

#### ANNEX XXVII

# REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING AND ASSIGNING G-SII BUFFER RATES

# **Table of Contents**

PAR	T I: GEN	NERAL INSTRUCTIONS	2
1.	STR	UCTURE AND CONVENTIONS	2
	1.1.	STRUCTURE	2
	1.2.	NUMBERING CONVENTION	2
	1.3.	SIGN CONVENTION	2
	1.4.	ABBREVIATIONS	2
PAR	T II: TEN	MPLATE RELATED INSTRUCTIONS	3
1.	GEN	IERAL REMARKS	3
2.	INST	RUCTIONS CONCERNING SPECIFIC POSITIONS	3

## **PART I: GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

#### 1.1 1. Structure and conventions

#### 2.1 1.1. Structure

1. This framework consists of one template capturing information on indicators of global systemic importance and particular items needed for the application of the methodology for identifying globally systemically important institutions (GSIIs) and assigning corresponding G-SII buffer rates.

# 3.1 1.2. Numbering convention

- 2. The document follows the labelling convention set in points 3 to 5, when referring to the columns, rows and cells of the templates. Those numerical codes are extensively used in the validation rules.
- 3. The following general notation is followed in the instructions: {Template; Row; Column}.
- 4. In the case of references inside a template, in which only data points of that template are used, notations do not refer to a template: {Row; Column}. In the case of templates with only one column, only rows are referred to {Template; Row}.
- 5. An asterisk sign is used to express that the reference captures the rows or columns specified before.

## 4.1 1.3. Sign convention

6. Any amount that increases the value of the indicator, the assets, liabilities or exposures shall be reported as a positive figure. Any amount that reduces the value of the indicator, the assets, liabilities or exposures shall be reported as a negative figure. Where there is a negative sign (-) preceding the label of an item, no positive figure is expected to be reported for that item.

#### 5.1 1.4. Abbreviations

7. For the purposes of this Annex, CRR and CRR rules are collectively referred to 'CRR' and Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>4</sup> is referred to as 'CRD'.

## PART II: TEMPLATE RELATED INSTRUCTIONS

#### 6.1 1. General remarks

8. The template is divided into two sections. The upper section on G-SII indicators includes the indicators for identifying globally systemically important institutions as

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (OJ L 176 27.6.2013, p. 338).

defined in the methodology developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The lower section contains a number of items needed to calculate the relevant indicators in accordance with the methodology defined on the basis of Article 131 (18) CRD.

9. Where relevant, the information provided in this template shall be consistent with: i) the information provided to relevant authorities the PRA for the purposes of the collection of the indicator values by relevant authorities as set out in Article 3(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1222/2014 the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision; ii) the information disclosed by firms as required under Article 441 of Disclosure (CRR) Part of the PRA's Rulebook.

7.1 2. Instructions concerning specific positions

Row	Legal references and instructions
0010 – 0120	G-SII indicators  The definition of the indicators shall be the same as the definition applied for the purposes of determining the information listed in the Annex to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1222/2014 set out by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in the annual reporting instructions. <sup>3</sup> In case of changes to the methodology, the same methodology applicable for determining the indicators values as of the end of the financial year shall be used for the purposes of reporting information as of the end of the first, second and third quarter of that same financial year.  Indicators that are flow measures shall be reported on a cumulative basis since the beginning of the calendar or financial year, as applicable.
0010	Cross-jurisdictional claims
0020	Cross-jurisdictional liabilities
0030	Total exposures (leverage ratio)
0040	Intra-financial system assets
0050	Intra-financial system liabilities
0060	Securities outstanding
0070	Assets under custody
0080	Payments activity
0090	Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets
0100	Trading volume
0110	Notional amount of OTC derivatives
0120	Level 3 assets

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> SCO40 - Global systemically important banks (bis.org)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> G-SIB assessment reporting instructions (bis.org)

0130	Trading and available-for-sale securities
0140 -	- Items considering the European Banking Union as a single jurisdiction
0170	For the purposes of determining the items specified below and in the absence of specifications in the instructions below, the definitions and concepts applied shall be aligned, to the extent possible, with the definitions and concepts defined in the Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics.
	By derogation from that, the reporting entities' activities across participating Member States as referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>4</sup> shall be excluded, i.e. the Participating Members States shall be considered as one single jurisdiction.
0140	Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis
	Total foreign claims shall be the sum of cross-border claims and local claims of foreign affiliates in local or foreign currency. Claims from positions in derivative contracts shall be excluded. 'Claims', 'cross-border claims', 'local claims of foreign affiliates in foreign and local currency' shall have the same meaning as defined in the Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics.
	'On an ultimate risk basis' shall mean that, for the purposes of determining whether a claim is a cross-border or local claim, the position is allocated to a third party that has contracted to assume the debts or obligations of the primary counterparty if that party fails to perform, where such a third party exists. This allocation shall be made in accordance with the provisions on risk transfers provided in the Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics.
<del>0150</del>	Foreign derivatives claims on an ultimate risk basis
	The positive fair value of all derivative claims that are cross-border claims, or local claims of foreign affiliates in local or foreign currency.
	Derivatives include forwards, swaps, and options related to foreign exchange, interest rate, equity, commodity, and credit instruments. This includes purchased credit derivatives that hedge or offset credit protection sold or are held for trading purposes.
	In case of such purchased credit derivatives, the value of shall not be capped at the value of the immediate claim it was purchased to guarantee.
	The positive fair values of derivative contracts may be offset against negative fair values only if the positions were executed with the same counterparty under a legally enforceable netting agreement. Only netting sets with a positive value shall be included in this item.
	The derivative claims shall be reported gross of any cash collateral.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund and amending Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 (OJ L 225, 30.7.2014, p. 1).

For the purposes of reporting information on an ultimate risk basis, the following shall apply:

- a) When the final risk lies with the counterparty, a derivative is considered foreign if the counterparty is not in the reporting entities' home jurisdiction.
- b) When the final risk lies with the guarantor, a derivative is considered foreign if the guarantor is not in the reporting entities' home jurisdiction.

# 0160 Foreign liabilities on an immediate risk basis, including derivatives

Foreign liabilities, including derivatives, shall be the sum of foreign liabilities and foreign liabilities arising from derivatives. Securities liabilities that are tradable financial assets issued by the reporting institution shall be excluded from this item.

The definition of derivatives shall be the same as applied for row 0140.

The negative fair values of derivative contracts may be offset against positive fair values only if the positions were executed with the same counterparty under a legally enforceable netting agreement. Derivatives liabilities shall be reported gross of any collateral (cash and non-cash).

'On an immediate risk basis' shall mean that, for the purposes of determining whether a claim is a cross-border or local claim, the position is allocated to the direct counterparty of the contract.

# 0170 of which: Foreign derivatives liabilities on an immediate risk basis

Subset of row 0160 that are derivatives liabilities

OKSKY O.