the total common stock share buybacks (effective amounts).
112	C	Other Tier 1 buyback or repayment (gross)	Enter the total gross buyback or repayment of other Tier 1 instruments (effective amounts).
113	C	Discretionary staff compensation/bonuses	Enter the total amount of discretionary staff bonuses and other discretionary staff compensation. These amounts should be included if and when they result in a reduction of Tier 1 capital. For purposes of the Basel III monitoring exercise, discretionary staff bonuses and other discretionary compensation include all variable compensation to staff that the bank is not contractually obliged to make. Banks should only include such amounts if they result in a reduction in Tier 1 capital or would have resulted in an increase in Tier 1 capital if they had not been made. For example, under US GAAP, a bank is required to classify as a liability certain shares that give employees the right to require their employer to repurchase shares in exchange for cash equal to the fair value of the shares. As such discretionary compensation results in a reduction in GAAP equity and consequently Tier 1 capital, it would be included in row 111 of the "General Info" worksheet. Similarly, discretionary compensation made out of retained net income would have resulted in an increase in Tier 1 capital if it had not been made and therefore should also be included in row 111. By contrast, compensation to employees in the form of newly issued shares may in certain circumstances result in an increase in the number of outstanding shares with no change in GAAP equity and consequently no reduction in Tier 1 capital. These amounts should not be included in row 111 of the "General Info" worksheet.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
114	C	Tier 2 buyback or repayment (gross)	Enter the total gross buyback or repayment of Tier 2 instruments (effective amounts).
Capital raised (gross) Since these are cells to report newly issued capital amounts, the amounts of capital raised must always be positive or zero. Banks should apply the Basel III definition of capital in all reporting periods. **Even if Basel III is not yet in force in a jurisdiction at the reporting date, all amounts in rows 116 to 118 should be reported based on Basel III definitions, including the 13 January 2011 press release on loss absorbency at the point of non-viability.** **Profit retention should not be included in the amounts of capital raised reported in this panel.**			
116	C	CET1	Enter the total gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital issued.
117	C	Additional Tier 1	Enter the total gross Additional Tier 1 capital issued.
118	C	Tier 2	Enter the total gross Tier 2 capital issued.

4. Risk-weighted assets, exposures and fully phased-in eligible capital

4.1 Overall capital requirements and actual capital ratios (worksheet "Requirements")

The "Requirements" worksheet deals with overall capital requirements and actual capital ratios. **It is not strictly required to fill in the green cells on this worksheet unless a bank has been asked to do so by their supervisor. However, filling in the green cells allows for calculation of the capital ratios in panel C of the "Requirements" worksheet which is a useful check.**

Row	Column	Heading	Description
A) Risk-weighted assets according to the framework in place at the reporting date In rows 6 to 8, banks have to report in column C risk-weighted assets for their exposures subject to the Basel I credit risk framework, in column D risk-weighted assets from the Basel II/III standardised approach to credit risk and in column E risk-weighted assets from the foundation or advanced internal ratings-based approach. The yellow cells for all approaches a bank is using according to the information provided in rows 43 to 46 of the "General Info" worksheet must be filled in completely. For example, a bank using the IRB approach and partial use of the standardised approach must fill in both columns D and E. If a bank does not have a particular portfolio, risk-weighted assets should be reported as 0. **The sets of exposures for which RWA are reported in columns C, D and E must be mutually exclusive.** Risk-weighted assets should reflect the 1.06 scaling factor to IRB credit risk-weighted assets where relevant and, unless noted otherwise, be calculated using the standards in place at the reporting date.			
6	C–E	Credit risk (including CCR and non-trading credit risk); of which:	Overall credit risk-weighted assets including counterparty credit risk exposures and non-trading credit risk, but not including CVA capital charges or exposures to CCPs, after applying the 1.06 scaling factor to IRB credit risk-weighted assets.
7	C–E	Counterparty credit risk exposures (not including CVA charges or charges for exposures to CCPs)	Of the amount reportable in row 6, risk-weighted assets for counterparty credit risk exposures.
8	D, E	Securitisations	Of the amount reported in row 6, risk-weighted assets for securitisation exposures.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
13	C	Qualifying central counterparties; Trade exposures (including client cleared trades); RWA	This includes any risk-weighted assets for trade exposures under Method 1 or Method 2, including RWA for SFT cleared through QCCPs. Of note, this includes risk-weighted assets for QCCPs subject to Method 2 where the cap of 20% of trade exposures is binding. Banks should enter a 0 in years in which this capital charge is not yet in force.
14	C	Qualifying central counterparties; Default fund exposures; RWA	This includes any risk-weighted assets for default fund contributions to QCCPs. Of note, this excludes risk-weighted assets for QCCPs subject to Method 2 where the cap of 20% of trade exposures is binding. Banks should enter a 0 in years in which this capital charge is not yet in force.
15	F	Qualifying central counterparties; Default fund exposures; Exposure amount	The amount of paid-in default fund contributions to QCCPs.
16	F	Qualifying central counterparties; Default fund exposures; Exposure amount	The amount of committed, but undrawn default fund contributions to QCCPs.
18	C	CVA capital charge (risk-weighted asset equivalent); Advanced CVA risk capital charge	Risk-weighted asset equivalent of the advanced CVA risk capital charge (ie the advanced CVA risk capital charge times 12.5). Banks should enter a 0 in years in which this capital charge is not yet in force.
19	C	CVA capital charge (risk-weighted asset equivalent); Standardised CVA risk capital charge	Risk-weighted asset equivalent of the standardised CVA risk capital charge (ie the standardised CVA risk capital charge times 12.5). Banks should enter a 0 in years in which this capital charge is not yet in force.
19	D	CVA capital charge (risk-weighted asset equivalent); standardised CVA risk capital charge	The **exposure amount** subject to the standardised CVA risk capital charge under Basel III as per paragraph 99 of the Basel III document which is externally rated.
19	E	CVA capital charge (risk-weighted asset equivalent); standardised CVA risk capital charge	The **exposure amount** subject to the standardised CVA risk capital charge under Basel III as per paragraph 99 of the Basel III document which is unrated.
20	C	Market risk	Total market risk capital requirements. The capital charge **should** be converted to risk-weighted assets.
21	C	Operational risk	Total operational risk capital requirements. The capital charge **should** be converted to risk-weighted assets.
22	C	Settlement risk	Risk-weighted assets for settlement risk. The capital charge **should** be converted to risk-weighted assets.
23	C	Other Pillar 1 requirements	Risk-weighted assets for other **Pillar 1** capital requirements according to national discretion. The capital charge **should** be converted to risk-weighted assets. If no such requirements exist, 0 should be entered.
B)	**RWA effects from Basel III definition of capital and other national phase-in arrangements**		
30	D	RWA impact of applying future definition of capital rules	RWA impact of applying fully the phased-in national implementation of the Basel III definition of capital. If items which will be deducted in the fully phased-in treatment are currently risk-weighted (eg, other TLAC liabilities reported in the "TLAC holdings" worksheet), this amount should be reported as a **negative** number.
32	D	RWA impact of national phase-in arrangements for CVA if any	Incremental RWA impact of full implementation of the national CVA capital requirements. If the CVA capital requirements have already been fully phased-in, banks should report 0.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
33	D	RWA impact of any other national phase-in arrangements	Incremental RWA impact of full implementation of the national implementation of Basel III capital requirements. If the capital requirements have already been fully phased-in or no phase-in agreements exist, banks should report 0.

4.2 Definition of capital

The "DefCap" worksheet collects the data necessary to calculate the definition of capital under the fully phased-in nationally implemented rules ("2022 national implementation", column D) and according to the fully phased-in Basel III standards ("2022 Basel III pure", column E).

The column headers in row 3 inform participating banks which of the columns they have to fill in depending on their jurisdiction. If one of the cells shows "No", then both the green and the yellow cells in that column can be left empty.

All data should be provided in the yellow and, where relevant, green cells and the **data provided should reflect the application of the final Basel III standards or fully phased-in national rules and not the transitional arrangements (eg those set out in paragraphs 94 to 96 of the Basel III framework).**

To be reported in the Basel III pure column of this worksheet instruments must comply with both the relevant entry criteria set out in the December 2010 Basel III standards and the 13 January 2011 press release on loss absorbency at the point of non-viability.

While some additional guidance on completing the worksheets is set out below, the worksheets themselves include detailed descriptions of each item to be provided and references to the relevant paragraphs of the Basel III standards. The instructions for completing the worksheets are therefore the combination of the Basel III standards, national rules, the descriptions included in the worksheets themselves and the additional guidance below.

4.2.1 Panel A: Provisions and expected losses

The data collected in panel A are the provisions and expected losses for exposures in the IRB portfolios, for exposures subject to the standardised approach and for exposures subject to the Basel I approach to credit risk, respectively. The "2022 national implementation" column provides two additional cells which should only be filled in by IRB banks in countries where a separate calculation is conducted for defaulted and non-defaulted assets according to national rules. As with all other sections, banks should contact their national supervisory agency if they are unclear as to how to complete this panel.

4.2.2 Panels B1, C1 and D1: Positive elements of capital

Panels B1, C1 and D1 collect the positive elements of capital (eg issued instruments and related reserves) that meet the criteria set out in the national rules and the Basel III standards, respectively, for inclusion in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Tier 2 capital.

Amounts are to be reported gross of all regulatory adjustments and follow the measurement approach that applies under the relevant accounting standards (ie reported amounts should equal the amounts reported on the balance sheet in respect of each item). This means that retained earnings and other reserves should include interim/final profits and losses to the extent that they are permitted or required to be included on the balance sheet under the prevailing accounting standards (eg if a bank reports its capital position for 30 June, this should be based on its balance sheet on 30 June, which will reflect profits earned and losses incurred up to and including 30 June). Similarly retained earnings and other reserves should exclude dividends only to the extent that these are required to be excluded from the relevant balance sheet under the prevailing accounting standards.

Banks must report data on shares and capital instruments issued by the parent of the consolidated group separately from data on shares and capital instruments issued by subsidiaries of the consolidated group. Shares and capital instruments issued by the parent of the consolidated group should be reported in rows 28, 69 and 87. These rows should not include any capital that has been issued out of subsidiaries of the group irrespective of whether the capital represents equity-accounted instruments that appear in the consolidated accounts as minority interest or liability-accounted instruments that appear as liabilities. The only exception to this rule is where capital has been raised by the parent of the consolidated group through an SPV that meets the criteria set out in paragraph 65 of the Basel III standards. Such amounts may be included in rows 69 and 87 as appropriate.

Shares and capital instruments issued by subsidiaries[16] of the consolidated group that are held by third parties should be reported in rows 32, 70 and 88. The amount to be included in each cell should exclude amounts in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraphs 62 to 65 of the Basel III standards.

4.2.3 Panels B2, C2 and D2: Regulatory adjustments

Panels B2, C2 and D2 collect the data necessary to calculate the various regulatory adjustments required by paragraphs 66 to 89 of the Basel III standards[17] and the related national rules. Set out below is some additional guidance on certain of the regulatory adjustments to supplement the information provided in the relevant section of the Basel III standards, the related national rules and the description provided in the "DefCap" worksheet.

In addition to the regulatory adjustments under the fully phased-in national rules (column D) and the fully phased-in Basel III framework (column E), banks should also enter the marginal impact on risk-weighted assets if they would apply Basel III pure rather than the national implementation. For example, if a country is risk weighting a certain item while Basel III requires deduction, the relevant cell in column F should include the risk-weighted asset amount under the national rules as a **negative** number. Alternatively, if the national rules for a line item are exactly equivalent to the Basel III standard, banks should enter zero in the relevant cell of column F.

Rows 53, 76 and 97 should be calculated taking into account any deduction of other TLAC liabilities as well as deductions relating to CET1, T1 and Tier 2 holdings.

Cells D47 to D50 and D61 are only mandatory for banks in the EU and capture optional deductions for certain items which are subject to a 1,250% risk weighting treatment under the Basel III standards. For these items, the risk-weighted asset impact in column F is calculated automatically.

Furthermore, column D of rows 51, 62, 78 and 102 captures deductions according to national rules which are not based on the Basel III standards. The risk-weighted asset amount applicable under the Basel III framework if these items were not deducted should be entered in the relevant cell of column F (as a **positive** number).

4.2.4 Panel E: Investments in the capital or other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and below the threshold for deduction

For investments in the capital or other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and below the threshold for deduction, banks should report both the amount and the related risk-weighted asset amount in panel E. The risk-weighted asset amount should **also** be included in the relevant item on the "Requirements" worksheet.

[16] Subsidiaries includes all consolidated subsidiaries of the group, irrespective of whether they are fully owned or partially owned.

[17] As amended by the TLAC holdings standard, see Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *TLAC holdings standard*, October 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d387.htm.

4.2.5 Capital issued out of subsidiaries to third parties (paragraphs 62 to 65)

The "DefCap-MI" worksheet can be used to calculate the amount of each subsidiary's capital that will be permitted to be included in the consolidated capital of the group and the amount that will be excluded due to the application of paragraphs 62 to 65 of the Basel III standards. Annex 4 of the Basel III standards sets out an illustrative example of the treatment of capital issued out of subsidiaries.

The amounts reported in respect of each consolidated subsidiary that has issued capital instruments to third parties should reflect the application of the final standards set out in paragraphs 49 to 90 of the Basel III standards to that subsidiary and not the transitional arrangements set out in paragraphs 94 to 96.

For each subsidiary that has issued capital to third parties, the relevant data can be included in the green cells in the "DefCap-MI" worksheet. A separate column can be completed for each subsidiary. The aggregated amount to be included in consolidated capital in respect of all consolidated subsidiaries of the group is calculated automatically in cells D29, D30 and D31. These amounts should be reported in the "DefCap" worksheet in cells E32, E70 and E88 respectively. Alternatively, banks can also calculate the relevant numbers outside the reporting template without filling in the "DefCap-MI" worksheet.

4.3 Information on TLAC holdings

In order to calculate regulatory capital correctly in the "DefCap" worksheet, **the "TLAC holdings" worksheet should be completed by all banks**. The paragraph references correspond to the Basel III standard as amended by the TLAC holdings standard, published in October 2016.[18]

The amounts in rows 5 and 6 should reflect only the amount deducted after applying the thresholds, not the full amounts of the holdings. Amounts not deducted are reported in panel E of the "DefCap" worksheet. The deductions in row 6 are measured on a gross long basis. The deductions in other rows are measured on a net long basis (ie the gross long position net of short positions in the same underlying exposure where the maturity of the short position either matches the maturity of the long position or has a residual maturity of at least one year).

4.4 Additional information on TLAC

In order to analyse the impact of total loss absorbing capacity (TLAC) requirements on participating banks, **the "TLAC" worksheet should be completed by all participating G-SIBs as well as all other banks which have been asked to do so by their national supervisory authority**. Data should be provided for the entire banking group at the consolidated level, ie the TLAC resources should include all TLAC qualifying resources across all resolution groups within the G-SIB (after the application of the applicable deductions for inter-resolution group holdings).

The worksheet collects the data necessary to calculate non-regulatory-capital TLAC under the nationally implemented rules ("National implementation", column C) and according to the Financial Stability Board's TLAC Term Sheet ("Pure", column D). The instructions below describe how to complete the "Pure" column (with the exception of row 20). Banks should consult national rules, where they differ from the TLAC Term Sheet, to complete column C.

[18] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *TLAC holdings standard*, October 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d387.htm.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
A)	**Adjustments to regulatory capital for TLAC calculation purposes**		
4	D	Amortised portion of Tier 2 instruments where remaining maturity > 1 year	This row recognises that as long as the remaining maturity of a Tier 2 instrument is above the one-year residual maturity requirement of the TLAC term sheet,[19] the full amount may be included in TLAC, even if the instrument is partially derecognised in regulatory capital via the requirement to amortise the instrument in the five years before maturity. Only the amount not recognised in regulatory capital but meeting all TLAC eligibility criteria should be reported in this row.
6	D	Additional Tier 1 instruments issued out of subsidiaries to third parties	Additional Tier 1 instruments issued out of subsidiaries to third parties that are ineligible as TLAC. According to Section 8c of the TLAC term sheet such instruments could be recognised to meet minimum TLAC until 31 December 2021.
7	D	Tier 2 instruments issued out of subsidiaries to third parties	Tier 2 instruments issued out of subsidiaries to third parties that are ineligible as TLAC. According to Section 8c of the TLAC term sheet such instruments could be recognised to meet minimum TLAC until 31 December 2021.
8	D	all other	All elements of regulatory capital, other than reported in rows 6 and 7 above that are ineligible as TLAC. For example, some jurisdictions recognise an element of Tier 2 capital in the final year before maturity, but such amounts are ineligible as TLAC. Another example is regulatory capital instruments issued by funding vehicles issued on or after 1 January 2022 as set out in Section 8 of the TLAC term sheet.
B)	**Non-regulatory capital elements of TLAC and adjustments**		
13	D	External TLAC instruments issued directly by the G-SIB and subordinated to Excluded Liabilities	External TLAC instruments issued directly by the G-SIB or resolution entity (as the case may be) and subordinated to Excluded Liabilities. To be reported here instruments must meet the subordination requirements set out in points (a) to (c) of Section 11 of the TLAC term sheet, or be exempt from this requirement by meeting the conditions set out in points (i) to (iv) of the same section.
14	D	External TLAC instruments issued directly by the G-SIB which are not subordinated to Excluded Liabilities but meet all other TLAC term sheet requirements	External TLAC instruments issued directly by the G-SIB or resolution entity (as the case may be) that are not subordinated to Excluded Liabilities but meet the other TLAC term sheet requirements. The amount reported here should be subject to recognition as a result of the application of the penultimate and antepenultimate paragraphs of Section 11 of the TLAC term sheet. The full amounts should be reported in this row, ie without applying the 2.5% and 3.5% caps set out the penultimate paragraph.
15	D	of which: amount eligible as TLAC after application of the caps	The amount reported in row 14 above after the application of the 2.5% and 3.5% caps set out in the penultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the TLAC term sheet.
17	D	External TLAC instruments issued by funding vehicles prior to 1 January 2022	External TLAC instrument issued by a funding vehicle prior to 1 January 2022.
18	D	Eligible ex ante commitments to recapitalise a G-SIB in resolution	Eligible ex ante commitments that meet the conditions set out in the second paragraph of Section 7 of the TLAC term sheet.

[19] See Financial Stability Board, *Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC): Principles and Term Sheet*, 9 November 2015, www.fsb.org/2015/11/total-loss-absorbing-capacity-tlac-principles-and-term-sheet.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
19	D	Deduction for investments in own other TLAC liabilities (excluding amounts already derecognised under the relevant accounting standards)	Paragraph 78 of the Basel III framework as amended by the TLAC holdings standard (October 2016) requires G-SIB resolution entities to deduct holdings of their own other TLAC liabilities when calculating TLAC resources. "Other TLAC liabilities" is defined in paragraphs 66b and 66c. The amount reported in this row should be entered as a positive number.
20	C	Other TLAC adjustments	Adjustments according to national rules which are not based on the TLAC term sheet.
D)	**TLAC raised in the six month period ending on the reporting date**		
29	C, D	Issued up to three months before the reporting date	The amounts reported should be gross of any exchanges or redemptions. Since these are cells to report newly issued non-regulatory-capital TLAC amounts, the amounts must always be positive or zero.
30	C, D	Issued more than three but less than six months before the end of the reporting date	The amounts reported should be gross of any exchanges or redemptions. Since these are cells to report newly issued non-regulatory-capital TLAC amounts, the amounts must always be positive or zero.

4.5 Additional information on provisions

The "DefCap Provisioning" worksheet collects additional data related to provisions and deferred tax assets (DTAs). Unless specified otherwise below, the instructions for filling in this worksheet should be read in conjunction with the instructions provided for the DefCap worksheet above.

4.5.1 Panel A: Breakdown of provisions for IRB/standardised approach

The data collected in panel A include (a) total eligible provisions for defaulted and non-defaulted exposures in the IRB portfolios; and (b) general and specific provisions on exposures subject to the standardised approach. Note that these specific provisions, as per Basel III paragraph 60, are also deducted from exposures for purposes of credit RWA calculations. **Information reported in this panel is based on the banks' applicable accounting framework.**

Row	Column	Heading	Description
A)	**Breakdown of provisions for IRB/standardised approach**		
For IRB portfolios (rows 7 to 11):			
7	D	Total gross provisions eligible for inclusion in the adjustment to capital in respect of the difference between expected loss and provisions (combined, all banks)	Cell D7 should be completed only for portfolios following IRB. Please report total gross provisions (see paragraph 380 of Basel II framework) eligible for inclusion in the adjustment in capital in respect to the difference between expected loss and provisions. **Values should include both defaulted and non-defaulted assets**. Values reported in cell D7 would include the amount reported in cell D9, D10 and D11, where relevant, of the "DefCap" worksheet.
9	D	Of which, general provisions (eg country risk provisions, hidden reserves etc)	Please report general provisions included in cell D7 (see paragraph 380 of the Basel II framework). To note that not publicly disclosed (hidden) reserves which are not allocated to an identified deterioration in any asset or group or subset of assets should be reported here. **Any provisions related to defaulted assets should be reported in row 10.**
10	D	Of which, specific provisions related to defaulted assets	Please report provisions included in cell D7 (paragraph 380 of Basel II framework) related to defaulted exposures as defined in paragraphs 452 to 457 of Basel II.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
11	D	Of which, specific provisions related to non-defaulted assets	Please report provisions included in cell D7 that are related to non-defaulted assets. **To note that the amount of hidden reserves should be populated in cell D9**.
For standardised approach portfolios (rows 14 to 21):			
14	D	Total general provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	Total general provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital should be reported here. **This data should be the same as cell D16 of the "DefCap" worksheet**. Please fill in this cell even though a bank has not been asked to fill in column D of the "DefCap" worksheet by the national supervisor. To note that in rows 14 to 21 only provisions related to standardised portfolios should be reported.
15	D	Of which, not linked to individual exposures or groups of exposures	Please report general provisions included in cell D14 not linked to individual exposures or group of exposures. This includes not publicly disclosed (hidden) reserves which are not allocated to an identified deterioration in any asset or group or subset of assets.
16	D	Of which, related to defaulted exposures and past-due loans for more than 90 days	For banks in jurisdictions allowing general provisions linked to specific exposures, please report here general provisions included in cell D14 that are related to defaulted exposures and past-due loans for more than 90 days as defined in paragraph 75 of the Basel II framework.
17	D	Of which, related to exposures other than defaulted exposures and past-due loans for more than 90 days	For banks in jurisdictions allowing general provisions linked to specific exposures, please report all general provisions included in cell D14 above that are related to exposures other than defaults and past-due loans for more than 90 days.
19	D	Total specific provisions (including partial write-offs) to be deducted from exposure for credit RWA purposes	Please report the value of all specific (ie non-general) provisions/ loan-loss reserves for banks using the Standardised Approach for credit risk. Specific provisions (per paragraph 60 of the Basel III standards), are "ascribed to any identified deterioration of particular assets or known liabilities, whether individual or grouped", and do not qualify for inclusion in Tier 2 capital.
20	D	Of which, are related to defaulted exposures	Please report all specific provisions included in cell D19 above that are related to any related to defaulted exposures and past-due loans for more than 90 days (paragraph 75 Basel II).
21	D	Of which, are related to non-defaulted exposures	Please report all specific provisions included in cell D19 that are related to exposures other than defaulted exposures and past-due loans for more than 90 days.

4.5.2 Panel B: Regulatory adjustments other than panel A of the "DefCap" worksheet

Panel B of the "DefCap Provisioning" worksheet collects additional data on certain threshold deductions related to regulatory adjustments in panel B2 of the "DefCap" worksheet. Specifically, panels B1, B2 and B3 of the "DefCap Provisioning" worksheet collect additional data for threshold deductions related to DTAs, significant investments and Mortgages Servicing rights (MSRs), respectively.

While descriptions are being provided on the "DefCap Provisioning" worksheet, these additional data items should be filled out in accordance with:

1. Paragraphs 69, 84 to 86 and 87 of the Basel III standards and the related national rules; and
2. The guidance in Section 4.2.3 of this document on panel B2 of the "DefCap" worksheet.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
B)	**Regulatory adjustments other than panel A of the "DefCap" worksheet**		
1)	**Deferred tax assets**		
28	D	Total value of deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (gross amount)	Gross DTAs relating to temporary differences (eg arising from allowance for credit losses) are to be reported here.
29	D	Associated deferred tax liabilities (DLTs)	This includes gross DTLs allocated on a pro rata basis to gross DTAs arising from temporary differences (to be included in row 28). To note that amounts that have been netted against the deduction of goodwill, intangibles and defined benefit pension assets should be excluded. For further information please refer to paragraph 69 of the Basel III framework.
30 and 31	D to F	Amount subject to: • the threshold deduction treatment (net of pro rata share of any DTLs) or • to the full deduction treatment from Common Equity Tier 1 capital (net of pro rata share of any DTLs)	Rows 30 and 31 in the "DefCap-provisioning" worksheet report the amount of DTAs subject to the threshold/full deduction, respectively. In particular, banks in jurisdictions requiring the threshold deduction treatment are expected to fill in row 30 while banks in jurisdictions requiring the full deductions are expected to fill in row 31. This includes net DTAs (net of pro rata share of any DTLs but gross of deduction, ie before the threshold/full deduction treatment) relating to temporary differences subject to the threshold deduction. For • column D, please report the amount subject to the threshold (row 30) or full (row 31) deduction according to the national implementation in place at the reporting date. • columns E and F, please report the amount subject to the threshold (row 30) or full (row 31) deduction according to the fully phased-in nationally implemented rules and the fully phased-in the Basel III standard respectively.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
2)	**Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (ie where the bank owns more than 10% of the issued common share capital or where the entity is an affiliate), excluding amounts held for underwriting purposes only if held for five working days or less**		
35	D	Holdings of common stock net of short positions	This includes the data necessary to calculate the deductions of significant investments in the capital of other financial entities set out in paragraphs 84 to 89 of the Basel III standards. Please report the amount net of underwriting positions held for five working days or less. In this panel "outside of the scope of regulatory consolidation" has the meaning set out in footnote 29 of the Basel III standards, ie it refers to investments in entities which have not been consolidated at all or have not been consolidated in such a way as to result in their assets being included in the calculation of consolidated risk-weighted assets of the group. It therefore includes holdings of entities which have been consolidated according to the equity method. Regarding the definition of "indirect holdings" applicable in these panels, the following examples provide an illustration of its application: • Example 1: If a bank has a holding in an index fund and the fund has holdings in the bank's own shares, a proportion of the bank's holding in the index fund will lose value equal to the loss in the value of a direct holding. Similarly, if a bank has holdings in an index fund and the fund has holdings of the common stock of financials, a proportion of the bank's holding in the index fund will lose value equal to the loss in value of a direct holding. In both these cases the proportion of the index invested in either the bank's own stock or the common stock of financial institutions should be considered an indirect holding. For example, if a bank's investment in an index is $100, and the bank's own stock accounts for 10% of the index's holdings, the bank should deduct $10. • Example 2: If a bank enters into a guarantee or total return swap of a third party's holding of the common stock of a financial institution, the bank is considered to have an indirect holding as the bank will suffer the loss if the third party's direct holding loses its value.
3)	**Mortgage servicing rights**		
38	D	Mortgage servicing rights classified as intangible net of related tax liability	This includes the data necessary to calculate the deductions of mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) set out in paragraph 87 of the Basel III standards. Please report the amount net of associated deferred tax liabilities which would be extinguished if the MSRs become impaired or derecognised under the bank's applicable accounting framework.

4.5.3 Panel C: Impact of expected credit loss provisions

Panels C1, C2 and C3 of the "DefCap-Provisioning" worksheet collects additional data on estimation about changes in accounting provisions caused by the move from a current applicable accounting framework (eg IAS 39) to an ECL accounting framework (eg IFRS 9 and US CECL). The objective of these panels is to understand the impact of the change in the amount of provisions due to IFRS 9, US CECL and other ECL frameworks.

In addition, banks applying the IFRS 9 are expected to fill in panel C4 to provide information on provisions recognised against the accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI).

Specifically, each column in these panels collects additional data for accounting provisions as follows:

- For column D: the amounts of accounting provisions under the national rules at the reporting date;
- For columns E, F and G: the estimated amounts of accounting provisions under the IFRS 9, US CECL and other ECL frameworks, respectively;
- For columns H and I, where relevant, further breakdown between general and specific provisions is requested.

IFRS banks are asked to provide the breakdown of the accounting provisions into stages 1 to 3 (cells E48 to E50). These additional data items should be filled out in accordance with: 1. Applicable accounting ECL frameworks; and 2. The Basel Committee's Guidance issued in December 2015: "Guidance on credit risk and accounting for expected credit losses".

In addition, all banks should provide the total amount of provisions under the current national rules (column D) and the ECL framework (columns E to G) split between the different asset classes of the credit risk.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
C1) SA portfolio For rows 48 to 63 the items related to the exposures under the standardised approach (SA). It should be noted that if any accounting provisions cannot be identified separately between SA and IRB portfolios (eg provisions (if any) on collective assessment basis), these provisions are allocated based on the appropriate risk drivers unless otherwise specified in each current national implementation rule. This should be the amount of accounting provisions under the current framework (IFRS, US GAAP or others)			
48	E	IFRS 9 Stage 1	**For IAS 39 applicants only.** Please include the amount of accounting provisions under the ECL framework related to exposures that would be classified in Stage 1 under IFRS 9 (if IFRS 9 was applied at that reference date, instead of IAS 39). **To note that the sum of the amounts reported in cells E48, E49 and E50 should correspond to the total amount of provisions for the exposures under the standardised approach and reported from rows 52 to 63.**
49	E	IFRS 9 Stage 2	**For IAS 39 applicants only.** Please include the amount of accounting provisions under the ECL framework related to exposures that would be classified in Stage 2 under IFRS 9 (if IFRS 9 was applied at that reference date, instead of IAS 39).
50	E	IFRS 9 Stage 3	**For IAS 39 applicants only**. Please include the amount of accounting provisions under the ECL framework related to exposures that would be classified in Stage 3 under IFRS 9 i(f IFRS 9 was applied at that reference date, instead of IAS 39).
51	D to I	Total amount	These cells should report the total amount of accounting provisions for SA exposures under the national rules (column D) and the ECL framework (columns from E, F and G). In column D the total amount of accounting provisions for SA exposures under the national rules should be reported. To note that banks applying: (i) the IFRS 9 should not fill in cell E51 given that it is the sum of the amounts reported in cells E48, E49 and E50; (ii) US CECL should report data in cell F51; (iii) other ECL frameworks (if any) in cell G51. In addition, banks should provide the breakdown between General and Specific provision under the ECL frameworks in column H and I, respectively.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
52 to 63	E		Banks should provide the breakdown of the accounting provisions reported in row 51 under the national rules (column D) and the relevant ECL framework (columns E, F or G) for the asset classes defined under the standardised approach for the credit risk. In particular, accounting provisions for exposures to: (i) sovereigns are reported in row 52 (Basel II paragraphs 53 to 56); (ii) non-central government public sector entities (PSEs) in row 53 (Basel II paragraphs 57, 58); (iii) multilateral development banks (MDBs) in row 54 (Basel II paragraph 59); (iv) banks in row 55 (Basel II paragraphs 60 t0 64); (v) securities firms and other financial institutions in row 56 (Basel II paragraph 65); (vi) corporates in row 57 (Basel II paragraphs 66 to 68); (vii) subordinated debt, equity and other capital instruments in row 58[20]; (viii) retail exposures in row 59 (Basel II paragraph 69 to 71); (ix) residential property in row 60 (Basel II paragraphs 72 and 73); (x) commercial real estate in row 61 (Basel II paragraph 74); (xi) other assets in row 62; (xii) defaulted exposures/90 days past due in row 63 (Basel II paragraph 75 to 78). Similarly to row 51, banks have the possibility to report the general and specific provisions under the ECL framework in columns H and I.
C2) For IRB portfolio: In rows 70 to 95, items related to the IRB portfolios are to be reported. It should be noted that if any accounting provisions cannot be identified separately between SA and IRB portfolios (eg provisions (if any) on collective assessment basis), these provisions are allocated based on the appropriate risk drivers unless otherwise specified in each current national implementation rule. This should be the amount of accounting provisions under the current framework (IFRS, US GAAP or others).			
70	D	IRB regulatory EL	The regulatory expected loss (Basel III paragraph 73), for the exposures under the IRB approach should be reported here.
71	D	Of which: for defaulted exposures	Banks in jurisdictions where a separate calculation is conducted for defaulted and non-defaulted assets according to national rules are expected to provide the expected loss for defaulted exposures (paragraphs 452 to 457 of Basel II) in this row.
72	E	IFRS 9 Stage 1	**For IAS 39 applicants only.** Please include the amount of accounting provisions under the ECL framework related to exposures that would be classified in Stage 1 under IFRS 9 (if IFRS 9 was applied at that reference date, instead of IAS 39). **To note that the sum of the amounts reported in cells E72, E73 and E74 should correspond to the total amount of provisions for the exposures under the IRB approach and reported from rows 75 to 96.**
73	E	IFRS 9 Stage 2	**For IAS 39 applicants only.** Please include the amount of accounting provisions under the ECL framework related to exposures that would be classified in Stage 2 under IFRS 9 (if IFRS 9 was applied at that reference date, instead of IAS 39).
74	E	IFRS 9 Stage 3	**For IAS 39 applicants only.** Please include the amount of accounting provisions under the ECL framework related to exposures that would be classified in Stage 3 under IFRS 9 (if IFRS 9 was applied at that reference date, instead of IAS 39).

[20] This asset class includes equity exposures under the standardised approach (including Basel II grandfathering), subordinated debt and capital instruments other than equity should be reported here. Any other TLAC liabilities not deducted from Tier 2 capital under the TLAC holdings standard should also be included here.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
75	D to G	Total amount under ECL frameworks	These cells should report the total amount of accounting provisions for the IRB exposures under the national rules (column D) and the ECL framework (columns E to G). In column D the total amount of accounting provisions for the IRB exposures under the national rules should be reported. To note that banks applying: (i) the IFRS 9 should not fill in cell E75 given that it is the sum of the amounts reported in cells E72, E73 and E74; (ii) US CECL should report data in cell F75; (iii) other ECL frameworks (if any) in cell G75.
76 to 95	E		Banks should provide the breakdown of the accounting provisions reported in row 75 under the national rules (column D) and the relevant ECL framework (columns E, F or G) for the asset classes defined under the IRB approach for the credit risk. In particular, accounting provisions for exposures to: (i) sovereigns (Basel II paragraph 229) should be reported in rows 76 and 77; (ii) banks (Basel II paragraph 230) in rows 78 and 79; (iii) corporates (Basel II paragraphs 65, 66, 217 to 228 and 273, 274) from rows 80 to 84[21]; (iv) retail from rows 85 to 91[22]; (v) equity (paragraphs 235 to 238 of the Basel II framework) in rows 92 and 93 [23]; and (vi) other exposures in rows 94 and 95. **To note that for each asset classes banks are requested to report provisions for defaulted exposures separately**.
C3) Breakdown			
101	D to G	Common Equity Tier 1 capital net of regulatory adjustment	In column D the CET1 net of regulatory adjustment under the national rules is automatically reported (cell C89 of the "General Info" worksheet). In columns E, F or G banks should report the **CET1 net of regulatory adjustment deriving from the implementation of the relevant ECL framework**[24].
102	D to G	Total regulatory capital	Similarly to row 101, the Total regulatory capital under the national rules reported in columns D is automatically linked to the cell C88 of the "General Info" worksheet. In columns E, F or G banks should report the Total regulatory capital **net of regulatory adjustment deriving from the implementation of the relevant ECL framework**.

[21] A further breakdown for specialised lending is provided in rows 82 and 83. All exposures that are currently within the Basel II IRB definition of specialised lending (ie Project Finance, Object Finance, Commodities Finance, Income-Producing Real Estate and High-Volatility Commercial Real Estate) should be reported here. All the other exposures to corporates – **including SMEs treated as corporates (paragraphs 273 and 274 of Basel II) and financial institutions treated as corporates (paragraphs 65 and 66 of** Basel II**)** – should be reported in rows 84 and 85.

[22] Retail exposures are spit between: (i) residential mortgages (paragraphs 231, 233 and 328 of Basel II) in rows 87 and 88; (ii) qualifying revolving retail (Basel II paragraphs 234 and 329) in rows 89 and 90, other retail exposures (Basel II paragraph 234 and 329) in rows 91 and 92. **SME exposures that meet the conditions set in paragraph 232 of Basel II (and not included in the corporates asset class) should be included here.**

[23] Including equity exposures subject to the Basel II grandfathering.

[24] As per Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Regulatory treatment of accounting provisions - interim approach and transitional arrangements*, March 2017**,** www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d401.htm.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
103	D to G	Credit risk-weighted assets	In column D banks are expected to report the credit RWA under the national rules while in columns E, F or G the RWA adjusted for taking into account the implementation of the relevant ECL framework in the credit risk.
104	D to G	Standardised approach	Banks should report the credit risk-weighted asset of the exposures evaluated under the standardised approach. In column D the data should refer to the current national rules while in columns E, F or G the adjustments (in terms of delta) deriving from the ECL framework should be reported. **To note that the adjustments in the risk weighted assets should reflect the changes: i) in exposures/partial write off deriving from the new level of provisions under the ECL framework and ii) where relevant, in the risk weights applied to past due loans[25].**
105 to 116	D to G		Banks should provide the breakdown of the risk-weighted assets reported in row 104 under the national rules (column D) and the relevant ECL framework (columns E, F or G) for the asset classes defined under the SA approach for the credit risk. In particular, risk-weighted assets for exposures to: (i) sovereigns are reported in row 105; (ii) non-central government public sector entities (PSEs) in row 106; (iii) multilateral development banks (MDBs) in row 107; (iv) banks in row 108; (v) securities firms and other financial institutions in row 109; (vi) corporates in row 110; (vii) subordinated debt, equity and other capital instruments in row 111; (viii) retail exposures in row 112, ix) residential property in row 113; (x) commercial real estate in row 114, xi) other assets in row 115; (xii) defaulted exposures/90 days past due in row 116. For further details on please refer to the instructions for rows 52 to 63. **As per row 104, please note that the adjustments in the risk weighted assets should reflect the changes in exposures/partial write off and/or risk weights deriving from the new level of provisions under the ECL framework.**
C4) Additional breakdown for IFRS banks only			
121	D to G	Total	Total amount of accounting provisions under the ECL framework split between SA and IRB portfolios are reported here. Banks are not expected to fill in these cells given that they are automatically linked to the relevant panels C1 (SA portfolio, in cells E123, F123, and G123) and C2 (IRB portfolio in cell D122).

[25] As per Basel II:

- paragraph 52, exposures under the standardised approach are net of specific provisions;
- paragraph 75 the risk weights applied to unsecured portion of past due loans (net of specific provisions) for more than 90 days may change based on the level of specific provisions. For more details please refer to the Basel framework and the national rules applied in the relevant jurisdiction.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
122	D to G	Of which recognised against OCI under IFRS 9	The amount of accounting provisions under the ECL recognised against the accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI) should be reported here. Banks are expected to report in cell D122 the amount referred to credit exposures under the IRB while in cell E122 the amount referred to credit exposures under the SA. In addition, in cells F122 and G122 the breakdown between the general and specific provisions for exposures under the SA is provided. To note that the sum between F122 and G122 should correspond to E122.

5. Leverage ratio

5.1 Introduction

The "Leverage Ratio" worksheet collects data on the exposure measure of the Basel III leverage ratio (the denominator of the ratio) as defined by the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio framework and the *Frequently asked questions on the Basel III leverage ratio framework* (referred to as "the FAQs on the Basel III leverage ratio framework").[26]

As for other parts of the reporting template, exposures are to be reported in the worksheet on a group-wide consolidated basis for all entities which are consolidated by the bank for *risk-based regulatory purposes*.

When filling the worksheets the following rules should be applied:

- 0" means no exposure.
- A cell left "blank" means that there are exposures but the bank is unable to provide them.

Where a cell is left blank, the bank has to provide information about the materiality and the reasons why the information cannot be completed.

Yellow cells are fundamental to the calculation of the Basel III leverage ratio based on the design agreed by the Group of Governors and Heads of Supervision on 12 January 2014 and will serve as the basis for testing during the parallel run period. The yellow cells are in (i) panel A, which covers on-balance sheet items; (ii) panel B, which covers the add-on for potential future exposure for derivatives calculated in accordance with paragraphs 19 to 21 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework and off-balance sheet items calculated in accordance with paragraph 39 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework; (iii) panel E, which includes data on the offsetting of credit derivatives in accordance with paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

Other yellow cells, in panels G and K as well as in the "Leverage Ratio additional" worksheet, are necessary for analysing the proposed changes to the Basel III leverage ratio according to the consultative document *Revisions to the Basel III leverage ratio framework* (hereafter: consultative document or CD).[27]

[26] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Frequently asked questions on the Basel III leverage ratio framework*, July 2015, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d327.htm.

[27] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Revisions to the Basel III leverage ratio framework – Consultative Document*, April 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d365.htm.

The green cells collect additional information necessary to monitor the Basel III leverage ratio and its components during the transition period. Green cells in the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet are in (i) panels A, B, and E as described above; (ii) panel C, which provides an additional breakdown of on- and off-balance sheet exposures, according to their risk weights under the Basel II framework;[28] (iii) panel D, which allows for a reconciliation of accounting standards; (iv) panel G which requests data on alternative methods for calculating derivative exposures; (v) panel H, which requests additional data on cash variation margin associated with derivative transactions for banks subject to US-GAAP; (vi) panel I, which requests additional data on initial margin associated with centrally cleared derivative transactions; (vii) panel J, which provides additional data for the purposes of the categorisation of business models; (viii) panel K, which includes additional data on trade and settlement date accounting; and (ix) panel L, which requests additional information on the on- and off-balance sheet exposure as well as regulatory adjustments.

Data on the capital measure of the Basel III leverage ratio (the numerator of the ratio) are collected in the "General Info" and "DefCap" worksheets as well as in panel F.

The Basel III leverage ratio standards ensure consistency between the capital and exposure measures in the design of the leverage ratio, and paragraph 16 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework by stating that any deductions from regulatory capital may also be made from the exposure measure. However, when reporting data for the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet, banks should not make these deductions from the exposure measure as these will be made during the calculation phase, in panel F.

5.2 Worksheet "Leverage ratio"

The worksheet should be compiled on a quarterly basis[29] by including end-of-quarter exposures (see Basel III leverage ratio framework, paragraph 53). **The data for the most recent quarter, ending as of the reporting date, should be entered in columns J through N (labelled "Reporting date"); the data for the preceding quarter should be entered in columns D through H (labelled "Previous quarter").**

5.2.1 On-balance sheet items (panel A)

In panel A for on-balance sheet items, there are four columns for the exposure value of derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs) and other assets. The first three columns require, respectively, the accounting value, the gross value, and – for SFT and derivatives only – the counterparty credit risk exposure according to the Basel II framework. The fourth column applies to SFT exposures only and asks for the adjusted gross SFT assets.

5.2.1.1 Accounting values as reported in the banks' financial statements

Column D (and J) requires data as reported in the banks' financial statements prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. Data in these columns should correspond to figures as reported in the financial statements (considering the regulatory scope of consolidation). These data should be net of specific provisions and valuation adjustments and include the effects of balance sheet offsetting as a result of netting agreements and credit risk mitigation only when permitted under the applicable accounting standards.

[28] References to the Basel II framework include the July 2009 Basel II enhancements.

[29] Since the Basel III monitoring exercise is carried out on a semiannual basis, each exercise will collect data covering the two quarters included in the relevant six-month period.

Derivatives

Rows 10, 11 and 12 collect data on the positive fair values of derivatives, as reported on the bank's financial statement, which may reflect the effect of balance sheet offsetting as a result of netting agreements and credit risk mitigation only when permitted under the applicable accounting standards.

Securities financing transactions (SFT)[30]

Rows 16 and 17 collect data on the on-balance sheet amounts for SFTs, as reported in accordance with the applicable accounting standards separating out those agent transactions eligible for the exceptional treatment as set out in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework from all other SFT assets. Amounts may reflect the effect of balance sheet offsetting as a result of netting agreements and credit risk mitigation only when permitted under the applicable accounting standards.

5.2.1.2 Gross values

Column E (and K) requires data to be entered using the sum of accounting values (net of specific provisions and valuation adjustments), assuming no accounting netting or credit risk mitigation effects (ie gross values).[31] Items that are not eligible for accounting netting or subject to credit risk mitigation should be the same as those reported in column D (and J).

Derivatives

Rows 10, 11 and 12 include gross value of **all** derivative exposure amounts,[32] assuming no accounting netting and no credit risk mitigation effects.

The amount of any derivatives collateral provided other than initial margin for client-cleared derivative transactions with a *qualifying* CCP (QCCP), and eligible cash variation margin as defined in paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, where the provision of that collateral has reduced the value of the balance sheet under the applicable accounting framework should be reported in row 21. Similarly, the receivable assets for eligible cash variation margin *provided* in derivative transactions according to paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, taking into account the clarification regarding the interpretation of the *currency of settlement* requirement as set out in Q1 of the FAQs on the Basel III leverage ratio framework are to be reported in row 22 if the bank is required under the applicable accounting standard to recognise these receivable assets. Initial margin *provided* to the QCCP as a result of client-cleared derivative transactions with a QCCP where the bank acts as a clearing member and exempts such initial margin from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework is to be reported in row 23 (note additional memo items regarding initial margin in panel I of the template).

SFT

Rows 16 and 17 require SFT assets to be reported with no recognition of the accounting netting of (cash) payables against (cash) receivables as currently permitted under the applicable accounting standards

[30] SFTs as defined by the Basel II framework include transactions such as repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, security lending and borrowing, and margin lending transactions, where the value of the transactions depends on the market valuations and the transactions are often subject to margin agreements.

[31] For example, if a bank is permitted to net cash collateral against the net derivatives exposure amount under the applicable accounting standards (as reported in columns D and J), then the bank must take that cash collateral out (ie gross up its exposure amount) for purposes of columns E and K.

[32] Including derivatives that are treated off-balance sheet under the applicable accounting standards.

separating out those agent transactions eligible for the exceptional treatment as set out in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework from all other SFT assets.

If the applicable accounting standards require a bank to recognise the security received in an SFT as an asset, the asset amount must be reported in row 24.[33] Where SFTs are treated like a sale of asset under the bank's applicable accounting framework, the exposure amount for this SFT is to be reported in row 25 as if it had been treated like a financing transaction according to subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph 33 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

5.2.1.3 Counterparty credit risk exposure after applying the regulatory netting standards

Column F (and L) requires reporting of the counterparty credit risk exposure of derivatives[34] and SFTs after applying the regulatory netting standards based on the Basel II framework (not the accounting rules for netting as applied under column D (and J)).[35] Data should not include any other credit risk mitigation effects.[36]

Derivatives

In row 9 banks are required to report the replacement cost of all their derivative positions gross of cash variation margin, gross of all client-cleared trade exposures (including positions resulting from guarantees provided by clearing members) and using Basel II netting standards, including positions resulting from paragraph 28 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework. Collateral received should not be netted against the (net) derivatives position.[37]

If a derivatives transaction is not covered under a qualifying Basel II netting agreement, the derivative exposure amount should be reported on a gross basis, the same as the amount reported in column E (and K).

Row 13 asks for the amount of cash variation margin received and eligible for offsetting against the replacement cost portion of the derivative exposures according to paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, taking into account the clarification regarding the interpretation of the currency of settlement requirement as set out in Q1 of the FAQs on the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

Row 14 asks for the replacement cost portion of exempted trade exposures to a *qualifying* CCP (QCCP) from client-cleared derivatives transactions, where the bank acting as clearing member is not obligated to reimburse the client for any losses suffered due to changes in the value of its transactions in the event the QCCP defaults as set out in paragraph 27 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

SFT

For SFT, the counterparty credit risk exposure value is determined as the total fair value amount of securities and cash lent to a counterparty for all transactions included in a qualifying Basel II netting

[33] For example, under US GAAP, a security transferor must recognise a security received in a securities lending transaction as an asset if the transferor has the right to hypothecate the security but has not done so.

[34] Including derivatives that are treated off-balance sheet under the applicable accounting standards.

[35] Banks should always apply Basel II standards for netting (even if they are currently applying the Basel I framework).

[36] This does not relate to the deduction of securities and cash received in a SFT according to paragraph 33(ii) of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

[37] A net derivatives position is the (positive) difference between positive and negative fair values of derivatives in a netting set.

agreement[38], less the total fair value amount of cash and securities received from the counterparty for those transactions, floored at zero.[39]

Where no qualifying Basel II netting agreement is in place, the counterparty exposure value of SFT must be calculated on a transaction by transaction basis (that is, each SFT is treated as its own netting set) as set out in in paragraph 33(ii), second bullet of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

These amounts have to be reported in rows 16 and 17 separating out those agent transactions eligible for the exceptional treatment as set out in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework from all other SFT assets.

5.2.1.4 Adjusted gross SFT assets

Row 17 of column G (and M) requires banks to report the adjusted gross SFT asset amounts for all SFTs other than the SFT agent transactions eligible for the exceptional treatment as set out in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, according to paragraph 33 (i), second bullet of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

5.2.1.5 Description of the data

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
8	D, E, J, K	Derivatives	Non entry cells: Items in rows 10 to 12 provide a breakdown of derivatives and should sum to total derivatives.
8	F, L	Derivatives	Non entry cells: The replacement costs associated with all derivatives transactions as they enter the Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure.
9	F, L	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (gross of variation margin)	The replacement cost of derivatives using Basel II netting standards, with no recognition of collateral (whether cash or non-cash), see paragraphs 19, 20, 21, 23 and 28 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework. Derivatives traded OTC, on an exchange and through a CCP should all be included.
10	D, E, J, K	Credit derivatives (protection sold)	Positive fair values of written credit derivatives (ie where the bank is providing credit protection to a counterparty). Columns D and J must be reported on a net basis (ie reflecting the effect of netting agreements and credit risk mitigation when permitted under the applicable accounting standards); columns E and K must be reported on a gross basis.
11	D, E, J, K	Credit derivatives (protection bought)	Positive fair values of purchased credit derivatives (ie where the bank is buying credit protection from a counterparty). Columns D and J must be reported on a net basis (ie reflecting the effect of netting agreements and credit risk mitigation when permitted under the applicable accounting standards); columns E and K must be reported on a gross basis.

[38] A qualifying netting agreement is a netting agreement that meets the requirements under paragraphs 173 and 174 of the Basel II framework.

[39] Banks should apply the following part of the formula as set forth in paragraph 33(ii), first bullet of the Basel III leverage ratio framework: $E^* = \max\{0, [(\sum E_i - \sum C_i]\}$.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
12	D, E, J, K	Financial derivatives	Positive fair values of financial derivatives (eg interest rates derivatives, FX and gold derivatives, equities derivatives, etc). Columns D and J must be reported on a net basis (ie reflecting the effect of netting agreements and credit risk mitigation when permitted under the applicable accounting standards); columns E and K must be reported on a gross basis.
13	F, L	Eligible cash variation margin offset against derivatives market values	Cash variation margin received eligible for offsetting against the replacement cost portion of the derivatives exposures according to paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, taking into account the clarification regarding the interpretation of the currency of settlement requirement as set out in Q1 of the FAQs on the Basel III leverage ratio framework. The amount reported must also be included in the gross replacement costs reported in row 9.
14	F, L	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (replacement costs)	The replacement cost portion of exempted trade exposures to a QCCP from client-cleared derivatives transactions, where the bank acting as clearing member is not obligated to reimburse the client for any losses suffered due to changes in the value of its transactions in the event that the QCCP defaults, see paragraph 27 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework. The amount reported must also be included in the gross replacement costs reported in row 9.
15	D, E, J, K	Securities financing transactions	Non entry cells: Items in rows 16 and 17 provide a breakdown of SFTs and should sum to total SFTs.
15	F, L	Securities financing transactions	Non entry cells: Sum of counterparty credit risk exposure of SFT covered and not covered by eligible netting agreements, see paragraph 33(ii) of the Basel III leverage ratio framework. SFT traded OTC, on an exchange and through a CCP should all be included.
15	G, M	Securities financing transactions	Non entry cells: Sum of the adjusted gross SFT assets, see paragraph 33(i), second bullet of the Basel III leverage ratio framework. SFT traded OTC, on an exchange and through a CCP should all be included.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
16	D, E, J, K	SFT agent transactions eligible for the exceptional treatment	Only SFT agent transactions where the bank acting as agent provides an indemnity or guarantee to a customer or counterparty that is limited to the difference between the value of the security or cash the customer has lent and the value of collateral the borrower has provided are eligible for this exceptional treatment, see paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework. Columns D and J must be reported net of specific provisions and valuation adjustments and include the effects of netting agreements and credit risk mitigation only as per the relevant accounting standards. Columns E and K must be reported with no recognition of accounting netting of (cash) payables against (cash) receivables as permitted under relevant accounting standards. The securities lent in a SFT that remain recognised on the balance sheet must not be included here but in row 19. The value of securities received in a SFT that are recognised as an asset under the applicable accounting standard must be reported in row 24. The securities lent in a SFT that are derecognised due to a sales accounting transaction must not be included here but in row 25. SFT traded OTC, on an exchange and through a CCP should all be included.
16	F, L	SFT agent transactions eligible for the exceptional treatment	The exposure measure of eligible SFT agent transactions calculated by applying subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 33 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.
17	D, E, J, K	Other SFTs	SFTs other than SFT agent transactions reported in row 16. Columns D and J must be reported net of specific provisions and valuation adjustments and include the effects of netting agreements and credit risk mitigation only as per the relevant accounting standards. Columns E and K must be reported with no recognition of accounting netting of (cash) payables against (cash) receivables as permitted under relevant accounting standards. The securities lent in a SFT that remain recognised on the balance sheet must not be included here but in row 19. The value of securities received in a SFT that are recognised as an asset under the applicable accounting standard must be reported in row 24. The securities lent in a SFT that are derecognised due to a sales accounting transaction must not be included here but in row 25. SFT traded OTC, on an exchange and through a CCP should all be included.
17	F, L	Other SFTs	The counterparty credit risk exposure of all SFTs other than SFT agent transactions reported in row 16 calculated according to subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 33 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.
17	G, M	Other SFTs	The adjusted gross SFT assets of all SFTs other than SFT agent transactions reported in row 16 calculated according to subparagraph (i) of paragraph 33 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
18	E, K	Other assets	Non entry cells: Other assets as adjusted for the purposes of the Basel III leverage ratio.
19	D, E, J, K	Accounting other assets	Any other assets not specifically identified in any of the rows 8 to 17 above (ie any other accounting assets not included under derivatives or SFT items, eg accounting receivables for cash variation margin provided where recognised under operative accounting framework, liquid assets as defined under the liquidity coverage ratio, failed and unsettled transactions). This includes any instrument (including cash) borrowed or lent through an SFT when it is reported on the accounting balance sheet.
20	E, K	Adjustments to accounting other assets for the purposes of the leverage ratio	Non entry cells: adjustments to accounting other assets for the purposes of the Basel III leverage ratio.
21	E, K	Grossed-up assets for derivatives collateral provided	The amount of any derivatives collateral provided where the provision of that collateral has reduced the value of the balance sheet assets under the applicable accounting framework, see paragraph 24 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework. However, initial margin for client-cleared derivative transactions with a qualifying CCP (QCCP) and eligible cash variation margin, as defined in paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, must not be included.
22	E, K	Receivables for eligible cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	The receivables for eligible cash variation margin *provided* in derivatives transactions if the bank is required, under the applicable accounting standards, to recognise these receivables as an asset, see paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, taking into account the clarification regarding the interpretation of the currency of settlement requirement as set out in Q1 of the FAQs on the Basel III leverage ratio framework. The amount reported must also be included in the accounting other assets reported in row 19.
23	E, K	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (initial margin)	The initial margin portion of exempted trade exposures to a QCCP from client-cleared derivatives transactions, where the bank acting as clearing member is not obligated to reimburse the client for any losses suffered due to changes in the value of its transactions in the event that the QCCP defaults, see paragraph 27 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, taking into account the clarification regarding the interpretation of the currency of settlement requirement as set out in Q1 of the FAQs on the Basel III leverage ratio framework. The amount reported should also be included in the accounting other assets reported in row 19.
24	E, K	Securities received in a SFT that are recognised as an asset	Securities received in a SFT that are recognised as an asset under the applicable accounting standards and therefore included in row 19, see paragraph 33 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.
25	E, K	Adjustments for SFT sales accounting transactions	The value of securities lent in a SFT that are derecognised due to a sales accounting transaction, see paragraph 34 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.
26	E, K	Fiduciary assets	Fiduciary assets that are included in row 19 and that meet the IAS 39 criteria for derecognition and, where applicable, IFRS 10 for deconsolidation, see footnote 4 to paragraph 15 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
27	D, E, F, G, J, K, L, M	Totals	This is a non-data entry row.
29	F, G, L, M	Memo item: SFT exposures to QCCPs from client-cleared transactions	The SFT exposures to QCCPs from client-cleared SFT transactions, where the bank acting as clearing member is not obligated to reimburse the client for any losses suffered due to changes in the value of its transactions in the event that the QCCP defaults. These exposures must be included in rows 16 and 17.
31	E, K	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the sum of single values included in the accounting other assets is lower or equal to the accounting other assets.

5.2.2 Derivatives and off-balance sheet items (panel B)

In panel B for derivatives and off-balance sheet items, there are three columns. The first two columns apply to derivatives solely and require, respectively, the potential future exposure (PFE) assuming no netting or credit risk mitigation, and the PFE with Basel II netting standards. The third column refers to both derivatives and off-balance sheet items and requires the notional values of those exposures.

The PFE and notional amounts excluded from panel B according to paragraph 27 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework must be reported in row 43.

5.2.2.1 Potential future exposure of derivatives measured using the current exposure method without the effect of Basel II netting

Column D (and J) requires potential future exposure of all derivatives, irrespective of whether or not they are centrally cleared, as well as exposures arising from the application of paragraph 28 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, measured using the current exposure method (CEM) without the effect of Basel II netting.[40] Data in these columns only include the add-on for potential future exposure, since the total replacement cost is already captured in the on-balance sheet panel A. Data on the add-on for derivatives having a negative fair value (thus not reported in panel A) should be included as well.

When compiling the separate line items referred to as "Credit derivatives protection sold" the following criteria should be applied: For sold CDS subject to close out, the full text of paragraph 3 of the Annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework should be applied; therefore, the add-on should be capped at unpaid premiums. For sold CDS not subject to close out, the treatment provided by the footnote in paragraph 3 of the Annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework should not be applied and the add-on of 5% or 10% – depending on the nature (qualifying or non-qualifying) of the reference obligation – should always be calculated.[41]

Paragraph 3 of the Annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework should be applied to all credit derivatives, whether they are included in the banking book or in the trading book.

Data should be reported gross of any netting agreement and credit risk mitigation effect (in line with the criteria for compiling column E (and K) in panel A). All banks should calculate the potential future exposure using the current exposure method, even if they do not apply such a method under the counterparty credit risk framework. For derivatives traded on an exchange or through a CCP the current

[40] See also Annex IV of the Basel II framework.

[41] The footnote in paragraph 3 of the Annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework states the following: "The protection seller of a credit default swap shall only be subject to the add-on factor where it is subject to closeout upon the insolvency of the protection buyer while the underlying is still solvent. Add-on should then be capped to the amount of unpaid premiums."

exposure method is always applied, irrespectively of whether or not an exposure value of zero for counterparty credit risk is attributed under the Basel II framework.

Banks may choose to not include the individual add-on amount relating to a written credit derivative which is not offset by purchased protection with the characteristics described in Section 5.6, letter (c) of the present instructions.

5.2.2.2 Potential future exposure of derivatives with the effect of the Basel II netting

Column E (and K) requires potential future exposure of derivatives with the effect of the Basel II netting as set out in paragraphs 8 to 11 of the Annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework. As noted above, banks should always apply the CEM netting standards as defined in the Basel II framework, irrespective of their actual approach to credit risk. Data should not include any credit risk mitigation effect other than the said Basel II netting.

The add-on for credit derivatives should be calculated according to the full text of paragraph 3 of the Annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, including the footnote. This implies that the add-on of sold CDS subject to close out should be capped at unpaid premiums, while the add-on for sold CDS not subject to close out should not be included.

Paragraph 3 of the Annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework should be applied to all credit derivatives, whether they are included in the banking book or in the trading book.

Banks may choose not to include the individual add-on amount relating to a written credit derivative which is not offset by purchased protection following the criteria described in Section 5.6, letter (c) of the present instructions.[42]

When calculating the add-on for netted transactions (A_{Net} in the formula in paragraph 10 of Annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework) and irrespective of the treatment of the collateral by the applicable accounting standards, banks must not recognise the collateral received in the calculation of the net replacement cost.

5.2.2.3 Notional amounts

Column F (and L) requires banks to report the notional amounts of derivatives and off-balance sheet items.

5.2.2.4 Description of the data

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
B1)	**Derivatives**		
38	E, K	Potential future exposure for derivatives entering the leverage ratio exposure measure	Non entry cell: Provides for the total PFE entering the exposure measure related to derivative transactions according to paragraphs 19 to 28 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.
39	E, K	Derivatives	Potential future exposure of derivatives when applying the current exposure method and Basel II netting standards.
39	D, F, J, L	Derivatives	Non entry cells: Items in rows 40 to 42 provide a breakdown of derivatives which should sum up to total derivatives.

[42] In these cases, where effective bilateral netting contracts are in place, and when calculating $A_{Net}=0.4*A_{Gross}+0.6*NGR*A_{Gross}$, A_{Gross} may be reduced by the individual add-on amounts (ie notionals multiplied by the appropriate add-on factors) which relate to written credit derivatives whose notional values are included as exposures of the Basel III leverage ratio. No adjustments should be made to NGR. Where effective bilateral netting contracts are not in place, the add-on can be set to zero in order to avoid double counting. See paragraph 31 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
40	D, F, J, L	Credit derivatives (protection sold)	Potential future exposure with no netting or CRM (columns D and J) or notional amount (columns F and L) for credit derivatives sold subject to close out, including the full treatment set out in paragraph 3 of the Annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework (capping add-on at unpaid premiums). Where the effective notional amount of written credit derivatives is included in the exposure measure and not offset pursuant to paragraph 30 of Basel III leverage ratio framework, banks may choose to set the individual potential future exposure amounts relating to those written credit derivatives to zero.
41	D, F, J, L	Credit derivatives (protection bought)	Potential future exposure with no netting or CRM (columns D and J) or notional amount (columns F and L) of purchased credit derivatives (ie where the bank is buying credit protection from a counterparty)
42	D, F, J, L	Financial derivatives	Potential future exposure with no netting or CRM (columns D and J) or notional amount (columns F and L) of financial derivatives.
43	D, J	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (potential future exposure)	Potential future exposure using the current exposure method and assuming no netting or CRM associated with exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (potential future exposure fulfilling the exemption criteria laid down in paragraph 27 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework).
43	E, F, K, L	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (potential future exposure)	Potential future exposure of derivatives when applying the current exposure method and Basel II netting standards (columns E and K), or notional amount (columns F and L) for exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures according to paragraph 27 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.
B2)	**Off-balance sheet items**		
45	F, L	Off-balance sheet items with a 0% CCF in the RSA; of which:	Off-balance sheet items that would be assigned a 0% credit conversion factor as defined in the standardised approach to credit risk in the Basel II framework. That is commitments that are unconditionally cancellable at any time by the bank without prior notice (UCC), or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness (see paragraph 83 of the Basel II framework and the footnote to this paragraph). Note that rows 46 and 47 do not sum up to row 45 since the latter includes commitments that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness but that are not UCCs.
46	F, L	Unconditionally cancellable credit cards commitments	Credit cards commitments that are unconditionally cancellable at any time by the bank without prior notice (UCC) that would receive a 0% CCF under the standardised approach to credit risk. Credit card commitments that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness but that are not UCC should not be included in this row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
47	F, L	Other unconditionally cancellable commitments	Other commitments that are unconditionally cancellable at any time by the bank without prior notice that would receive a 0% CCF under the standardised approach to credit risk. Commitments that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness but that are not UCC should not be included in this row.
48	F, L	Off-balance sheet items with a 20% CCF in the RSA	Off-balance sheet items that would be assigned a 20% credit conversion factor as defined in the standardised approach to credit risk (see paragraphs 83 and 85 of the Basel II framework and the footnote to paragraph 83).
49	F, L	Off-balance sheet items with a 50% CCF in the RSA	Off-balance sheet items that would be assigned a 50% credit conversion factor as defined in the standardised approach to credit risk (see paragraphs 83, 84(ii) and 84(iii) of the Basel II framework). This includes liquidity facilities and other commitments to securitisations incorporating the changes according to the Enhancements. That is the CCF for all eligible liquidity facilities in the securitisation framework is 50% regardless of the maturity.
50	F, L	Off-balance sheet items with a 100% CCF in the RSA	Off-balance sheet items that would be assigned a 100% credit conversion factor as defined in the standardised approach to credit risk (see paragraphs 83(i), 83 (ii), 84 and 84(i) of the Basel II framework. This includes liquidity facilities and other commitments to securitisations incorporating the changes according to the Enhancements.
51	F, L	Total off-balance sheet items	This is a non-data entry row.
53	F, L	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the unconditionally cancellable commitments do not exceed the off-balance sheet items with a 0% CCF.

5.2.3 On- and off-balance sheet items – additional breakdown of exposures (panel C)

Panel C provides an additional breakdown for on- and off-balance sheet exposures belonging to the banking book, according to the risk weights applied under the Basel II framework.[43]

Banks adopting the standardised approach for credit risk should report each exposure according to the regulatory risk weight as provided by the Basel II framework (under the standardised approach or the securitisation framework).[44,45] For banks adopting the internal ratings-based approach, for exposure (other than those for which specific regulatory risk weights are provided for – eg specialised lending exposures under the supervisory slotting criteria approach, securitisations exposures with an external

[43] Transactions subject to the treatment for counterparty credit risk (see Annex 4 of the Basel II framework) should be included irrespective of whether they are classified in the banking or in the trading book.

[44] For exposures supported by credit risk mitigation techniques implying the substitution of the risk weighting of the counterparty with the risk weighting of the guarantee (eg financial collateral under the simple approach), banks should refer to the risk weight after the substitution effect.

[45] Banks currently adopting the Basel I framework should refer to the risk weights currently applied for the calculation of the credit risk capital requirement; for reporting purposes, the exposures should be mapped to the risk weights buckets as provided in this panel.

credit assessment, equity exposures under the simple risk weight method, etc) belonging to each borrower grade, the risk weight should be derived by dividing the risk weighted exposure obtained from the risk-weight formula or the supervisory formula (for credit risk or securitisations exposures, respectively) by the EAD after recognition of eligible credit risk mitigation techniques. Under the internal ratings-based approach, exposures classified as in default should be excluded from the rows 60 to 67 and included in row 68.

Exposures deducted from the regulatory capital should be considered as being applied a 1250% risk weight.[46]

The exposure value of on-balance sheet items (columns D and J) should correspond to the solvency-based value under the Basel II framework,[47] after recognition of eligible credit risk mitigation techniques (eg EAD for the internal ratings-based approach). Off-balance sheet items (columns E and K) should be reported as for their notional value multiplied by the regulatory CCF[48] under the Basel II framework.

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
59	D, E, J, K	Total on- and off-balance sheet exposures belonging to the banking book (breakdown according to the effective risk weight):	This is a non-data entry row.
60	D, E, J, K	= 0%	Exposures with effective risk weight of 0%.
61	D, E, J, K	> 0 and ≤ 12%	Exposures with effective risk weights exceeding 0% but not more than 12%.
62	D, E, J, K	> 12 and ≤ 20%	Exposures with effective risk weights exceeding 12% but not more than 20%.
63	D, E, J, K	> 20 and ≤ 50%	Exposures with effective risk weights exceeding 20% but not more than 50%.
64	D, E, J, K	> 50 and ≤ 75%	Exposures with effective risk weights exceeding 50% but not more than 75%.
65	D, E, J, K	> 75 and ≤ 100%	Exposures with effective risk weights exceeding 75 but not more than 100%.
66	D, E, J, K	> 100 and ≤ 425%	Exposures with effective risk weights exceeding 100% but not more than 425%.
67	D, E, J, K	> 425 and ≤ 1250%	Exposures with effective risk weights exceeding 425% but not more than 1250%.
68	D, E, J, K	Defaulted exposures under the IRB approach	Exposures classified as in default under the internal ratings-based approach.

[46] Deductions from the capital base under Annex 1a part C of the Basel II framework as well as regulatory adjustments under paragraphs 66 to 88 of the Basel III standards should not be included in panel C. Exposures for which the Basel II framework allows the option of being deducted or risk weighted (eg certain securitisation exposures) should be included in panel C with a 1250% risk weight even if they are deducted from the capital base.

[47] Or under the Basel I framework, if currently applied by a bank, in which case the bank should correspondingly apply the Basel I standards for netting.

[48] The applicable CCF should be based on the approach to credit risk used by the bank (eg standardised approach or internal ratings-based approach).

5.2.4 Reconciliation (panel D)

Panel D on reconciliation is a summary table that seeks to ensure the data are entered correctly and consistently. The reconciliation is between total accounting balance sheet exposures and total exposures after the effects of accounting netting (and other credit risk mitigation effects), or the effects of derivatives treated off-balance sheet under the applicable accounting standards and recognised with their gross values in panel A, have been eliminated. The adjusted non-netted values will provide a consistent comparison of exposures across accounting standards.

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
74	D	Accounting total assets, previous quarter	Total assets following the relevant accounting balance sheet (considering the regulatory consolidation). The figure should be the same as the total value in cell D27.
74	J	Accounting total assets, reporting date	This is a non-data entry row. Total assets following the relevant accounting balance sheet (considering the regulatory consolidation) should be entered in cell C48 of the "General Info" worksheet. The figure should be the same as the total value in cell J27.
75	D, J	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the total assets figure in panel D is the same as reported in panel A.
76	D, J	Reverse out on-balance sheet netting	Enter the amount of on-balance sheet netting (ie netting of loans against deposits) following the relevant accounting standards. This figure should equal the difference between the gross (column E (and K)) and the netted figures (column D (and J)) in panel A for the other assets (row 19).
77	D, J	Reverse out derivatives netting and other derivatives adjustments	Enter the amount of derivatives netting and the gross value of derivatives that are treated off-balance sheet and therefore included in column E (and K), where applicable, following the relevant accounting standards. This figure should equal the difference between the gross (column E (and K)) and the accounting figures (column D (and J)) in panel A for derivatives (row 8).
78	D, J	Reverse out SFT netting	Enter the amount of netting related to SFT following the relevant accounting standards. This figure should equal the difference between the gross (column E (and K)) and the netted figures (column D (and J)) in panel A for SFT (row 15).
79	D, J	Reverse out other netting and other adjustments	Adjustment to the accounting other assets for the purpose of the Basel III leverage ratio. This should correspond to row 20.
80	D, J	Totals	This is a non-data entry row.
81	D, J	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the total assets figure calculated in row 80 is the same as the total of gross values in panel A (row 27).

5.2.5 Adjusted notional exposures for written credit derivatives (panel E)

In panel E for the additional treatment for written credit derivatives exposure[49], there are three columns.

[49] Both credit derivatives belonging to the banking book and to the trading book should be reported.

(a) Column D (and J) requires the effective notional amounts[50] for written credit derivatives, capped at maximum potential loss as defined in paragraph 30 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.

(b) Column E (and K) requires the effective notional amounts capped at maximum potential loss, for credit derivatives bought on the same reference name as the written credit derivatives.

(c) Column F (and L) requires the effective notional amounts capped at maximum potential loss, for credit derivatives bought on the same reference name, where in the addition the maturity of the protection bought is equal to or greater than the maturity of the protection sold.

Reference names are considered the same if the conditions in footnote 14 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework are met.

Assuming Bank A has sold credit protection on $100 of Corporate X debt for five years, and purchased credit protection on the same debt through the following transactions: (i) $40 for five years; (ii) $40 for two years; (iii) $20 for six months, and assuming Bank A has not entered in other credit derivatives transactions, the notional amounts of credit protection written and purchased under the criteria described above are the following:

	Capped notional amount	Capped notional amount (same reference name)	Capped notional amount (same reference name with no maturity mismatch)
Credit derivatives (protection sold)	100		
Credit derivatives (protection bought)	100	100	40

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
87	D, J	Credit derivatives:	This is a non-data entry row.
88	D, J	Credit derivatives (protection sold)	Capped notional value of written credit derivatives (ie where the bank is providing credit protection to a counterparty) as set out in paragraph 30 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.
89	D, J	Credit derivatives (protection bought)	Capped notional value of purchased credit derivatives (ie where the bank is buying credit protection from a counterparty) as set out in paragraph 30 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework.
89	E, K	Credit derivatives (protection bought)	Capped notional value of purchased credit derivatives (ie where the bank is buying credit protection from a counterparty) as set out in paragraph 30 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, on the same underlying reference names as those credit derivatives written by the bank as defined in footnote 14 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework. Hence, the value should not be greater than the value entered in cell D89 (and J89) for each reference name.

[50] That is reflecting the true exposure of contracts that are leveraged or otherwise enhanced by the structure of the transaction as provided in footnote 13 of the Basel III leverage framework.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
89	F, L	Credit derivatives (protection bought)	Capped notional value of purchased credit derivatives (ie where the bank is buying credit protection from a counterparty) on the same underlying reference names as those credit derivatives written by the bank, where the maturity of the purchased protection is equal to or greater than the maturity of the sold protection. Hence, the value should not be greater than the value entered in cell E89 (and K89) for each reference name.
90	E, F, K, L	Credit derivatives (protection sold less protection bought)	This is a non-data entry row. It calculates the difference between written and purchased credit derivatives on the same underlying reference names, for each of the two hypotheses for the offsetting as described above.
92	D, J	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the notional amount of written credit derivatives is the same as or less than that in panel B.
93	D, J	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the notional amount of purchased credit derivatives is the same as or less than that in panel B.
94	D, E, F, J, K, L	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the notional amount of purchased credit derivatives for each of the two hypotheses for the offsetting as described above is consistently filled-in.

5.2.6 Calculation of the Basel III leverage ratio (panel F)

Panel F provides with the calculation of the Basel III leverage ratio, on the basis of the exposures data reported in the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet as well as of other relevant data as reported in the "General Info" and the "DefCap" worksheets (ie Tier 1 capital, regulatory adjustments).

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
100	D, J	Tier 1 capital	This row includes the amount of 2022 Basel III pure Tier 1 capital as reported in cell E90 of the "General Info" worksheet (numerator of the Basel III leverage ratio). For the previous quarter, the value shall be reported manually.
101	D, J	Total exposures	This is a non-data entry row. It calculates the total exposures to be included in the denominator of the Basel III leverage ratio (before the deduction of regulatory adjustments).
101	E, K	Data complete	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that all required exposure amounts entering the Basel III leverage ratio calculation are reported in previous panels.
102	D, J	Regulatory adjustments	This row includes the amount of regulatory adjustments from Tier 1 as reported in the "DefCap" worksheet. For the previous quarter, the value shall be reported manually.
103	D, J	Total exposures for the calculation of the leverage ratio	This is a non-data entry row. It calculates the total exposures to be used for calculating the Basel III leverage ratio.
104	D, J	Basel III leverage ratio	This is a non-data entry row. It calculates the Basel III leverage ratio on the basis of the previous values.

5.2.7 Alternative methods for derivative exposures (panel G)

Panel G requests for additional data on alternative methods for calculating the Basel III leverage ratio exposure value for derivative transactions. The information is crucial to perform required analyses.[51] The methods are represented by the *Standardised approach for measuring counterparty credit risk exposures* as published by the Committee in March 2014 (hereafter referred to as "SA-CCR without modification" and the "SA-CCR document"),[52] and a modified version of the SA-CCR according to the criteria laid down in the current instructions (hereafter referred to as "modified SA-CCR").

The scope of derivatives transactions for the calculations in panel G is the same as the one used for the calculation of the Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure (ie *excluding* the CCP-leg of clearing members' client-cleared trade exposures to a QCCP as set out in paragraph 27 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework).

5.2.7.1 Derivative exposures according to the SA-CCR without modification

Column D (and J) requires derivative exposures of transactions already included in panels A and B to be calculated according to the SA-CCR without modification.

Replacement cost

In row 110 banks are required to report the replacement cost (RC) of their derivative transactions calculated according to paragraphs 130 to 145 of the SA-CCR document. The **alpha factor of 1.4 should not apply** to the RC calculated and reported here as it will be automatically considered in the analyses.

Potential future exposure

In row 111 banks are required to report the potential future exposure (PFE) of their derivative transactions calculated according to paragraphs 146 to 187 of the SA-CCR document. The **alpha factor of 1.4 should not apply** to the PFE calculated and reported here as it will be automatically considered in the analyses.

5.2.7.2 Derivative exposures according to a modified SA-CCR

Column E (and K) requires the derivative exposures of transactions already included in panels A and B to be calculated according to a modified version of the SA-CCR according to the criteria laid down below.

Replacement cost

Cells E110 and K 110 are non-data entry cells (relevant data are gathered from panel A).

Potential future exposure

In cells E114 and K114 banks are required to calculate and report the PFE of all derivatives transactions (margined and unmargined) calculated according to paragraphs 146 to 187 of the SA-CCR document with the only modification to set the PFE multiplier to one (paragraph 149). So all other criteria provided by the SA-CCR document, including the maturity factors for margined and unmargined transactions, the methodology for offsetting long and short positions within each hedging set and for aggregating the trade-level add-ons within each asset class have to be applied. Hence, the PFE reported here should include adjustments reflecting the appropriate time risk horizons for different types of derivative transactions (margined and unmargined) by calculating the relevant maturity factor according to paragraph 164 of the SA-CCR document.

[51] In case banks are **not able** to report the data requested, cells shall be left blank.

[52] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *The standardised approach for measuring counterparty credit risk exposures*, March 2014, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs279.htm.

The **alpha factor of 1.4 should not apply** to the PFE calculated and reported here as it will be automatically considered in the analyses.

5.2.7.3 Description of the data

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
110	D, J	Replacement cost (RC)	RC of derivative transactions calculated according to paragraphs 130 to 145 of the SA-CCR document.
110	E, K	Replacement cost (RC)	Non-data entry cells (relevant data are gathered from panel A).
111	D, J	Potential future exposure:	Potential future exposure of derivative transactions calculated according to paragraphs 146 to 187 of the SA-CCR document without modification.
111	E, K	Potential future exposure:	These cells have been greyed out. Non-data entry cell. It is the sum of the PFE of all margined and unmargined netting sets without collateral as requested in rows 115 and 116.
112	D, J	of which: PFE of centrally cleared client trades	This is an "of which" item of row 111 and intends to capture PFE on centrally cleared client trades, where the bank acts as clearing member.
113	D, J	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the PFE of centrally cleared client trades is not greater than the PFE of all derivative transactions.
114	E, K	Potential future exposure: with maturity factor unchanged and without collateral	It is the PFE of all derivative transactions (margined and unmargined) calculated according to paragraphs 146 to 187 of the SA-CCR document, with the following modifications: • no collateral recognition; and • the PFE multiplier has to be set to one (paragraph 149). Hence, the PFE reported here should include adjustments reflecting the appropriate time risk horizons for different types of derivative transactions (margined and unmargined) by calculating the relevant maturity factor according to paragraph 164 of the SA-CCR document.
115	E, K	of which: PFE of centrally cleared client trades	This is an "of which" item of row 114 and intends to capture PFE on centrally cleared client trades, where the bank acts as clearing member.
116	E, K	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that for PFE calculated with maturity factor unchanged and multiplier set to one, the amount associated with centrally cleared client trades is not greater than the amount associated with all derivative transactions.

5.2.8 Alternative currency criteria for eligible cash variation margin in derivative transactions (panel H)

Additional data on alternative interpretations of the currency criterion as set out in paragraph 25(iii) of the Basel III leverage ratio framework for eligible cash variation margin *received* or *posted* in relation to derivative transactions (see paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework) that were requested in previous data collections are no longer required.

The data included in rows 13 and 22 of panel A (where applicable under the operative accounting framework) of the template as well as row 122 for US-GAAP banks only should reflect the interpretation given in Q1 of the FAQs on the Basel III leverage ratio framework. According to the said FAQ Q1 the

variation margin in every currency specified in the derivative contract, governing qualifying master netting agreement, or the credit support annex to the qualifying master netting agreement meets the currency criterion.

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
122	D, J	Eligible cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions of US-GAAP banks	Amount of eligible cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions, see paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, taking into account the clarification regarding the interpretation of the currency of settlement requirement as set out in Q1 of the FAQs on the Basel III leverage ratio framework. Under US-GAAP, the provision of that cash variation margin has reduced the value of the balance sheet assets (cf paragraph 24 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework), but has not been grossed up in row 21 due to the eligibility criteria met.

5.2.9 Memo items related to initial margin for centrally cleared derivative transactions (panel I)

Panel I requests additional data *on initial margin* that a **clearing member** (CM) bank collects from its clients for centrally cleared derivative transactions. **By construction, a bank that is not a CM or a bank that is a CM but does not engage in clearing of client derivative transactions should report zero amounts in all the cells of panel I**.[53]

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
128	D, J	Initial margin in the form of securities that a bank receives from clients for centrally cleared derivative transactions	These cells include initial margin in the form of securities that a bank receives from clients for centrally cleared transactions.
129	D, J	a. Amount of the cash initial margin that the bank passes on to an account in the name of the CCP	Report the amount of the cash initial margin that the bank passes on to a QCCP (eg deposits into a QCCP account). Provide additional details of this amount in rows 130 and 131.
130	D, J	i. Amount of the cash initial margin that remains on the bank's balance sheet	Report the amount of the cash initial margin that the bank passes on to a QCCP, but which continues to remain on the bank's balance sheet.
131	D, J	ii. Amount of the cash initial margin that is off the bank's balance sheet but continues to create an off-balance sheet exposure of the bank	Report the amount of the cash initial margin that the bank passes on to a QCCP and which is off the bank's balance sheet, but continues to create an off-balance sheet exposure of the bank. For example, this may be the case if a bank provides a guarantee to the client with regard to the value of the initial margin that is passed on to the QCCP.

[53] In case banks are **not able** to report the data requested, cells shall be left blank.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
132	D, J	b. Amount of the cash initial margin that is segregated from the bank's other assets	Report the amount of the cash initial margin (that the bank does not pass on to a QCCP) that is segregated from the bank's other assets. That is, the contractual provisions relating to this segregated cash initial margin mean that it may not be used, pledged or re-hypothecated by the bank for its own business purposes. However, such segregated margin may be used in accordance with the applicable customer protection rules, subject to the prior agreement with the clearing client.
133	D, J	c. Amount of the cash initial margin that is not segregated from the bank's other assets	Report the portion of the cash initial margin (that the bank does not pass on to a QCCP) that is not segregated from the bank's other assets, as described in row 132.
134	D, J	Initial margin in the form of cash that a bank receives from clients for centrally cleared derivative transactions	This is a non-data entry row. It calculates the full amount of initial margin in the form of cash that a bank receives from clients for centrally cleared transactions, regardless whether such initial margin is included on the bank's balance sheet. The breakout of this amount is included in rows 129, 132 and 133 above.
135	D, J	a. Initial margin in the form of securities that a bank includes in its total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	Report the amount of client initial margin in the form of securities associated with centrally cleared client derivative transactions that a bank includes in its total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure.
136	D, J	b. Initial margin in the form of cash that a bank includes in its total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	Report the amount of client initial margin in the form of cash associated with centrally cleared client derivative transactions that a bank includes in its total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure.
137	D, J	Initial margin that a bank includes in its total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	This is a non-data entry row. It calculates the amount of the initial margin received from the bank's clients for centrally cleared transactions (in the form of cash or securities) that the bank includes in its total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure. The breakout of this amount is included rows 135 and 136 above.

5.2.10 Business model categorisation (panel J)

Panel J provides additional data for the purposes of the categorisation of business models. The definitions for the line items correspond as far as possible with those provided in the Basel II framework (cross references as provided below).

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
143	J	Total exposures; of which:	This is a non-data entry row. Rows 144, 148 and 175 provide a breakdown of total exposures.
144	J	Total trading book exposures; of which:	This is a non-data entry row. Items in rows 145 to 147 provide a breakdown of the Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures that meet the definition in paragraphs 685 to 689(iii) of the Basel II framework.
145	J	Derivatives	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for derivatives that belong to the trading book according to paragraphs 685 to 689(iii) of the Basel II framework.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
146	J	SFTs	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for SFTs that belong to the trading book according to paragraphs 685 to 689(iii) of the Basel II framework.
147	J	Other trading book exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for instruments that belong to the trading book according to paragraphs 685 to 689(iii) of the Basel II framework other than derivatives and SFT.
148	J	Total banking book exposures; of which:	This is a non-data entry row. Items in rows 149 to 152 provide a breakdown of the Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for all exposures that do not meet the definition in paragraphs 685 to 689(iii) of the Basel II framework.
149	J	Derivatives	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for derivatives.
150	J	SFTs	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for SFTs.
151	J	Investments in covered bonds	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for covered bonds.
152	J	Other banking book exposures; of which:	This is a non-data entry row. Items in rows 153, 160, 161, 166 and 172 provide a breakdown of the Basel III leverage exposure amount of banking book exposures other than derivatives, SFT and covered bonds.
153	J	Sovereigns; of which:	This is a non-data entry row. Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures which meet the definition in paragraph 229 of the Basel II framework, as well as Basel III leverage ratio exposures that meet the definition of claims on domestic PSEs and of exposures to MDBs in paragraph 230 of the Basel II framework. Items in rows 154, 158 and 159 provide a breakdown of the sovereign exposures.
154	J	Public sector entities (PSEs); of which:	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures to PSEs referred to in paragraphs 229 and 230 of the Basel II framework.
155	J	PSE guaranteed by central government	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for PSE exposures guaranteed by central government (of which item, also to be included in row 153).
156	J	PSEs not guaranteed by central government but treated as a sovereign under paragraph 229 of the Basel II framework	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for PSEs not guaranteed by central government but treated as a sovereign under paragraph 229 of the Basel II framework (of which item, also to be included in row 153).
157	J	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the sum of the exposure amounts in rows 155 and 156 is smaller than or equal the amount of total PSE exposures.
158	J	MDBs	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures to MDBs referred to in paragraphs 229 and 230 of the Basel II framework.
159	J	Other sovereign exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for sovereigns exposures, excluding exposures to PSEs and MDBs.
160	J	Banks	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures which meet the definition in paragraph 230 of the Basel II framework, excluding exposures to PSEs and MDBs.
161	J	Retail exposures; of which:	This is a non-data entry row. Items in rows 162 to 165 provide a breakdown of Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures which meet the definition in paragraphs 231 to 234 of the Basel II framework.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
162	J	Residential real estate exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures which meet the definition in the second bullet of paragraph 231 of the Basel II framework.
163	J	SME exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures which meet the definition in the third bullet of paragraph 231 and in paragraph 232 of the Basel II framework.
164	J	Qualifying revolving retail exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures which meet the definition in paragraph 234 of the Basel II framework.
165	J	Other retail exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for retail exposures other than residential real estate, SME and qualifying revolving retail exposures.
166	J	Corporate ; of which:	This is a non-data entry row. Items in rows 167 and 168 provide a breakdown of Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures which meet the definition in paragraphs 218 to 228 of the Basel II framework.
167	J	Financial	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for corporate exposures which meet the definition in paragraph 102 of the Basel III framework, excluding exposures to banks.
168	J	Non-financial; of which:	This is a non-data entry row. Items in rows 175 to 177 provide a breakdown of non-financial exposures.
169	J	SME exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for exposures which meet the definition in paragraph 273 of the Basel II framework excluding exposures that meet the definition in paragraphs 231, third bullet, and 232.
170	J	Commercial real estate	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for commercial real estate exposures which meet the definition in paragraphs 219 to 228 of the Basel II framework.
171	J	Other corporate non-financial	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for non-financial corporate exposures which meet the definition in paragraphs 219 to 228 of the Basel II framework, other than SME and commercial real estate exposures.
172	J	Other exposures (eg equity and other non-credit obligation assets); of which:	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for banking book exposures other than sovereigns, banks, retail and corporate exposures.
173	J	Securitisation exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for securitisation exposures (of which item, also to be included in row 173).
174	J	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the exposure amount for securitisation exposures is smaller than or equal the amount of total other exposures.
175	J	Exposure amounts resulting from the additional treatment for credit derivatives	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for capped notional amounts for credit derivatives (panel E).
176	J	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that total in row 143 equals total exposures in panels A, B and E.
178	J	Memo item: Trade finance exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for issued and confirmed import and export letters of credit which are short-term and self-liquidating, and similar transactions. Trade finance exposures should also be included in one of the rows 143 to 175.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
179	J	Memo item: Client clearing derivative exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for the client leg of centrally cleared derivative exposures. These exposures should also be included in one of the rows 143 to 175.
180	J	Memo item: Client clearing SFT exposures	Basel III leverage ratio exposure amount for the client leg of centrally cleared SFT exposures. These exposures should also be included in one of the rows 143 to 175.

Banks should report all exposure values consistent with the calculations for the purposes of the Basel III leverage ratio in the rest of this worksheet. As a result, row 143 should equal total exposures in panels A, B and E. Unless mentioned otherwise, the input rows in this panel are mutually exclusive.

5.2.11 Trade vs settlement date accounting (panel K)

Panel K requests additional data on regular way sales or purchases of securities that have not been settled yet at the reporting date. In particular, banks are required to specify whether they apply the trade or the settlement date accounting and, in the former case, whether they are allowed to unconditionally net cash receivables for securities sold against cash payables for securities purchased. Banks are also required to provide quantitative data to assess the impact of different accounting practices on their Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure.[54]

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
186	J	Application of the settlement or trade date accounting, the latter with or w/o netting of cash receivables (for securities sold) and cash payables (for securities purchased) according to the applicable accounting standards	Banks are requested to select the applicable accounting treatment from one of the options provided in the drop-down list: • Trade date accounting without netting; • Trade date accounting with netting; • Settlement date accounting.
188	D, E, K, L	Trade date accounting w/o netting: amount of cash receivables and payables that are reported on the balance sheet	For banks adopting trade date accounting **without netting** of cash receivables associated with securities sold against cash payables associated with securities purchased, report the amount of cash receivables and payables associated with securities sold and purchased that are reported on the balance sheet. Banks should provide the amount of receivables in columns D and K, and payables in columns E and L. This row is not relevant to banks applying settlement date accounting and should therefore be filled with zero.
189	D, K	Trade date accounting with netting: amount of the net cash receivables reported on the balance sheet	For banks adopting trade date accounting **with netting** of cash receivables associated with securities sold against cash payables associated with securities purchased, report the amount of net cash receivables that are reported on the balance sheet. This cell is not relevant for banks with a balance sheet position of net cash payables. Further, information on net cash payables is required in cells E191 and L191 below. This row is not relevant to banks applying settlement date accounting and should therefore be filled with zero.

[54] In case banks are not able to report the data requested, cells shall be left blank.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
190	E, L	Trade date accounting with netting: amount of the cash payables that has been used to net the cash receivables on the balance sheet	For banks adopting trade date accounting **with netting** of cash receivables associated with securities sold against cash payables associated with securities purchased, report the amount of cash payables that has been used to net the cash receivables on the balance sheet. This row is not relevant to banks applying settlement date accounting and should therefore be filled with zero.
191	E, L	Trade date accounting with netting: amount of the cash payables in excess of cash receivables that has been reported on the balance sheet	For banks adopting trade date accounting **with netting** of cash receivables associated with securities sold against cash payables associated with securities purchased, report the amount of cash payables in excess of cash receivables. This amount should be the net cash payables reported on the balance sheet. This row is not relevant to banks applying settlement date accounting and should therefore be filled with zero.
192	D, E, K, L	Settlement date accounting: amount of cash associated with securities sold or purchased to be received or paid on the settlement date	For banks adopting settlement date accounting, report the amount of cash associated with securities sold or purchased due to be received or paid on the settlement date. Banks should provide the amount of receivables in columns D and K, and payables in columns E and L. This row is not relevant to banks applying trade date accounting, with or without netting and should therefore be filled with zero.

5.2.12 Additional information (panel L)

Panel L requests additional data for on- and off-balance sheet exposures as well as regulatory adjustments. The following tables provide a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Panel L1: On-balance sheet exposure

Row	Column	Heading	Description
199	D, J	On-balance sheet specific provisions and valuation adjustments	Gross amounts for on-balance sheet specific provisions and valuation adjustments according to paragraph 12 of the 2014 LR framework that had been deducted from the on-balance sheet exposure in panel A.
200	E, K	Cash pooling transactions	This is a non-data entry row. Relevant amounts for all cash pooling transactions exposure value (ie those that meet and those that do not meet the criteria of paragraph 17 of the consultative document) **as included** for purposes of the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio calculation are gathered from panel A of the "Leverage Ratio additional" worksheet.
201	E, K	Of which: cash pooling transactions that meet the criteria of LR framework CD para 17	This is a non-data entry row. Relevant cash pooling amounts that meet the conditions of paragraph 17 of the consultative document and **as reported** for purposes of the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio calculation are gathered from panel A of the "Leverage Ratio additional" worksheet.
202	D, J	Securitised assets meeting SRT criteria	Gross amounts for securitised assets meeting operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference (SRT criteria) according to paragraph 24 of the securitisation framework.[55]

[55] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Revisions to the securitisation framework*, December 2014 (rev. July 2016), www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d374.pdf.

Panel L2: Off-balance sheet exposure

Row	Column	Heading	Description
204	F, L	Off-balance sheet securitisation exposures under the 2014 LR framework	Notional amounts for off-balance sheet securitisation exposures that meet the criteria of paragraph 22 of the Annex of the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio framework.
205	F, L	Reported unsettled financial asset purchases as OBS items with 100%CCF	This is a non-data entry row. The information on whether the bank reported unsettled financial asset purchases as OBS items with a 100% CCF, without applying the offsetting under Option B, for purposes of its 2014 Basel III leverage ratio calculation is gathered from panel B of the "Leverage Ratio additional" worksheet.

Panel L3: Regulatory adjustments related to the asset side

Row	Column	Heading	Description
207	G, M	Cash flow hedge reserve to be deducted from (or added to if negative) Common Equity Tier 1 capital related to the asset side.	The amount of cash flow hedge reserve to be deducted from (or added to if negative) Common Equity Tier 1 according to Basel III paragraphs 71 and 72, but related to the asset side only (2022 national implementation).
207	H, N	Cash flow hedge reserve to be deducted from (or added to if negative) Common Equity Tier 1 capital related to the asset side.	The amount of cash flow hedge reserve to be deducted from (or added to if negative) Common Equity Tier 1 according to Basel III paragraphs 71 and 72, but related to the asset side only (2022 Basel III pure).
208	G, M	Deductions for prudent valuation related to the assets side	The amount of deductions for prudent valuation associated with paragraph 718cxii of the Basel III framework, but related to the asset side only (2022 national implementation).
208	H, N	Deductions for prudent valuation related to the assets side	The amount of deductions for prudent valuation associated with paragraph 718cxii of the Basel III framework, but related to the asset side only (2022 Basel III pure).

5.2.13 Calculation of averaged leverage ratio exposures (panel M)

Panel M requests additional data on the leverage ratio exposure measure as measured over the course of the quarter that corresponds to the reporting date used throughout the worksheet. The rows of this panel are associated with the total leverage ratio exposure measure and primary components and sub-components as determined per the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio framework.

Panel M: Calculation of averaged leverage ratio exposures

Rows	Column	Heading	Description
213–218	D	Average	Report the average amount of exposure over the reporting quarter. The associated frequency used in this calculation will be reported in column J.
213–218	E	Median	Report the median amount of exposure over the reporting quarter.
213–218	F	Max	Report the maximum amount of exposure over the reporting quarter.

Rows	Column	Heading	Description
213–218	G	Min	Report the minimum amount of exposure over the reporting quarter.
213–218	H	Standard deviation	Report the standard deviation of the exposure over the reporting quarter.
213–218	J	Specify the averaging frequency used in reporting averages in column D	Select response from drop down menu.
213 – 218	K	Does the bank use averages to calculate the values reported elsewhere on the template associated with these exposures?	Select response from drop down menu.
213 – 218	L	Is disclosure on an average basis operationally feasible within the next 12 months?	Select response from drop down menu.
213 – 218	M	Specify the key challenges and any impediments to the implementation of an averaging methodology	Free text entry. Specify key challenges or impediments the bank would face to operationalise regular reporting of average values of the exposure measure/exposure component.

5.3 Worksheet "Leverage ratio additional"

The "Leverage ratio additional" worksheet collects information relevant to the proposed changes in the consultative document *Revisions to the Basel III leverage ratio framework* (hereafter: consultative document or CD).[56]

For reporting the data, please consider the following:

- The information included in this worksheet should be consistent with the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet.
- "0" means no exposure.
- A cell left "blank" means that there are exposures but the bank is unable to provide them.

Where a cell is left blank, the bank has to provide information about the materiality and the reasons why the information cannot be completed.

5.3.1 On-balance sheet exposures, treatment of provisions/loan-loss reserves for on-balance sheet exposures and prudential valuation adjustments (panel A)

Panel A collects information on components of on-balance sheet exposures which are subject to proposed changes under the consultative document, namely:

- eligible general provisions/general loan-loss reserves associated with on-balance sheet exposures and prudential valuation adjustments that the consultative document proposes be deducted from the leverage ratio exposure measure; and
- cash pooling transactions where debit balances may be offset by credit balances according to paragraph 17 of the consultative document.

[56] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Revisions to the Basel III leverage ratio framework – Consultative Document*, April 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d365.htm.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
7	D, I	Deduction of eligible general provisions and general loan loss reserves from on-balance sheet exposures	Per paragraph 10 of the consultative document, the amount of any general provisions or general loan loss reserves (as defined in paragraph 60 of the Basel III framework) associated with on-balance sheet exposures which have reduced Tier 1 capital.
8	D, I	Deduction of eligible prudential value adjustments (PVAs)	Per paragraph 12 of the consultative document, the amount of prudent valuation adjustments (PVA) for exposures to less liquid positions that are deducted from Tier 1 capital per paragraph 718 (cxii) of the Basel II framework as amended by the standard *Minimum capital requirements for market risk*.
9	D, I	Cash pooling transactions – Gross value	The gross amount of a bank's credit (ie asset side, **pre-extinguishment** of eligible debits and credit or before cash pooling of eligible transactions) of all cash pooling transactions (ie those that meet and those that do not meet the criteria of paragraph 17 of the consultative document),
9	E, J	Cash pooling transactions – Net value	The net amount of a bank's credit (ie **post-extinguishment** of eligible debit and credit balances or after cash pooling of eligible transactions) of all cash pooling transactions (ie those that meet and those that do not meet the criteria of paragraph 17 of the consultative document),
9	F, K	Cash pooling transactions – Exposure	Amounts for all cash pooling transactions (ie those that meet and those that do not meet the criteria of paragraph 17 of the consultative document) **as included** for purposes of the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio calculation on the regular Basel III implementation monitoring submission for end-June 2017 ("Leverage Ratio" worksheet).
10	D, I	Of which: cash pooling transactions that meet the criteria of para 17 – Gross value	This is an "of which" item. Per paragraph 17 of the consultative document, the gross amount of a bank's credit (ie the asset side, pre-extinguishment of eligible debits and credits or before cash pooling) of eligible cash pooling transactions.
10	E, J	Of which: cash pooling transactions that meet the criteria of para 17 – Net value	This is an "of which" item. Per paragraph 17 of the consultative document, the net amount of a bank's credit (ie post-extinguishment of eligible debit and credit balances or after cash pooling) of eligible cash pooling transactions.
10	F, K	Of: which cash pooling transactions that meet the criteria of para 17 – Exposure	This is an "of which" item. Cash pooling amounts that meet the conditions in paragraph 17 of the consultative document and **as reported** for purposes of the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio calculation on the regular Basel III implementation monitoring submission for end-June 2017 ("Leverage Ratio" worksheet).

5.3.2 Off-balance sheet items (panel B)

Panel B collects information on the notional amounts of off-balance sheet (OBS) items grouped by associated credit conversion factor (CCF) as proposed in the consultative document. All OBS items are to be reported on a notional basis, ie prior to the application of the associated CCF. For OBS items in the form of commitments, banks should report consistent with the definition of commitments as specified in paragraph 8 of the Annex of the consultative document *Revisions to the Basel III leverage ratio framework*. In addition, the panel collects information on eligible specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet items.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
16	D, I	Off-balance sheet items with a [10-20]% CCF in the LR CD	Notional amount of OBS items specified in paragraph 13 of the Annex to the consultative document.
17	D, I	Off-balance sheet items with a 20% CCF in the LR CD	Notional amount of OBS items specified in paragraph 12 of the Annex to the consultative document.
18	D, I	Off-balance sheet items with a 50% CCF in the LR CD	Notional amount of OBS items specified in paragraph 11 of the Annex to the consultative document.
19	D, I	Off-balance sheet items with a [50-75]% CCF in the LR CD	Notional amount of OBS items specified in paragraph 10 of the Annex to the consultative document.
20	D, I	Off-balance sheet items with a 100% CCF in the LR CD including Option A for unsettled financial asset purchases	Notional amount of all OBS items specified in paragraph 9 of the Annex to the consultative document, including application of Option A in the case of unsettled financial asset purchases.
21	D, I	Reported unsettled financial asset purchases as OBS items with a 100% CCF?	Yes/no question on whether the bank reported unsettled financial asset purchases as OBS items with a 100% CCF, without applying the offsetting under Option B, for purposes of its 2014 Basel III leverage ratio calculation on the regular Basel III implementation monitoring submission for end-June 2017 (Leverage Ratio worksheet). **This cell must not be empty**. In case of trade date accounting applied or no pending settlement transactions, 'No' should be selected.
22	D, I	Off-balance sheet items with a 100% CCF in the LR CD including Option B for unsettled financial asset purchases	Notional amount of all OBS items specified in paragraph 9 of the Annex to the consultative document, including application of Option B in the case of unsettled financial asset purchases. In case of trade date accounting applied, no pending settlement transactions or not fulfilling the criteria specified for Option B, this amount shall be equal to the amount in row 20. Any difference between the amounts in rows 20 and 22 arises from cash to be received for unsettled sales meeting the offsetting criteria under Option B.
23	D, I	Off-balance sheet securitisation exposures	Off-balance sheet securitisation exposures specified in paragraph 15 of the Annex to the consultative document.
24	D, I	Deduction of eligible specific and general provisions from off-balance sheet items	Per paragraph 45 of the consultative document, the amount of specific and general provisions associated with OBS items reported in rows 15 through 20 and 22 through 23 that may be deducted from the post-CCF amounts of OBS items for purposes of the leverage ratio exposure measure.

5.3.3 Alternative methods for derivative exposures (panel C)

Panel C contained information on the impact of a currency mismatch haircut on eligible cash variation margin (CVM) for the purposes of calculating the replacement cost (RC) for derivatives under application of the modified standardised approach for measuring counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposures (modified SA-CCR).

Row	Column	Heading	Description
29	D, I	Replacement cost (RC) without application of FX haircuts for currency mismatch on cash variation margin	Non-data entry cells (relevant data are gathered from panel A of the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet).
30	D, I	Replacement cost (RC) with application of FX haircuts for currency mismatch on cash variation margin	These cells have been greyed out.

5.3.4 Adjusted notional exposures for written credit derivatives (panel D)

Panel D collects information on the impact of the additional criteria specified in paragraph 31 of the consultative document regarding the eligibility of credit protection purchased through credit derivatives to reduce the effective notional amount of written credit derivatives in the leverage ratio exposure measure.

Regarding the scope of instruments to be reported in this panel, banks must apply the proposed definition for written credit derivatives as set out in paragraphs 31 and 32 of the consultative document. This may result in a different set of derivative transactions to be included in the regular vs additional worksheet.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
37	D, I	Credit derivatives (protection sold); Capped notional amount; Total	Capped notional of written credit derivatives as set out in paragraph 31 of the consultative document prior to excluding any exempted legs associated with client-cleared trades or the provision of clearing services in a multi-level client services structure.
37	E, J	Credit derivatives (protection sold); Capped notional amount; Of which: exempted legs associated with client-cleared trades or the provision of clearing services in a multi-level client services structure	Capped notional of written credit derivatives that meet the conditions of paragraph 31 of the consultative document to be excluded from the calculation of the Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure as exempted legs associated with client-cleared trades or the provision of clearing services in a multi-level client services structure.
38	D, I	Credit derivatives (protection bought); Capped notional amount; Total	Capped notional of credit protection purchased through credit derivatives.
38	F, K	Credit derivatives (protection bought); Capped notional amount; same reference name (non-exempted)	Capped notional of credit protection purchased through credit derivatives that feature the same reference name as written credit derivatives and which are not excluded according to paragraph 31 (as in columns E and J).
38	G, L	Credit derivatives (protection bought); Capped notional amount; non-exempted: meeting all criteria of para 31	Capped notional of credit protection purchased through credit derivatives that meet all criteria of paragraphs 31 and 32 of the consultative document to serve as offset for written credit derivatives and which are not excluded according to paragraph 31 (as in columns E and J).
39	F, K	Credit derivatives (protection sold less protection bought); Capped notional amount; same reference name (non-exempted)	Non-data entry cell. Calculates the difference between written and purchased credit protection on the same underlying names, regardless of the other criteria of paragraph 31 of the consultative document.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
39	G, L	Credit derivatives (protection sold less protection bought); Capped notional amount (meeting all criteria of para 31)	Non-data entry cell. Calculates the difference between written and purchased credit protection on the same underlying names, based upon all criteria of paragraph 31 and 32 of the consultative document.
40	E, F, G, J, K, L	Check row	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that the notional amount of credit derivatives as described above is consistently filled-in.

5.3.5 Derivatives clearing services within a multi-level client structure (panel E)

Panel E collects information on the amounts of replacement cost (RC) and potential future exposure (PFE) associated with derivative transactions whereby the bank provides clearing services in a multi-level client structure that may be excluded from the calculation of the unmodified and modified standardised approach for measuring counterparty credit risk exposures (SA-CCR) for purposes of the Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure per paragraphs 27 and 29 of the consultative document.

This panel concerns only banks which provide derivatives clearing services within a multi-level client structure, as defined in Annex 4 of the Basel II framework. Other banks shall populate this panel with "0"s and select "no" in row 49.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
45	D, I	SA-CCR without modification; Exempted leg of derivatives for which the bank provides clearing services within a multi-level client structure: replacement cost (RC)	Amount of replacement cost per SA-CCR without modification associated with the legs of derivative exposures which may be excluded per paragraph 27 of the consultative document. The alpha factor of 1.4 must not be applied by the bank.
45	E, J	Modified SA-CCR; Exempted leg of derivatives for which the bank provides clearing services within a multi-level client structure: replacement cost (RC)	Amount of replacement cost per modified SA-CCR associated with the legs of derivative exposures which may be excluded per paragraph 27 of the consultative document (ie using the modified SA-CCR as set out in paragraph 20 and paragraph 2 of the Annex of the consultative document). The alpha factor of 1.4 must not be applied by the bank.
46	D, I	SA-CCR without modification; Of which: associated with entities affiliated with the bank outside the scope of regulatory consolidation for which the bank acts as a clearing member	Amount of replacement cost per **SA-CCR without modification** for the legs of derivative exposures which may be excluded per paragraph 27 of the consultative document that are associated with entities affiliated with the bank but that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and for which the bank acts as a clearing member per paragraph 29 of the consultative document. The **alpha factor of 1.4 must not be applied** by the bank.
46	E, J	Modified SA-CCR; Of which: associated with entities affiliated with the bank outside the scope of regulatory consolidation for which the bank acts as a clearing member	Amount of replacement cost per **modified SA-CCR** for the legs of derivative exposures which may be excluded per paragraph 27 of the consultative document that are associated with entities affiliated with the bank but that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and for which the bank acts as a clearing member per paragraph 29 of the consultative document. The alpha factor of 1.4 must not be applied by the bank.
46	F, K	Checks row	Checks that the total amounts are less than the "of which".

Row	Column	Heading	Description
47	D, I	SA-CCR without modification; Exempted leg of derivatives for which the bank provides clearing services within a multi-level client structure: potential future exposure (PFE)	Amount of PFE per SA-CCR without modification associated with the legs of derivative exposures which may be excluded per paragraph 27 of the consultative document. **The alpha factor of 1.4 must not be applied by the bank.**
47	E, J	Modified SA-CCR; Exempted leg of derivatives for which the bank provides clearing services within a multi-level client structure: potential future exposure (PFE)	Amount of PFE per modified SA-CCR associated with the legs of derivative exposures which may be excluded per paragraph 27 of the consultative document. The alpha factor of 1.4 must not be applied by the bank.
48	D, I	SA-CCR without modification; Of which: associated with entities affiliated with the bank outside the scope of regulatory consolidation for which the bank acts as a clearing member	Amount of PFE per **SA-CCR without modification** for the legs of derivative exposures which may be excluded per paragraph 27 of the consultative document that are associated with entities affiliated with the bank but that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and for which the bank acts as a clearing member per paragraph 29 of the consultative document. **The alpha factor of 1.4 must not be applied by the bank.**
48	E, J	Modified SA-CCR; Of which: associated with entities affiliated with the bank outside the scope of regulatory consolidation for which the bank acts as a clearing member	Amount of PFE per **modified SA-CCR** for the legs of derivative exposures which may be excluded per paragraph 27 of the consultative document that are associated with entities affiliated with the bank but that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and for which the bank acts as a clearing member per paragraph 29 of the consultative document. **The alpha factor of 1.4 must not be applied by the bank**.
48	F, K	Checks row	Checks that the total amounts are less than the "of which".
49	D, E, I, J	Exemption applied in previous reporting for the SA-CCR or modified SA-CCR	Yes/no question regarding whether the amounts of RC and PFE for the legs of derivative exposures associated with the bank's provision of clearing services within multi-level client structures have already been excluded in the bank's calculation of the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio in its regular Basel III implementation monitoring submission for end-June 2017 (Leverage Ratio worksheet). Do neither insert anything manually nor fill in zeros. Please leave cells empty in case you are not able to report the information requested.

5.3.6 Pending settlement transactions (panel F)

Panel F collects information from banks that utilise either trade date or settlement date accounting on the impact of Options A and B of paragraph 16 of the consultative document for measuring the amount of *regular-way purchases or sales of financial assets* (hereafter: pending settlement transactions) for purposes of the Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure. For purposes of reporting, banks that utilise trade date accounting should determine the gross amount of cash receivables (reversing out any offsetting between cash receivables for unsettled sales and cash payables for unsettled purchases recognised under the applicable accounting framework) per Option A and take into account the impact of any offsetting per the criteria specified in paragraph 16 Option B of the consultative document. Banks using settlement date accounting should report the exposure amount associated with unsettled financial asset purchases (ie the commitment to pay) offset by any cash to be received for unsettled financial asset sales provided the conditions in Option B of paragraph 9 of the Annex of the consultative document are met.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
55	D, I	Trade date accounting Option A: amount of gross cash receivables without any offsetting	Non-data entry cells (relevant data are gathered from panel K of the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet).
56	D, I	Settlement date accounting Option A: amount of gross commitments to pay for unsettled purchases	Non-data entry cells (relevant data are gathered from panel K of the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet).
57	D, I	Trade date accounting Option B: amount of gross cash receivables less offsetting specified in Option B	For banks that utilise trade date accounting, the amount of gross cash receivables taking into account offsetting only per the criteria in paragraph 16 Option B (ie not the offsetting that may be permitted under the bank's accounting framework). **This row is not relevant to banks applying settlement date accounting and should therefore be filled with zero.**
58	D, I	Banks using settlement date accounting Option B: amount of gross commitments to pay for unsettled purchases less cash to be received for unsettled sales (ie offsetting specified in Option B)	For banks that utilise settlement date accounting, the amount of gross commitments to pay for unsettled purchases less cash to be received for unsettled sales in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 9, Option B of the Annex to the consultative document. Any difference between the amounts in rows 56 and 58 arises from cash to be received for unsettled sales meeting the offsetting criteria under Option B. **This row is not relevant to banks applying trade date accounting and should therefore be filled with zero.**

5.3.7 Securities financing transactions (panel G)

Panel G collects information from banks that have exposures to securities financing transactions (SFTs) that have no explicit maturity date but which can be unwound at any time by either party to the transaction (ie *open repos*) in order to assess the materiality of the impact of their ineligibility for netting within the Basel III leverage ratio framework. Therefore, this data is intended to be a subset of SFTs reported in row 15 of the regular "Leverage Ratio" worksheet. **For banks not having "open repos", cells shall be filled with zeros.**

Row	Column	Heading	Description
63	D, I	SFTs reported on row 15 of Basel III monitoring template in the form of open repos; Accounting balance sheet value	Accounting balance sheet value of **open repos** included in the bank's calculation of the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio on the Basel III implementation monitoring submission for end-June 2017 ("Leverage Ratio" worksheet).
63	E, J	SFTs reported on row 15 of Basel III monitoring template in the form of open repos; Gross value (assuming no netting or CRM)	Gross value of **open repos** included in the bank's calculation of the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio on the Basel III implementation monitoring submission for end-June 2017 ("Leverage Ratio" worksheet).
63	F, K	SFTs reported on row 15 of Basel III monitoring template in the form of open repos; Counterparty credit risk exposure	Counterparty credit risk exposure associated with **open repos** included in the bank's calculation of the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio on the Basel III implementation monitoring submission for end-June 2017 ("Leverage Ratio" worksheet).

Row	Column	Heading	Description
63	G, L	SFTs reported on row 15 of Basel III monitoring template in the form of open repos; Adjusted gross SFT assets	Adjusted gross amount of receivables associated with **open repos** included in the bank's calculation of the 2014 Basel III leverage ratio on the Basel III implementation monitoring submission for end-June 2017 ("Leverage Ratio" worksheet).
63	H, M	SFTs reported on row 15 of Basel III monitoring template in the form of open repos; Adjusted gross SFT assets assuming open repos were to be measured net when all other criteria of para 37 are met	Adjusted gross amount of receivables offset by payables associated with **open repos** assuming open repos were eligible for SFT netting provided all criteria of paragraph 37 of the consultative document are met *except* the requirement that transactions have the same explicit final settlement date.
64	D, I	Check row	Check that the accounting value is not greater than the gross value.
64	H, M	Check row	Check that the adjusted gross value with netting for open repos is not greater than the adjusted gross value.

5.3.8 Additional data on the Basel III leverage ratio and risk-weighted capital requirements for derivatives counterparties (panel H)

Panel H (and its subpanels H1 through H4) need only be completed by banks that provide central clearing services on behalf of clients. **Banks that provide central clearing services on behalf of clients should report subpanels H1 and H2 (and cells of subpanel H4 that pertain to subpanels H1 and H2) to reflect the client leg of derivative transactions cleared through a QCCP and should report subpanel H3 (and cells of subpanel H4 that pertain to subpanel H3) to reflect OTC derivative transactions the bank engages in on a bilateral basis (ie transactions that are not a component of the bank's provision of clearing services on behalf of a client).**

Subpanels H1 to H3 collect additional data on net income, initial margin (IM), the Basel III leverage exposure measure and risk-weighted capital requirements for specified sample of derivative counterparties as well as the portfolio totals and subtotals by counterparty type. Subpanel H4) captures qualitative information on the methods used for calculating risk-weighted capital requirements reported in subpanels H1 to H3. **Subpanels H1 and H2 and the cells of subpanels H4 and H5 referring to the client cleared panels concern only banks engaging in client derivative clearing business as clearing member (CM) as set out in Subsection II.1.2 of the preamble to the consultative document.**

For subpanels H1 to H3 the sample consists of top five derivative counterparties by IM received and the median counterparty by IM received for eight counterparty types (ie bank, insurance, corporate, investment fund (including, but not limited to, hedge funds), pension fund, asset manager, retail, and sovereign), as defined for risk-based capital ratio purposes. In the case of funds, the counterparty type should be provided in relation to the immediate counterparty with whom the CM interacts.

Data are collected for three portfolio categories: exchange traded (ETD), over-the-counter (OTC) and bilateral derivatives (which includes trades with non-qualifying central counterparties). For convenience, this panel is split into three subpanels H1 (ETD trades), H2 (OTC trades) and H3 (bilateral). In the case of bilateral trades, if the bank has fewer than five counterparties from which IM is received, remaining rows should be completed for top counterparties as determined by their associated Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure as calculated per the **current** 2014 Basel III leverage ratio framework.

Rows 126, 196 and 259 capture the total amounts for ETD, OTC and bilateral portfolios across all counterparties for the entire portfolio respectively, not just limited to the counterparties captured in the template. There are also rows capturing subtotal amounts for each type, which should cover all counterparties of the given type, for each portfolio.

In case of ETD and OTC derivatives cleared through a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP), the template covers **only the client leg**. In this case, the client is the intended counterparty. This includes trades under the agency model where a client enters directly into a trade with a QCCP and the CM bank guarantees the client's performance to the QCCP (as set out in paragraph 28 of the consultative document). Thus panels H1 and H2 are not relevant to a bank that is not a CM. In the case of multi-level client structures, the intended counterparty is the client (which may contain a group of sub-accounts of the client) to which the CM bank has a direct exposure.

Note that the minimum capital requirements arising from default fund (DF) contributions are **not** covered in this panel. Similarly, minimum capital requirements for market risk are not captured in this panel.

Column D captures data on **annual** net income from a portfolio of derivatives trades with a counterparty. Columns E to H capture data on initial margin, columns I to K capture the Basel III leverage exposure measure using three different methods and columns L to N capture types of risk-weighted capital requirements. Risk-weighted capital requirements are to be reported according to the method used by the bank. Column O captures qualitative information on enforceability of netting and collateral agreements. Column P captures qualitative information on the services provided to the counterparty, specifically whether clearing is the only service provided or if it is part of a wider product package. Column Q captures qualitative information on the pricing of the trades. Column R captures the notional position outstanding with the counterparty and column S captures the number of trades that were cleared over the quarter before the reporting date. Finally, column T captures the number of counterparties with outstanding positions for each type.

Columns E to N and R are to be reported as of the reporting date. Column D (net income) should be total net income over the year before the reporting date (or annualised quarterly net income). Given the difficulties in measuring net income, particularly for bilateral trades, this column could be completed on a best efforts basis. Finally, column S should be total trades cleared over the quarter before the reporting date.

Note that all client data is to be reported on an **anonymous basis** (ie the generic counterparty categories in column C are not to be replaced with specific counterparty names).

Subpanel H4 captures qualitative information on the method used for calculating capital requirements for each portfolio reported in subpanels H1 to H3.

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row and column of subpanels H1 to H3.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	D	Annual net income from derivatives trades with this counterparty / all counterparties of this type	The measure of income, net of operating costs, and post-tax in the year to the reporting date. This should include revenues arising from clearing fees charged to counterparty, ancillary revenues from associated financing and execution, and costs such as fees charged by the CCP to the clearing member for their client trades. This measure should exclude any fees charged to counterparties that are solely for the DF contribution.
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	E	Initial margin required by bank from this counterparty / all counterparties of this type	Initial margin required by the bank. This is the net independent collateral amount, or NICA set out for SA-CCR (the Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk, paragraphs 142 and 143) in the risk-weighted framework.
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	F	Initial margin received by bank from this counterparty / all counterparties of this type, of which cash	The cash initial margin received by the bank. This is net of any unsegregated cash initial margin posted to the counterparty in the context of bilateral trades.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	G	Initial margin received by bank from this counterparty / all counterparties of this type, of which non-cash before haircut	The non-cash initial margin by the bank before applying any haircut specified in relevant derivatives contracts. This is net of any unsegregated non-cash initial margin posted to the counterparty in the context of bilateral trades.
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	H	Initial margin received by bank from this counterparty / all counterparties of this type, of which non-cash after haircut	The amount of cash initial margin that would be an acceptable substitute for the non-cash initial margin received. This amount is net of any unsegregated initial margin posted to the counterparty in the context of bilateral trades, similarly reported as after haircut specified in relevant derivatives contracts
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	I	Leverage exposure measure (including exposures captured under paragraph 28) using CEM	The replacement cost and potential future exposure of derivatives set out in paragraphs 19 to 28 and the Annex of the current Basel III leverage ratio framework. The replacement cost is after recognition of eligible cash variation margin offset. Note that the resulting replacement cost is floored at zero.
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	J	Leverage exposure measure (including exposures captured under paragraph 28) using SA-CCR without an IM offset to PFE	**1.4 times** the sum of replacement cost and potential future exposure of derivatives, calculated according to Annex paragraphs 1 through 3 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework consultative document.
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	K	Leverage exposure measure (including exposures captured under paragraph 28) using SA-CCR with an IM offset to PFE	**1.4 times** the sum of replacement cost and potential future exposure of derivatives, calculated according to Annex paragraphs 1 through 3 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework consultative document but the multiplier is **not** fixed at 1.
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	L	Risk-weighted capital requirements: Counterparty credit risk	The risk-weighted **capital requirements** arising from counterparty credit risk, as calculated by the CM for the risk-weighted framework. Do not report the RWA amount (if RWA are available, report RWA/12.5).
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	M	Risk-weighted capital requirements: Credit valuation adjustments (CVA) using the standardised method	The risk-weighted **capital requirements** arising from CVA risk, calculated under the Standardised Method of the Basel III CVA risk charge in the risk-weighted framework, as applied for risk-weighting purposes.
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	N	Risk-weighted capital requirements: Counterparty credit risk using SA-CCR	The risk-weighted capital requirements arising from counterparty credit risk as calculated under SA-CCR (the Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk). Please do not report the RWA amount (if RWA are available, report RWA/12.5).
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	O	Enforceability of netting and collateral agreements	Please select an option from the drop-down list: 1. Netting 2. Collateral 3. Both 4. Neither Do not insert anything manually nor fill in zeros. Please leave cells empty in case you are not able to report the information requested.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
70–125, 140–195	P	Services	Please select an option from the drop-down list to indicate whether the counterparty receives: 1. Clearing services only 2. Clearing services and other services/products Do not insert anything manually nor fill in zeros. Please leave cells empty in case you are not able to report the information requested.
70–125, 140–195	Q	Pricing	If Option 2 "Clearing services and other services/products" was selected in column P, please select an option from the drop-down list to indicate if clearing services are priced: 1. Independent of other products/services 2. Part of a package Do not insert anything manually nor fill in zeros. Please leave cells empty in case you are not able to report the information requested or if "Clearing services only" was selected in Column P.
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	R	Positions outstanding with this counterparty / all counterparties of this type	Report the total notional amount of derivatives outstanding for the counterparty / for all counterparties of the given type at the reporting date.
70–125, 140–195	S	Number of trades cleared over the quarter	Report the total number of trades cleared over the quarter to the reporting date for the counterparty / for all counterparties of the given type.
70–125, 140–195, 203–258	T	Number of counterparties with outstanding positions	For each type total, report the number of counterparties with outstanding positions at the reporting date.
126	D–N, R–T	ETD derivatives portfolio total across all counterparties (client leg only)	This row captures total amounts (as described in columns D to N and R to T above) for the **client leg of ETD** derivatives portfolio across all clients.
196	D–N, R–T	OTC derivatives portfolio total across all counterparties (client leg only)	This row captures total amounts (as described in columns D to N and R to T above) for the **client leg of OTC** derivatives portfolio across all clients.
259	D–N, R, T	Bilateral derivatives portfolio total across all counterparties	This row captures total amounts (as described in columns D to N, R and T above) for the bilateral derivatives portfolio across all derivatives counterparties.

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row and column of subpanel H4.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
265–267	D	Counterparty credit risk – exposure	Please select an option from the drop-down list to indicate the method used for calculating the counterparty credit risk exposure in each portfolio (ETD, OTC, Bilateral): 1. Standardised 2. Internal model/advanced Banks using internal models for only part of their portfolio (ie partial use) should select "Internal model/advanced". Do not insert anything manually nor fill in zeros. Please leave cells empty in case you are not able to report the information requested.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
265–267	E	Counterparty credit risk – risk-weight	Please select an option from the drop-down list to indicate the method used for calculating counterparty risk-weights in each portfolio (ETD, OTC, Bilateral): 1. Standardised 2. Internal model/advanced Banks using internal models for only part of their portfolio (ie partial use) should select "Internal model/advanced". Do not insert anything manually nor fill in zeros. Please leave cells empty in case you are not able to report the information requested.
265–267	F	CVA	Please select an option from the drop-down list to indicate the method used for calculating CVA capital requirements in each portfolio (ETD, OTC, Bilateral): 1. Standardised 2. Internal model/advanced Banks using internal models for only part of their portfolio (ie partial use) should select "Internal model/advanced". Do not insert anything manually nor fill in zeros. Please leave cells empty in case you are not able to report the information requested.

5.3.9 Calculation of the Basel III leverage ratio per the consultative document (panel I)

Panel I provides with the calculation of the Basel III leverage ratio per the proposals in the consultative document, on the basis of the exposures data reported in the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet, the "Leverage Ratio additional" worksheet as well as of other relevant data as reported in the "General Info" and the "DefCap" worksheets (ie Tier 1 capital, regulatory adjustments). The upper bound of the proposed CCFs, referred to in panel B, are used for this calculation.

The following table provides a description of the data to be entered in each row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
272	D, E, J, K	Tier 1 capital	This is a non-data entry row. It includes the amount of 2022 Basel III pure Tier 1 capital as reported in the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet (numerator of the Basel III leverage ratio).
273	D, E, J, K	Total exposures	This is a non-data entry row. It calculates the total exposures to be included in the denominator of the proposed Basel III leverage ratio (before the deduction of regulatory adjustments).
273	F, L	Data complete	This is a non-data entry row. It checks that all required exposure amounts entering the proposed Basel III leverage ratio calculation are reported in previous panels.
274	D, E, J, K	Regulatory adjustments	This is a non-data entry row. It includes the amount of regulatory adjustments from Tier 1 as reported in the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet.
275	D, E, J, K	Total exposures for the calculation of the proposed leverage ratio	This is a non-data entry row. It calculates the total exposures to be used for calculating the proposed Basel III leverage ratio.
276	D, E, J, K	Proposed Basel III leverage ratio per CD	This is a non-data entry row. It calculates the proposed Basel III leverage ratio per CD on the basis of the previous values.

5.3.10 Qualitative questions (to be provided later) (panel J)

The Committee may circulate a set of qualitative questions during the course of the exercise. Banks should use the corresponding rows of panel J to report responses to those questions in the event they are issued.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
280–304	C	Q-1 through Q-25	In the event the Committee issues supplementary questions, banks are to report responses to the corresponding qualitative questions in these fields.

6. Liquidity

This chapter of the Instructions regards the LCR and NSFR. The data collection is predominantly aimed at monitoring the NSFR as specified in *Basel III: The Net Stable Funding Ratio*, published by the Committee in October 2014. This document is referred to in the remainder of this chapter as the "Basel III NSFR standards". The "Basel III LCR standards" refer to the document *Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and liquidity risk monitoring tools*, published by the Committee in January 2013.[57] Purpose of this exercise is to collect information that enables the Committee to monitor banks' migration towards compliance with the NSFR as specified in the Basel III NSFR standards.

All specifications and criteria specified in the Basel III LCR standards and the Basel III NSFR standards apply. The instructions indicate which paragraph of these documents the data requested refer to. If the instruction contradicts these documents, the standards overrule the instructions. Where the instructions provide further specification on the requested data beyond the standards, however, these instructions should be followed.

The worksheets should be filled in on a consolidated basis following the existing scope of application set out in Part I (Scope of Application) of the Basel II framework (Basel III LCR standards paragraph 164). Consistent with all other worksheets, data for the "LCR additional", "NSFR" and "NSFR additional" worksheets should be reported in the most convenient currency. The currency which has been used should be recorded in the "General Info" worksheet (see Section 2.2).

6.1 Worksheet "LCR additional"

Panel A

This panel requires data on accounting classification of HQLA debt securities recorded on the balance sheet, which therefore are classified in categories Amortised Cost (AC), Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) and Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) following international accounting standards.

Market value is the current market value, as used to calculate the amount of HQLA (pre-LCR haircut, ie the "unweighted amount"). Accrual value (amortised cost) in respect of FVTOCI securities is the sum of fair value and any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income that would be reclassified from equity to profit or loss if the assets were derecognised. Book value (amortised cost) is the value at which the assets are recorded on the balance sheet. Any provisions taken in respect of the assets should be deducted. If there are differences between a jurisdiction's current accounting classification and international standards, use best judgment to map local concepts to those in the panel and input the data accordingly.

[57] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and liquidity risk monitoring tools*, January 2013, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs238.htm.

For Level 1 and Level 2 debt securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, MDBs, the classification across AC, FVTOCI and FVTPL has to be reported in rows 6 and 7 and columns D, F, G, I and J.

Further, for other non-sovereign HQLA debt securities that can be classified in the three mentioned categories (ie not issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or MDBs), the same three accounting classification has to be provided in row 8 and columns D, F, G, I and J.

PV01 is the change in mark-to-market value following a 1bp shift in the yield curve ("present value of a 1bp shift"). The aggregate PV01 for securities held as FVTPL should be reported in column E, for securities held as FVTOCI should be reported in column H and for securities held at AC in column K (Note: the amounts should be entered in the reporting currency).

Row	Column	Heading	Description
5	C to K	Total	These are non-data entry cells. They show the sum of HQLA debt securities according to accounting classification as requested in rows 6, 7 and 8.
6	D, F, G, I and J	of which Level 1 debt securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, MDBs.	Market value, book value or accrual value of Level 1 debt securities on balance, issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs and MDBs, classified by accounting categories AC, FVTOCI and FVTPL.
6	E, H and K	of which Level 1 debt securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, MDBs	PV01 ("present" value of a 01bp shift in the yield curve) for the securities reported in this row. PV01 of assets reported in column D should be entered in column E. PV01 of assets reported in columns F and G should be entered in column H. PV01 of assets reported in columns I and J should be entered in column K.
7	D, F, G I and J	of which Level 2 debt securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, MDBs.	Market value, book value or accrual value of Level 2 debt securities on balance, issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs and MDBs, classified by accounting categories AC, FVTOCI and FVTPL.
7	E, H and K	of which Level 2 debt securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, MDBs.	PV01 ("present" value of a 01bp shift in the yield curve) for the securities reported in this row. PV01 of assets reported in column D should be entered in column E. PV01 of assets reported in columns F and G should be entered in column H. PV01 of assets reported in columns I and J should be entered in column K.
8	D, F, G, I and J	of which other (ie debt securities not issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, MDBs).	Market value, book value or accrual value of HQLA debt securities on balance, not included in rows 5 or 6 (ie not issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs and MDBs), classified by accounting categories AC, FVTOCI and FVTPL.
8	E, H and K	of which other (ie debt securities not issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, MDBs).	PV01 ("present" value of a 01bp shift in the yield curve) for the securities reported in this row. PV01 of assets reported in column D should be entered in column E. PV01 of assets reported in columns F and G should be entered in column H. PV01 of assets reported in columns I and J should be entered in column K.

6.2 Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The Net Stable Funding Ratio has been developed to ensure a stable funding profile in relation to the characteristics of the composition of an institution's assets and off-balance sheet activities. A sustainable funding structure is intended to reduce the likelihood that disruptions to a bank's regular sources of funding will erode its liquidity position in a way that would increase the risk of its failure and potentially lead to broader systemic stress. This metric establishes a minimum level of stable funding based on the liquidity characteristics of an institution's on- and off-balance sheet items over a one year horizon.

The NSFR is defined as the ratio of the amount of available stable funding to the amount of required stable funding. *Available* stable funding is defined as the portion of capital and liabilities expected to be reliable over the time horizon considered by the NSFR, which extends to one year. The amount of such funding *required* of a specific institution is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of the various assets held by that institution as well as those of its off-balance sheet exposures.

Banks should report their NSFR using the same scope of application as for the Liquidity Coverage Ratio. All references to LCR definitions in the NSFR refer to the definitions in the LCR standard published by the Basel Committee. Supervisors who have chosen to implement a more stringent definition in their domestic LCR rules than those set out in the Basel Committee LCR standard have discretion over whether to apply this stricter definition for the purposes of implementing the NSFR requirements in their jurisdiction.

The template asks banks to allocate their liabilities and capital as reported on their balance sheet to the specific Available Stable Funding (ASF) categories outlined below. Banks should allocate the assets reported on their balance sheet to specific Required Stable Funding (RSF) categories according to:

(i) their remaining maturity;

(ii) whether they are unencumbered or encumbered; and,

(iii) if they are encumbered, the duration of the encumbrance.

Treatment of securities financing transactions

Use of balance sheet and accounting treatments should generally result in banks **excluding,** from their assets, securities which they have borrowed in securities financing transactions (such as reverse repos and collateral swaps) where they do not have beneficial ownership. In contrast, banks should **include** securities they have lent in securities financing transactions (such as repos or collateral swaps) where they retain beneficial ownership.

Banks should also exclude any securities they have received through collateral swaps if these securities do not appear on their balance sheets.

Where banks have encumbered securities in repos or other securities financing transactions, but have retained beneficial ownership and those assets remain on the bank's balance sheet, the bank should allocate such securities to the appropriate RSF category.

Securities financing transactions with a single counterparty may be measured net when calculating the NSFR, provided that the netting conditions set out in Paragraph 33(i) of the Basel III Leverage ratio framework are met. Amounts receivables and payable under these securities financing transactions should generally be reported on a gross basis, meaning that the gross amount of such receivables and payables should be reported on the RSF side and ASF side, respectively. The only exception, as per paragraph 33 in the NSFR standard, is that "securities financing transactions with a single counterparty may be measured net when calculating the NSFR, provided that the netting conditions set out in Paragraph 33(i) of the Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements document are met".

Treatment of encumbrance

In accordance with the principle that a bank cannot derive liquidity benefit from assets that they have encumbered, banks are required to identify whether specific assets have been encumbered and for what duration. For each category of assets, banks should report in separate lines the balances of encumbered and unencumbered assets in the appropriate column, depending on the residual maturity of the asset.

Assets encumbered for exceptional central bank liquidity operations[58] where national supervisors and central banks have agreed to a reduced RSF factor (not lower than the RSF factor applied to the equivalent asset that is unencumbered) should report such values separately as described below.

Further details of how encumbrance is to be reported are included at the start of Section 6.2.2.

Treatment of derivatives payables and derivatives receivables

A bank will usually have both derivatives liabilities (ie payables) and derivative assets (ie receivables) on its balance sheet. Derivative liabilities are calculated first based on the replacement cost for derivative contracts (obtained by marking to market) where the contract has a negative value. When an eligible bilateral netting contract is in place that meets the conditions as specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract will be the net replacement cost. In calculating NSFR derivative liabilities, collateral posted in the form of variation margin in connection with derivatives contracts, regardless of the asset type, must be deducted from the negative replacement cost amount.[59,60]

Derivative assets are calculated first based on the replacement cost for derivative contracts (obtained by marking to market) where the contract has a positive value. When an eligible bilateral netting contract is in place that meets the conditions as specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract will be the net replacement cost.

In calculating NSFR derivatives assets, collateral received in connection with derivatives contracts may not offset the positive replacement cost amount, regardless of whether or not netting is permitted under the bank's operative accounting or risk-based framework, unless it is received in the form of cash variation margin and meets the conditions as specified in paragraph 25 of the Basel III Leverage ratio framework or further specified in any related FAQ.[61] Any remaining balance sheet liability associated with (a) variation margin received that does not meet the criteria above or (b) initial margin received may not offset derivative assets and should be assigned a 0% ASF factor.

Some central bank operations may involve the use of derivative transactions such as foreign exchange swaps. A limited national discretion allows derivative transactions with central banks arising from the latter's short-term monetary policy and liquidity operations to be excluded from the reporting bank's NSFR computation and to offset unrealised capital gains and losses related to these derivative transactions from ASF. These transactions include foreign exchange derivatives such as foreign exchange swaps, and should have a maturity of less than six months at inception. As such, the bank's NSFR would not change due to entering a short-term derivative transaction with its central bank for the purpose of short-term monetary policy and liquidity operations.

[58] In general, exceptional central bank liquidity operations are considered to be non-standard, temporary operations conducted by the central bank in order to achieve its mandate in a period of market-wide financial stress and/or exceptional macroeconomic challenges.

[59] NSFR derivative liabilities = (derivative liabilities) – (total collateral posted as variation margin on derivative liabilities)

[60] To the extent the bank's accounting framework reflects on balance sheet, in connection with a derivatives contract, an asset associated with collateral posted as variation margin that is deducted from the replacement cost amount for purposes of the NSFR, that asset should not be included in the calculation of a bank's RSF to avoid any double counting.

[61] NSFR derivative assets = (derivative assets) – (cash collateral received as variation margin on derivative assets)

6.2.1 Available stable funding (panel A)

The available amount of stable funding is calculated by first assigning the **carrying value** of an institution's capital and liabilities to the categories below, which are also listed in Table 1, page 6 of the Basel III NSFR standards.[62] Carrying value represents the amount at which a liability or equity instrument is recorded before the application of any regulatory deductions, filters or other adjustments and is the amount prior to the application of any ASF factors.

Some amendments have been made to the definitions in the Basel III NSFR standards to take into account the collection of data in maturity buckets.

- Institutions should report all capital and liabilities to the appropriate columns based on maturity.
- When determining the maturity of an instrument, investors are assumed to redeem a call option at the earliest possible date. For funding with options exercisable at the bank's discretion supervisors should take into account reputational factors that may limit a bank's ability not to exercise the option.[63] In particular, where the market expects certain liabilities to be redeemed before their legal final maturity date, banks and supervisors should assume such behaviour for the purpose of the NSFR and include these liabilities in the corresponding ASF category. For long-dated liabilities, only the portion of cash flows falling at or beyond the six-month and one-year time horizons should be treated as having an effective residual maturity of six months or more and one year or more, respectively. In line with the treatment for the LCR, but with a different relevant horizon, deposits maturing below one year, or which can be withdrawn early without a significant penalty, that are classified as retail term deposits in the LCR should, for purposes of the NSFR, be classified according to their characteristics (eg insured, held in transactional account etc) as stable or less stable. Retail term deposits maturing over one year and which cannot be withdrawn early without significant penalty are subject to a 100% ASF.
- For retail and small business customers the same methodology for determining maturity should be followed in the NSFR as in the LCR.
- Deposits with a fixed term should be allocated to the appropriate maturity bucket; non-maturity (demand) deposits should be reported in the column for less than six months.

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference (unless otherwise noted)
6	Tier 1 and 2 capital (Basel III 2022), before the application of capital deductions and excluding the proportion of Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year	The total amount of regulatory capital, before the application of capital deductions, as defined in paragraph 49 of the Basel III capital standards, excluding the proportion of Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year. Amounts reported here should only include amounts after transitional arrangements have expired under fully implemented Basel III standards (ie as in 2022). Standards governing Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital are described in the Basel III capital standards.	21(a)

[62] www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d295.htm.

[63] This could reflect a case where a bank may imply that it would be subject to funding risk if it did not exercise an option on its own funding.

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference (unless otherwise noted)
8	Capital instruments not included above with an effective residual maturity of one year or more	The total amount of any capital instrument not included in line 6 that has an effective residual maturity of one year or more but excluding any instruments with explicit or embedded options that, if exercised, would reduce the expected maturity to less than one year.	21(b)
9	"Stable" (as defined in the LCR) demand and/or term deposits from retail and small business customers	"Stable" non-maturity (demand) deposits and/or term deposits (as defined in the LCR in paragraphs 75 to 78) provided by retail customers and small business customers. Term deposits, regardless of the residual contractual maturity, which may be withdrawn early without entailing a withdrawal penalty significantly greater than the loss of interest should be reported in the <6 months column. In line with the treatment for the LCR, but with a different relevant horizon, deposits maturing below one year, or which can be withdrawn early without a significant penalty, that are classified as retail term deposits in the LCR should, for purposes of the NSFR, be classified according to their characteristics (eg insured, held in transactional account etc) as stable or less stable. Retail term deposits maturing over one year and which cannot be withdrawn early without significant penalty are subject to a 100% ASF.	21(c), 22, FAQ #22
11	"Less stable" (as defined in the LCR) demand and/or term deposits from retail and small business customers	"Less stable" (as defined in the LCR in paragraphs 79 to 81) non-maturity (demand) deposits and/or term deposits provided by retail and small business customers. Term deposits, regardless of the residual contractual maturity, which may be withdrawn early without entailing a withdrawal penalty significantly greater than the loss of interest should be reported in the <6 months column. In line with the treatment for the LCR, but with a different relevant horizon, deposits maturing below one year, or which can be withdrawn early without a significant penalty, that are classified as retail term deposits in the LCR should, for purposes of the NSFR, be classified according to their characteristics (eg insured, held in transactional account etc) as stable or less stable. Retail term deposits maturing over one year and which cannot be withdrawn early without significant penalty are subject to a 100% ASF.	21(c), 23, FAQ #22
13	Unsecured funding from non-financial corporates	Unsecured funding, non-maturity deposits and/or term deposits provided by non-financial corporates (excluding small business customers).	21(c), 24(a)
14	Of which is an operational deposit (as defined in the LCR)	Banks should report the portion of unsecured deposits provided by non-financial corporates with operational relationships, as defined in the LCR.	93–104 (Basel III LCR standards)
15	Of which is a non-operational deposit (as defined in the LCR)	Banks should report the portion of unsecured deposits provided by non-financial corporates without operational relationships, as defined in the LCR.	107–108 (Basel III LCR standards)
16	Of which is non-deposit unsecured funding	Banks should report any non-deposit unsecured funding provided by non-financial corporates.	
20	Unsecured funding from central banks	Unsecured funding, non-maturity deposits and/or term deposits provided by central banks.	21(c), 24(b), 24(d), 25(a)

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference (unless otherwise noted)
21	Of which is an operational deposit (as defined in the LCR)	Banks should report the portion of unsecured deposits provided by central banks with operational relationships, as defined in the LCR.	93–104 (Basel III LCR standards)
22	Of which is a non-operational deposit (as defined in the LCR)	Banks should report the portion of unsecured deposits provided by central banks without operational relationships, as defined in the LCR.	107–108 (Basel III LCR standards)
23	Of which is non-deposit unsecured funding	Banks should report any non-deposit unsecured funding provided by central banks.	
25	Unsecured funding from sovereigns, PSEs, MDBs and NDBs	Unsecured funding, non-maturity deposits and/or term deposits provided by sovereigns, public sector entities (PSEs), multilateral development banks (MDBs) and national development banks (NDBs). Banks should include in this line unsecured funding received from the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund and the European Commission. Banks should refer to guidance from their supervisors to determine if any NDBs in their jurisdictions or abroad can qualify for the treatment under paragraph 24 of the NSFR standard. These entities would likely include banks that provide financing for development projects. Contrary to multilateral development banks, whose membership and operation involve several countries, national development banks typically belong to or are controlled by the state in which they are incorporated.	21(c), 24(c), FAQ #3
26	Of which is an operational deposit (as defined in the LCR)	Banks should report the portion of unsecured deposits provided by sovereigns, PSEs, MDBs and NDBs with operational relationships, as defined in the LCR.	93–104 (Basel III LCR standards)
27	Of which is a non-operational deposit (as defined in the LCR)	Banks should report the portion of unsecured deposits provided by sovereigns, PSEs, MDBs and NDBs without operational relationships, as defined in the LCR.	107–108 (Basel III LCR standards)
28	Of which is non-deposit unsecured funding	Banks should report any non-deposit unsecured funding provided by sovereigns, PSEs, MDBs and NDBs.	
32	Unsecured funding from other legal entities (including financial corporates and financial institutions)	The total amount of unsecured borrowings and liabilities (including term deposits) not reported in rows 13 to 28, comprising funding from other legal entities (including financial corporates and financial institutions (other than banks that are members of the same cooperative network of banks). Consistent with paragraph 131(d) and (e) of the LCR standard and paragraph 16 of the NSFR standard, banks, securities firms, insurance companies, fiduciaries (defined in this context as a legal entity that is authorised to manage assets on behalf of a third party, including asset management entities such as pension funds and other collective investment vehicles), and beneficiaries (defined in this context as a legal entity that receives, or may become eligible to receive, benefits under a will, insurance policy, retirement plan, annuity, trust, or other contract) are considered as financial institutions for the application of the NSFR standard.	21(c), 24(b), 24(d), 25(a), FAQ #2

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference (unless otherwise noted)
33	Of which is an operational deposit (as defined in the LCR)	Banks should report the total amount of unsecured deposits provided by other legal entities with operational relationships, as defined in the LCR.	93–104 (Basel III LCR standards)
34	Of which is a non-operational deposit (as defined in the LCR)	Banks should report the total amount of unsecured deposits provided by other legal entities without operational relationships, as defined in the LCR.	109 (Basel III LCR standards)
35	Of which is non-deposit unsecured funding	Banks should report any non-deposit unsecured funding provided by other legal entities (including financial corporates and financial institutions). Banks should report here any non-deposit unsecured funding for which a counterparty cannot be determined (and is thus not reported in lines 16, 23 and/or 28) such as unsecured debt issuance.	
39	Deposits from members of the same cooperative network of banks subject to national discretion as defined in FN 10	In accordance with footnote 10 of the Basel III NSFR standards, this section should only be used to report deposits that exist between banks within the same cooperative network, provided they are either (a) required by law in some jurisdictions to be placed at the central organisation and are legally constrained within the cooperative bank network as minimum deposit requirements, or (b) in the context of common task sharing and legal, statutory or contractual arrangements, so long as the bank that has received the monies and the bank that has deposited participate in the same institutional network's mutual protection scheme against illiquidity and insolvency of its members. If deposits are placed in the context of (a) above, then banks should allocate the total amount of deposits received from members of their institutional network of cooperative banks according to underlying funding source in panel D (lines 277 to 294 below), and the total balance reported in those lines should equal the balance reported here. If deposits are placed in the context of (b) above, then banks should report balances in this row but **do not** need to report balances in panel D (lines 277 to 294 below). Any deposits that are operational deposits according to paragraphs 93 to 104 of the Basel III LCR standards or other deposits from members of their institutional networks of cooperative networks would be reported in line 41.	105(a) (Basel III LCR standards), footnote 10, 21(c)
41	Other deposits from members of a cooperative network of banks	Banks should report any deposits from banks that are members of the same cooperative network of banks that are operational deposits according to paragraphs 93 to 104 of the Basel III LCR standards or other deposits from members of their cooperative networks that are not included in line 39.	
42	Secured borrowings and liabilities (including secured term deposits): of which are from:	The total amount of secured borrowings and liabilities (including term deposits). Secured funding is defined as those liabilities and general obligations that are collateralised by legal rights to specifically designated assets owned by the borrowing institution in the case of bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation or resolution.	21(c), 24, 25(a), FAQ #2, FAQ #3

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference (unless otherwise noted)
43	Retail and small business customers	The amount of secured borrowings and liabilities (including term deposits) from retail and small business customers.	
44	Non-financial corporates	The amount of secured borrowings and liabilities (including term deposits) from non-financial corporates.	
45	Central banks	The amount of secured borrowings and liabilities (including term deposits) from central banks.	
46	Sovereigns/PSEs/MDBs/NDBs	The amount of secured borrowings and liabilities (including term deposits) from sovereigns/PSEs and multilateral and national development banks. Banks should refer to guidance from their supervisors to determine if any NDBs in their jurisdictions or abroad can qualify for the treatment under paragraph 24 of the NSFR standard. These entities would likely include banks that provide financing for development projects. Contrary to multilateral development banks, whose membership and operation involve several countries, national development banks typically belong to or are controlled by the state in which they are incorporated.	
47	Other legal entities (including financial corporates and financial institutions)	The amount of secured borrowings and liabilities (including term deposits) from other legal entities (including financial corporates and financial institutions). Consistent with paragraph 131(d) and (e) of the LCR standard and paragraph 16 of the NSFR standard, banks, securities firms, insurance companies, fiduciaries (defined in this context as a legal entity that is authorised to manage assets on behalf of a third party, including asset management entities such as pension funds and other collective investment vehicles), and beneficiaries (defined in this context as a legal entity that receives, or may become eligible to receive, benefits under a will, insurance policy, retirement plan, annuity, trust, or other contract) are considered as financial institutions for the application of the NSFR standard.	

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference (unless otherwise noted)
49	Derivative Liabilities, gross of variation margin posted	Report derivative liabilities based on the replacement cost for derivative contracts (obtained by marking to market) where the contract has a negative value. When an eligible bilateral netting contract is in place that meets the conditions as specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract will be the net replacement cost. The value reported here should be gross of variation margin posted. That is, it should represent derivative liabilities prior to the deduction of variation margin posted. Some central bank operations may involve the use of derivative transactions such as foreign exchange swaps. A limited national discretion allows derivative transactions with central banks arising from the latter's short-term monetary policy and liquidity operations to be excluded from the reporting bank's NSFR computation and to offset unrealised capital gains and losses related to these derivative transactions from ASF. These transactions include foreign exchange derivatives such as foreign exchange swaps, and should have a maturity of less than six months at inception. To the extent central bank operations in your jurisdiction involve the use of short-term derivative transactions for the purpose of short-term monetary policy and liquidity operations (such as foreign exchange swaps), please refer to the instructions from your supervisor for the reporting specification of this item.	19, FAQ #33
50	Of which are derivative liabilities where the counterparty is exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements; of which:	Report derivative liabilities (as described above), gross of variation margin posted, where the counterparty is exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements, as laid out in paragraph 2(c) of the *BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives*.[64]	
51	Non-financial entities that are not systemically important	Derivative liabilities with non-financial entities that are not systemically important and are exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
52	Sovereigns/Central Banks/MDBs/BIS	Derivative liabilities with sovereign/Central Bank/MDB/BIS counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
54	Total variation margin posted	All collateral posted in the form of variation margin in connection with derivative contracts, regardless of asset type. To the extent the bank's accounting framework reflects on balance sheet, in connection with a derivatives contract, an asset associated with collateral posted as variation margin that is deducted from the replacement cost amount for purposes of the NSFR, that asset should not be included in RSF items below to avoid any double counting.	

[64] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and Board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions, *Margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives*, September 2013, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs261.htm.

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference (unless otherwise noted)
55	Of which is posted to counterparties exempted from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements; of which:	All collateral posted in the form of variation margin in row 54 above that is posted to counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin rules, as laid out in paragraph 2(c) of the BCBS-IOSCO Margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives.	
56	Non-financial entities that are not systemically important	Variation margin posted to non-financial entities that are not systemically important and are exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
57	Sovereigns/Central Banks/MDBs/BIS	Variation margin posted to sovereign/Central Bank/MDB/BIS counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
59	NSFR derivative liabilities (derivative liabilities less total collateral posted as variation margin on derivative liabilities)	Non-entry field. In calculating NSFR derivative liabilities, collateral posted in the form of variation margin in connection with derivatives contracts, regardless of the asset type, is deducted from the negative replacement cost amount or the negative net replacement cost where applicable.[65]	19, 20, FN 6
60	Total initial margin received	All cash, securities or other assets received as initial margin for all derivative contracts (eg, including any independent amount received in relation to OTC contracts).	
61	Of which, initial margin received in the form of cash	Cash received as initial margin for derivative contracts	
62	Of which, initial margin received in the form of Level 1 securities	Initial margin received, in the form of Level 1 securities for derivative contracts	
63	Of which, initial margin received in the form of all other collateral	Initial margin received, in the form of collateral other than cash or Level 1 securities included above in rows 61 to 62.	
65	Total initial margin received, in the form of any collateral type, according to residual maturity of associated derivative contract(s)	All cash, securities or other assets received as initial margin for derivative contracts. Report initial margin balances in this category according to the residual maturity of the derivative contract(s) directly associated with the initial margin. In the case of pooled collateral, report the maturity of initial margin balances according to the maturity of the derivative contract with the longest term in the applicable netting set that contributes to an initial margin requirement. Contracts that are fully offsetting (ie long and short positions in identical contracts) and do not contribute to an initial margin requirement may be excluded from the determination of maturity. The sum of this category should equal total initial margin received in row 60 above.	
67	Initial margin received, in the form of any collateral type, from counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements; of which:	Cash, securities or other assets received as initial margin for derivative contracts from counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives.	

[65] NSFR derivative liabilities = (derivative liabilities) – (total collateral posted as variation margin on derivative liabilities)

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference (unless otherwise noted)
68	Non-financial entities that are not systemically important	Cash, securities or other assets received as initial margin for derivative contracts from non-financial entities that are not systemically important and are exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
69	Sovereigns/Central Banks/MDBs/BIS	Cash, securities or other assets received as initial margin for derivative contracts from sovereign/Central Bank/MDB/BIS counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
72	Deferred tax liabilities (DTLs)	The amount of deferred tax liabilities, reported according to the nearest possible date in which such liabilities could be realised.	25(b)
73	Minority interest	The amount of minority interest, reported according to the term of the instrument, usually in perpetuity.	25(b)
74	Trade date payables	The amount of payables arising from purchases of financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities that (i) are expected to settle within the standard settlement cycle or period that is customary for the relevant exchange or type of transaction, or (ii) have failed to, but are still expected to, settle.	25(d)
75	Interdependent liabilities	National supervisors have discretion in limited circumstances to determine interdependent assets and liabilities in accordance with paragraph 45 of Basel III NSFR standards. Report here liability items which, on the basis of contractual arrangements, are interdependent on corresponding assets report in line 249 below such that: the liability cannot fall due while the asset remains on the balance sheet, the principal payment flows from the asset cannot be used for something other than repaying the liability, and the liability cannot be used to fund other assets. For interdependent items, supervisors may adjust RSF and ASF factors so that they are both 0%, subject to the following criteria: • The individual interdependent asset and liability items must be clearly identifiable. • The maturity and principal amount of both the liability and its interdependent asset should be the same. • The bank is acting solely as a pass-through unit to channel the funding received (the interdependent liability) into the corresponding interdependent asset. • The counterparties for each pair of interdependent liabilities and assets should not be the same. Consistent with FAQ #9, interdependent assets and liabilities are not intended to be applied to derivative transactions, since it is rarely the case that derivatives would meet all conditions in paragraph 45.	45, FAQ #9

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference (unless otherwise noted)
76	All other liability and equity categories not included above	All other liabilities of the institution (not otherwise reported in above categories) should be accounted for in this row at their carrying value. The value of short positions and open maturity positions should be reported in the < 6 month column. Note: deductions from capital should not be included in the amount reported in this line item, and should instead be reported according to the instructions in line 247 below.	21(c), 24(d), 25(a), 25(b)

6.2.2 Required stable funding (panel B)

The amount of required stable funding (RSF) is measured using assumptions on the broad characteristics of the liquidity risk profile of an institution's assets and off-balance sheet exposures. The amount of required stable funding is calculated by first assigning the **carrying value** of an institution's assets to the categories below, which are also listed in Table 2, page 11 of the Basel III NSFR standards. The amount assigned to each category is then multiplied by an RSF factor and the total RSF is the sum of the weighted amounts added to the amount of off-balance sheet activity (or potential liquidity exposure) multiplied by its associated RSF factor.

The RSF factor applied to the reported values of each asset or off-balance sheet exposure is intended to approximate the amount of a particular asset that would have to be funded, either because it will be rolled over or because it could not be monetised through sale or used as collateral in a secured borrowing transaction over the course of one year without significant expense. Under the standard, such amounts are expected to be supported by stable funding.

In completing this section of the template banks should allocate the assets recorded on their balance sheet to the appropriate RSF category. For purposes of determining its required stable funding, an institution should (i) include financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities for which a purchase order has been executed, and (ii) exclude financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities for which a sales order has been executed, even if such transactions have not been reflected in the balance sheet under a settlement-date accounting model, provided that (i) such transactions are not reflected as derivatives or secured financing transactions in the institution's balance sheet, and (ii) the effects of such transactions will be reflected in the institution's balance sheet when settled.

Assets that are owned by banks, but segregated to satisfy statutory requirements for the protection of customer equity in margined trading accounts, should be reported (consistent with FAQ #23) in accordance with the underlying exposure, whether or not the segregation requirement is separately classified on a bank's balance sheet. However, those assets should also be treated according to paragraph 31 of the NSFR standard. That is, they could be subject to a higher RSF depending on (the term of) encumbrance. The (term of) encumbrance should be determined by authorities, taking into account whether the institution can freely dispose or exchange such assets and the term of the liability to the bank's customer(s) that generates the segregation requirement.

Treatment of encumbrance

Where indicated, banks should report assets according to:

(i) whether they are encumbered or unencumbered; and,

(ii) if they are encumbered, according to the period of encumbrance.

(iii) In determining encumbrance where it is not tied to specific assets, eg the encumbrance is allocated against a pool of assets that includes different RSF categories, the bank should assume that the highest RSF factor assets are encumbered first.

Where a bank has rehypothecated assets in which it has both positions it owns outright and borrowed positions, a bank should assume it has encumbered the borrowed securities first, unless it has an internal process for making this allocation, or it has applied a different methodology for determining the encumbrance of positions in the LCR. For example, if for the LCR the bank assumes positions held outright are encumbered before borrowed positions in order to recognise inflows from maturing borrowed positions, then the bank must use an equivalent approach for these transactions in the NSFR. For their encumbered assets, banks should first report their value in the appropriate column **according to residual maturity** at the carrying value on the balance sheet, and not the value assigned to it for the purposes of the encumbrance transaction. If the bank is required to over-collateralise transactions, for example due to the application of haircuts, or to achieve a desired credit-rating on a funding instrument, then these excess assets should be reported as encumbered.

The bank should then report that same value **according to the remaining period of encumbrance** in the same column of the appropriate row beneath. Banks should consider whether specific assets have a remaining term of encumbrance period (or residual encumbrance period) that is longer than the maturity of the asset, eg where in practice there is a requirement to encumber additional assets at the contracted maturity date of the currently encumbered asset. For example, if debt is secured on loans of a shorter maturity and the bank will be required to pledge additional collateral to maintain appropriate collateralisation levels, as may be the case with mortgage-backed securities.

Consistent with FAQ #16, to the extent that the bank's accounting framework reflects on balance sheet, in connection with a derivative contract, an asset associated with collateral posted as initial margin for purposes of the NSFR, that asset should not be counted as an encumbered asset in the calculation of a bank's RSF to avoid any double-counting.

Collateral should be considered encumbered for the term of the repo or secured transaction, even if the actual maturity of the collateral is shorter than that of the repo or secured transaction. This follows because the collateral would have to be replaced once it matures. Thus, collateral with a remaining maturity of less than one year that is pledged under a transaction maturing beyond one year should be subject to a RSF factor of 100%.

Where loans are only partially secured and are therefore separated into secured and unsecured portions, the specific characteristics of these portions of loans should be taken into account for the calculation of the NSFR: the secured and unsecured portions of a loan should each be treated according to its characteristics and assigned the corresponding RSF factor. If it is not possible to draw the distinction between the secured and unsecured part of the loan, the higher RSF factor should apply to the whole loan.

For example, if a bank had a non-financial corporate loan that had a value of 50 with a residual maturity of 10 months, 25 of which were encumbered for a remaining period of two months, and 25 of which were encumbered for a remaining period of for seven months, it would complete the template as follows:

	Amount		
	< 6 months	**≥ 6 months to < 1 year**	**≥1 year**
Loans to non-financial corporate clients with residual maturities less than one year			
Unencumbered			
Encumbered, of which:			
Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months		25	
Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		25	
Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year			

Assets encumbered for exceptional central bank liquidity operations[66] where national supervisors and central banks have agreed to a reduced RSF factor (not lower than the RSF factor applied to the equivalent asset that is unencumbered) should report such values separately in panel E of the NSFR template. Values reported in panel E should not be included in Required Stable Funding section in panel B to avoid double counting.

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
B)	**Required stable funding**		

The required amount of stable funding is calculated by first assigning the **carrying value** of an institution's assets to the categories below, which are also listed in Table 2, page 11 of the Basel III NSFR standards. The amount assigned to each category is to be multiplied by an RSF factor and the total RSF is the sum of the weighted amounts. The carrying value of an asset item should generally be recorded by following its accounting value, ie net of specific provisions, in line with paragraph 52 of the Basel II Standardised Approach and paragraph 12 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements.

Of note, definitions in the NSFR mirror those in the LCR, unless otherwise specified. In addition, for purposes of calculating the NSFR, HQLA is defined as all HQLA (defined in LCR paragraphs 24 to 68) without regard to LCR operational requirements (defined in LCR paragraphs 28 to 43) and LCR caps on Level 2 and Level 2B assets that may limit the ability of some HQLA to be included as eligible HQLA in the calculation of the LCR.

Assets that are deducted from capital should be reported in the relevant asset categories below.

Treatment of maturity

- Institutions should allocate all assets to the appropriate columns based on their residual maturity or liquidity value.
- When determining the maturity of an instrument, investors are assumed to exercise any option to extend maturity.
- For assets with options exercisable at the bank's discretion, supervisors should take into account reputational factors that may limit a bank's ability not to exercise the option.[67] In particular, where the market expects certain assets to be extended in their maturity, banks and supervisors should assume such behaviour for the purpose of the NSFR and include these assets in the corresponding RSF category.
- If there is a contractual provision with a review date to determine whether a given facility or loan is renewed or not, supervisors may authorise, on a case by case basis, banks to use the next review date as the maturity date. In doing so, supervisors must consider the incentives created and the actual likelihood that such facilities/loans will not be renewed. In particular, options by a bank not to renew a given facility should generally be assumed not to be exercised when there may be reputational concerns.
- For amortising loans, the portion that comes due within the one-year horizon can be treated in the less than one year residual maturity categories. Note that the portion of any loan or claim that comes due in a given time bucket has to be assigned to the corresponding maturity and is subject to the corresponding RSF factor.

[66] In general, exceptional central bank liquidity operations are considered to be non-standard, temporary operations conducted by the central bank in order to achieve its mandate in a period of market-wide financial stress and/or exceptional macroeconomic challenges.

[67] This could reflect a case where a bank may imply that it would be subject to funding risk if it did not exercise an option to extend the maturity of its own assets.

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
B1)	**On-balance sheet items**		
84	Coins and banknotes	Coins and banknotes currently held and immediately available to meet obligations. Banks should not report loans to counterparties in this row.	36(a)
85	Total central bank reserves	Total amount held in central bank reserves (including required and excess reserves) including banks' overnight deposits with the central bank and term deposits with the central bank.	36(b)
86	Of which are required central bank reserves	Total amount held in central bank reserves related to minimum deposit requirements. Supervisors may agree with the relevant central bank on the RSF factor to be assigned to required reserves, based in particular on consideration of whether or not the reserve requirement must be satisfied at all times and thus the extent to which reserve requirements in that jurisdiction exist on a longer-term horizon and therefore require associated stable funding. **Please refer to the instructions from your supervisor for the specification of this item.**	FN17
88	Securities held where the institution has an offsetting reverse repurchase transaction when the security on each transaction has the same unique identifier (eg ISIN number or CUSIP) and such securities are reported on the balance sheet of the reporting institution	This category is only applicable for jurisdictions whereby accounting standards would require both the reverse repo transaction and the collateral to be reported on-balance sheet. Where this is the case, banks should report in this category, any securities reported on their balance sheet that are borrowed in reverse repurchase transactions. Reverse repo transactions that appear on their balance sheets as secured cash loans and deposits placed should not be reported in this category, rather should be reported with loans to financial institutions in rows 102 to 120. Securities in default should not be reported in this category, rather these should be reported in line 211.	
89	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** securities in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
90	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** securities, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
91	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing securities that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
92	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
93	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
94	Deposits held at other banks which are members of the same cooperative network of banks and which are subject to national discretion according to FN 10	In accordance with footnote 10 of the Basel III NSFR standards, this section should only be used to report deposits that exist between banks within the same cooperative network, provided they are received in the context of common task sharing and legal, statutory or contractual arrangements, and so long as the bank that has received the monies and the bank that has deposited participate in the same institutional network's mutual protection scheme against illiquidity and insolvency of its members. Such deposits can be assigned an ASF up to the RSF factor assigned by regulation for the same deposits to the depositing bank, not to exceed 85%. Deposits reported in this category should not be reported in any other RSF category. This category **does not** apply to banks in jurisdictions where deposits are required by law to be placed at the central organisation and are legally constrained within the cooperative bank network as minimum deposit requirements. Accordingly, banks that complete panel D below, as specified in the instructions for row 39 above, **should not** report balances here.	FN 10, 43(c)
96	Other deposits at other banks which are members of the same cooperative network of banks; of which:	In accordance with footnote 10 of the Basel III NSFR standards, this section should only be used to report other deposits that exist between banks within the same cooperative network, provided they are received in the context of common task sharing and legal, statutory or contractual arrangements, which do not satisfy the conditions set forth in line 95 above. Deposits reported in this category should not be reported in any other RSF category. This category **does not** apply to banks in jurisdictions where deposits are required by law to be placed at the central organisation and are legally constrained within the cooperative bank network as minimum deposit requirements. Banks that complete panel D below, as specified in the instructions for row 39 above, **should not** report balances here.	
97	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** deposits in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
98	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** deposits, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
99	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing deposits that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
100	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
101	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
102	Loans to financial institutions, of which:	Loans to all financial institutions. Consistent with paragraph 131(d) and (e) of the LCR standard and paragraph 16 of the NSFR standard, banks, securities firms, insurance companies, fiduciaries (defined in this context as a legal entity that is authorised to manage assets on behalf of a third party, including asset management entities such as pension funds and other collective investment vehicles), and beneficiaries (defined in this context as a legal entity that receives, or may become eligible to receive, benefits under a will, insurance policy, retirement plan, annuity, trust, or other contract) are considered as financial institutions for the application of the NSFR standard. In the case of a non-maturity reverse repo, balances should generally be reported as having a remaining maturity greater than one year, unless banks can demonstrate to supervisors that the non-maturity reverse repo would effectively mature in a different period. Non-performing loans should not be included in this category, rather these should be reported in line 211. Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes should not be reported here and should instead be reported in line 139.	31, 38, 39(b), 40(c), 43(a), 43(c), FAQ #2, FAQ #7
103	Loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 collateral and where the bank has the ability to freely rehypothecate the received collateral for the life of the loan, of which:	All loans to financial institutions where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets, as defined in LCR paragraph 50, **and** where the bank has the ability to freely rehypothecate the received collateral for the life of the loan. Report loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 assets where the bank **does not** have the ability to freely rehypothecate the received collateral for the life of the loan in line 109 below.	31, 38, 40(c), 43(a), 43(c)
104	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** loans in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
105	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** securities, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
106	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing loans that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
107	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
108	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
109	All other secured loans to financial institutions, of which:	All other secured loans to financial institutions, including both loans secured against collateral other than Level 1 assets **and** loans secured by Level 1 assets where the bank **does not** have the ability to freely rehypothecate the received collateral for the life of the loan.	31, 39(b), 40(c), 43(a), 43(c)
110	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** loans in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity. This includes both unencumbered loans secured against collateral other than Level 1 assets **and** unencumbered loans secured by Level 1 assets where the bank **does not** have the ability to freely rehypothecate the received collateral for the life of the loan.	

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
111	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** loans, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity. This includes both encumbered loans secured against collateral other than Level 1 assets **and** encumbered loans secured by Level 1 assets where the bank **does not** have the ability to freely rehypothecate the received collateral for the life of the loan.	
112	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing loans that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
113	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
114	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
115	Unsecured loans to financial institutions, of which:	All loans to financial institutions that are unsecured.	31, 39(b), 40(c), 43(a), 43(c)
116	Unencumbered	Banks should report in these rows all such **unencumbered** loans in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
117	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in all such **encumbered** loans, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
118	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing loans that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
119	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
120	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
121	Securities eligible as Level 1 HQLA for the LCR, of which:	Securities that, if unencumbered, would qualify as Level 1 liquid assets according to paragraph 50 of the Basel III LCR standards. Consistent with FAQ #26, sovereign bonds issued in foreign currencies that are excluded from HQLA according to LCR standard paragraph 50(e) (applying to those sovereign or central bank debt securities issued in foreign currencies which are not computable given that their amount exceeds the bank's stressed net cash outflows in that currency and country) can be treated as Level 1 for the NSFR. Securities that would otherwise qualify according to that paragraph, but are excluded for operational or other reasons, are reported in this category. Coins and banknotes, and central bank reserves should be reported in lines 84, 85 and 86 respectively and not in this category. Securities in default should not be included in this category; rather these should be reported in line 211.	31, 37, 40(b), 43(a)), FAQ #26
122	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** securities in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
123	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** securities, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
124	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing securities that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
125	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
126	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
127	Securities eligible for Level 2A HQLA for the LCR, of which:	Securities that, if unencumbered, would qualify as Level 2A liquid assets, according to paragraph 52 of the Basel III LCR standards. Securities that would otherwise qualify according to that paragraph, but are excluded for exceeding the 40% cap, or for operational or other reasons, are reported in this category. Securities in default should not be included in this category; rather these should be reported in line 211.	31, 39(a), 40(b), 43(a)
128	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** securities in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
129	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** securities, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
130	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing securities that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
131	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
132	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
133	Securities eligible for Level 2B HQLA for the LCR, of which:	Securities that, if unencumbered, would qualify as Level 2B liquid assets, according to paragraph 54 of the Basel III LCR standards. Securities that would otherwise qualify according to that paragraph, but are excluded for exceeding the 15% or 40% caps, or for operational or other reasons, are reported in this category. Securities in default should not be included in this category; rather these should be reported in line 211.	31, 40(a), 40(b), 43(a)
134	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** securities in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
135	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** securities, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
136	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing securities that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
137	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
138	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
139	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes, of which:	Deposits held at financial institutions, including banks subject to prudential supervision, for operational purposes, as defined in LCR paragraphs 93 to 104. Non-operational deposits held at other financial institutions should be included with loans to financial institutions (line 103 above), taking into account the term of the operation. That is, demand deposits and term deposits with residual maturities of less than six months are assigned a 15% RSF factor; and term deposits with residual maturity of between six months and less than one year have a 50% RSF factor or 100% if the maturity is beyond one year.	31, 40(d), 43(a), FAQ #32
140	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** deposits in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
141	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report these rows all such **encumbered** deposits, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
142	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing deposits that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
143	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
144	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
145	Loans to non-financial corporate clients with a residual maturity of less than one year; of which:	Loans to non-financial corporate clients having a residual maturity of less than one year. Non-performing loans should not be included in this category, rather these should be reported in line 211. Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients with a residual maturity of less than one year and with a greater than 35% risk weight under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk should be reported in this category and not in line 181. Performing loans are considered to be those that are not past due for more than 90 days in accordance with paragraph 75 of the Basel II framework. Conversely, non-performing loans are considered to be loans that are more than 90 days past due.	31, 40(e), 43(a)
146	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** loans in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
147	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** loans, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
148	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing loans that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
149	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
150	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
151	Loans to central banks with a residual maturity of less than one year; of which:	Loans to central banks having a residual maturity of less than one year that do not qualify to meet local reserve requirements. Balances (including term placements) that qualify toward reserve requirements should be considered as "total central bank reserves" and reported in row 85, even if these balances are in excess of the required level of reserves. Non-performing loans should not be included in this category, rather these should be reported in line 211. Performing loans to central banks with a residual maturity of less than one year and a greater than 35% risk weight under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk should be reported in this category and not in line 181. Performing loans are considered to be those that are not past due for more than 90 days in accordance with paragraph 75 of the Basel II framework. Conversely, non-performing loans are considered to be loans that are more than 90 days past due. Consistent with paragraph 36(c) and FAQ #1, all claims on central banks with residual maturities of less than six months receives a 0% RSF factor. For balances reported in this row with residual maturities less than six months, note that the term "claims" is broader than loans. The term "claims" in paragraph 36(c) also includes central bank bills and the asset account created on banks' balance sheets by entering into repo transactions with central banks.	31, 36(c), 40(c), 43(a), FAQ #1
152	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** loans in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
153	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** loans, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
154	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing loans that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
155	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
156	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
157	Loans to sovereigns, PSEs, MDBs and NDBs with a residual maturity of less than one year; of which:	Loans to sovereigns, PSEs, MDBs and NDBs having a residual maturity of less than one year. Loans to the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund and the European Commission should also be reported in this category. Non-performing loans should not be included in this category; rather these should be reported in line 211. Performing loans to sovereigns, PSEs, MDBs and NDBs with a residual maturity of less than one year and a greater than 35% risk weight under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk should be reported in this category and not in line 181. Performing loans are considered to be those that are not past due for more than 90 days in accordance with paragraph 75 of the Basel II framework. Conversely, non-performing loans are considered to be loans that are more than 90 days past due.	31, 40(e), 41, 43(a)
158	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** loans in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
159	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** loans, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
160	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing loans that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
161	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
162	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
163	Residential mortgages of any maturity that would qualify for the 35% or lower risk weight under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk, of which:	Residential mortgages of any maturity that would qualify for the 35% or lower risk weight under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk. According to paragraph 29 of the NSFR standard, "investors should be assumed to exercise any option to extend maturity". As such, include balances for floating rate loans without a stated final maturity where the borrower may repay the loan in full and without penalty charges at the next rate reset date as having an effective residual maturity of greater than one year. Only the Basel II Standardised Approach risk weights may be used to determine the NSFR treatment. Non-performing residential mortgages should not be reported in this category; rather these should be reported in line 211. Performing loans are considered to be those that are not past due for more than 90 days in accordance with paragraph 75 of the Basel II framework. Conversely, non-performing loans are considered to be loans that are more than 90 days past due.	31, 40(e), 41(a), 43(a), FAQ #18, FAQ #28
164	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** mortgages in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
165	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** mortgages, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
166	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing loans that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
167	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
168	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
169	Other loans, excluding loans to financial institutions, with a residual maturity of one year or greater, that would qualify for the 35% or lower risk weight under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk, of which:	Include balances of all other loans, excluding loans to financial institutions, with a residual maturity of one year or more, that would qualify for the 35% or lower risk weight under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk. According to paragraph 29 of the NSFR standard, "investors should be assumed to exercise any option to extend maturity". As such, include balances for floating rate loans without a stated final maturity where the borrower may repay the loan in full and without penalty charges at the next rate reset date as having an effective residual maturity of greater than one year. Only the Basel II Standardised Approach risk weights may be used to determine the NSFR treatment. Non-performing loans should not be reported in this category; rather these should be reported in line 211. Performing loans are considered to be those that are not past due for more than 90 days in accordance with paragraph 75 of the Basel II framework. Conversely, non-performing loans are considered to be loans that are more than 90 days past due.	31, 41(b), 43(a) FAQ #18, FAQ #28
170	Unencumbered	Banks should report in t all such **unencumbered** loans in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
171	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** loans, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
172	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing loans that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
173	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
174	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
175	Loans to retail and small business customers (excluding residential mortgages reported above) with a residual maturity of less than one year; of which:	Loans to retail (eg natural persons) and small business customers (as defined in the LCR) having a residual maturity of less than one year. Non-performing loans should not be reported in this category, rather these should be reported in line 211. Performing loans to retail and small business customers with a residual maturity of less than one year with a greater than 35% risk weight under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk should also be reported in this category and not in line 181. Performing loans are considered to be those that are not past due for more than 90 days in accordance with paragraph 75 of the Basel II framework. Conversely, non-performing loans are considered to be loans that are more than 90 days past due.	31, 40(e), 43(a)

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
176	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** loans in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
177	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** loans, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
178	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing loans that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
179	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
180	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
181	Performing loans (except loans to financial institutions and loans reported in above categories) with risk weights greater than 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk; of which:	Performing loans, not captured by one of the above categories, with a greater than 35% risk weight under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk, excluding loans to financial institutions. According to paragraph 29 of the NSFR standard, "investors should be assumed to exercise any option to extend maturity". As such, include balances for floating rate loans without a stated final maturity where the borrower may repay the loan in full and without penalty charges at the next rate reset date as having an effective residual maturity of greater than one year. Only the Basel II Standardised Approach risk weights may be used to determine the NSFR treatment. Non-performing loans should not be reported in this category, rather these should be reported in line 211. Performing loans are considered to be those that are not past due for more than 90 days in accordance with paragraph 75 of the Basel II framework. Conversely, non-performing loans are considered to be loans that are more than 90 days past due.	31, 40(e), 42(b), 43(a), FN19, FAQ #18, FAQ #28
182	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** loans in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
183	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** loans, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
184	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing loans that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
185	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
186	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
187	Non-HQLA exchange traded equities, of which:	Exchange traded equities that do not qualify as Level 2B assets. This includes exchange traded FI equities as well as exchange traded non-FI equities that do not meet all of the requirements outlined in paragraph 54(c) of the Basel III LCR standards. Amounts related to non-HQLA exchange traded equities that are deducted from capital should not be reported here, rather these should be reported in the ≥ 1 year column in row 247.	31, 42(c), 43(a)
188	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** equities in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
189	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** equities, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
190	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing equities that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
191	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
192	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
193	Non-HQLA securities not in default, of which:	Securities that are not eligible for HQLA treatment as defined by Basel III LCR standards, other than non-HQLA exchange traded equities, which should be reported in line 187, and which are not in default. Securities in default should not be reported in this category; rather these should be reported in line 211.	31, 40(e), 42(c), 43(a)
194	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** securities in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
195	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** securities, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
196	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing securities that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
197	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
198	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
199	Physical traded commodities including gold, of which:	Total balance of physical traded commodities including gold should be reported in the ≥ 1 year maturity column.	31, 42(d), 43(a)
200	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** physical traded commodities including gold.	
201	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** physical traded commodities including gold, regardless of counterparty.	
202	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing physical traded commodities including gold that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
203	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
204	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
205	Other short-term unsecured instruments and transactions with a residual maturity of less than one year, of which are:	Banks should report the balances of other short-term unsecured instruments with outstanding maturities of less than one year. Such instruments include but are not limited to: short-term government and corporate bills, notes, and obligations; commercial paper; negotiable CDs; bankers' acceptances; money market mutual funds. **Banks should not report in this row any central bank reserves, Level 1, Level 2A and Level 2B assets, unsecured interbank and other money market placements (eg federal funds or euro currencies sold) or instruments in default. These are reported elsewhere on the template.**	31, 40(e), 43(a)
206	Unencumbered	Banks should report in this row all such **unencumbered** instruments and transactions in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
207	Encumbered, of which:	Banks should report in these rows all such **encumbered** instruments and transactions, regardless of counterparty, in the appropriate column according to their residual maturity.	
208	Remaining period of encumbrance < 6 months	For each cell containing instruments that have been encumbered, banks should **in addition** allocate them to a cell in one of the three rows directly below **according to the remaining period of encumbrance**. Attention is drawn to the worked example at the start of this section.	
209	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 6 months to < 1 year		
210	Remaining period of encumbrance ≥ 1 year		
211	Defaulted securities and non-performing loans	All defaulted securities and non-performing loans should be reported in this line and **not** in one of the above categories. Performing loans are considered to be those that are not past due for more than 90 days in accordance with paragraph 75 of the Basel II framework. Conversely, non-performing loans are considered to be loans that are more than 90 days past due.	43(c), FN19

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
213	Derivative assets, gross of variation margin received	Report derivative assets based on the replacement cost for derivative contracts (obtained by marking to market) where the contract has a positive value. When an eligible bilateral netting contract is in place that meets the conditions as specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the annex of the Basel III Leverage ratio framework, the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract will be the net replacement cost. The value reported here should be gross of variation margin received. That is, it should represent derivative assets prior to the deduction of variation margin received. Some central bank operations may involve the use of derivative transactions such as foreign exchange swaps. A limited national discretion allows derivative transactions with central banks arising from the latter's short-term monetary policy and liquidity operations to be excluded from the reporting bank's NSFR computation and to offset unrealised capital gains and losses related to these derivative transactions from ASF. These transactions include foreign exchange derivatives such as foreign exchange swaps, and should have a maturity of less than six months at inception. To the extent central bank operations in your jurisdiction involve the use of short-term derivative transactions for the purpose of short-term monetary policy and liquidity operations (such as foreign exchange swaps), please refer to the instructions from your supervisor for the reporting specification of this item.	FAQ #33
214	Of which are derivative assets where the counterparty is exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements; of which:	Derivative assets (as described above), gross of variation margin received, where the counterparty is exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements, as laid out in paragraph 2(c) of the *BCBS-IOSCO Margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives*[68].	
215	Non-financial entities that are not systemically important	Derivative assets with non-financial entities that are not systemically important and are exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
216	Sovereigns/Central Banks/MDBs/BIS	Derivative assets with sovereign/Central Bank/MDB/BIS counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
218	Variation margin received, of which:	Collateral received in the form of variation margin in connection with derivatives contracts.	

[68] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and Board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions, *Margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives*, September 2013, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs261.htm.

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
219	Cash variation margin received, meeting conditions as specified in paragraph 25 of the Basel III Leverage Ratio Framework and Disclosure Requirements	Collateral received in the form of cash variation margin in connection with derivatives contracts meeting the conditions as specified in paragraph 25 of the *Basel III Leverage Ratio Framework and Disclosure Requirements* or further specified in any related FAQ. Note that, consistent with FAQ #11, the existence of minimum thresholds of transfer amounts for exchange of collateral in derivative contracts does not automatically preclude such contracts from being considered for the condition of paragraph 35 of the NSFR standard to allow an offsetting of collateral received (in particular regarding the daily calculation and exchange of variation margins). Paragraph 35 of the NSFR standard refers to paragraph 25 in the Basel III Leverage Ratio which states in subsection (iv) that "variation margin exchanged is the full amount that would be necessary to fully extinguish the mark-to-market exposure of the derivative subject to the threshold and minimum transfer amounts applicable to the counterparty". The requirement on frequency of calculation and exchange of margins is stipulated in paragraph 25(ii), which states "Variation margin is calculated and exchanged on a daily basis based on mark-to-market valuation of derivatives positions".	
221	Of which is received from counterparties exempted from BCBS-IOSCO margining requirements; of which:	Cash variation margin meeting the conditions as specified in paragraph 25 of the *Basel III Leverage Ratio Framework and Disclosure Requirements* or further specified in any related FAQ that is received from counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements, as laid out in paragraph 2(c) of the BCBS-IOSCO margining requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives.	
222	Non-financial entities that are not systemically important	Cash variation margin received from non-financial entities that are not systemically important and are exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
223	Sovereigns/Central Banks/MDBs/BIS	Cash variation margin received from sovereign/Central Bank/MDB/BIS counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
225	Other variation margin received	All other collateral received in the form of variation margin in connection with derivatives contracts that is not reported in line 219 above.	
226	Of which is received from counterparties exempted from BCBS-IOSCO margining requirements	Other collateral not included in line 219 above that is received as variation margin from counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margining rules, as laid out in paragraph 2(c) of the BCBS-IOSCO margining requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives.	
227	Non-financial entities that are not systemically important	Other variation margin received from non-financial entities that are not systemically important and are exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
228	Sovereigns/Central Banks/MDBs/BIS	Other variation margin received from sovereign/Central Bank/MDB/BIS counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
230	NSFR derivative assets (derivative assets less cash collateral received as variation margin on derivative assets)	Non-entry field. In calculating NSFR derivatives assets, collateral received in connection with derivatives contracts may not offset the positive replacement cost amount, regardless of whether or not netting is permitted under the bank's operative accounting or risk-based framework, unless it is received in the form of cash variation margin and meets the conditions as specified in paragraph 25 of the *Basel III Leverage Ratio Framework and Disclosure Requirements* or further specified in any related FAQ.[69] Note that, consistent with FAQ #11, the existence of minimum thresholds of transfer amounts for exchange of collateral in derivative contracts does not automatically preclude such contracts from being considered for the condition of paragraph 35 of the NSFR standard to allow an offsetting of collateral received (in particular regarding the daily calculation and exchange of variation margins).	35, FN 16, FAQ #11
231	Required stable funding associated with derivative liabilities	Non-entry field. In accordance with paragraph 43(d), the value here equals 20% of derivative liabilities (ie negative replacement cost amounts or negative net replacement cost where applicable) before deducting variation margin posted.	43(d)
232	Total initial margin posted	All cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts (eg, including any independent amount received in relation to OTC contracts). Consistent with FAQ #15, this includes cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts, regardless of whether those assets are on- or off-balance sheet (eg securities received as collateral). To the extent that the bank's accounting framework reflects on balance sheet, in connection with a derivative contract, an asset associated with collateral posted as initial margin for purposes of the NSFR, that asset should not be counted as an encumbered asset in the calculation of a bank's RSF to avoid any double-counting. For OTC transactions, any fixed independent amount a bank was contractually required to post at the inception of the derivatives transaction should be considered as initial margin, regardless of whether any of this margin was returned to the bank in the form of variation margin payments. If the initial margin is formulaically defined at a portfolio level, the amount considered as initial margin should reflect this calculated amount as of the NSFR measurement date, even if, for example, the total amount of margin physically posted to the bank's counterparty is lower because of VM payments received. For centrally cleared transactions, the amount of initial margin should reflect the total amount of margin posted (IM and VM) less any mark-to-market losses on the applicable portfolio of cleared transactions.	FAQ #13, FAQ #15, FAQ #16

[69] NSFR derivative assets = (derivative assets) – (cash collateral received as variation margin on derivative assets)

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
233	Of which, is initial margin posted on bank's own behalf, of which:	All cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts taken on the bank's own behalf. This would not include initial margin posted on behalf of a customer, which should be reported in line 237 below. Where securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts would otherwise be included in a category receiving a higher RSF factor, they should be reported within that category and not here. Do not include here cash or other assets provided to contribute to the default fund of a CCP, which should be reported in line 245 below.	42(a)
234	Initial margin posted in the form of cash	Cash posted as initial margin for derivative contracts taken on the bank's own behalf. This would not include initial margin posted on derivative contracts taken on behalf of a customer, which should be reported in line 237 below.	
235	Initial margin posted in the form of Level 1 securities	Initial margin posted in the form of Level 1 securities for derivative contracts taken on the bank's own behalf. This would not include initial margin posted on derivative contracts taken on behalf of a customer, which should be reported in line 237 below.	
236	Initial margin posted in the form of all other collateral	Initial margin posted in the form of collateral other than cash or Level 1 securities taken on the bank's own behalf and included in above in rows 234 to 235. This would not include initial margin posted on derivative contracts taken on behalf of a customer, which should be reported in line 237 below.	
237	Of which, is initial margin posted on behalf of a customer	Cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin posted on behalf of a customer, where the bank does not guarantee performance of the third party. For example, cases in which the bank provides a customer access to a third party (eg a CCP) for the purpose of clearing derivatives, where the transactions are executed in the name of the customer, and the bank does not guarantee the performance of this third party. Balances reported here should not be included in lines 234 to 236 above.	FN 18, FAQ #10
239	Initial margin posted on bank's own behalf, in the form of any collateral type, according to residual maturity of associated derivative contract(s)	All cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts taken on the bank's own behalf. Report initial margin balances in this category according to the residual maturity of the derivative contract(s) directly associated with the initial margin. In the case of pooled collateral, report the maturity of initial margin balances according to the maturity of the derivative contract with the longest term in the applicable netting set that contributes to an initial margin requirement. Contracts that are fully offsetting (ie long and short positions in identical contracts) and do not contribute to an initial margin requirement may be excluded from the determination of maturity. This category would not include initial margin posted on derivative contracts taken on behalf of a customer. The sum of this category should be equal to the sum of rows 234 to 236 above.	

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
241	Initial margin posted on bank's own behalf, in the form of any collateral type, to counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements; of which:	Cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts taken on bank's own behalf to counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives. This category would not include initial margin posted on derivative contracts taken on behalf of a customer.	
242	Non-financial entities that are not systemically important	Cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts to non-financial entities that are not systemically important and are exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
243	Sovereigns/Central Banks/MDBs/BIS	Cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts to sovereign/Central Bank/MDB/BIS counterparties exempt from BCBS-IOSCO margin requirements.	
245	Cash or other assets provided to contribute to the default fund of a CCP	Cash or other assets provided to contribute to the default fund of a CCP. Do not include here cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts, which should be included in categories above.	42(a)
246	Required stable funding associated with initial margin posted and cash or other assets provided to contribute to the default fund of a CCP	Non-entry field. In accordance with paragraph 42(a), required stable funding associated with initial margin posted and cash or other assets provided to contribute to the default fund of a CCP.	42(a)
247	Items deducted from regulatory capital	Includes all items deducted from Basel III regulatory capital.	43(c)
248	Trade date receivables	The amount of receivables arising from sales of financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities that (i) are expected to settle within the standard settlement cycle or period that is customary for the relevant exchange or type of transaction, or (ii) have failed to, but are still expected to, settle.	36(d)

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
249	Interdependent assets	National supervisors have discretion in limited circumstances to determine interdependent assets and liabilities in accordance with paragraph 45 of Basel III NSFR standards. Report here asset items which, on the basis of contractual arrangements, are interdependent on corresponding liabilities report above in line 75 such that: the liability cannot fall due while the asset remains on the balance sheet, the principal payment flows from the asset cannot be used for something other than repaying the liability, and the liability cannot be used to fund other assets. For interdependent items, supervisors may adjust RSF and ASF factors so that they are both 0%, subject to the following criteria: • The individual interdependent asset and liability items must be clearly identifiable. • The maturity and principal amount of both the liability and its interdependent asset should be the same. • The bank is acting solely as a pass-through unit to channel the funding received (the interdependent liability) into the corresponding interdependent asset. • The counterparties for each pair of interdependent liabilities and assets should not be the same. Consistent with FAQ #9, interdependent assets and liabilities are not intended to be applied to derivative transactions, since it is rarely the case that derivatives would meet all conditions in paragraph 45.	45
251	All other assets not included in above categories that qualify for 100% treatment	Include the carrying value of all other assets not included in the above categories.	43(c)
B2)	**Off-balance sheet items**		
255	Irrevocable and conditionally revocable liquidity facilities	Balances of undrawn committed liquidity facilities extended by the bank that are either irrevocable or conditionally revocable.	47
256	Irrevocable and conditionally revocable credit facilities	Balances of undrawn committed credit facilities extended by the bank that are either irrevocable or conditionally revocable.	47
257	Unconditionally revocable liquidity facilities	Balances of undrawn liquidity facilities where the bank has the right to unconditionally revoke the undrawn portion of these facilities.	47
258	Unconditionally revocable credit facilities	Balances of undrawn credit facilities where the bank has the right to unconditionally revoke the undrawn portion of these facilities.	47
259	Trade finance-related obligations (including guarantees and letters of credit)	Balances of trade finance-related obligations (including guarantees and letters of credit)	47
260	Guarantees and letters of credit unrelated to trade finance obligations	Balances of guarantees and letters of credit unrelated to trade finance obligations.	47
261	Non-contractual obligations, such as:		

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
262	Debt-buy back requests (incl related conduits)	Potential requests for debt repurchases of the bank's own debt or that of related conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities.	47
263	Structured products	Structured products where customers anticipate ready marketability, such as adjustable rate notes and variable rate demand notes (VRDNs).	47
264	Managed funds	Managed funds that are marketed with the objective of maintaining a stable value such as money market mutual funds or other types of stable value collective investment fund, etc.	47
265	Other non-contractual obligations	Other non-contractual obligations not entered above.	47
266	All other off balance-sheet obligations not included in the above categories	All other off balance-sheet obligations not reported in lines 255 to 265 above. **Please refer to the instructions from your supervisor for the specification of this item.**	47

6.2.3 For completion only by banks in jurisdictions where deposits between banks within the same cooperative network are required by law to be placed at the central organisation and are legally constrained within the cooperative bank network as minimum deposit requirements (panel D)

Panel D is only intended for banks in jurisdictions where deposits between banks within the same cooperative network are required by law to be placed at the central organisation and are legally constrained within the cooperative bank network as minimum deposit requirements, and where such banks are applying the treatment in footnote 10 of the Basel III NSFR standards.

- The reporting institution must be the centralised institution of a cooperative network which has supervisory approval to use this treatment. **All other banks should leave this section blank.**
- This section should only be used to report deposits that exist between banks within the same cooperative network, provided they are required by law to be placed at the central organisation and are legally constrained within the cooperative bank network as minimum deposit requirements.
- The total amount of funding reported in this section should be equal to that reported in line 39 above.

  This section **should not** be used by banks within the same cooperative network where deposits are placed in the context of common task sharing and legal, statutory or contractual arrangements.

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
277–294	Categories are identical to those reported in panel A	Category definitions are identical to rows 6 to 76 with the exception of rows 42 to 47 where all secured borrowings and liabilities may be reported and, unlike the first panel, there is no qualification on the type of assets used as collateral.	FN 10

6.2.4 For completion only by banks with assets encumbered for exceptional central bank liquidity operations, where the supervisor and central bank have agreed to a reduced RSF factor (panel E)

Panel E collects data on assets that are encumbered for exceptional central bank liquidity operations. In accordance with paragraph 31 and FN 15 of the Basel III NSFR standards, this section should only include those balances where the supervisor and central bank have agreed to a reduced RSF factor. All other banks should leave this section blank. Values reported in this section should not be reported in panel B1 above to avoid double counting.

Row	Heading	Description	Basel III NSFR standards reference
302–378	Categories are identical to those reported in panel B	Category definitions are identical to rows 88 to 205.	31, FN 15

6.3 Worksheet "NSFR additional"

This worksheet captures additional data on derivative funding risk. The worksheet is divided into five panels:

- Panel A, which collects more granular data on the derivative exposures reported in the NSFR worksheet and on the modified version of the SA-CCR reported in the leverage ratio worksheet;
- Panel B, which collects data on another variation of the SA-CCR, in which all derivatives are included in a single netting set.
- Panel C, which collects historical data on derivative exposure;
- Panel D, variation margin exchanged; and
- Panel E, which collects additional data on outflows linked to derivative activities.

Similarly to panel G in the "Leverage Ratio" worksheet[70], panels A and B collect additional data on alternative methods for calculating a funding risk measure based on the potential future exposure for derivative transactions under SA-CCR. The methods are represented by the standardised approach for measuring counterparty credit risk exposures as published by the Committee in March 2014.

The scope of derivatives transactions for the calculations in this worksheet is the same as the one used for the calculation of the Basel III ASF and RSF measures.

6.3.1 Panel A: Breakdown of gross derivative assets and liabilities, margin posted and received and SA-CCR modified PFE add-on

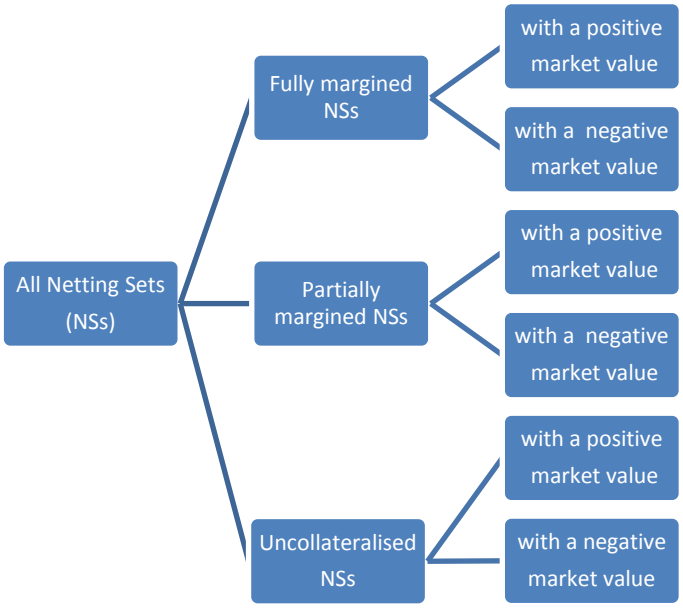
Panel A provides an additional breakdown of some of the derivative exposures reported in the "NSFR" worksheet and of the modified SA-CCR add-on reported in panel G of the leverage ratio worksheet. The data collected includes a breakdown of:

- The total amount of derivative assets, gross of variation margin received as well as the total amount of variation margin received (for margined netting sets).

[70] See Section 5.2.7 of this document.

- The total amount of derivatives derivative liabilities, gross of variation margin posted as well as the total amount of margin posted (for margined netting sets).
- The sum of all "modified" potential future exposure add-ons calculated using data as at the reporting date. The add-ons should be calculated following the same methodology used during the Basel III monitoring exercise for the end-June 2016 reporting date[71] to calculate the items reported in cells E115 (margined netting sets) and E116 (unmargined netting sets) in panel G of the "Leverage ratio" worksheet:
    - All the PFE of derivative transactions, including those for which variation margin is exchanged, should be computed by applying the maturity factors for unmargined transactions provided in the SA-CCR document (see paragraphs 154, 155 and 164 of the SA-CCR document[72]).
- Similar to the leverage ratio instructions for the PFE under modified SA-CCR:
    - The PFE multiplier must be set to one for all derivative transactions, so all transactions (including out of the money or over collateralised) have the same weight.
    - The alpha factor of 1.4 **should not be applied** to the PFE amount reported.

    All banks are expected to report these items according to the following breakdown:
- whether derivatives are fully margined, partially margined or unmargined; and[73]
- whether the sum of the mark-to-market values of all derivatives included in the netting set is positive or negative (ie positive or negative mark-to-market value for a single transaction or in the case of bilateral netting agreements, if the net mark-to-market value of the netting set is positive or negative).



[71] See Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Instructions for Basel III monitoring*, August 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/biiiimplmoninstr_aug16.pdf.

[72] See Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *The standardised approach for measuring counterparty credit risk exposures*, March 2014, www.bis.org/publ/bcbs279.htm.

[73] For netting sets under a dispute please take in consideration only the variation margin posted or received that is undisputed.

Rows	Columns	Heading	Description
7, 9 and 11	D	Derivative assets, gross of variation margin received	Breakdown of the item "Derivative assets, gross of variation margin received" reported in cell F213 in the NSFR worksheet (cf Section 6.2.2 of this document). Derivatives assets for which the variation margin received is equal or higher than the market value should be reported as "fully margined" and "partially margined" otherwise. Uncollateralised derivatives assets should be reported as "unmargined" (however **please report derivatives assets under a threshold above which margin shall be received as "partially margined"**). Report derivative assets based on the replacement cost for derivative contracts (obtained by marking to market) where the contract has a positive value. When an eligible bilateral netting contract is in place that meets the conditions as specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the annex of the Basel III Leverage ratio framework, the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract will be the net replacement cost. The value reported here should be gross of variation margin received. That is, it should represent derivative assets prior to the deduction of variation margin received.
7 and 9	E	VM received in the form of cash, meeting conditions as specified in paragraph 25 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements	All collateral received in the form of cash variation margin in connection with derivative contracts included in the relevant netting sets, **when they meet the conditions as specified in paragraph 25 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements**.
7 and 9	F	**Non-segregated** VM received in the form of cash, **not** meeting conditions as specified in paragraph 25 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements	**Non-segregated** cash variation margin in connection with derivative contracts included in the relevant netting sets, **not** meeting the conditions specified in paragraph 25 of the Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements.
7 and 9	G	Level 1 rehypothecable securities received	Level 1 assets received as collateral for derivatives transactions that are not segregated and legally able to be rehypothecated. These securities are those that, if unencumbered, would qualify as Level 1 liquid assets according to paragraph 50 of the Basel III LCR standards. Consistently with the NSFR and FAQ #26, sovereign bonds issued in foreign currencies that are excluded from HQLA according to LCR standard paragraph 50(e) (applying to those sovereign or central bank debt securities issued in foreign currencies which are not computable given that their amount exceeds the bank's stressed net cash outflows in that currency and country) can be treated as Level 1 in this category.
7 and 9	H	All other cash and securities received	Sum of all other cash and security variation margins received which cannot be reported in the three categories above (ie columns E, F and G).

8, 10 and 12	I	Derivative liabilities, gross of variation margin posted	Breakdown of the item "Derivative liabilities, gross of variation margin posted" reported in F49 in the NSFR worksheet (cf Section 6.2.1 of this document). Derivatives liabilities for which the variation margin posted is equal or higher than the market value of the derivative should be reported as "fully margined" and "partially margined" otherwise. Uncollateralised Derivatives liabilities should be reported as "unmargined" (however **please report derivatives liabilities under a threshold above which margin shall be posted as "partially margined"**). Report derivative liabilities based on the replacement cost for derivative contracts (obtained by marking to market) where the contract has a negative value. When an eligible bilateral netting contract is in place that meets the conditions as specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract will be the net replacement cost. The value reported here should be gross of variation margin posted. That is, it should represent derivative liabilities prior to the deduction of variation margin posted.
8 and 10	J	Variation margin posted in the form of cash	All cash collateral posted in the form of variation margin in connection with derivative contracts included in the relevant netting sets.
8 and 10	K	Variation margin posted in the form of securities	All collateral posted in the form of security variation margin in connection with derivative contracts included in the relevant netting sets.
7–12	L	Modified $AddOns^{aggregate}$ of all netting sets	Sum of the PFE of all the derivative transactions for the relevant netting sets calculated according to paragraphs 146 to 187 of the SA-CCR document, with the following modifications: • The PFE multiplier has to be set to one (paragraph 149). • For **margined netting sets**, the add-on should be calculated by applying the SA-CCR with the modification that the maturity factor for unmargined transactions has to be used (first bullet of paragraph 164). • The alpha factor of 1.4 **should not be applied** to the PFE amount reported.

6.3.2 Panel B: Modified PFE add-ons calculated from single hypothetical netting set

The objective of panel B is to examine how the modified SA-CCR method would perform if it is applied to just one single netting set in which all margined derivatives are included, irrespective of whether they are dealing with the same counterparty or not.

Panel B includes a table to report the modified potential future exposure **class add-ons** amended as in the previous section (ie setting the PFE multiplier to one and applying the maturity factors for unmargined transactions to margined transaction). Class add-ons should be calculated from a single netting set composed of **all the derivatives positions included in margined netting sets**.

Rows	Columns	Heading	Description
18–22	D	Single netting set modified $AddOn^{class}$ – Derivatives included in margined netting sets only	Sum of the PFE of all derivative transactions of the relevant asset class (interest, foreign exchange, credit, equity or commodities derivative) calculated according to paragraphs 146 to 187 of the SA-CCR document, with the following modifications: • The PFE class add-on is calculated as if all the derivatives included in **margined netting sets** were in the same single netting set. Derivatives included in unmargined netting sets are excluded from the calculation. • The PFE multiplier has to be set to one (paragraph 149) and the alpha factor of 1.4 **should not be applied** to the PFE amount reported. • The add-on should be calculated by applying the SA-CCR with the modification that the maturity factor for unmargined transactions has to be used (first bullet of paragraph 164).

6.3.3 Panel C: Historical series of derivative exposures

The objective of panel C is to collect historical data for some of the derivative data item reported in the "NSFR" worksheet, with a quarterly frequency.

Rows	Columns	Heading	Description
26–51	D	**Margined** derivative assets, gross of variation margin received at end of period	Amount of **margined** derivative assets, gross of variation margin received **at the end of the period mentioned**. In this column should be included all derivative assets at the given period included in netting sets *for which the bank has received some variation margin (or may receive some margin in the future if there is a margin threshold).* Report derivative assets based on the replacement cost for derivative contracts (obtained by marking to market) where the contract has a positive value. When an eligible bilateral netting contract is in place that meets the conditions as specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract will be the net replacement cost. The value reported here should be gross of variation margin received. That is, it should represent derivative assets prior to the deduction of variation margin received.
26–51	E	**Margined** derivative liabilities, gross of variation margin posted at end of period	Amount of **margined** derivative liabilities, gross of variation margin posted **at the end of the period mentioned**. In this column should be included all derivative assets at the given period included in netting sets **for which the bank has posted some variation margin (or may post some margin in the future if there is a margin threshold).** Report derivative liabilities based on the replacement cost for derivative contracts (obtained by marking to market) where the contract has a negative value. When an eligible bilateral netting contract is in place that meets the conditions as specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract will be the net replacement cost. The value reported here should be gross of variation margin posted. That is, it should represent derivative liabilities prior to the deduction of variation margin posted.

26–51	F	**Unmargined** derivative assets	Amount of ***uncollateralised*** derivative assets **at the end of the period mentioned**. In this column should be included all derivative assets at the given period included in netting sets for which the bank **has not received any variation margin (including derivatives allowing only one-way posting from the bank to its counterparty).** Report derivative assets based on the replacement cost for derivative contracts (obtained by marking to market) where the contract has a positive value. When an eligible bilateral netting contract is in place that meets the conditions as specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the annex of the Basel III Leverage ratio framework, the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract will be the net replacement cost.
26–51	G	**Unmargined** derivative liabilities	Amount of ***uncollateralised*** derivative liabilities **at the end of the period mentioned.** In this column should be included all derivative assets at the given period included in netting sets for which the bank has not posted any variation margin *(including derivatives allowing only one-way posting from the counterparty to the bank).* Report derivative liabilities based on the replacement cost for derivative contracts (obtained by marking to market) where the contract has a negative value. When an eligible bilateral netting contract is in place that meets the conditions as specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the annex of the Basel III leverage ratio framework, the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract will be the net replacement cost.

6.3.4 Panel D: statistical information on margin flows

Panel D has been removed.

6.3.5 Panel E: additional data on outflows linked to derivative activities

The objective of panel E is to collect additional data on possible outflows related to derivative activities.

Rows	Columns	Heading	Description
64	K	Largest absolute net 30-day collateral flow realised during the preceding 24 months	Any potential liquidity needs deriving from full collateralisation of mark-to-market exposures on derivative and other transactions. Unless its national supervisor has provided other instructions, banks should calculate any outflow generated by increased needs related to market valuation changes by identifying the largest absolute net 30-day collateral flow realised during the preceding 24 months, where the absolute net collateral flow is based on both realised outflows and inflows. Inflows and outflows of transactions executed under the same master netting agreement can be treated on a net basis. The largest absolute net 30-day collateral flow refers to the largest aggregated cumulative net collateral outflow or inflow at the end of all 30-day periods during the preceding 24 months. For this purpose, banks have to consider all 30-day periods during the preceding 24 months. Netting should be considered on a portfolio level basis. Bank management should understand how collateral moves on a counterparty basis and is encouraged to review the potential outflow at that level. However, the primary mechanism for the "look-back approach" is collateral flows at the portfolio level.

64	F–L	Statistics calculated from the series of points produced to report the largest absolute net 30-day collateral flow realised during the preceding 24 months	Additional statistics (min, 25th percentile, average, median, 75th percentile, standard deviation) calculated from the data series produced to report the previous item.
67	F–J	Increased liquidity needs related to downgrade triggers in derivatives and other financing transactions	In each cell should be reported the amount of collateral that would need to be posted for or contractual cash outflows generated by any downgrade up to and including the number of notches of the bank's long-term credit rating suggested in row 85. Triggers linked to a bank's short-term rating should be assumed to be triggered at the corresponding long term rating in accordance with published ratings criteria. The impact of the downgrade should consider impacts on all types of margin collateral and contractual triggers which change rehypothecation rights for non-segregated collateral

7. Operational risk

Data on operational risk are only collected for the end-year reporting dates.

8. Sovereign exposures worksheet

The data collected from the exercise would support the Committee in its review of the regulatory treatment of sovereign exposures. The template consists of five panels which all collect data on different features of sovereign exposures. Panel A is a summary table and only asks for additional data and scenarios which are not part of panels B to E. Panel B focuses on direct banking book exposures, panel C on indirect banking book exposures, panel D on trading book exposures and panel E on exposures towards groups of connected sovereign counterparties.

All yellow cells are mandatory and, if not explicitly stated otherwise, refer to the level of the banking group. Zero exposures or yellow cells which are not applicable for a bank, eg no exposure treated under the IRB, have to be filled out with a zero. All sovereign exposures and RWAs should only be allocated towards one bucket. The template does not allow for any double counting except for breakdown positions.

8.1 Common features

For the purpose of the data collection exercise, the following definitions apply:

- Exposures to a **central bank** are defined as exposures to an entity which is responsible for overseeing and/or implementing the monetary policy of a state or a group of states.
- Exposures to a **central government** are defined as exposures to a government of a state which has the power to raise taxes, borrow money and issue currency by means of a central bank, either of that state or of a currency union to which that state belongs. It possesses autonomous powers that allow it to generate sufficient revenues from the economic output and resources of the jurisdiction. These powers, in turn, support the central government's ability to service its financial obligations. Any constraints on the central government's powers are self-imposed through

treaties or other legal agreements, and cannot be unilaterally altered by another party. States governed by a central government are mutually exclusive which means that each state can only be represented by one central government.

- Exposures to **Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and eligible international organisations** are defined as exposures to entities specified in paragraph 56 of the Basel II framework and footnote 24 to paragraph 59, as well as in certain amendments.[74]
- Exposures to **other sovereign entities** are defined as exposures to one of the following entities:
  - A **subnational government**, defined as a government of a geographically defined part of a state and which has powers to raise taxes and borrow money. It possesses delegated autonomous powers that allow it to generate sufficient revenues from the economic output and resources of its area. These powers, in turn, support the subnational government's ability to service its financial obligations;
  - a **public sector entity**, defined as an organisation that is: (i) created by a central or subnational government; (ii) owned in full or in part by a central or subnational government, or carries out functions of the government under law; (iii) supported by a central or subnational government and; (iv) is accountable to a government. Provided that these criteria are met, PSEs may include commercial and non-commercial undertakings and administrative bodies. Banks could treat exposures to bank PSEs as exposures to PSEs and not as exposures to banks.

Under certain conditions other sovereign entities may be treated like central governments for reporting purposes. In this regard the following two criteria assess the equivalence to a central government through the autonomy criteria (criteria A) and the support criteria (criteria B).

Criteria A: autonomy criteria (for sub-national governments only)

Both of the following criteria must be fulfilled:

- The other sovereign entity has legislative or constitutional significance within the state, and possesses legislative or constitutional powers to support its autonomous ability to generate sufficient taxes and revenue solely from the economic output and resources of the subnational government to meet its financial obligations, and mitigate the probability of default. This can include independent powers to levy taxes and increase revenue, expropriate property or generate revenue from its priority claim on national wealth; and
- The powers of the other sovereign entity are independent of other levels of government: there must be a clear delegation of these powers enshrined in legislative or constitutional arrangements. Other levels of government must not be able to unilaterally impair or take away these delegated powers, subject to the law or constitutional arrangements of its central government.

Criteria B: support criteria (for sub-national governments and PSEs)

Supervisors may allow banks to treat exposures to other sovereign entities as exposures to a central or sub-national government if there are sufficient legislative, constitutional or other arrangements to

[74] The list includes the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank and the European Community, the World Bank Group comprised of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) , the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Investment Fund (EIF), the Nordic Investment Bank (NIB), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEDB), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), Stability Mechanism (ESM) and European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF). These provisions are also applicable to International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm).

facilitate the transfer of financial resources or other means from a particular central or sub-national government to the other sovereign entity. These arrangements must be sufficient to ensure that the other sovereign entity has a revenue stream that allows it to meet its financial obligations and mitigate the probability of default. Such arrangements may take the form of a full, irrevocable and unconditional support from that central or sub-national government.

Exposures and RWAs to other sovereign entities are thus divided into seven subcategories:

(i) Subnational governments that are deemed equivalent to the central government based on autonomy criteria A.

(ii) Subnational governments that are **not** equivalent to the central government based on autonomy criteria A, but receive **support** from a central government and/or an autonomous subnational government based on the support criteria B.

(iii) Non-commercial PSEs that receive **support** from a central government and/or an autonomous subnational government based on the support criteria B.

(iv) Commercial PSEs that receive **support** from a central government and/or an autonomous subnational government based on the support criteria B.

(v) Subnational governments not assigned to (i) or (ii).

(vi) Non-commercial PSEs not assigned to (iii).

(vii) Commercial PSEs not assigned to (iv).

Exposures and RWAs to other sovereign entities not directly supported by a central government and/or an autonomous subnational government may only be allocated to cases (ii), (iii) and (iv) if the subnational government providing the support receives support from a central government and/or an autonomous subnational government. **For the purpose of this data collection exercise, national authorities will provide guidance on how to apply these equivalence criteria, especially which subnational governments are deemed equivalent based on criteria A and B.**

For inputs to the cells which require breakdown by external credit rating and/or residual maturity, exposure and RWAs of other sovereign entities which receive support from a central government and/or an autonomous subnational government based on the support criteria B (cases (ii), (iii) and (iv) above), should be allocated to the corresponding bucket of the support giving entity, eg the rating bucket of the central government.

In some jurisdictions, the central bank issues government debt on behalf of the central government. If the obligor is the central government and the central bank acts as agent for the central government the resulting exposure should be treated as an exposure to the central government rather than to the central bank. Exposures and RWAs referring to deferred tax assets are to be excluded from reporting.

For selected positions in panels B and D, banks are asked to breakdown exposure and RWAs by denomination and funding. Specifically, data have to be provided based on

(i) the exposure denominated in the currency domestic to the issuer;

(ii) the exposure under (i) which are also funded in that currency;

(iii) the exposure under (ii) where the legal entity (owner) also has the same domesticity as the issuer (eg the legal entity of a US banking group holding a US government bond denominated and funded in USD or a UK subsidiary of a US banking group holding a UK government bond denominated and funded in Sterling); and

(iv) the exposure under (iii) where the domesticity of the legal entity (owner) is also different from that of the banking group (eg a UK subsidiary of a US banking group holding a UK government bond denominated and funded in British pounds).

8.2 Total (panel A)

Panel A summarises the main exposure amounts and RWAs from other panels. Banks are asked to add direct banking book exposure amounts prior to adjustments (such as credit conversion factor (CCF) for off-balance sheet items, credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques, eg reduction for collateral under the standardised approach).

For direct banking book exposures treated under the IRB approach, banks are to calculate the RWAs assuming that all exposures which are currently treated under the IRB approach apply only the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach (ie the advanced IRB approach would be removed).

Panel A also asks for data on indirect exposures amounts in the banking and trading book. Two cases are differentiated: (i) indirect exposures which are protected by a sovereign entity, eg in the form of guarantees, credit derivatives etc; and (ii) indirect exposures which are collateralised by instruments issued by sovereign entities, eg in the form of shares, bonds etc. An example for an indirect exposure amount is a reserve repo transaction, where a bank sells an asset and receives a government bond as collateral. In contrast, a government bond which is held through a repo transaction should be reported as direct exposure in the banking or trading book.

8.3 Direct banking book exposure (panel B)

Panel B asks for a breakdown of RWAs and exposures by external credit rating buckets (or country risk scores assigned by Export Credit Agencies (ECAs)). Exposure amounts should refer to direct exposures in the banking book after CCF/CRM adjustments. In short, the exposures to which risk weights are applied to. Banks are asked to differentiate information in the segments treated under standardised approach and treated under the IRB approach. Banks are expected to report sovereign exposures in the banking book according to the Basel framework currently applied to it. For example, a bank using both the standardised and IRB approaches to assign risk weights will report all sovereign exposures and RWAs whose capital requirements are calculated using the SA (including those under the use of a partial exemption of the IRB approach) on the SA columns, and report all remaining exposures in the IRB columns. A given sovereign exposure should only be reported under either the standardised or the IRB approach columns.

For **unrated** other sovereign entities which do not receive support from a central government and/or an autonomous subnational government based on the support criteria B (cases (v), (vi) and (vii) above), exposures and RWAs should be allocated towards the external credit rating buckets as follows:

(i) If the entity is **currently** risk-weighted as sovereigns based on paragraph 58, banks should use the rating bucket of the sovereign in whose jurisdiction the entity is established.

(ii) If the entity is **currently** risk-weighted as banks based on option 1 (credit assessment through the sovereign rating), banks should use the rating bucket of the sovereign which determines the current risk weight.

When reporting banks use country risk scores, these should be reported on the corresponding column using the following table[75]:

Credit assessment	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	Below B-
ECA risk scores	0 to 1	2	3	4 to 6	7

[75] This follows the notation of the Basel II framework. For illustrative purposes, the Committee used the rating notation used by Standard & Poor's. The Committee has made available a table that match credit ratings of Standard & Poor's with comparable ratings of Moody's and Fitch IBCA, the information can be consulted on www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/qisrating.htm.

8.4 Indirect exposure through collateral currently subject to zero haircut (panel C)

In addition to indirect exposure amounts reported under panel A, banks are asked in panel C to provide the amount of the received sovereign collateral which is currently subject to zero percent haircut in the banking and trading book. The exposure has to be differentiated according to the rating and the residual maturity of the collateral. An example for collateral currently subject to zero percent haircut is collateral received through a reverse repo transaction with zero percent haircut. In contrast, collateral provided in a repo transaction should not be included. These exposures should be accounted for as direct banking or trading book exposures.

8.5 Trading book exposures (panel D)

Panel D collects data on sovereign exposures in the trading book. Inputs for exposure amounts are differentiated between exposure amounts subject to a zero default risk charge (DRC) and exposure amounts subject to a positive DRC. Banks are requested to provide the net jump-to-default amounts for the same rating buckets as in panel B. Net long JTD amounts should be reported as positive values, net short JTD amounts as negative values. In column T, banks should also provide the weighted term (WtS) for the sovereign and the local government/municipalities bucket, respectively. [76]

8.6 Direct banking book exposure after CCF/CRM and trading book exposure for connected counterparties (panel E)

Panel E collects data on exposure amounts towards group of connected sovereign counterparties (GCC). In this panel, exposures to central banks and exposures to MDBs and eligible international organisations are not to be taken into account in any GCC.

Each sovereign entity is treated as a single counterparty. Sovereign entities that meet the "autonomy" equivalence criteria would be treated as standalone entities. Sovereign entities that meet the "support" equivalence criteria set out above would be treated as a group of connected sovereign counterparties with the respective support giving entity, as such support could be result in a distress of one of these sovereign entities being transmitted to another of these sovereign entities.

In providing inputs to this panel, a bank should calculate the sum of all other exposures to a sovereign counterparty or to a group of connected sovereign counterparties and report only exposure amounts if the total of all banking book (after CCF/CRM) and trading book exposures towards a GCC exceeds 25% of Tier 1 capital (fully-phased in version). These exposures should be separated into direct banking book exposures after CCF/CRM and trading book exposures. In addition, banks are asked to provide the subset of exposures which is allocated to the GCCs based on the support criteria B. **For the purpose of this data collection exercise, national authorities will provide guidance on how to apply the equivalence criteria for the purpose of defining relevant GCCs, especially which subnational governments enters the GCC of the central government and have to be treated as a separate GCC based on the autonomy criteria A.** For each GCC, banks should also provide from the dropdown menu the type (eg the central government), the jurisdiction (eg the United States) and the rating bucket (eg AAA to AA-) of the GCC's highest governmental level entity.

[76] For details on the calculation please refer to http://www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d305.pdf

9. Trading book

The trading book worksheets focus on the impact of the revised market risk framework on **the entire trading book**.

Data are to be reported as of the same date as the bank's regulatory reporting to its national supervisor, and should include all assets subject to the market risk capital charge. If providing parameters as of the regulatory reporting date or the inclusion of all assets subject to market risk framework present unsurpassable hurdles, due to operational or other limitations, the bank must supplement its submission with an explanatory document describing all deviations.

All computations should be consistent with the framework outlined in the market risk standard published by the Committee in January 2016[77], including the revised boundary, unless explicitly instructed to follow the *current* market risk standards or to use alternative methodology.

The "TB" worksheet collects data on the overall impact of the revised minimum capital requirements for market risk, except for the boundary impact (ie the same boundary should be used when making the calculations under the current *and* the revised market risk frameworks). The "TB risk class" worksheet collects granular data on individual components of the capital requirements calculation separately for each risk class. The "TB IMA Backtesting-P&L" worksheet collects desk-level and firm-wide (ie top-of-the house) data on the internal models approach.

The scope of this exercise covers all positions and trading desks, regardless of materiality and current model approval status. All computations must be performed **exclusive of CVA hedges**.

9.1 Worksheet "TB"

When reporting values in the "TB" worksheet, **zeros should be entered only where the risk does not exist, or the calculation leads to a zero, or the calculation leads to a figure the bank does not deem to be material**. Cells which are left blank will be understood to mean that "the calculation was not possible due to system limitations despite having material risks in the portfolio" and may result in automated calculation formulas in some cells of the worksheet to not populate the associated totals. Banks should provide an explanation for any cells that are left blank in an explanatory document accompanying the submission. In such an explanation, the bank should indicate the reason for the risk was not being reported (eg significant operational challenges, modelling challenges, etc).

Broadly, the "TB" worksheet collects data on the global impact of the revised minimum capital requirements for market risk. All calculations must be performed for the entire global portfolio (ie all positions subject to market risk), ideally as defined by the revised boundary. Where the bank is unable to apply the boundary definition of the minimum capital requirements for market risk, the current boundary definition may be used as a proxy.

The reporting institution must ensure that the relevant boundary definition is identified in cell C78 of the "General Info" worksheet (ie "Yes" if the revised boundary definition is used and "No" otherwise). Please note that a single boundary definition should be applied consistently across all panels in this worksheet (ie banks are expected to use *either* the revised boundary *or* the current boundary definition when reporting market risk parameters).

As noted in the introduction, the scope of this exercise covers **all** trading desks regardless of materiality and current model approval status. Eligible CVA hedges capitalised under the market risk CVA

[77] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Minimum capital requirements for market risk*, January 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d352.htm.

framework must be excluded from the set of positions in scope for regulatory capital calculation in panels B1 through B3.

When reporting values in the "TB" worksheet, *current* regulatory trading desk-level model approval status must be used to partition the global portfolio into two distinct, non-overlapping sub-portfolios: (i) desks eligible for the IMA treatment; and (ii) desks treated under the SMM/SA. If the bank is unable to provide this information at the regulatory trading desk-level, current product-level model approval status may be used as a proxy. In such a case, product-level model approval status must be used to partition the global portfolio into two distinct, non-overlapping sub-portfolios: (i) sub-portfolio of all products which currently have model approval from the bank's national supervisor; and (ii) sub-portfolio of all products which currently do not have model approval. If the bank chooses this latter approach (ie categorisation based on product-level model approval) the bank should note this choice in an explanatory document accompanying the submission.

9.1.1 Panel A: Summary

Panel A1: Minimum capital requirements

Row	Column	Heading	Description
7	G	FRTB market risk capital charge (assuming SA for the global portfolio)	The firm-wide level capital charge measured using the standardised approach as outlined in the FRTB. The SA capital charge reported here must be calculated based on the global trading book (ie all positions subject to market risk), exclusive of eligible CVA hedges. The reporting institution must calculate all components of the SA capital charge including: SBM, DRC and RRAO, and, where allowable, taking into account diversification effects within and across sub-portfolios. The sum of these components equals the SA capital charge for the global trading book requested in this line item.

9.1.2 Panel B: Overall minimum capital requirements (8% of RWA)

Please note, when reporting values in panels B1 through B4 of the "TB" worksheet, **zeros should be entered only where the risk does not exist, or the calculation leads to a zero, or the calculation leads to a figure the bank does not deem to be material**. Cells which are left blank will be understood to mean that "calculation was not possible due to system limitations despite having material risks in the portfolio".

Panel B1: Current market risk capital charge (assuming current model approval status)

When calculating the capital charge in panel B1, reporting institutions must exclude any eligible CVA hedges from the scope of covered positions.

Capital charge components reported in panel B1 should be calculated based on the current model approval status of traded products in the firm's global portfolio. That is, **only the products for which the bank currently has internal model permission may be modelled for capital purposes**. Capital charge for products which currently do not have internal model approval must be calculated according to the standardised measurement method. Any market risk capital amount which the bank is unable to assign to a category in panel B1(a) or panel B1(b) should be entered in panel B1(c). **This "Other" capital charge must be noted and described in an explanatory document accompanying the submission.**

As mentioned in the introduction, data reported in this panel must be 'as of' the same date as the bank's regulatory reporting to its national supervisor, and should include all assets subject to the market risk capital charge. If providing parameters as of the regulatory reporting date or the

inclusion of all assets subject to market risk framework present unsurpassable hurdles, due to operational or other limitations, the bank must supplement its submission with a qualitative document describing all deviations.

The sum of capital charges calculated in sections (a), (b) and (c) of panel B1 should equal to the total market risk capital charge (ie total current capital charge for the global portfolio). Per instructions above, ideally, this figure should equal the official regulatory market risk capital figure reported by the bank to its national supervisor. There may be valid reasons for the divergence of the two figures. In such a case, the bank must describe the source of this difference in a separate explanatory document.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
a) Standardised measurement method			
28	G	Standardised measurement method	Capital charge based on the standardised measurement method as applicable at the reporting date. The value reported should: (i) be based on products which currently do not have internal model approval; and (ii) include any specific risk surcharges for currently modelled products where specific risk surcharge is calculated using the standardised methodology (eg specific risk of eligible securitisation positions should be included here).
30	G	Total general interest rate risk	Minimum capital requirements for general interest rate risk based on the standardised measurement method as applicable at the reporting date. The minimum capital requirements should be inclusive of all risks covered by the standardised measurement method for general interest rate risk.
32–34	G	Total specific interest rate risk	Minimum capital requirements for specific interest rate risk based on the standardised measurement method as applicable at the reporting date by type of instrument (non-securitisation, securitisation non-correlation trading, securitisation correlation trading). The minimum capital requirements should be inclusive of all risks covered by the standardised measurement method for specific interest rate risk.
35	G	Additional requirements for option risks for debt instruments (non-delta risks)	Minimum capital requirements for non-delta risks in debt option positions. Delta equivalent positions should be included in the calculation of the minimum capital requirements for general and specific debt instruments.
37	G	Total general equity risk	Minimum capital requirements for general equity position risk based on the standardised measurement method as applicable at the reporting date.
38	G	Total specific equity risk	Minimum capital requirements for specific equity position risk based on the standardised measurement method as applicable at the reporting date. The minimum capital requirements should be inclusive of all risks covered by the standardised measurement method for specific equity position risk.
39	G	Additional requirements for option risks for equity instruments (non-delta risks)	Minimum capital requirements for non-delta risks in equity option positions. Delta equivalent positions should be included in the calculation of the minimum capital requirements for general and specific equity instruments.
41	G	Total general foreign exchange risk	Minimum capital requirements for foreign exchange position risk based on the standardised measurement method as applicable at the reporting date. The minimum capital requirements should be inclusive of all foreign exchange risks.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
42	G	Additional requirements for option risks for FX instruments (non-delta risks)	Minimum capital requirements for non-delta risks in FX option positions. Delta equivalent positions should be included in the calculation of the minimum capital requirements for FX.
44	G	Total general commodity risk	Minimum capital requirements for commodities position risk based on the standardised measurement method as applicable at the reporting date. The minimum capital requirements should be inclusive commodities risks.
45	G	Additional requirements for option risks for commodity instruments (non-delta risks)	Minimum capital requirements for non-delta risks in commodity option. Delta equivalent positions should be included in the calculation of the minimum capital requirements for commodity.
b) Internal models approach			
47	G	Internal models approach (VaR and SVaR-based measures), **actual capital charge**	Capital charge for general market risk based on internal models and inclusive of all products that receive IMA treatment. The value reported should reflect the firm's VaR and SVaR-based measures calculated per requirements outlined in the Revisions to the market risk framework and should reflect the **current effective multiplier**. Please note, this measure must be inclusive of modelled specific risk charge for products which currently have model approval from the bank's national supervisor.
48	G	Current 10-day 99% value-at-risk (**without** applying the multiplier)	The reported value-at-risk estimate should represent the bank's estimate of the 10-day, 99% value-at-risk of the bank's trading book portfolio as of the reporting date, **excluding the regulatory multiplier**.
50	G	10-day 99% stressed value-at-risk (**without** applying the multiplier)	The reported **stressed** value-at-risk estimate should represent the bank's estimate of the 10-day, 99% **stressed** value-at-risk of the bank's trading book portfolio as of the reporting date, **excluding the regulatory multiplier**.
52	G	Incremental risk charge	Capital charge for incremental risk of all eligible positions in the trading book.
53	G	Comprehensive risk measure	Capital charge for comprehensive risk measure of all eligible positions in the trading book.
54	G	Risks not in VaR	A value for RNiV capital should only be provided if the reporting institution's national supervisor directly requires that any risks not captured in the bank's VaR model be included as part of the bank's regulatory capital calculation. Otherwise, if the bank merely monitors materiality of its RNiV but does not include RNiV capital in its regulatory capital calculation, zero should be reported.
c) Other			
55	G	Other	A capital charge component which the bank is unable to assign to sections (a) and (b) of this panel should be reported here. Any amount reported in this cell must be described in an explanatory document accompanying the submission.

Panel B2: FRTB market risk capital charge – assuming current model approval status

When calculating the capital charge in panel B2, reporting institutions must exclude any eligible CVA hedges from the scope of covered positons.

Capital charge components reported in panel B2 should be calculated based on the current model approval status of the bank's regulatory trading desks. That is, **only the trading desks for which**

the bank currently has internal model permission may be modelled for capital purposes. Capital charge for trading desks which currently do not have internal model approval must be calculated according to the standardised approach.

If the bank is unable to categorise its global trading book based on the current status of desk-level model approval, current product-level model approval status may be used as a proxy. In this case, product-level model approval must be used to partition the global portfolio into two distinct, non-overlapping sub-portfolios: (i) sub-portfolio of all products which currently have model approval from the bank's national supervisor; and (ii) sub-portfolio of all products which currently do not have model approval.

Data reported in this panel must be as of the same date as data reported in panel B1. The sum of capital charges calculated in sections (a) and (b) of panel B2 should equal to the total market risk capital charge (ie total capital charge under the revised minimum capital requirements for market risk for the global portfolio).

Row	Column	Heading	Description
a) FRTB standardised approach (inclusive of securitisations) The standardised approach capital charge must be calculated based only on the sub-portfolio of products which currently do not have internal model approval from the bank's national supervisor. Where the bank is unable to categorise its global trading book based on the current status of desk-level model approval, current product-level model approval may be used as a proxy. For the sub-portfolio of non-modellable trading desks, the reporting institution must calculate all components of the SA capital charge including: SBM, DRC and RRAO at the granularity outlined in this section. While banks are not required to report results of each correlation scenario, it is expected that the standardised capital charge is to be calculated based on the methodology (ie correlation scenario assumption) which yields the greatest capital charge at the portfolio-level (ie across the global portfolio). The bank must consistently apply this single scenario to relevant calculations throughout the entire panel.			
63, 69, 75	G	General interest rate risk (delta, vega and curvature risks, respectively)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.
64, 70, 76	G	Credit spread risk: (delta, vega and curvature risks respectively)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.
65, 71, 77	G	Equity risk (delta, vega and curvature risks, respectively)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.
66, 72, 78	G	Commodity risk (delta, vega and curvature risks, respectively)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.
67, 73, 79	G	Foreign exchange risk (delta, vega and curvature risks, respectively)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.
80	G	Residual risk for prepayment	Aggregate notional amount of instruments bearing prepayment risk **before the application of the risk weight**.
82–85	G	Residual risk add-on (excluding prepayment): gap, correlation, behavioural and exotic underlying risk, respectively	Aggregate notional amount of instruments bearing: gap, correlation, behavioural and exotic risks. In other words, **the risk weight should not be used** and notional value should reported at the granularity outlined in this section.
86	G	Standardised approach, default risk charge	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
b) FRTB internal models approach, expected shortfall (exclusive of securitisations) The IMA capital charge must be calculated based only on the sub-portfolio of trading desks which currently have internal model approval status from the bank's national supervisor. Where the bank is unable to categorise its global trading book based on the current status of desk-level model approval, current product-level model approval status may be used as a proxy. While we acknowledge that some institutions model the capital charge of CTP securitisation positions under the current framework, per revised market risk standards these positions are out of scope for internal models approach under the revised minimum capital requirements for market risk. For the sub-portfolio of modellable trading desks, the reporting institution must calculate all components of the IMA capital charge including: IMCC, SES and DRC at the granularity outlined in this panel. **No multiplier should be applied to values reported in this panel.**			
89	G	Expected Shortfall at the trading book level (inclusive of full diversification effects)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard. The trading book level IMCC capital charge must be calculated assuming there are no constraints with respect to diversification benefits. That is, a **fully diversified ES value should be reported**.
91	G	Expected Shortfall (at the risk factor class level; interest rate risk)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard. The risk factor class level IMCC capital charge must be calculated assuming no diversification benefits. That is, an **undiversified ES value should be reported for each asset class**. Further, the risk factor class level IMCC capital charge must exclude the multiplication factor m_c. That is, for purposes of this QIS, the **multiplier should not be applied to the risk class level ES values reported**.
92	G	Expected Shortfall (at the risk factor class level; credit spread risk)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard. The risk factor class level IMCC capital charge must be calculated assuming no diversification benefits. That is, an **undiversified ES value should be reported for each asset class**. Further, the risk factor class level IMCC capital charge must exclude the multiplication factor m_c. That is, for purposes of this QIS, the **multiplier should not be applied to the risk class level ES values reported**.
93	G	Expected Shortfall (at the risk factor class level; equity risk)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard. The risk factor class level IMCC capital charge must be calculated assuming no diversification benefits. That is, an **undiversified ES value should be reported for each asset class**. Further, the risk factor class level IMCC capital charge must exclude the multiplication factor m_c. That is, for purposes of this QIS, the **multiplier should not be applied to the risk class level ES values reported**.
94	G	Expected Shortfall (at the risk factor class level; commodity risk)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard. The risk factor class level IMCC capital charge must be calculated assuming no diversification benefits. That is, an **undiversified ES value should be reported for each asset class**. Further, the risk factor class level IMCC capital charge must exclude the multiplication factor m_c. That is, for purposes of this QIS, the **multiplier should not be applied to the risk class level ES values reported**.
95	G	Expected shortfall (at the risk factor class level; foreign exchange risk)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard. The risk factor class level IMCC capital charge must be calculated assuming no diversification benefits. That is, an **undiversified ES value should be reported for each asset class**. Further, the risk factor class level IMCC capital charge must exclude the multiplication factor m_c. That is, for purposes of this QIS, the **multiplier should not be applied to the risk class level ES values reported**.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
97	G	SES, of which: Interest rate non-modellable risk factors	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.
98	G	SES, of which: Credit spread non-modellable risk factors	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.
99	G	SES, of which: Equity non-modellable risk factors	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.
100	G	SES, of which: Commodity non-modellable risk factors	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.
101	G	SES, of which: Foreign-exchange non-modellable risk factors	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.
102	G	Internal models approach, default risk charge	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard.

Panel B3: FRTB – modelled desks analysis

This panel should only be filled in by IMA banks.

When calculating the capital charge in panel B2, reporting institutions must exclude any eligible CVA hedges from the scope of covered positions.

The scope of sections (a) and (b) in panel B3 covers trading desks for which the bank currently has model approval from its national supervisor (ie the scope of trading desks in section (b) must be identical to the scope of trading desks used to calculate IMA capital charge in section (b) of panel B2). Further, data reported in this panel must be as of the same date as data reported in section (b) of panel B2.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
b) SA for modelled desks – applicable to IMA banks only The SA capital charge must be calculated based on the same set of desks used to calculate capital charge reported in section (a) of this panel. For these trading desks, the reporting institution must calculate all components of the SA capital charge including: SBM, DRC and RRAO at the granularity outlined in this section.			
111, 117, 123	G	Modelled desks, General interest rate risk (delta, vega and curvature risks, respectively)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard **only** for the desks that **are** modelled.
112, 118, 124	G	Modelled desks, Credit spread risk: (delta, vega and curvature risks respectively)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard **only** for the desks that **are** modelled.
113, 119, 125	G	Modelled desks, Equity risk (delta, vega and curvature risks, respectively)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard **only** for the desks that **are** modelled.
114, 120, 126	G	Modelled desks, Commodity risk (delta, vega and curvature risks, respectively)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard **only** for the desks that **are** modelled.
115, 121, 127	G	Modelled desks, Foreign exchange risk (delta, vega and curvature risks, respectively)	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard **only** for the desks that **are** modelled.
128	G	Modelled desks, Residual risk add-on Total (inclusive of prepayment and other risks)	The residual risk add-on **only** for the desks that **are** modelled **after the application of relevant risk weights**

Row	Column	Heading	Description
129	G	Standardised approach, default risk charge	Capital requirement as defined in the new market risk standard **only** for the desks that **are** modelled

Panel B4: Securitisations

This panel collects information on securitisation exposures and the effects of the new framework, including Simple, Transparent and Comparable (STC).[78] Banks are asked to provide current and revised market risk capital charge for a sub-set of securitisation positions: section (a) covers the portfolio of securitisation positions which are non-CTP and are unlikely to qualify as STC exposures; section (b) covers non-CTP securitisation positions which are likely to qualify for the STC designation; and section (c) covers the correlation trading portfolio.

Securitisation hedges which themselves are not securitisations are in scope for this panel.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
a) Non-CTP, non-STC Non-CTP securitisation exposures that would not fulfil the STC criteria.			
134	G	Total current market risk capital charge	Total capital charge assessed to non-CTP, non-STC portfolio of exposures under the current market risk framework.
135	G	Total FRTB market risk capital SBM (delta, vega and curvature) charge	Total SBM capital charge assessed to non-CTP, non-STC portfolio of exposures under requirement as defined in the revised new market risk framework, inclusive of all applicable hedges.
b) Non-CTP, STC Non-CTP securitisation exposures that would fulfil the STC criteria.			
137	G	Total current market risk capital charge	Total capital charge assessed to non-CTP, STC portfolio of exposures under the current market risk framework.
138	G	Total FRTB market risk capital SBM (delta, vega and curvature) charge	Total SBM capital charge assessed to non-CTP, STC portfolio of exposures under requirement as defined in the revised new market risk framework, inclusive of all applicable hedges.
c) CTP			
140	G	Total current market risk capital charge (inclusive of CRM)	Total capital charge assessed to correlation trading portfolio of exposures under the current market risk framework inclusive of the comprehensive risk measure capital charge).
141	G	Total FRTB market risk capital SBM (delta, vega and curvature) charge	Total SBM capital charge assessed to correlation trading portfolio of exposures under requirement as defined in the revised new market risk framework, inclusive of all applicable hedges.

9.1.3 Panel C: Trading desks

This panel collects information on trading activities of reporting institutions as well as provides a structure for desk-level reporting information requested in "TB IMA Backtesting-P&L" worksheet.

In order to conduct meaningful analysis on the desk level data reported in all panels of the "IMA Backtesting-P&L" worksheet of the Basel III monitoring template, there must be intertemporal consistency in trading desk IDs across reporting periods. Specifically, the unique desk IDs (as well as regulatory trading

[78] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Revisions to the securitisation framework, amended to include the alternative capital treatment for "simple, transparent and comparable" securitisations*, July 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d374.htm.

desk names) submitted for each trading desk should be consistent across BM submissions for the same trading desk.

For a given trading desk, a bank must use identical, numeric "Unique desk ID" that is consistent over time in order to ensure that a usable time series for each desk can be constructed across all submissions of the Basel III monitoring template. If, for any reason, capital charges are not provided for a given trading desk in a QIS exercise, this desk's Unique ID should not be used for a different trading desk in this or any subsequent exercise (ie each trading desk should be associated with a "Unique ID" regardless of the exercise).

Any newly introduced desk (ie desk not reported in previous QIS data collection exercises) should receive a new ID (ie IDs from closed trading desks should not be reused to identify newly formed trading desks) and any desk which has been closed should no longer be reported (implicitly resulting in a zero position desk from a technical perspective).

Note, for a given desk, the response provided in column F must be based on **current model approved status** of that desk. We acknowledge that some banks may not be in a position to provide information about desk-level model approval at this time. As such, please provide an explanation in a separate document accompanying the submission regarding the basis for the bank's responses regarding model approval (eg desk-level modellability determined according to market/notional value-based threshold for the desk's products that feature current model approval).

Row	Column	Heading	Description
146–245	C	Unique desk ID	**Numeric** unique desk ID for each trading desk.
146–245	D	Description (name internally used)	Description of each trading desk (name internally used).
146–245	E	Description (regulatory trading desk name)	Please use the dropdown menu to select from the list the most relevant description for each trading desk (regulatory trading desk name).
146–245	F	Internal models permission	Please use the dropdown menu to select from the list the response which most accurately reflects whether a given desk has **internal models permission status under the current framework**.
146–245	G	Hedging strategy (is this desk considered to be "well-hedged"?)	Please use the dropdown menu to select from the list the response which most accurately reflects whether a given desk is well hedged or not.

9.1.4 Panel D: Closed-form questions

The Committee may circulate to banks up to 100 closed form questions in due course. For each question, a set of up to 100 answers will be available. Banks will have to pick in the list the answer relevant to them.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
249–348	C	Answer	Please use the dropdown menu to select the relevant answer from the list (as defined in due course by a document to be sent by the Committee, if deemed necessary).
249–348	D	Remarks	Any remarks pertaining to the responses in column C should be entered here.

9.2 Data on risk class-level calibration

"TB risk class" worksheet collects data on the components of the market risk capital requirements calculation separately for each risk class, with the exception of the default risk charge.

If the bank selected "Yes" in row 80 of the "General Info" worksheet then all calculations in panels A through G (with the exception of panel D) must be performed based on the current model approval status of the bank's regulatory trading desks. That is, **only the trading desks for which the bank currently has internal model permission should be used for the purposes of this worksheet**. More specifically, for IMA banks, the scope of products for reporting on the "TB risk class" worksheet must be identical to the scope of product reported in panels B(2)9b) and B(3)(b) of the "TB" worksheet.

If the bank is unable to categorise its global trading book based on the current status of desk-level model approval, current product-level model approval status may be used as a proxy. In this case, product-level model approval must be used to partition the global portfolio into two distinct, non-overlapping sub-portfolios: (i) sub-portfolio of all products which currently have model approval from the bank's national supervisor; and (ii) sub-portfolio of all products which currently do not have model approval. Only the subportfolio of products described in (i) (ie product which currently have model approval) should be used to populate all panels in this worksheet.

If the bank selected "No" in row 80 of "General Info" worksheet then all calculations in panels A through G (with the exception of panel D) **must be performed for the entire global portfolio** (ie all positions subject to market risk) with the exception of correlation trading products (CTP) and eligible CVA hedges. The bank must use the same boundary definition as in the "TB" worksheet.

9.2.1 Internal Models Approach

Panel A: IMA Expected Shortfall

This panel is to be filled in by **IMA banks only**. If possible, please report $ES_{R,S}$, $ES_{F,C}$ and $ES_{R,C}$, for every risk class and at granularity requested. If, for any reason, you are unable to calculate $ES_{R,S}$, $ES_{F,C}$ and $ES_{R,C}$, please report you best estimate of an ES value for each liquidity horizon in rows 18 to 22 of panel A.

Please note, for columns F, G, H, I, J and K the aggregate ES value (row 16) should match the values reported in panel B2(b) of the "TB" worksheet (rows 71, 73 to 77).

Row	Column	Heading	Description
19–23, 25–29, 31–35	F	Expected Shortfall (for the **global trading book**)	Capital requirement as defined in the revised market risk standard calculated for the global trading book and at LH granularity requested, where LH greater than the base 10 day LH is the incremental capital charge for risks in scope. Please report each value, $ES_{R,S}$, $ES_{F,C}$ and $ES_{R,C}$, as defined in the revised market risk standard in the corresponding section. **Please make sure the value reported in column F matches the corresponding ES reported in panel B2 of the "TB" worksheet (ie row 89).**
19–22, 25–28, 31–34	G	Expected Shortfall (at the risk class level, **GIRR**)	Capital requirement as defined in the revised market risk standard calculated for General Interest Rate Risk and at LH granularity requested, where LH greater than the base 10 day LH is the incremental capital charge for risks in scope. Please report each value, $ES_{R,S}$, $ES_{F,C}$ and $ES_{R,C}$, as defined in the revised market risk standard in the corresponding section. **Please make sure the value reported in column G matches the corresponding ES reported in panel B2 of the "TB" worksheet (ie row 91).**

Row	Column	Heading	Description
19–23, 25–29, 31–35	H	Expected Shortfall (at the risk class level, **CSR non-securitisations**)	Capital requirement as defined in the revised market risk standard calculated for CSR non-securitisations and at LH granularity requested, where LH greater than the base 10 day LH is the incremental capital charge for risks in scope. Please report each of value, $ES_{R,S}$, $ES_{F,C}$ and $ES_{R,C}$, as defined in the revised market risk standard in the corresponding section. **Please make sure the value reported in column I matches the corresponding ES reported in panel B2 of the "TB" worksheet (ie row 92).**
19–22, 25–28, 31–34	I	Expected Shortfall (at the risk class level, **equity**)	Capital requirement as defined in the revised market risk standard calculated for equity and at LH granularity requested, where LH greater than the base 10 day LH is the incremental capital charge for risks in scope. Please report each of value, $ES_{R,S}$, $ES_{F,C}$ and $ES_{R,C}$, as defined in the revised market risk standard in the corresponding section. **Please make sure the value reported in column J matches the corresponding ES reported in panel B2 of the "TB" worksheet (ie row 93).**
19–23, 25–29, 31–35	J	Expected Shortfall (at the risk class level, **commodity**)	Capital requirement as defined in the revised market risk standard calculated for commodity and at LH granularity requested, where LH greater than the base 10 day LH is the incremental capital charge for risks in scope. Please report each of value, $ES_{R,S}$, $ES_{F,C}$ and $ES_{R,C}$, as defined in the revised market risk standard in the corresponding section. **Please make sure the value reported in column K matches the corresponding ES reported in panel B2 of the "TB" worksheet (ie row 94).**
19–21, 25–27, 31–33	K	Expected Shortfall (at the risk class level, **FX – status quo**)	Capital requirement as defined in the revised market risk standard calculated for FX and at LH granularity requested, where LH greater than the base 10 day LH is the incremental capital charge for risks in scope. Please report each of value, $ES_{R,S}$, $ES_{F,C}$ and $ES_{R,C}$, as defined in the revised market risk standard in the corresponding section. **Please make sure the value reported in column L matches the corresponding ES reported in panel B2 of the "TB" worksheet (ie row 95).**
19–21, 25–27, 31–33	L	Expected Shortfall (at the risk class level, **FX – scenario 1**)	Capital requirement as defined in the revised market risk standard calculated for FX and at LH granularity requested, **allowing for triangulation of non-liquid currency pairs via liquid currency pairs** (ie a 10 day liquidity horizon applies to non-liquid currency pairs that can be represented via triangulation of liquid currency pairs). Please report each of value, $ES_{R,S}$, $ES_{F,C}$ and $ES_{R,C}$, as defined in the revised market risk standard in the corresponding section.

9.2.2 Sensitivities-based method

Panel B: General interest rate risk, notations for delta, vega and curvature risk

This panel is to be filled in by **all banks**. SA banks are required to populate panel B for their entire global trading book. IMA banks are required to populate panel B only for products for which they currently have IMA model approval from their national supervisor (ie the scope of products used to calculate values reported in panel B must be consistent with the scope of products used to calculate the ES values in panel A).

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
40	F	Was preferential risk weight applied to eligible currencies?		Please select "Yes" or "No", as appropriate, reflecting the approach used to calculate the weighted sensitivities in panel B
Delta risk				
45–78	F, G, H	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for Delta bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl} • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
45–78	I	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket
45-78	J	$\sum WS^2$	Sum of squared weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for WS_k • Sum these WS_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
45-78	K	$\sum\sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 76	Per paragraph 76, the delta risk correlation ρ_{kl} between sensitivities WS_k and WS_l within the same bucket, same assigned vertex, but different curves is set at 99.90%	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities between risk factors within each bucket for which ρ_{kl}=99.90% (ie delta risk correlation is *equal* to 99.90% • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
45-78	L, N, P, R, T, V, X, Z, AB, AF, AH, AJ, AL, AN, AP, AR, AT, AX, AZ, BB, BD, BF, BH, BJ, BN, BP, BR, BT, BV, BX, CB, CD, CF, CH, CJ, CN, CP, CR, CT, CX, CZ, DB, DF, DH, DL	$\sum\sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 77	Per paragraph 77, the delta risk correlation ρ_{kl} between sensitivities WS_k and WS_l within the same bucket, with different assigned vertex, but same curve is set at $\max\left[e^{\left(-\theta\frac{\lvert T_k - T_l\rvert}{\min\lvert T_k, T_l\rvert}\right)}; 40\%\right]$ where T_k (respectively T_l) is the vertex that relates to WS_k (respectively WS_l) and θ is set at 3%	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities between different risk factors within each bucket where sensitivities are assigned to different vertex but the same curve • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
45-78	M, O, Q, S, U, W, Y, AA, AC, AG, AI, AK, AM, AO, AQ, AS, AU, AY, BA, BC, BE, BG, BI, BK, BO, BQ, BS, BU, BW, BY, CC, CE, CG, CI, CK, CO, CQ, CS, CU, CY, DA, DC, DG, DI, DM	$\sum\sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 78	Per paragraph 78, between sensitivities WS_k and WS_l within the same bucket, with different assigned vertex and different curves, the delta risk correlation ρ_{kl} is equal to the correlation parameter specified in paragraph 77 multiplied by 99.90%	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities between different risk factors within each bucket where sensitivities are assigned to different vertex and different curves • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl} (and, consequently, before multiplication by 99.90%)**
45-78	AD, AV, BL, BZ, CL, CV, DD, DJ, DN, DP	$\sum\sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 79	Per paragraph 79, the delta risk correlation ρ_{kl} between a sensitivity WS_k to the inflation curve and a sensitivity WS_l to a given vertex of the relevant yield curve is 40%	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities to inflation and relevant yield curves • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
45-78	AE, AW, BM, CA, CM, CW, DE, DK, DO, DQ, DR	$\sum\sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 80	Per paragraph 80, the delta risk correlation ρ_{kl} between a sensitivity WS_k to a cross currency basis curve and a sensitivity WS_l to either a given vertex of the relevant yield curve, the inflation curve or another cross currency basis cure is 0%	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities to a cross currency basis curve and vertex of a relevant curve • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
Vega risk				
45-78	DS, DT, DU	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for Vega bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each **bucket must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl}** • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
45-78	DV	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Curvature risk				
45-78	DW–DZ	The following parameters are to be calculated consistent with definitions in paragraphs 52, 53 and 133 of the revised standards.		
45-78	DW, DX, DY	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for curvature bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 53(d) $\sqrt{\max\left(0, \begin{pmatrix} \sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2 \\ \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} CVR_k CVR_l \\ \psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right) \end{pmatrix}\right)}$ where $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ is a function that takes the value 0 if CVR_k and CVR_l are both have negative signs. In all other cases $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ takes the value of 1	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of ρ and ψ • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
45-78	DZ	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per paragraph 53(b) • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
45-78	EA–EG	The following parameters must be calculated assuming $CVR_k = -\min\left(CVR_k^+, CVR_k^-\right)$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
45-78	EA	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 44 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
45-78	EB	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 44 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
45-78	EC	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
45-78	ED	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
45-78	EE–EH	The following parameters must be calculated for upward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^+$ where $CVR_k^{\mp} = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)_+}}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) - RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
45-78	EE	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• For each bucket and for each column, compute the respective parameter value corresponding to the formula prescribed in row 44 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
45-78	EF	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• For each bucket and for each column, compute the respective parameter value corresponding to the formula prescribed in row 44 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket when they are positive
45-78	EG	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Sum the squared values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
45-78	EH	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values for CVR_k across all risks within a bucket when CVR_k is positive
45-78	EI–EL	The following parameters must be calculated for downward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^-$ where $CVR_k^- = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)_-}}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) + RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
45-78	EI	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• For each bucket and for each column, compute the respective parameter value corresponding to the formula prescribed in row 44 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
45-78	EJ	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• For each bucket and for each column, compute the respective parameter value corresponding to the formula prescribed in row 44 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket when they are positive
45-78	EK	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Sum the squared values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
45-78	EL	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket when CVR_k is positive

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Total GIRR Capital charge Parameters reported in this section must be calculated in a manner consistent with the FRTB as published in January 2016. Specifically, parameters reported in cells F91 through F93 should be consistent with data reported in columns DW through DZ of panel B.				
83-85	F	Delta capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate GIRR Delta capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	
87-89	F	Vega capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate GIRR Vega capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	
91-93	F	Curvature capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate GIRR Curvature capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	

Panel C: Credit spread risk: non-securitisations, notations for delta, vega and curvature risk

This panel is to be filled in by **all banks**. SA banks are required to populate panel C for their entire global trading book. IMA banks are required to populate panel C only for products for which they currently have IMA model approval from their national supervisor (ie the scope of products used to calculate values reported in panels C must be consistent with the scope of products used to calculate the ES values in panel A).

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Delta risk				
104-119	F, G, H	Kb (Medium, High, Low correlations)	Risk position for Delta bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl} • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
104-119	I	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket
104-119	J	$\sum WS^2$	Sum of squared weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for WS_k • Sum these WS_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
104-118	K–R	$\sum\sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 85	Per paragraph 85, between sensitivities WS_k and WS_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to name, tenor and basis of the sensitivities	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities between risk factors within each bucket consistent with specifications provided in header rows 101 through 103 for columns K through R • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
Vega risk				
104-119	S, T, U	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for vega bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket **must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl}** • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
104-119	V	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket
Curvature risk				
104-119	W–Z	The following parameters are to be calculated consistent with definitions in paragraphs 52, 53 and 133 of the revised standards.		
104-119	W, X, Y	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for curvature bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 53(d) $\sqrt{\max\left(0, \left(\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2 \right) \left(\sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} CVR_k CVR_l \right) \left(\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right) \right)\right)}$ where $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ is a function that takes the value 0 if CVR_k and CVR_l are both have negative signs. In all other cases $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ takes the value of 1	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of ρ_{kl} and ψ • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
104-119	Z	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per paragraph 53(b) • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
104-119	AA–AG	The following parameters must be calculated assuming $CVR_k = -\min\left(CVR_k^+, CVR_k^-\right)$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
104-119	AA	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 100 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
104-119	AB	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 100 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
104-119	AC	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
104-119	AD	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket
104-118	AE	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$	Per paragraphs 86 and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on name of the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
104-118	AF	$\sum\sum \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right) \max\left(CVR_l, 0\right)$	Per paragraphs 86 and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on name of the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
104-118	AG	$\sum\sum \min\left(CVR_k, 0\right) \min\left(CVR_l, 0\right)$	Per paragraphs 86 and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on name of the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
104-119	AH–AN	The following parameters must be calculated for upward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^+$ where $CVR_k^{\mp} = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)_+}}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) - RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
104-119	AH	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 100 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
104-119	AI	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 100 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
104-119	AJ	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
104-119	AK	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket
104-118	AL	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$	Per paragraphs 86 and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on name of the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
104-118	AM	$\sum\sum \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right) \max\left(CVR_l, 0\right)$	Per paragraphs 86 and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on name of the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
104-118	AN	$\sum\sum \min\left(CVR_k, 0\right) \min\left(CVR_l, 0\right)$	Per paragraphs 86 and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on name of the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
104-119	AO–AU	The following parameters must be calculated for downward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^-$ where $CVR_k^- = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)}_-}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) + RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
104-119	AO	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 100 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
104-119	AP	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 100 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
104-119	AQ	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
104-119	AR	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket
104-118	AS	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$	Per paragraphs 86 and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on name of the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
104-118	AT	$\sum\sum \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right) \max\left(CVR_l, 0\right)$	Per paragraphs 86 and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on name of the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
104-118	AU	$\sum\sum \min\left(CVR_k, 0\right) \min\left(CVR_l, 0\right)$	Per paragraphs 86 and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on name of the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Total CSR non-securitisations capital charge Parameters reported in this section must be calculated in a manner consistent with the FRTB as published in January 2016. Specifically, parameters reported in cells F132 through F134 should be consistent with data reported in columns W through Z of panel C.				
124-126	F	Delta capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate CSR non-securitisations delta capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised standard	
128-130	F	Vega capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate CSR non-securitisations vega capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised standard	
132-134	F	Curvature capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate CSR non-securitisations curvature capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised standard	

Panel D: Credit spread risk: securitisations (non CTP), notations for delta, vega and curvature risk

This panel is to be filled in by **all banks**. Both, SA and IMA banks are required to populate panel D for their entire portfolio of securitisation products that are not CTP products.

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Delta risk				
145-169	F, G, H	Kb (Medium, High, Low correlations)	Risk position for Delta bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl} • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
145-169	I	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket
145-169	J	$\sum WS^2$	Sum of squared weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for WS_k • Sum these WS_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
145-168	K–R	$\sum\sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 99	Per paragraph 99, between sensitivities WS_k and WS_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to tranche, tenor and basis of the sensitivities	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities between risk factors within each bucket consistent with specifications provided in header rows 142 through 144 for columns K through R • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
Vega risk				
145-169	S, T, U	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for vega bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket **must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl}** • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
145-169	V	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket
Curvature risk				
145–169	W–Z	The following parameters are to be calculated consistent with definitions in paragraphs 52, 53 and 133 of the revised standards.		
145–169	W, X, Y	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for curvature bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 53(d) $\sqrt{\max\left(0, \left(\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} CVR_k CVR_l \psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)\right)\right)}$ where $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ is a function that takes the value 0 if CVR_k and CVR_l are both have negative signs. In all other cases $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ takes the value of 1	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of ρ_{kl} and ψ • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
145-169	Z	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per paragraph 53(b) • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
145-169	AA–AG	The following parameters must be calculated assuming $CVR_k = -\min\left(CVR_k^+, CVR_k^-\right)$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised Standards.		
145-169	AA	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 141 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
145-169	AB	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 141 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
145-169	AC	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
145-169	AD	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket
145-168	AE	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$	Per paragraphs 60(c) and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on the underlying tranche	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
145-168	AF	$\sum\sum \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right) \max\left(CVR_l, 0\right)$	Per paragraphs 60(c) and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on the underlying tranche	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
145-168	AG	$\sum\sum \min\left(CVR_k, 0\right) \min\left(CVR_l, 0\right)$	Per paragraphs 60(c) and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on the underlying tranche	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
145-169	AH–AN	The following parameters must be calculated for upward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^+$ where $CVR_k^+ = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)_+}}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) - RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
145-169	AH	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 141 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
145-169	AI	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 141 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
145-169	AJ	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
145-169	AK	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket
145-168	AL	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$	Per paragraphs 60(c) and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on the underlying tranche	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
145-168	AM	$\sum\sum \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right) \max\left(CVR_l, 0\right)$	Per paragraphs 60(c) and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on the underlying tranche	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
145-168	AN	$\sum\sum \min\left(CVR_k, 0\right) \min\left(CVR_l, 0\right)$	Per paragraphs 60(c) and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on the underlying tranche	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
145-169	AO–AU	The following parameters must be calculated for downward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^-$ where $CVR_k^- = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)}_-}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) + RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
145-169	AO	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 141 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
145-169	AP	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 141 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
145-169	AQ	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
145-169	AR	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)^2$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket
145-168	AS	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$	Per paragraphs 60(c) and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on the underlying tranche	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
145-168	AT	$\sum\sum \max(CVR_k, 0) \max(CVR_l, 0)$	Per paragraphs 60(c) and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on the underlying tranche	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
145-168	AU	$\sum\sum \min(CVR_k, 0) \min(CVR_l, 0)$	Per paragraphs 60(c) and 132, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is dependent only on the underlying tranche	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Total CSR securitisations (non CTP) Capital charge Parameters reported in this section must be calculated in a manner consistent with the FRTB as published in January 2016. Specifically, parameters reported in cells F182 through F184 should be consistent with data reported in columns W through Z of panel D.				
174-176	F	Delta capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate CSR securitisations (non CTP) Delta capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised standard	
178-180	F	Vega capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate CSR securitisations (non CTP) Vega capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised standard	
182-184	F	Curvature capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate CSR securitisations (non CTP) Curvature capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised standard	

Panel E: Equity risk, notations for delta, vega and curvature risk

This panel is to be filled in by **all banks**. SA banks are required to populate panel E for their entire global trading book. IMA banks are required to populate panel E only for products for which they currently have IMA model approval from their national supervisor (ie the scope of products used to calculate values reported in panels E must be consistent with the scope of products used to calculate the ES values in panel A).

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Delta risk				
193-203	F, G, H	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for Delta bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl} • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
193-203	I	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket
193-203	J	$\sum WS^2$	Sum of squared weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for WS_k • Sum these WS_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
193-203	K	$\sum\sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 108	Per paragraph 108, the delta risk correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is set at 99.90% between two sensitivities WS_k and WS_l within the same bucket where one is a sensitivity to an equity spot price and the other a sensitivity to an equity repo rate, where both are related to the same equity issuer name	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
193-203	L	$\sum\sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 109 and 110	Paragraphs 109 and 110, specify correlations between sensitivities WS_k and WS_l within the same bucket, where both sensitivities are to equity spot price **or** both sensitivities are to equity repo rate.	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
193-203	M	$\sum\sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 111	Per paragraph 101, between two sensitivities WS_k and WS_l within the same bucket where one is a sensitivity to an equity spot price and the other a sensitivity to an equity repo rate, where both are related to different equity issuer names, the delta risk correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is set at the correlations specified in paragraph 109(a) through 109(d) multiplied by 99.90%	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities between risk factors within each bucket consistent with specifications provided in header rows 121 through 123 for columns K through R • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl} (and, consequently, before multiplication by 99.90%)**
Vega risk				
193-203	N, O, P	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for Vega bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket **must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl}** • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
193-203	Q	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Curvature risk				
193-203	R–U	The following parameters are to be calculated consistent with definitions in paragraphs 52, 53 and 133 of the revised standards.		
193-203	R, S, T	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for curvature bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 53(d) $\sqrt{\max\left(0, \begin{pmatrix} \sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2 \\ \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} CVR_k CVR_l \\ \psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right) \end{pmatrix}\right)}$ where $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ is a function that takes the value 0 if CVR_k and CVR_l are both have negative signs. In all other cases $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ takes the value of 1	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket **must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of the correlation parameter ρ_{kl}** and ψ • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
193-203	U	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per paragraph 53(b) • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
193-203	V–AB	The following parameters must be calculated assuming $CVR_k = -\min\left(CVR_k^+, CVR_k^-\right)$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
193-203	V	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 191 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
193-203	W	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 191 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
193-203	X	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
193-203	Y	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
193-202	Z	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 109	Per paragraph 109, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to criteria (a) through (d)	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket consistent with specifications provided in row 192 • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
193-202	AA	$\sum\sum \max(CVR_k, 0) \max(CVR_l, 0)$ subject to ρ determined per para 109	Per paragraph 109, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to criteria (a) through (d)	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
193-202	AB	$\sum\sum \min(CVR_k, 0) \min(CVR_l, 0)$ subject to ρ determined per para 109	Per paragraph 109, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to criteria (a) through (d)	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
193-203	AC–AI	The following parameters must be calculated for upward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^+$ where $CVR_k^+ = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)_+}}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) - RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
193-203	AC	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor k per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 191 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
193-203	AD	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 191 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
193-203	AE	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
193-203	AF	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)^2$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
193-202	AG	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 109	Per paragraph 109, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to criteria (a) through (d)	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket consistent with specifications provided in row 192 • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
193-202	AH	$\sum\sum \max(CVR_k,0)$ $\max(CVR_l,0)$ subject to ρ determined per para 109	Per paragraph 109, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to criteria (a) through (d)	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
193-202	AI	$\sum\sum \min(CVR_k,0)$ $\min(CVR_l,0)$ subject to ρ determined per para 109	Per paragraph 109, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to criteria (a) through (d)	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
193-203	AJ–AP	The following parameters must be calculated for downward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^-$ where $CVR_k^- = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)}_-}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) + RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
193-203	AJ	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor k per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 191 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
193-203	AK	$\sum \max(CVR,0)$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k,0)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 191 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
193-203	AL	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
193-203	AM	$\sum \max(CVR,0)^2$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k,0)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
193-202	AN	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 109	Per paragraph 109, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to criteria (a) through (d)	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket consistent with specifications provided in row 192 • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
193-202	AO	$\sum\sum \max(CVR_k, 0)$ $\max(CVR_l, 0)$ subject to ρ determined per para 109	Per paragraph 109, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to criteria (a) through (d)	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
193-202	AP	$\sum\sum \min(CVR_k, 0)$ $\min(CVR_l, 0)$ subject to ρ determined per para 109	Per paragraph 109, between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to criteria (a) through (d)	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
Total equity risk Capital charge Parameters reported in this section must be calculated in a manner consistent with the FRTB as published in January 2016. Specifically, parameters reported in cells F216 through F218 should be consistent with data reported in columns R through U of panel E.				
208-210	F	Delta capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate equity risk delta capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	
212-214	F	Vega capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate equity risk vega capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	
216-218	F	Curvature capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate equity risk curvature capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	

Panel F: Commodity risk, notations for delta, vega and curvature risk

This panel is to be filled in by **all banks**. SA banks are required to populate panel F for their entire global trading book. IMA banks are required to populate panel F only for products for which they currently have IMA model approval from their national supervisor (ie the scope of products used to calculate values reported in panels F must be consistent with the scope of products used to calculate the ES values in panel A).

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Delta risk				
229-239	F, G, H	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for delta bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl} • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
229-239	I	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	J	$\sum WS^2$	Sum of squared weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for WS_k • Sum these WS_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
229-239	K–R	$\sum \sum WS_k WS_l$ subject to ρ determined per para 117	Per paragraph 117, between sensitivities WS_k and WS_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is calculated according to commodity, tenor and basis of the sensitivities	• Calculate the cross sum of weighted sensitivities between risk factors within each bucket consistent with specifications provided in header rows 226 through 228 for columns K through R • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
Vega risk				
229-239	S, T, U	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for Vega bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket **must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl}** • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
229-239	V	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Curvature risk				
229-239	W–Z	The following parameters are to be calculated consistent with definitions in paragraphs 52, 53 and 133 of the revised standards.		
229-239	W, X, Y	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for curvature bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 53(d) $\sqrt{\max\left(0, \begin{pmatrix} \sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2 \\ \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} CVR_k CVR_l \\ \psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right) \end{pmatrix}\right)}$ where $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ is a function that takes the value 0 if CVR_k and CVR_l are both have negative signs. In all other cases $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ takes the value of 1	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket **must be multiplied by the applicable value of ψ** • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
229-239	Z	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per paragraph 53(b) • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	AA–AG	The following parameters must be calculated assuming $CVR_k = -\min\left(CVR_k^+, CVR_k^-\right)$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
229-239	AA	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 225 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	AB	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 225 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	AC	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
229-239	AD	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	AE	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$	Per paragraph 65(c) between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is based on the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
229-239	AF	$\sum\sum \max(CVR_k, 0)\max(CVR_l, 0)$	Per paragraph 65(c) between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is based on the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
229-239	AG	$\sum\sum \min(CVR_k, 0)\min(CVR_l, 0)$	Per paragraph 65(c) between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is based on the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
229-239	AH–AN	The following parameters must be calculated for upward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^+$ where $CVR_k^+ = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)_+}}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) - RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
229-239	AH	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor k per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 225 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	AI	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 225 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	AJ	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
229-239	AK	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)^2$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	AL	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$	Per paragraph 65(c) between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is based on the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
229-239	AM	$\sum\sum \max(CVR_k, 0)\max(CVR_l, 0)$	Per paragraph 65(c) between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is based on the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
229-239	AN	$\sum\sum \min(CVR_k, 0)\min(CVR_l, 0)$	Per paragraph 65(c) between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is based on the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
229-239	AO–AU	The following parameters must be calculated for downward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^-$ where $CVR_k^- = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)}_-}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) + RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
229-239	AO	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor k per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 225 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	AP	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 225 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	AQ	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
229-239	AR	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)^2$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket
229-239	AS	$\sum\sum CVR_k CVR_l$	Per paragraph 65(c) between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is based on the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
229-239	AT	$\sum\sum \max(CVR_k, 0) \max(CVR_l, 0)$	Per paragraph 65(c) between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is based on the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **positive** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
229-239	AU	$\sum\sum \min(CVR_k, 0) \min(CVR_l, 0)$	Per paragraph 65(c) between sensitivities CVR_k and CVR_l within the same bucket, the correlation parameter ρ_{kl} is based on the underlying	• Calculate the cross sum of curvature risk charge between risk factors within each bucket when CVR_k is **negative** • Note that the cross sum of weighted sensitivities within each column and each bucket must be reported **before multiplication by ρ_{kl}**
Total commodity risk capital charge Parameters reported in this section must be calculated in a manner consistent with the FRTB as published in January 2016. Specifically, parameters reported in cells F252 through F254 should be consistent with data reported in columns W through Z of panel F.				
244-246	F	Delta capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate commodity risk delta capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	
248-250	F	Vega capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate commodity risk vega capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	
252-254	F	Curvature capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate commodity risk curvature capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	

Panel G: Foreign exchange risk, notations for delta, vega and curvature risk

This panel is to be filled in by **all banks**. SA banks are required to populate panel G for their entire global trading book. IMA banks are required to populate panel G only for products for which they currently have IMA model approval from their national supervisor (ie the scope of products used to calculate values reported in panels G must be consistent with the scope of products used to calculate the ES values in panel A).

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
260	F	Was preferential risk weight applied to eligible currency pairs?		Please select "Yes" or "No", as appropriate, reflecting the approach used to calculate the weighted sensitivities in panel G

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Delta risk OTHER 1 refers to currencies to which the bank has exposure and that are not identified in column A, that **can be represented via liquid currency pairs** with respect to reporting currency of the bank (ie for this category, 'Yes' should be selected in column G). OTHER 2 refers to currencies to which the bank has exposure and that are not identified in column A, **that cannot be represented via liquid currency pairs** with respect to reporting currency of the bank (ie for this category, 'No' should be selected in column G).				
265-302	F	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket
265-302	G	Triangulation via liquid pairs is possible (Yes/No)	For each currency, select "Yes" from the dropdown menu if the currency, relative to domestic reporting currency, is a selected currency pair per FRTB footnote 31 **or** can be represented as a combination of selected currency pairs. Select "No" otherwise.	
Vega risk OTHER 1 refers to **currency pairs that can be represented as a combination of liquid pairs**, where "liquid" refers to "selected" currency pairs referenced in footnote 31 of the Standards. For example, "USD / OTHER 1" in row 286 and "OTHER 1" in row 301 refer to currency pairs to which the bank has exposure that: (i) are not explicitly identified in column H and (ii) can be represented via crosses of "selected" currency pairs. OTHER 2 refers to **currency pairs that cannot be represented as a combination of liquid pairs**. For example, "USD / OTHER 2" in row 287 and "OTHER 2" in row 302 refer to currency pairs to which the bank has exposure that: (i) are not explicitly identified in column H and (ii) cannot be represented via crosses of "selected" currency pairs.				
265-298	I, J, K	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for Vega bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 51(c) $\sqrt{\sum_k WS_k^2 + \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} WS_k WS_l}$	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket **must be multiplied by the applicable value(s) of corresponding prescribed correlation ρ_{kl}** • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
265-298	L	$\sum WS$	Sum of weighted sensitivities to risk factor *k*, calculated per paragraph 51 $\sum_k WS_k$	• The weighted sensitivity WS_k is the product of the net sensitivity s_k and the corresponding risk weight RW_k • Sum the derived values for WS_k for all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Curvature risk OTHER 1 refers to currencies to which the bank has exposure and that are not identified in column A, that **can be represented via liquid currency pairs** with respect to reporting currency of the bank (ie for this category, "Yes" should be selected in column G). OTHER 2 refers to currencies to which the bank has exposure and that are not identified in column A, **that cannot be represented via liquid currency pairs** with respect to reporting currency of the bank (ie for this category, "No" should be selected in column G).				
265-302	N–Q	The following parameters are to be calculated consistent with definitions in paragraphs 52, 53 and 133 of the revised standards.		
265-302	N, O, P	Kb (Medium, High, Low Correlations)	Risk position for curvature bucket *b*, calculated per paragraph 53(d) $\sqrt{\max\left(0, \begin{pmatrix} \sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2 \\ \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} \rho_{kl} CVR_k CVR_l \\ \psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right) \end{pmatrix}\right)}$ where $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ is a function that takes the value 0 if CVR_k and CVR_l are both have negative signs. In all other cases $\psi\left(CVR_k CVR_l\right)$ takes the value of 1	• Aggregation of weighted sensitivities to risk factors within a bucket, ie "bucket level capital" • The weighted sensitivities in each bucket **must be multiplied by the applicable value of ψ** • The quantity with the square root function is floored at zero
265-302	Q	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per paragraph 53(b) • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
265-302	R–U	The following parameters must be calculated assuming $CVR_k = -\min\left(CVR_k^+, CVR_k^-\right)$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
265-302	R	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 263 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
265-302	S	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 263 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
265-302	T	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
265-302	U	$\sum \max\left(CVR, 0\right)^2$	$\sum_k \max\left(CVR_k, 0\right)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
265-302	V–Y	The following parameters must be calculated for upward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^+$ where $CVR_k^+ = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)_+}}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) - RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
265-302	V	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 263 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
265-302	W	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 263 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
265-302	X	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
265-302	Y	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)^2$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket
265-302	Z–AC	The following parameters must be calculated for downward shocks only. That is, assuming $CVR_k = -CVR_k^-$ where $CVR_k^- = \sum_i \left\{ V_i\left(x_k^{RW^{(Curvature)_-}}\right) - V_i\left(x_k\right) + RW^{(Curvature)} \cdot s_{ik} \right\}$ per paragraph 53(b) of the revised standards.		
265-302	Z	$\sum CVR$	$\sum_k CVR_k$	• Calculate the curvature risk charge for curvature risk factor *k* per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 263 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
265-302	AA	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)$	• Calculate the value of the sum per definition of CVR_k prescribed in row 263 • Sum the derived values for CVR_k across all risk factors within a bucket
265-302	AB	$\sum CVR^2$	$\sum_k CVR_k^2$	• Square each of the derived values for CVR_k • Sum these CVR_k^2 values for all risk factors in a bucket
265-302	AC	$\sum \max(CVR, 0)^2$	$\sum_k \max(CVR_k, 0)^2$	• Sum the squared max values across all risk factors within a bucket

Row	Column	Heading	Description	Remarks
Total FX risk capital charge Parameters reported in this section must be calculated in a manner consistent with the FRTB as published in January 2016. Specifically, parameters reported in cells F315 through F317 should be consistent with data reported in columns N through Q of panel G.				
307-309	F	Delta capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate FX risk delta capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	
311-313	F	Vega capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate FX risk vega capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	
315-317	F	Curvature capital charge	At the risk class level, aggregate FX risk curvature capital under Medium, High, Low correlation scenarios per the revised Standard	

9.3 Data on backtesting and P&L attribution

"TB IMA Backtesting-P&L" worksheet collects data on risk measures and P&L related to the revised **internal models-based approach in the trading book. This worksheet is relevant only to banks with internal model approval under the current framework.**

The "TB IMA Backtesting P&L" worksheet collects desk-level and firm-wide (ie top-of-the house) risk measures and backtesting data. Please note that trading desk information reflected in all panels are pulled from panel C in the "TB" worksheet. As such it captures all desks regardless of modellability status.

Data should be reported for desks in the global trading book where the bank has model approval status granted by its national supervisor.

Row 6 of the worksheet collects the reporting date for each data point recorded in the worksheet. Banks are requested to report **the longest time series available within the six month period before the reporting date** (ie end-June 2017). Dates must be reported under the format **yyyy-mm-dd**.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
6	H-ER	Reporting date	Date related to the entries in this column of the worksheet.

9.3.1 Risk measures

Risk measures reported in panels A1 through A3 (VaR and ES) should be reported as **positive values**. No multiplier should be applied.

Panel A1: 1-day 99% VaR

This panel collects the current period 1-day 99% VaR at the trading desk-level and the firm-wide level.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
11–110	C	Unique desk ID	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
11–110	D	Description (name internally used)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
11–110	E	Description (regulatory trading desk name)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
11–110	F	Internal models permission	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
11–110	G	Hedging strategy (is this desk considered to be "well hedged"?)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
11–110	H–ER	1-day 99% VaR (desk level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the current period one-day VaR with a 99% confidence interval for that desk.
111	H–ER	1-day 99% VaR (firm-wide level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the current period one-day VaR with a 99% confidence interval for the entire firm-wide portfolio. **The numbers for the firm-wide VaR shall only include modelled desks.**

Panel A2: 1-day 97.5% VaR

This panel collects the current period 1-day 97.5% VaR at desk level and firm-wide level.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
114–213	C	Unique desk ID	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
114–213	D	Description (name internally used)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
114–213	E	Description (regulatory trading desk name)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
114–213	F	Internal models permission	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
114–213	G	Hedging strategy (is this desk considered to be "well hedged"?)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
114–213	H–ER	1-day 97.5% VaR (desk level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the current period one-day VaR with a 97.5% confidence interval for that desk.
214	H–ER	1-day 97.5% VaR (firm-wide level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the current period one-day VaR with a 97.5% confidence interval for the entire firm-wide portfolio. **The numbers for the firm-wide VaR shall only include modelled desks.**

Panel A3: 1-day 97.5% ES

This panel collects the current period 1-day 97.5% ES at the trading desk-level and the firm-wide level.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
217–316	C	Unique desk ID	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
217–316	D	Description (name internally used)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
217–316	E	Description (regulatory trading desk name)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
217–316	F	Internal models permission	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
217-316	G	Hedging strategy (is this desk considered to be "well hedged"?)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
217–316	H–ER	1-day 97.5% ES (desk level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the current period one-day ES with a 97.5% confidence interval for that desk.
317	H–ER	1-day 97.5% ES (firm-wide level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the current period one-day ES with a 97.5% confidence interval for the entire firm-wide portfolio. **The numbers for the firm-wide expected shortfall shall only include modelled desks.**

Panel A4: P-value[79]

The calculation of p-values reported in panel A4 must be based on a comparison of Hypothetical P&L and 99% VaR. **Please do not report data that do not conform to this requirement**. Specifically, if, for a given desk, the reporting institution's approach to calculating p-values differs from the description above, the firm must not report any p-values for said desk, leaving the row blank.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
320–419	C	Unique desk ID	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
320–419	D	Description (name internally used)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
320–419	E	Description (regulatory trading desk name)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
320–419	F	Internal models permission	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
320–419	G	Hedging strategy (is this desk considered to be "well hedged"?)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
320–419	H–ER	P-value (desk level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the p-values for that desk.
420	H–ER	P-value (firm-wide level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the p-values for the entire firm-wide portfolio. **The numbers for the firm-wide P-value shall only include modelled desks.**

[79] P-values are defined as $F_t(R_{t+1})$ where $F_t(\cdot)$ is the daily cumulative distribution forecast for next day's return R_{t+1}.

9.3.2 P&L

Panel B1: Actual P&L

For the purposes of calculating Actual P&L in panel B1, all valuation adjustments relevant to the pricing of an instrument should be included.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
425–524	C	Unique desk ID	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
425–524	D	Description (name internally used)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
425–524	E	Description (regulatory trading desk name)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
425–524	F	Internal models permission	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
425–524	G	Hedging strategy (is this desk considered to be "well hedged"?)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
425–524	H–ER	Actual P&L (desk level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the one-day profit or loss for that desk with the impact of fees and commissions removed.
525	H–ER	Actual P&L (firm-wide level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the one-day profit or loss at the firm-wide level with the impact of fees and commissions removed. **The numbers for the firm-wide actual P&L shall only include modelled desks.**

Panel B2: Hypothetical P&L

For the purposes of calculating hypothetical P&L in panel B2, valuation adjustments which cannot be calculated on a daily basis should be excluded. Valuation adjustments which **are** calculated daily should be included in hypothetical P&L.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
528–627	C	Unique desk ID	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
528–627	D	Description (name internally used)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
528–627	E	Description (regulatory trading desk name)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
528–627	F	Internal models permission	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
528–627	G	Hedging strategy (is this desk considered to be "well hedged"?)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
528–627	H–ER	Hypothetical P&L (desk level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the one-day hypothetical profit or loss for that desk.
628	H–ER	Hypothetical P&L (firm-wide level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the one-day hypothetical profit or loss at the firm-wide level. **The numbers for the firm-wide Hypothetical P&L shall only include modelled desks.**

Panel B3: Risk-theoretical P&L

For the purposes of calculating risk-theoretical P&L in panel B3, banks should only report risk-theoretical P&L data if the data are based on the definition of Risk-theoretical P&L as provided in the revised minimum capital requirements for market risk. Approximations derived from hypothetical P&L or some other input are not acceptable and should not be reported. **Please do not report data that do not conform to this requirement**. Specifically, if, for a given desk, the reporting institution's approach to calculating risk-theoretical P&L values differs from the description above, the firm must not report any values for said desk, leaving the row blank.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
631–730	C	Unique desk ID	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
631–730	D	Description (name internally used)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
631–730	E	Description (regulatory trading desk name)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
631–730	F	Internal models permission	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
631–730	G	Hedging strategy (is this desk considered to be "well hedged"?)	The text here will be automatically taken from entries in panel C of the "TB" worksheet.
631–730	H–ER	Risk-theoretical P&L (desk level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the risk-theoretical profit or loss for that desk.
731	H–ER	Risk-theoretical P&L (firm-wide level)	For the reporting date in row 6, the risk-theoretical profit or loss for that desk. **The numbers for the firm-wide Risk-theoretical P&L shall only include modelled desks.**

10. Worksheet "Securitisation"

This "Securitisation" worksheet collects information to assess the impact of the revised securitisation framework, including simple, transparent and comparable (STC) securitisation exposures.[80] **When providing the information, zeros should be indicated in the mandatory (yellow) cells when there are no exposures/RWA** (none of the yellow cells should be kept empty)**.**

Securitisation exposures in the trading book should be reported in the worksheets associated with trading book positions. Securitisation exposures retained by the originator banks in a securitisation transaction not meeting the requirements for the recognition of risk transference (as set out in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the revised securitisation framework) are not to be reported in this worksheet.

Banks should provide additional information in the case securitisation transactions which are eligible for the current securitisation treatment will no longer meet the requirements for the recognition of risk transference under the revised securitisation framework (or in the reverse case, if applicable) and hence would not be reported in this worksheet (or in the reverse case would be included in the

[80] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Revisions to the securitisation framework, amended to include the alternative capital treatment for "simple, transparent and comparable" securitisations*, July 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d374.htm; Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and Board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions, *Criteria for identifying simple, transparent and comparable securitisations*, July 2015, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d332.htm.

"Securitisation" but not the "Requirements" worksheet). For more details see the instructions to column F in panel A1.

Panel A1 collects information on all securitisation exposures in the banking book under the current rules and the revised standards, except for securitisation exposures deducted from capital. Panel A2 collects information on EU deductions reported in row 47 of the "DefCap" worksheet under the revised framework, while panel B requests for additional information on the bank role (ie as originator, investor or sponsor) evaluated under the current rules.

Please note that the information in panel A2 is compulsory for banks where the EU deductions are applicable.

Panel A1: Securitisation exposures – information on approaches

Panel A1 requires the reporting of information on securitisation exposures split by the hierarchy of approaches as defined in the final standards: (i) the internal ratings-based approach (SEC-IRBA); (ii) the external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA); (iii) the internal assessment approach (IAA); and (iv) the standardised approach (SEC-SA). In addition, banks are expected to identify between their own exposures STC securitisations applying the criteria on a best effort basis. Resecuritisation as well as securitisation exposures not eligible to any of the approaches and hence receiving a 1250% risk weight are collected separately.

To note that the allocation to a specific row does only follow its treatment under the final standards, but is independent from the approach used under the current rules. **This means that for the same securitisation exposure the results under the current and final rules will be reported in the same row based on the approach used under the final rules.** Under no circumstance should one exposure be reported in more than one row.

Row	Headings	Description
17 and 23	of which: internal ratings-based approach (SEC-IRBA)	Securitisation exposures that meet the criteria to be treated under the SEC-IRBA according to the revised securitisation framework standards (paragraphs 48 to 64) should be reported here. Securitisation exposures that would fulfil STC criteria should be reported in row 23 (paragraphs 109 to 114), while non-STC qualifying securitisation exposures should be reported in row 17.
18 and 24	of which: external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	Securitisation exposures that meet the criteria to be treated under the SEC-ERBA according to the revised securitisation framework (paragraphs 65 to 73) should be reported here. Securitisation exposures that would fulfil STC criteria (paragraphs 109 to 114 and 116 to 117) should be reported in row 24 while the non-STC qualifying securitisation exposures in row 18.
19	of which: internal assessment approach (SEC-IAA)	Specific information on ABCP transactions under the IAA should be reported in row 19 (paragraphs 74 to 77 of the revised securitisation framework).
20, 21 and 25	of which: standardised approach (SEC-SA)	Securitisation exposures that meet the criteria to be treated under the SEC-SA according to the revised securitisation framework (paragraphs 78 to 87) should be reported here. Securitisation exposures that would fulfil STC criteria (paragraphs 109 to 114 and 118) should be reported in row 25, while non-STC qualifying securitisation exposures in row 20. Specific information on resecuritisation transactions is collected in row 21 (paragraphs from 94 to 97).

Row	Headings	Description
26	Others (1250% RW)	Securitisation exposures to which none of the approaches set in the final standards can be applied and hence receive a risk weight of 1250% (paragraph 42) are to be reported here. **Securitisation transactions to which 1250% risk weight is currently applied (because not eligible for the approaches in the current national rules) but that will be eligible for one of the approaches set in the final standards are not to be reported here but in the row of the relevant approach of the revised securitisation framework.**[81]

Banks are expected to classify securitisation exposures on a best effort basis referring to the revised securitisation standards. Banks not currently allowed to use the internal ratings-based approach will classify exposures under one of the non-modelling approaches of the revised framework. Similarly, banks in jurisdictions permitting the use of external ratings would classify their exposures under the SEC-ERBA if currently not allowed to use the IRB on the underlying exposures. The IAA is allowed only for ABCP exposures that are also currently treated under this approach.

Additionally, it is worth noting that:

- from columns C to F, current national rules are applied. Columns C, D and E collect data on the securitisation exposures, including overlapping exposures, while column F collects data on the RWA. To note that in column D the amount of overlapping exposures should be reported;
- from columns G to J, banks are expected to apply the revised securitisation framework.[82] Data on exposure amounts (included overlapping exposures) are reported from columns G to H, while RWA are reported in column J.

The following table provides further details on the data to be reported in single columns.

[81] In the case a securitisation exposures that currently has a 1,250% risk weight according to the national rules but will be eligible for one of the approaches set in the new standards (regardless the risk weight that would be applied), would be reported in the row of the relevant approach under the current rules as well as the final standards. Exposures and RWA are to be computed: (i) in columns from C to F according to the national rules; (ii) in columns G to J according to final standards.

[82] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Revisions to the securitisation framework, amended to include the alternative capital treatment for "simple, transparent and comparable" securitisations*, July 2016, www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d374.htm.

Column	Headings	Description
C and G	Exposures (post CRM post CCF post substitution and net of provisions)	Banks are expected to provide the securitisation exposures amount of all transactions, included overlapping exposures calculated: **(i)** in column C according to the current national rules for securitisation, counterparty credit risk (CCR), CRM and CCF; **(ii)** in the column G following the revised securitisation framework (paragraph 19 and 20). **Note that securitisation transactions reported in columns C are the same reported in columns G.** Differences in exposure amounts reported in columns C and G should come from the application of current national rules versus the revised securitisation framework.
D and H	of which: overlapping exposures	Overlapping securitisation exposures should be reported here (see paragraphs from 39 to 41 of the revised securitisation framework). **Referring to the example set in paragraph 39 of the revised framework, in the case a bank's exposure A overlaps another exposure B, exposure B should be reported in these columns while the sum of A and B in columns C and G.**
E and I	Exposure amounts	This amount corresponds to the exposures considered for risk capital purposes as defined in paragraphs 19 to 20 of the revised securitisation framework. To note that these columns are automatically computed as the difference between the previous two columns (columns C and D and G and H for columns E and I, respectively).
F and J	RWA	Banks are expected to report the risk weighted assets according to the current national rules and the revised securitisation framework. **Note that caps for risk weights and capital requirements as set out in the current rules as well as in the revised framework (from paragraphs 88 to 93) should be reflected in the RWA.** An automatic check to verify the consistency of the sum of RWA in column F with the RWA reported for securitisation exposures in the "Requirements" worksheet is included in row 28. In the case a "Warning" message is triggered, banks are expected to explain the main reasons for such difference (eg different scopes of application due to the risk transference criteria). Note that the check is subject to a tolerance bound of 2.5% for any deviation.

Panel A2: EU: Securitisation exposures – information on deductions

Panel A2 collects information on deductions allowed in EU jurisdictions for securitisation exposures as an alternative to the 1,250% risk weight. **To note that in this panel banks are expected to consider only deductions referred to securitisation exposures in the banking book providing in:**

- column E (current framework), the current amount of deductions referred to the banking book split between the approaches (SEC-IRBA, SEC-ERBA, IAA, SEC-SA and Others) that should be applicable under the final standards. Banks are expected to classify securitisation exposures on a best effort basis according to the same criteria used to fill in panel A1. To note that the total amount reported in cell E32 should be less or equal to the amount reported for deductions for securitisation position in the "DefCap" worksheet (cell E47) in the case some of these securitisation position are classified in the trading book (and not reported in cell E49 of "DefCap" worksheet);
- columns I and J (final standards), the exposures and RWA computed under the revised securitisation framework.

In computing such data banks should reflect the possibility that securitisation transactions currently deducted fulfil the criteria to be treated under one of the approaches set out in the revised securitisation framework and fill in the relevant rows, accordingly. In particular, securitisation exposures eligible for: (i) the SEC-IRBA are to be reported in row 33; (ii) the SEC-ERBA are to be reported in row 34; (iii) securitisation exposures treated under the IAA should be reported in row 35 is provided; (iv) securitisation exposures under the SEC-SA are to be reported in row 36. Securitisation exposures not

eligible for any approach in the revised securitisation framework and hence subject to a risk weight of 1250% (as set out in paragraph 42) should be reported in row 37. The exposures amounts and RWA should be computed following the instructions to panel A1 for columns I and J, respectively.

Securitisation transactions reported in panel A2 are not to be reported in panel A1 and vice versa.

Panel B: Securitisation exposures – bank role

Panel B requires the reporting of information based on current rules on securitisation exposures after considering credit risk mitigation and should be divided into originator, investor and sponsoring positions. Please observe that even if the exposure and RWA should be calculated on the basis of the current rules the allocation of the exposure to the different approaches in columns D to H should be based on their allocation under the final rules – as it is the case for panel A1 and A2 – in which exposures currently subject to the EU deduction alternative are reported separately. The relevant information are:

- **column D:** the amount of exposures not eligible for the approaches set in the revised securitisation framework (paragraph 42) to which a risk weight of 1250% is applied (not including exposures where the bank or supervisor opted for a deduction from capital);
- **columns E to H:** on a best effort basis, the amount of securitisation exposures captured by the approaches (SEC-IRBA, SEC-ERBA, IAA and SEC-SA, respectively) as set out in the revised securitisation framework (see the definition in the instructions to panel A1 for column E);
- **column I:** the total risk-weighted assets under the current national rules (for further details see the instructions to panel A1 for column F);
- **column J:** the amount of deductions for securitisation gain on sale (expected future margin income) as set out in paragraph 562 of the Basel II framework and reported in row 45 of the "DefCap" worksheet;
- **columns L to M:** (for EU only) the respective deductions, if possible separately for deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital under the current framework.

Annex 1: Changes compared to versions 3.5.x of the reporting template

Compared to the versions 3.5.x of the reporting template which were used for reporting of data as of end-December 2016, the following main changes have been implemented:

- The "DefCap-Provisioning", "LCR additional" and "TB risk class" worksheets have been added.
- On the "TLAC" worksheet, panel D has been added.
- On the "Leverage ratio" worksheet, panel M has been added.
- The "TB" and "Securitisation" worksheets have been revised.
- The "LCR" worksheet has been permanently removed given LCR data are now available in supervisory reporting systems in all countries.
- The "Survey" worksheet has been removed.
- The "OpRisk" worksheet has been temporarily removed since detailed operational risk data will only be collected for the year-end reporting dates going forward.
- Subsequent changes have been implemented on the "General Info" and "Checks" worksheets.

Annex 2: Tentative schedule for upcoming Basel III monitoring exercises

Periodic Basel III monitoring as of end-June 2017[1]	
early August 2017	Circulation of Basel III monitoring reporting templates to banks.
Late September 2017	Deadline for banks to submit data to their national supervisor.
October to mid-November 2017	Review of data received. Participants may be asked for data revisions.
March 2018	Publication of results.

[1] Or equivalent in countries with financial years which differ from the calendar year.

Periodic Basel III monitoring as of end-December 2017[1]	
early February 2018	Circulation of Basel III monitoring reporting templates to banks.
early April 2018	Deadline for banks to submit data to their national supervisor.
April to mid-May 2018	Review of data received. Participants may be asked for data revisions.
September 2018	Publication of results.

[1] Or equivalent in countries with financial years which differ from the calendar year.