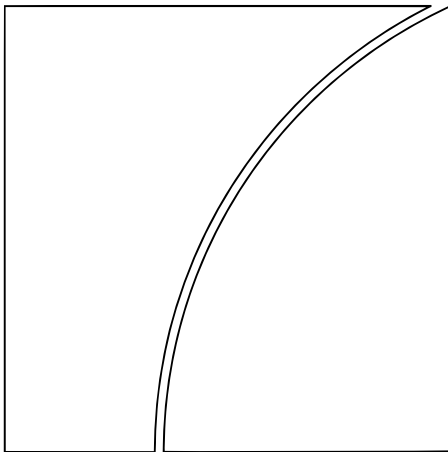


Basel Committee on Banking Supervision

NSF

Net stable funding ratio

The net stable funding ratio requires banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their assets and off-balance-sheet activities.



BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

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NSF10

Definitions and applications

This chapter describes the scope of application for the NSFR calculation and defines the main terms.

Version effective as of 15 December 2019

First version in the format of the consolidated framework.

Definitions

10.1

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) consists primarily of internationally agreed-upon definitions and calibrations. Some elements, however, remain subject to national discretion to reflect jurisdiction-specific conditions. In these cases, national discretion should be explicit and clearly outlined in the regulations of each jurisdiction.

10.2

Unless otherwise specified, the NSFR definitions mirror those in the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) standard, set out in [LCR](#), and the liquidity monitoring metrics, set out in [SRP50](#). 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.

10.3

In particular, and consistent with [LCR40.42](#) and [NSF10.1](#), 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.

Scope of application

10.4

The application of the NSFR requirement in this standard follows the scope of application set out in [SCO10](#). The NSFR must be applied to all internationally active banks on a consolidated basis, but may be used for other banks and on any subset of entities of internationally active banks as well to ensure greater consistency and a level playing field between domestic and cross-border banks.

10.5

Regardless of the scope of application of the NSFR, in line with Principle 6 as outlined in the Principles for Sound Liquidity Risk Management and Supervision, a bank should actively monitor and control liquidity risk exposures and funding needs at the level of individual legal entities, foreign branches and subsidiaries, and the group as a whole, taking into account legal, regulatory and operational limitations to the transferability of liquidity.

Exclusions from the NSFR calculation

10.6

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 available stable funding. These transactions include foreign exchange derivatives such as foreign exchange swaps, and must have a maturity of six months or less 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.

NSF20

Calculation and reporting

This chapter contains the minimum NSFR requirement and associated regulatory reporting.

Version effective as of 15 December 2019

First version in format of consolidated framework.

20.1

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) requires banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their 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. The NSFR limits overreliance on short-term wholesale funding, encourages better assessment of funding risk across all on- and off-balance sheet items, and promotes funding stability.

20.2

The NSFR is defined as the amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding. This ratio should be equal to at least 100% on an ongoing basis. "Available stable funding" is defined as the portion of capital and liabilities expected to be reliable over the one-year time horizon considered by the NSFR. The amount of stable funding required ("required stable funding") of an 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.

$$\frac{\text{Available amount of stable funding}}{\text{Required amount of stable funding}} \geq 100\%$$

20.3

The NSFR must be reported at least quarterly. The time lag in reporting should not surpass the allowable time lag under the Basel capital standards.

NSF30

Available and required stable funding

This chapter describes how to calculate the amount of available stable funding provided by a bank's liabilities and equity and how to calculate the amount of required stable funding for a bank's assets and off-balance-sheet activities.

Version effective as of 15 December 2019

FAQ published on 30 March 2023 added and subsequently amended on 5 July 2024.

Introduction

30.1

The amounts of available stable funding (ASF) and required stable funding (RSF) specified in the standard are calibrated to reflect the presumed degree of stability of liabilities and liquidity of assets.

30.2

The calibration reflects the stability of liabilities across two dimensions:

1. Funding tenor: the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is generally calibrated such that longer-term liabilities are assumed to be more stable than short-term liabilities.
2. Funding type and counterparty: the NSFR is calibrated under the assumption that short-term (maturing in less than one year) deposits provided by retail customers and funding provided by small business customers are behaviourally more stable than wholesale funding of the same maturity from other counterparties.

30.3

In determining the appropriate amounts of required stable funding for various assets, the following criteria were taken into consideration, recognising the potential trade-offs between these criteria:

1. Resilient credit creation: the NSFR requires stable funding for some proportion of lending to the real economy in order to ensure the continuity of this type of intermediation.
2. Bank behaviour: the NSFR is calibrated under the assumption that banks may seek to roll over a significant proportion of maturing loans to preserve customer relationships.
3. Asset tenor: the NSFR assumes that some short-dated assets (maturing in less than one year) require a smaller proportion of stable funding because banks would be able to allow some proportion of those assets to mature instead of rolling them over.
4. Asset quality and liquidity value: the NSFR assumes that unencumbered, high-quality assets that can be securitised or traded, and thus can be readily used as collateral to secure additional funding or sold in the market, do not need to be wholly financed with stable funding.

30.4

Additional stable funding sources are also required to support at least a small portion of the potential calls on liquidity arising from off-balance sheet commitments and contingent funding obligations.

Definition of available stable funding

30.5

The amount of ASF is measured based on the broad characteristics of the relative stability of an institution's funding sources, including the contractual maturity of its liabilities and the differences in the propensity of different types of funding providers to withdraw their funding.

30.6

The amount of ASF must be calculated by first assigning the carrying value of an institution's capital and liabilities to one of five categories as presented below. The amount assigned to each category is then multiplied by an ASF factor, and the total ASF is the sum of the weighted amounts. 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. As noted in [NSF10.2](#), definitions mirror those outlined in the [LCR](#) standard, unless otherwise specified.

30.7

When determining the maturity of an equity or liability instrument, the bank must assume investors redeem call options 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.¹ 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. Along the same lines, when calculating the NSFR, options by a bank to extend funding maturity of its obligations (eg soft-bullet structures) should generally be assumed not to be exercised when there may be reputational concerns. 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.

1 Footnote

- ¹ *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.*

30.8

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 [CRE52.7](#), the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract must be the net replacement cost.

30.9

In calculating NSFR derivative liabilities, collateral posted in the form of variation margin in connection with derivative contracts, regardless of the asset type, must be deducted from the negative replacement cost amount.²

1 Footnote, 1 FAQ

- ² *NSFR derivative liabilities = (derivative liabilities) - (total collateral posted as variation margin on derivative liabilities). 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 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.*

FAQ1 *Does the deduction of variation margin from replacement cost in connection with a derivative or bilateral netting contract include the portion of variation margin that is in excess of the replacement cost amount of that derivative or bilateral netting contract? Or do national supervisors only allow a variation margin deduction up to the amount of the derivative asset or liability?*
While national discretion exists on this matter, the amount of variation margin in connection with a derivative or bilateral netting contract that is in excess of the replacement cost of that derivative or bilateral netting contract must be adequately captured. This can be done by considering the full amount of variation margin in the calculation of the bank's net derivative asset or liability, or by excluding any amount of variation margin that is posted or received in excess of the replacement cost of the corresponding derivative or bilateral netting contract and treating them according to the corresponding balance-sheet treatment (ie, typically a loan), the period of encumbrance and, where applicable, the type of counterparty.

30.10

Liabilities and capital instruments receiving a 100% ASF factor comprise:

1. the total amount of regulatory capital, before the application of capital deductions, as defined in [CAP10](#),³ excluding the proportion of Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year;
2. the total amount of any capital instrument not included in [NSF30.10](#)(1) 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;
3. the total amount of secured and unsecured borrowings and liabilities (including term deposits) with effective residual maturities of one year or more. Cash flows falling below the one-year horizon but arising from liabilities with a final maturity greater than one year do not qualify for the 100% ASF factor; and
4. retail term deposits maturing over one year that cannot be withdrawn early without significant penalty.

1 Footnote, 1 FAQ

[3](#) *Capital instruments reported here should meet all requirements outlined in [CAP10](#), and should only include amounts after transitional arrangements in [CAP90](#) have expired under fully implemented Basel III standards (ie as in 2022).*

FAQ1 *What is the treatment in the NSFR of unsecured precious metals liabilities (such as deposits in precious metals received by a bank)? Are the ASF factors for retail deposits and unsecured wholesale funding according to [NSF30.10](#) to [NSF30.14](#) applicable?*
Yes, on-balance sheet precious metals liabilities should receive the same ASF factors as other on-balance sheet (cash) funding. There is no difference between cash settlement and physical delivery in terms of application of ASF factors.

30.11

Liabilities receiving a 95% ASF factor comprise “stable” (as defined in [LCR40.7](#) to [LCR40.12](#)) non-maturity (demand) deposits and/or term deposits with residual maturities of less than one year, and/or term deposits with residual maturities greater than one year that can be withdrawn early without a significant penalty, provided by retail and small business customers.⁴

1 Footnote

- [4](#) Retail deposits are defined in [LCR40.5](#). Small business customers are defined in [LCR40.23](#) and [LCR40.24](#).

30.12

Liabilities receiving a 90% ASF factor comprise “less stable” (as defined in [LCR40.13](#) to [LCR40.15](#)) non-maturity (demand) deposits and/or term deposits with residual maturities of less than one year, and/or term deposits with residual maturities greater than one year that can be withdrawn early without a significant penalty, provided by retail and small business customers.⁵

1 Footnote

- [5](#) The treatment of retail and small business deposits follows the definitions provided in the LCR standard and not the run-off rates applied to them in a particular jurisdiction. Thus, retail and small business deposits that are subject to higher (than 5% and 10%) outflow assumptions than those for stable and less stable deposits in the LCR could be treated as stable and less stable, unless a given jurisdiction chooses to apply a more conservative treatment (lower ASF).

30.13

Liabilities receiving a 50% ASF factor comprise:

1. funding (secured and unsecured) with a residual maturity of less than one year provided by non-financial corporate customers;
2. operational deposits (as defined in [LCR40.26](#) to [LCR40.36](#));
3. funding with residual maturity of less than one year from sovereigns, public sector entities (PSEs), and multilateral and national development banks;⁶ and
4. other funding (secured and unsecured) not included in the categories above with residual maturity between six months to less than one year, including funding from central banks and financial institutions.

1 Footnote

- [6](#) Banks should refer to guidance from their supervisors to determine if any national development banks in their jurisdictions or abroad can qualify for this treatment. 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.

30.14

Liabilities receiving a 0% ASF factor comprise:

1. all other liabilities and equity categories not included in the above categories, including other funding with residual maturity of less than six months from central banks and financial institutions;⁷
2. other liabilities without a stated maturity. This category must include short positions and open maturity positions that are not otherwise captured under [NSF30.10](#) to [NSF30.13](#).

Two exceptions may be recognised for liabilities without a stated maturity, which would then be assigned either a 100% ASF factor if the effective maturity is one year or greater, or 50%, if the effective maturity is between six months and less than one year:

1. first, deferred tax liabilities, which should be treated according to the nearest possible date on which such liabilities could be realised; and
 2. second, minority interest, which should be treated according to the term of the instrument, usually in perpetuity.
3. NSFR derivative liabilities as calculated according to [NSF30.8](#) and [NSF30.9](#) net of NSFR derivative assets as calculated according to [NSF30.23](#) and [NSF30.24](#), if NSFR derivative liabilities are greater than NSFR derivative assets;⁸ and
 4. “trade date” payables arising from purchases of financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities that
 1. are expected to settle within the standard settlement cycle or period that is customary for the relevant exchange or type of transaction, or
 2. have failed to, but are still expected to, settle.

2 Footnotes

[7](#) *At the discretion of national supervisors, deposits between banks within the same cooperative network maybe excluded from liabilities receiving a 0% ASF 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. Such deposits maybe assigned an ASF up to the RSF factor assigned by regulation for the same deposits to the depositing bank, not to exceed 85%.*

[8](#) $ASF = 0\% \times \text{MAX} ((\text{NSFR derivative liabilities} - \text{NSFR derivative assets}), 0).$

Definition of required stable funding for assets and off-balance sheet exposures

30.15

The amount of RSF is measured based on the broad characteristics of the liquidity risk profile of an institution’s assets and off-balance-sheet exposures. The amount of RSF is calculated by first assigning the carrying value of an institution’s assets to the categories listed below. The carrying value of an asset item should generally be recorded by following its accounting value, ie net of specific provisions, in line with [CRE20.1](#) and the requirements for on-balance sheet, non-derivative assets in [LEV30](#). The amount assigned to each category is then multiplied by its associated 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. As noted in [NSF10.2](#), definitions mirror those outlined in the [LCR](#) standard, unless otherwise specified.⁹ Regardless of whether a bank uses the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach, the standardised approach risk weights in [CRE20](#) must be used to determine the NSFR treatment.

1 Footnote

[9](#) *For the purposes of calculating the NSFR, high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) are defined as all HQLA without regard to Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) operational requirements and LCR caps on Level 2 and Level 2B assets that may otherwise limit the ability of some HQLA to be included as eligible HQLA in calculation of the LCR. HQLA are defined in [LCR30](#). Operational requirements are specified in [LCR30.13](#) to [LCR30.28](#).*

30.16

Unless explicitly stated otherwise in the NSFR standard, assets must be allocated to maturity buckets according to their contractual residual maturity. However, this should take into account embedded optionality, such as put or call options, which may affect the actual maturity date as described in [NSF30.7](#) and [NSF30.17](#). The RSF factors assigned to various types of assets are 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 must be supported by stable funding.

30.17

Assets must be allocated to the appropriate RSF factor based on their residual maturity or liquidity value. When determining the maturity of an instrument, the bank must assume investors exercise any option to extend maturity. For assets with options to extend 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.¹⁰ 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. For amortising loans (or other principal repayment claims), the portion that comes due within the one-year horizon may be treated in the less-than-one-year residual maturity category. Unencumbered loans without a stated final maturity, even where the borrower may repay the loan in full and without penalty charges at the next rate reset date, are deemed to have an effective residual maturity period of more than one year and must be given either a 65% or 85% RSF factor depending on their risk weights under the standardised approach for credit risk. If there is a contractual provision with a review date at which the bank may 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.

1 Footnote

[10](#) *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 assets.*

30.18

In the case of exceptional central bank liquidity absorbing operations, claims on central banks may receive a reduced RSF factor. For those operations with a residual maturity equal to or greater than six months, the RSF factor must not be lower than 5%. When applying a reduced RSF factor, supervisors need to closely monitor the ongoing impact on banks' stable funding positions arising from the reduced requirement and take appropriate measures as needed.

Also, as further specified in [NSF30.20](#), assets that are provided as collateral for exceptional central bank liquidity providing operations may receive a reduced RSF factor which must not be lower than the RSF factor applied to the equivalent asset that is unencumbered. In both cases, supervisors should discuss and agree on the appropriate RSF factor with the relevant central bank.

30.19

For purposes of determining its required stable funding, an institution must include financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities for which a purchase order has been executed, and 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:

1. such transactions are not reflected as derivatives or secured financing transactions in the institution's balance sheet, and
2. the effects of such transactions will be reflected in the institution's balance sheet when settled.

30.20

Assets on the balance sheet that are encumbered¹¹ for one year or more must receive a 100% RSF factor. Assets encumbered for a period of between six months and less than one year that would, if unencumbered, receive an RSF factor lower than or equal to 50% must receive a 50% RSF factor. Assets encumbered for between six months and less than one year that would, if unencumbered, receive an RSF factor higher than 50% must retain that higher RSF factor. Where assets have less than six months remaining in the encumbrance period, those assets may receive the same RSF factor as an equivalent asset that is unencumbered. In addition, for the purposes of calculating the NSFR, assets that are encumbered for exceptional¹² central bank liquidity operations may receive a reduced RSF factor. Supervisors should discuss and agree on the appropriate RSF factor with the relevant central bank, which must not be lower than the RSF factor applied to the equivalent asset that is unencumbered.

2 Footnotes, 3 FAQs

¹¹ *Encumbered assets include but are not limited to assets backing securities or covered bonds and assets pledged in securities financing transactions or collateral swaps. "Unencumbered" is defined in [LCR30.16](#).*

¹² *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.*

FAQ1 *How should the encumbrance treatment be applied to secured lending (eg reverse repo) transactions where the collateral received does not appear on the bank's balance sheet, and it has been rehypothecated or sold thereby creating a short position?*

The encumbrance treatment should be applied to the on-balance sheet receivable to the extent that the transaction cannot mature without the bank returning the collateral received to the counterparty. As per [LCR30.16](#), for a transaction to be "unencumbered", it must be "free of legal, regulatory, contractual or other restrictions on the ability of the bank to liquidate, sell, transfer or assign the asset". Since the liquidation of the cash receivable is contingent on the return of collateral that is no longer held by the bank, the receivable should be considered as encumbered. When the collateral received from a secured funding transaction has been rehypothecated, the receivable should be considered encumbered for the term of the rehypothecation of the collateral. When the collateral received from a secured funding transaction has been sold outright, thereby creating a short position, the receivable related to the original secured funding transaction should be considered encumbered for the term of the residual maturity of this receivable. Thus, the on-balance-sheet receivable should:

- *be treated according to the answer to FAQ2 under [NSF30.21](#) if the remaining period of encumbrance is less than six months (ie it is considered as being unencumbered in the NSFR);*
- *be assigned a 50% or higher RSF factor if the remaining period of encumbrance is between six months and less than one year according to [NSF30.20](#); and*
- *be assigned a 100% RSF factor if the remaining period of encumbrance is greater than one year according to [NSF30.20](#).*

FAQ2 *How should the encumbrance treatment be applied to secured lending (eg reverse repo) transactions where the collateral appears on the bank's balance sheet, and it has been rehypothecated or sold, thereby creating a short position?*

Collateral received that appears on a bank's balance sheet and has been rehypothecated (eg encumbered to a repo) should be treated as encumbered according to [NSF30.20](#). Consequently, the collateral received should:

- *be treated as being unencumbered if the remaining period of encumbrance is less than six months according to [NSF30.20](#), and receive the same RSF factor as an equivalent asset that is unencumbered;*
- *be assigned a 50% or higher RSF factor if the remaining period of encumbrance is between six months and less than one year according to [NSF30.20](#); and*
- *be assigned a 100% RSF factor if the remaining period of encumbrance is greater than one year according to [NSF30.20](#).*

If the collateral has been sold outright, thereby creating a short position, the corresponding on-balance-sheet receivable should be considered encumbered for the term of the residual maturity of this receivable, and receive an RSF factor according to the answer to [NSF30.20](#) FAQ1 above.

FAQ3 *Would excess over-collateralisation (OC) (OC in an amount higher than the legal OC requirement) in a covered bond collateral pool constitute encumbered assets for the purpose of the NSFR? For example, should the OC requirements to maintain a particular rating imposed by rating agencies be taken into account for determining excess OC?*

The treatment of excess OC will depend on the ability of the bank to issue additional covered bonds against the collateral or pool of collateral, which may depend on the specific characteristics of the covered bond issuance programme. Where collateral is posted for the specific issuance of covered bonds and it is thus an intrinsic characteristic of a particular issuance, then the excess collateral committed for the issuance cannot be used to raise additional funding or be taken out of the collateral pool without affecting the characteristics of the issuance, and must be considered encumbered for as long as it remains in the collateral pool. If, however, the covered bonds are issued against a collateral pool that allows for multiple issuance, subject to supervisory discretion, the excess collateral (which would actually represent excess issuance capacity) may be treated as unencumbered for the purpose of the NSFR, provided it can be withdrawn at the issuer's discretion without any contractual, regulatory, reputational or relevant operational impediment (such as a negative impact on the bank's targeted rating) and it can be used to issue more covered bonds or mobilise such collateral in any other way (eg by selling outright or securitising). A type of operational impediment that should be taken into account includes those cases where rating agencies set an objective and measureable threshold for OC (ie explicit OC requirements to maintain a minimum rating imposed by rating agencies), and to the extent that not meeting such requirements could materially impact the bank's targeted rating of the covered bonds, thus impairing the future ability of the institution to issue new covered bonds. In such cases, supervisors may, taking national specificities and other factors into account, specify an OC level below which excess collateral is considered encumbered.

30.21

For secured funding arrangements, 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 must include securities they have lent in securities financing transactions where they retain beneficial ownership. Banks should also not include any securities they have received through collateral swaps if those 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 must allocate such securities to the appropriate RSF category.

3 FAQs

FAQ1 *What is the treatment in terms of encumbrance for collateral pledged in a repo operation with remaining maturity of one year or greater but where the collateral pledged matures in less than one year?*
In this case, for the purpose of computing the NSFR, the 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 one year. This follows because the collateral would have to be replaced once it matures. Thus, the collateral pledged under a transaction maturing beyond one year must be subject to a RSF factor of 100%, regardless of its maturity.

FAQ2 *What is the applicable RSF factor for the amount receivable by a bank under a reverse repo transaction?*
With the exception of loans (reverse repos) to financial institutions with residual maturity of less than six months secured by Level 1 assets (which receive a 10% RSF factor as per [NSF30.27](#)) or by other assets (which receive a 15% RSF factor as per [NSF30.28](#)), the treatment for the amount receivable is the same as with any other loan, which will depend on the counterparty and term of the operation.

FAQ3 *What is the treatment for the collateral received?*
According to [NSF30.21](#), the NSFR treatment of collateral received in a reverse repo is determined by the collateral's balance sheet and accounting treatments, which should generally result in banks excluding from their assets, securities that they have borrowed in securities financing transactions (such as reverse repos and collateral swaps) which are kept off-balance sheet. In this case, there is no NSFR treatment for the collateral. If, however, the collateral received is kept on-balance sheet, such collateral must receive an RSF factor according to its characteristics (whether it is HQLA, its term, issuer, etc).

30.22

Amounts receivable 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 is that securities financing transactions with a single counterparty may be measured on a net basis when calculating the NSFR, provided that the netting conditions for securities financing transactions set out in [LEV30](#) are met.

30.23

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 [CRE52.7](#), the replacement cost for the set of derivative exposures covered by the contract must be the net replacement cost.

30.24

In calculating NSFR derivative assets, collateral received in connection with derivative contracts must 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 [LEV30](#) for the cash portion of variation margin exchanged between counterparties to be viewed as a form of pre-settlement payment.¹³ Any remaining balance sheet liability associated with variation margin received that does not meet the criteria above or initial margin received may not offset derivative assets and should be assigned a 0% ASF factor.

1 Footnote, 4 FAQs

[13](#) *NSFR derivative assets = (derivative assets) - (cash collateral received as variation margin on derivative assets)*

- FAQ1** Does the existence of minimum thresholds of transfer amounts for exchange of collateral in derivative contracts automatically preclude such contracts from being considered for the condition of [NSF30.24](#) to allow an offsetting of collateral received (in particular regarding the daily calculation and exchange of variation margins)?
No. [NSF30.24](#) refers to [LEV30](#) which states 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 states that “Variation margin is calculated and exchanged on a daily basis based on mark-to-market valuation of derivatives positions”.
- FAQ2** What is the appropriate treatment of initial margin and variation margin if they are not separate?
For over-the-counter 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 variation margin payments received. For centrally cleared transactions, the amount of initial margin should reflect the total amount of margin posted (initial margin and variation margin) less any mark-to-market losses on the applicable portfolio of cleared transactions.
- FAQ3** If an on-balance sheet asset is associated with collateral posted as initial margin for purposes of the NSFR, should it be treated as encumbered?
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.
- FAQ4** Does the deduction of variation margin from replacement cost in connection with a derivative or bilateral netting contract include the portion of variation margin that is in excess of the replacement cost amount of that derivative or bilateral netting contract? Or do national supervisors only allow a variation margin deduction up to the amount of the derivative asset or liability?
While national discretion exists on this matter, the amount of variation margin in connection with a derivative or bilateral netting contract that is in excess of the replacement cost of that derivative or bilateral netting contract must be adequately captured. This can be done by considering the full amount of variation margin in the calculation of the bank’s net derivative asset or liability, or by excluding any amount of variation margin that is posted or received in excess of the replacement cost of the corresponding derivative or bilateral netting contract and treating them according to the corresponding balance-sheet treatment (ie, typically a loan), the period of encumbrance and, where applicable, the type of counterparty.

30.25

Assets assigned a 0% RSF factor comprise:

1. coins and banknotes immediately available to meet obligations;
2. all central bank reserves (including required reserves and excess reserves),¹⁴
3. all claims¹⁵ on central banks with residual maturities of less than six months; and

4. "trade date" receivables arising from sales of financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities that
 1. are expected to settle within the standard settlement cycle or period that is customary for the relevant exchange or type of transaction, or
 2. have failed to, but are still expected to, settle.

2 Footnotes, 1 FAQ

[14](#) *Supervisors may discuss and 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.*

[15](#) *The term "claims" is broader than loans. The term "claims", for example, also includes central bank bills and the asset account created on banks' balance sheets by entering into repo transactions with central banks.*

FAQ1 *What is the treatment in the NSFR of unsecured loans in precious metals extended by a bank or deposits in precious metals placed by a bank? Is the treatment according to [NSF30.25](#) to [NSF30.32](#) applicable?*
Yes, on-balance sheet unsecured loans in precious metals extended by a bank or deposits in precious metals placed by a bank that are settled by cash payment should receive the same RSF factors as other (cash) deposits and loans depending on the relevant characteristics such as counterparty type, maturity and encumbrance. Where physical delivery is assumed, loans extended in precious metals and deposits placed in precious metals should be treated like physically traded commodities and are subject to 85% RSF unless the loan (or deposit) is (i) extended to (or placed with) a financial counterparty and has a residual maturity of one year or greater or (ii) encumbered for a period of one year or more or (iii) non-performing, in which cases 100% RSF should be applied. The assumed type of settlement should be determined in accordance with the approach to determine inflows applied in the LCR, and, should jurisdictions opt for the alternative treatment of classification between cash settlement and physical delivery in line with [LCR40.86](#) FAQ1, supervisors in such jurisdictions must publicly disclose these treatments.

30.26

Assets assigned a 5% RSF factor comprise unencumbered Level 1 assets as defined in [LCR30.41](#), excluding assets receiving a 0% RSF as specified above, and including:

1. marketable securities representing claims on or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank and the European Community, or multilateral development banks that are assigned a 0% risk weight under [CRE20](#); and
2. certain non-0% risk-weighted sovereign or central bank debt securities (excluding claims on central banks with maturities of less than six months, which must receive a 0% RSF) as specified in the [LCR](#) standard.

1 FAQ

FAQ1 *Should sovereign bonds issued in foreign currencies that are excluded from HQLA according to [LCR30.41](#) get the treatment of HQLA in the NSFR? (This question applies 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.)*
Yes, the total amount of these securities can be treated as Level 1 and assigned to the corresponding bucket.

30.27

Assets assigned a 10% RSF factor comprise unencumbered loans to financial institutions with residual maturities of less than six months, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets as defined in [LCR30.41](#), and where the bank has the ability to freely rehypothecate the received collateral for the life of the loan.

30.28

Assets assigned a 15% RSF factor comprise:

1. unencumbered Level 2A assets as defined in [LCR30.43](#), including:
 1. marketable securities representing claims on or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks that are assigned a 20% risk weight under [CRE20](#); and
 2. corporate debt securities (including commercial paper) and covered bonds with a credit rating equal or equivalent to at least AA-;
2. all other unencumbered loans to financial institutions with residual maturities of less than six months not included in [NSF30.27](#).

30.29

Assets assigned a 50% RSF factor comprise:

1. unencumbered Level 2B assets as defined and subject to the conditions set forth in [LCR30.45](#), including:
 1. residential mortgage-backed securities with a credit rating of at least AA;
 2. corporate debt securities (including commercial paper) with a credit rating of between A+ and BBB-; and
 3. exchange-traded common equity shares not issued by financial institutions or their affiliates;
2. any HQLA as defined in the LCR that are encumbered for a period of between six months and less than one year;
3. all loans to financial institutions and central banks with residual maturity of between six months and less than one year;
4. deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes, as outlined in [LCR40.26](#) to [LCR40.36](#), that are subject to the 50% ASF factor in [NSF30.13](#)(2); and
5. all other non-HQLA not included in the above categories that have a residual maturity of less than one year, for example, loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail customers (ie natural persons) and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, national development banks and PSEs.

1 FAQ

FAQ1 Corporates, PSEs and covered bonds with a credit rating equal or equivalent to at least AA- have an RSF of 15%. However, only corporates with a credit rating of between A+ and BBB- have an RSF of 50%, while this is not applicable for PSEs and covered bonds. Is this correct?
 Sovereign and PSEs bonds rated between A+ and BBB- are also eligible as Level 2B assets and, as such, would be subject to an RSF of 50%. This is also the case for corporate securities that would qualify as Level 2A assets but whose price has declined more than 10% within a 30-day period, but not over 20%. With respect to covered bonds, only those whose rating is above AA- are eligible as Level 2A assets, and the LCR does not contemplate including covered bonds as Level 2B assets. Those assets that do not qualify as HQLA should be classified according to their maturity.

30.30

Assets assigned a 65% RSF factor comprise:

1. unencumbered residential mortgages with a residual maturity of one year or more that would qualify for a 35% or lower risk weight under [CRE20](#); and
2. other unencumbered loans, including loans to sovereigns, multilateral development banks, PSEs and national development banks, not included in the above categories, excluding loans to financial institutions, with a residual maturity of one year or more that would qualify for a 35% or lower risk weight under [CRE20](#).

30.31

Assets assigned an 85% RSF factor comprise:

1. cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts¹⁶ and cash or other assets provided to contribute to the default fund of a central counterparty (CCP), in both cases regardless of whether recorded on or off the balance sheet. Where securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts would otherwise receive a higher RSF factor, they should retain that higher factor.
2. other unencumbered performing loans¹⁷ that do not qualify for the 35% or lower risk weight under [CRE20](#) and have residual maturities of one year or more, excluding loans to financial institutions;
3. unencumbered securities with a remaining maturity of one year or more and exchange-traded equities, that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA according to the [LCR](#) standard; and
4. physical traded commodities, including gold.

2 Footnotes

¹⁶ Initial margin posted on behalf of a customer, where the bank provided 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 performance of the third party (eg the CCP), may be exempt from this requirement.

¹⁷ Performing loans are considered to be those that are not past due for more than 90 days or otherwise classified as a defaulted exposure under [CRE20](#).

30.32

Assets assigned a 100% RSF factor comprise:

1. all assets that are encumbered for a period of one year or more;
2. NSFR derivative assets as calculated according to [NSF30.23](#) and [NSF30.24](#) net of NSFR derivative liabilities as calculated according to [NSF30.8](#) and [NSF30.9](#), if NSFR derivative assets are greater than NSFR derivative liabilities;¹⁸
3. assets without a stated maturity not included in [NSF30.32](#)(1) and [NSF30.32](#)(2) (including non-maturity reverse repos unless banks can demonstrate to supervisors that the non-maturity reverse repo would effectively mature in less than one year);
4. all other assets not included in the above categories, including non-performing loans, loans to financial institutions with a residual maturity of one year or more, non-exchange-traded equities, fixed assets, items deducted from regulatory capital, retained interest, insurance assets, subsidiary interests and defaulted securities; and
5. 5% to 20% (depending on national discretion) of all derivative liabilities (ie negative replacement cost amounts) as calculated according to [NSF30.8](#) to [NSF30.9](#) (before deducting variation margin posted).

1 Footnote, 2 FAQs

[18](#) $RSF = 100\% \times \text{MAX} ((\text{NSFR derivative assets} - \text{NSFR derivative liabilities}), 0).$

FAQ1 [NSF30](#) Footnote 18 states that NSFR derivative liabilities = (derivative liabilities) – (total collateral posted as variation margin on derivative liabilities). In contrast, [NSF30.32](#)(5) requires a 100% RSF factor to be applied to 5% to 20% (depending on national discretion) of derivative liabilities calculated before deducting variation margin posted. Should derivative liabilities be calculated before or after deducting collateral posted as variation margin on the derivative contracts? Additionally, would the 100% RSF factor be applied to the 5% to 20% (depending on national discretion) of derivatives liabilities even in cases when a bank is in a net derivative asset position (ie the net derivative asset is already subject to a 100% RSF factor)? NSFR derivative liabilities, as defined in [NSF30.9](#), should be calculated after deducting collateral posted as variation margin on the derivative contracts. However, for the purpose of [NSF30.32](#)(5), the 5% to 20% RSF factor applies to the gross amount of derivative liabilities as defined in [NSF30.8](#), ie before deducting the collateral posted. There are no exceptions to this treatment: thus, the 100% RSF factor is applied to 5% of the gross amount of derivatives liabilities in all cases, and is not dependent on a bank's net derivative position as described in [NSF30.32](#)(2).

FAQ2 How should derivatives structured as "settled-to-market" be captured? Derivatives structured as "settled-to-market" should be included in the calculation of the 5% to 20% of derivative liabilities specified in [NSF30.32](#)(5). The replacement cost amount of these derivatives should be calculated as if no settlement payments and receipts had been made to account for the changes in the value of a derivative transaction or a portfolio of derivative transactions.

30.33

Many potential off-balance sheet liquidity exposures require little direct or immediate funding but can lead to significant liquidity drains over a longer time horizon. The NSFR assigns an RSF factor to various off-balance sheet activities in order to ensure that institutions hold stable funding for the portion of off-balance sheet exposures that may be expected to require funding within a one-year horizon.

30.34

Consistent with the LCR, the NSFR identifies off-balance-sheet exposure categories based broadly on whether the commitment is a credit or liquidity facility or some other contingent funding obligation. Table 1 identifies the specific types of off-balance-sheet exposures to be assigned to each off-balance sheet category and their associated RSF factor.

Off-balance sheet categories and associated RSF factors		Table 1
RSF factor	RSF category	
5% of the currently undrawn portion	Irrevocable and conditionally revocable credit and liquidity facilities to any client	
National supervisors may specify the RSF factors based on their national circumstances	Other contingent funding obligations, including products and instruments such as unconditionally revocable credit and liquidity facilities; trade finance-related obligations (including guarantees and letters of credit); guarantees and letters of credit unrelated to trade finance obligations; and non-contractual obligations (such as potential requests for debt repurchases of the bank's own debt or that of related conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities, structured products where customers anticipate ready marketability, such as adjustable rate notes and variable rate demand notes or managed funds that are marketed with the objective of maintaining a stable value).	

Interdependent assets and liabilities

30.35

National supervisors have discretion in limited circumstances to determine whether certain asset and liability items, on the basis of contractual arrangements, are interdependent 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:

1. The individual interdependent asset and liability items must be clearly identifiable.
2. The maturity and principal amount of both the liability and its interdependent asset must be the same.
3. The bank is acting solely as a pass-through unit to channel the funding received (the interdependent liability) into the corresponding interdependent asset.
4. The counterparties for each pair of interdependent liabilities and assets must not be the same.

1 FAQ

FAQ1 *Do derivative transactions qualify for the treatment of interdependent assets and liabilities?*
No. National supervisors have discretion in limited circumstances to determine whether certain asset and liability items, on the basis of contractual arrangements, are interdependent. The strict conditions of [NSF30.35](#) must all be fulfilled to allow this treatment to apply. This treatment, therefore, is not intended to be applied to derivative transactions, since it is rarely the case that derivatives would meet all conditions. Furthermore, the fulfilment of the conditions provided for by [NSF30.35](#) would not automatically lead to the application of the treatment of interdependent assets, as supervisors are still required to consider whether perverse incentives or unintended consequences are being created by approving this treatment for certain operations, before exercising such discretion.

30.36

Before exercising this discretion, supervisors should consider whether perverse incentives or unintended consequences are being created.

30.37

The instances where supervisors will exercise the discretion to apply this exceptional treatment should be transparent, explicit and clearly outlined in the regulations of each jurisdiction, to provide clarity both within the jurisdiction and internationally.

NSF99

Application guidance

This chapter summarises the available and required stable funding factors, as well as giving guidance on the treatment of specific instruments.

Version effective as of 15 December 2019

First version in the format of the consolidated framework.

Summary of available stable funding and required stable funding factors

99.1

Table 1 below summarises the components of each of the available stable funding (ASF) categories and the associated maximum ASF factor to be applied in calculating an institution's total amount of available stable funding under the standard.

Summary of liability categories and associated ASF factors		Table 1
ASF factor	Components of ASF category	
100%	Total regulatory capital as in NSF30.10 (excluding Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year) Other capital instruments and liabilities with effective residual maturity of one year or more	
95%	Stable non-maturity (demand) deposits and term deposits with residual maturity of less than one year provided by retail and small business customers	
90%	Less stable non-maturity (demand) deposits and term deposits with residual maturity of less than one year provided by retail and small business customers	
50%	Funding with residual maturity of less than one year provided by non-financial corporate customers Operational deposits Funding with residual maturity of less than one year from sovereigns, public sector entities (PSEs) and multilateral and national development banks Other funding with residual maturity between six months and less than one year not included in the above categories, including funding provided by central banks and financial institutions	
0%	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories, including liabilities without a stated maturity (with a specific treatment for deferred tax liabilities and minority interests) Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) derivative liabilities net of NSFR derivative assets if NSFR derivative liabilities are greater than NSFR derivative assets "Trade date" payables arising from purchases of financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities Liabilities with interdependent assets as in NSF30.35 , subject to national discretion	

99.2

Table 2 summarises the specific types of assets to be assigned to each asset category and their associated required stable funding (RSF) factor.

Summary of asset categories and associated RSF factors	Table 2
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RSF factor	Components of RSF category
0%	Coins and banknotes All central bank reserves All claims on central banks with residual maturities of less than six months “Trade date” receivables arising from sales of financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities Assets with interdependent liabilities as in NSF30.35, subject to national discretion
5%	Unencumbered Level 1 assets, excluding coins, banknotes and central bank reserves
10%	Unencumbered loans to financial institutions with residual maturities of less than six months, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets as defined in LCR30.41 , and where the bank has the ability to freely rehypothecate the received collateral for the life of the loan
15%	All other unencumbered loans to financial institutions with residual maturities of less than six months not included in the above categories Unencumbered Level 2A assets
50%	Unencumbered Level 2B assets High-quality liquid assets (HQLA) encumbered for a period of six months or more and less than one year Loans to financial institutions and central banks with residual maturities between six months and less than one year Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes All other assets not included in the above categories with residual maturity of less than one year, for example, loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, national development banks and PSEs
65%	Unencumbered residential mortgages with a residual maturity of one year or more and with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach in CRE20 Other unencumbered loans, including loans to sovereigns, MDBs, PSEs and national development banks, not included in the above categories, excluding loans to financial institutions, with a residual maturity of one year or more and with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the standardised approach in CRE20
85%	Cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and cash or other assets provided to contribute to the default fund of a central counterparty Other unencumbered performing loans with risk weights greater than 35% under the standardised approach in CRE20 and residual maturities of one year or more, excluding loans to financial institutions Unencumbered securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA with a remaining maturity of one year or more and exchange-traded equities Physical traded commodities, including gold

100%	All assets that are encumbered for a period of one year or more NSFR derivative assets net of NSFR derivative liabilities if NSFR derivative assets are greater than NSFR derivative liabilities 5% to 20% of derivative liabilities as calculated according to NSF30.8 Assets without a stated maturity (including non-maturity reverse repos unless banks can demonstrate to supervisors that the non-maturity reverse repo would effectively mature in less than one year) All other assets not included in the above categories, including non-performing loans, loans to financial institutions with a residual maturity of one year or more, non-exchange-traded equities, fixed assets, items deducted from regulatory capital, retained interest, insurance assets, subsidiary interests and defaulted securities
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99.3

Table 3 identifies the specific types of off-balance sheet exposures to be assigned to each off-balance sheet category and their associated RSF factor.

Summary of off-balance sheet categories and associated RSF factors		Table 3
RSF factor	RSF category	
5% of the currently undrawn portion	Irrevocable and conditionally revocable credit and liquidity facilities to any client	
National supervisors can specify the RSF factors based on their national circumstances	Other contingent funding obligations, including products and instruments such as: • Unconditionally revocable credit and liquidity facilities • Trade finance-related obligations (including guarantees and letters of credit) • Guarantees and letters of credit unrelated to trade finance obligations • Non-contractual obligations such as: – potential requests for debt repurchases of the bank's own debt or that of related conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities – structured products where customers anticipate ready marketability, such as adjustable rate notes and variable rate demand notes (VRDNs) – managed funds that are marketed with the objective of maintaining a stable value	

Guidance on the treatment of specific instruments

99.4

Some loans are only partially secured and are therefore separated into secured and unsecured portions with different risk weights under the Basel capital framework. 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 must be applied to the whole loan.

99.5

Assets that are owned by banks, but segregated to satisfy statutory requirements for the protection of customer equity in margined trading accounts, must be reported in accordance with the underlying exposure, whether or not the segregation requirement is separately classified on a bank's balance sheet. However, those assets must also be treated according to [NSF30.20](#). That is, they may 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.

99.6

Non-operational deposits held at other financial institutions must be treated equivalently to loans to financial institutions, taking into account the term of the deposit.