



BANK OF ENGLAND

# 090 - Stress Test Data Framework Manual

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## Section A: Overview

### A.1 Background

The main purpose of the Stress Test Data Framework (STDF) is to support the Annual Cyclical Scenario test described in the Bank of England's approach to stress testing the UK banking system<sup>1</sup>.

### A.2 Objective of this document

The Stress Test Data Framework Manual contains information about the structured data requests that firms participating in the Bank of England's annual concurrent stress test<sup>2</sup> need to complete. The STDF also includes the definitions of the data items requested by the Bank, as well as the data quality rules that firms' submissions are expected to adhere to. This STDF manual provides a comprehensive reference piece for the Stress Test Data Framework and has been created in this form as part of the comprehensive review of the data the Bank needs for its Annual Cyclical Scenario (ACS) stress test, from 2022 onwards.

### A.3 Classification of STDF templates

A key feature of the Bank's stress testing strategy involves clearly defining a core set of structured data. The aim of defining a core set of such data is to draw a clear line around information that is critical for the Bank's stress-testing analysis and hence will be requested as part of every ACS stress test.

These core templates will remain stable until the next comprehensive review, unless there are unforeseen regulatory or legal changes which would require amendments to these templates or guidance. Otherwise, reviews of the entire structured data request will take place no more frequently than every 3 years. Changes to core data will only be made following a period of engagement with participating firms, ensuring that they have adequate time to test and implement the changes.

Any supplementary or scenario specific data templates can be altered, added or deleted each year, to apply lessons learned from the previous stress test and allow the collection of new data in response to FPC and PRC views on key emerging risks and firm-specific issues for future stress tests. If templates and/or guidance are updated, this STDF manual will be amended to reflect such changes.

Worksheet '0 Index' within the STDF Dictionary details which templates will be core (for at least three years) **from 2022 onwards**. Three templates are supplementary: (i) the Capital transitionals template (075) which has a natural end date when transitional arrangements come to an end; (ii) the Intra group positions template (083); and (iii) the UK capital impact projections parallel submission template which is an exact copy of the 2021 046 UK capital impact template so we can do a parallel run of this template as part of the 2022 ACS. In addition, the non STDF 022 Asset Liability Management is included in the STDF Dictionary as it has close links to the 002 NII projections template.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/stress-testing/2015/the-boes-approach-to-stress-testing-the-uk-banking-system>

<sup>2</sup> More information about stress testing in the Bank of England is available at <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/stress-testing>.

Additionally, the table provides details of the templates' submission frequency. Additional metadata on conventions for reporting dates and information relating to submission guidance can be found in the artefact 089 STDF\_Dictionary, worksheet 0 INDEX.

Post final publication of this manual and its associated artefacts, firms may find unintended minor errors or issues that require clarification, for example in stress test data quality rules or in this manual. Please raise all queries as usual via the Stress test Question & Answer (Q&A) process. The Bank will create a change log, which we will share with all firms at appropriate intervals. We will update affected artefacts at the point when supplementary and scenario specific changes are included for each ACS.

**Table 1 - STDF reporting documentation**

Ref.	Data request name	Core status	Submission Frequency
<b>Structured data requests - projections</b>			
001	Capital_projections	Core	Annual
002	Net_interest_income_projections	Core	Annual
003	Material_misconduct_costs_projections	Core	Annual
004	Market_risk_stressed_profit_or_loss_projections	Core	Annual
005	Counterparty_credit_risk_losses_projections	Core	Annual
006	Investment_bank_profit_or_loss_projections	Core	Annual
007	Stressed_PVA_projections	Core	Annual
008	Market_risk_and_CVA_RWA_projections	Core	Annual
009	Counterparty_credit_risk_RWA_projections	Core	Annual
010	Other_fair_valued_items_projections	Core	Annual
026	Reconciliations	Core	Annual
046	UK_capital_impact_projections	Core	Annual
058	Stressed_XVA_projections	Core	Annual
060	Credit_risk_projections	Core	Annual
062	Liquidity_projections	Core	Annual
075	Capital_transitionals_projections	Supplementary	Annual
079	Basis_of_preparation_index	Core	Annual
082	Fees_and_costs_projections	Core	Annual
083	Intra_group_positions_projections	Supplementary	Annual
085	Leveraged_loans_projections	Core	Annual
086	Pensions_projections	Core	Annual
087	Structured_finance_projections	Core	Annual
092	UK_capital_impact_projections_parallel_submission	Supplementary for 2022 ACS only	Annual
093	Scenario_specific_projections	Scenario-specific for 2022 ACS only	Annual
<b>Structured data requests - actuals</b>			
002	Net_interest_income_projections (ACS year 0 data only)	Core	Annual
010	Other_fair_valued_items_projections (ACS year 0 data only)	Core	Annual
013	Retail_mortgage_credit_risk_actuals	Core	Quarterly
014	Retail_excluding_mortgage_credit_risk_actuals	Core	Quarterly

018	Corporate_sovereign_and_financial_institution_credit_risk_actuals	Core	Quarterly
019	Structured_finance_actuals	Core	Annual
020	Operational_risk_actuals	Core	Annual
021	Material_misconduct_costs_actuals	Core	Annual
026	Reconciliations	Core	Quarterly
054	Pensions_actuals	Core	Annual
057	Corporate_exposures_actuals	Core	Quarterly
059	Granular_securities_funding_and_financial_exposures_actuals	Core	Annual
079	Basis_of_preparation_index	Core	Annual
088	Leveraged_loans_actuals	Core	Quarterly
091	Credit_risk_lending_actuals	Core	Quarterly
022	AssetLiabilityManagement	Non stress testing	Quarterly
<b>Additional information and guidance</b>			
089	STDF_Dictionary	-	
090	STDF_Manual	-	

#### A.4 Governance of submissions

In responding to the Stress Test data request, firms' internal governance processes should include challenge by senior management and/or relevant committees. More information and updates on the Bank's expectations regarding the governance process for data submissions will be published in the Basis of preparation document, each year. Further detail on ensuring effective data quality checks is contained within Section D of this manual.

#### A.5 Using the STDF dictionary

The STDF dictionary sets out the relevant data templates and enumerations permitted within these templates, together with definitions for both; it also describes the data quality rules, patterns and reconciliations required to complete data templates. Finally, it also holds the INDEX of all STDF artefacts with important reporting information and all of the tables found in Section B in this manual.

## Section B: Data templates

This part of the STDF manual provides firms with all reporting guidance and coverage of the STDF templates.

### B.1 Overview of all templates

There are two types of templates that firms are expected to report:

1. Projections data that show how the firm expects its financial position to evolve over the stress.
2. Actuals data which show the financial position of the firm at the start of the stress.

### Summary of projections templates

Projections templates collect firms' results of the Baseline and Annual Cyclical Scenarios.

The 001 **Capital projections** template captures data that explains the evolution of a firm's capital in the scenarios. This covers all elements of capital resources, summary capital results, capital requirements and a firm's management actions under stress. In addition, data are captured on other key regulatory requirements and further breakdowns that explain movements in more detail and support the qualitative review. 001 Capital projections template collects data on an IFRS9 fully loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, whereas the 075 **Capital transitionals projections** template captures data once firms' transitional arrangements have been applied.

**Table 2: Summary of the basis of preparation for 001 and 075:**

	<b>[1] Transitional Capital i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA</b>	<b>[2] End-point Capital i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA</b>
<b>[A] 001 Capital Projections IFRS9 Fully Loaded i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied</b>	All measures within <b>001 Capital Projections template</b> , with the exception of measures ending in 'End-point' or 'fully phased-in definition'.	<b>001 Capital Projections template</b> measures ending in 'End-point' and 'fully phased-in definition' only, see Table 3.
<b>[B] 075 Capital Transitionals Projections IFRS9 Transitional i.e. as if transitional arrangements have been applied</b>	All measures within <b>075 Capital transitionals projections template</b> , with the exception of measures ending in 'End-point' or 'fully phased-in definition'.	<b>075 Capital transitionals projections template</b> measures ending in 'End-point' and 'fully phased-in definition' only, see Table 3.

With reference to Table 2, specifically the title prefixes [1], [2], [A] and [B], you should test the following relationships hold where comparable measures are reported:

$$[1] \geq [2], [A] \leq [B].$$

**Table 3: List of those measures ending in 'End-point' or 'fully phased-in definition':**

<b>End-point Capital Measures</b>	<b>End-point Capital Measure Definitions</b>
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital End-point	COREP CA1 ID1.1.1 on an End-point basis i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA
Tier 1 Capital End-point	COREP CA1 ID1.1 on an End-point basis i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA
Own Funds End-point	COREP CA1 ID1 on an End-point basis i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA
Additional Tier 1 Capital End-point	COREP CA1 ID1.1.2 on an End-Point basis i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA
Tier 2 Capital End-point	COREP CA1 ID1.2 on an End-point basis i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA
Tier 1 capital - fully phased-in definition	<a href="http://www.prarulebook.co.uk/rulebook/Content/Part/319681">Please see the PRA rule book <u>http://www.prarulebook.co.uk/rulebook/Content/Part/319681</u></a>

The 060 **Credit risk projections** template captures firms' projections of impairments and RWAs across Wholesale and Retail credit risk. Impairments, as well as fair value movements and RWAs are also captured across the 087 **Structured finance** and 085 **Leveraged loans projections** templates.

Interest income and expense, and the whole balance sheet, are captured in the 002 **Net interest income projections**.

Fee income and expenses, as well as other operating income and expenses are captured in the 082 **Fees and costs projections** template. Gains or losses on defined benefit pension schemes and their capital impacts are collected within the 086 **Pensions projections** template. Exceptional Misconduct costs are captured in a separate template (003 **Material misconduct costs projections**).

The various capital impacts from assets held in the trading book, and those held in the banking book at fair value are captured in a suite of templates covering these risks, including 005 **Counterparty credit risk RWA and losses**, 004 **Market risk RWA and losses**, 058 **Stressed XVA** and 007 **PVA** and -10 **Other fair value items**. More detail on the 006 **Investment bank profit of loss** is also captured.

In addition to these projection templates, an assessment of firms' Countercyclical capital buffer impact is captured in the 046 **UK capital impact projections** template whilst firms' adherence to the Liquidity coverage ratio under stress is evaluated within the 062 **Liquidity projections** template. Finally, the relationship between Groups and Ring Fenced Banks in stress is captured in the 083 **Intra group positions projections** template.

093 Scenario specific projections covers all scenario specific structured data requests.

### **Summary of actuals templates**

STDF actuals templates are generally collected to facilitate the Bank running internal models and generating its own expectations of stressed results to compare against firms' projections.

Credit risk templates cover all assets held at either amortised cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (excluding reverse repos). These are broadly split into 013 **Retail mortgage** and 014 **Retail excluding mortgage** templates that cover the risk of lending to those risk types. The 018 **Corporate, Sovereign and Financial Institutions** template covers all aggregate wholesale lending and more granular data on CRE exposures, whilst the 057 **Corporate exposures**

template collects facility level data on Corporates in the UK, US and Euro area. Data on lending to credit risk asset classes is captured in the 091 **Credit risk lending** template.

The 088 **Leveraged loans** actuals template collects both aggregate and granular data on this type of specialist lending. The 019 **Structured finance** actuals template collects product information on all Securitisation positions, covered bonds and significant risk transfer. The 059 **Granular securities, funding and financial exposures** template covers firms' exposures to tradeable securities, financial sector term and demand exposures, firms' funding and their secured lending, measuring the market and contagion risk of these activities. All of these templates span both the trading and banking book.

The 021 **Misconduct** and 020 **Operational risk** actuals templates captures historic losses due to these risks. The 054 **Pensions risk** template captures actuals data on defined benefit schemes.

The 079 **Basis of preparation index** template provides the questions for participants to respond to and captures metadata on the documents firms submit to answer the qualitative questions in the Basis of preparation, allowing the Bank to trace these responses more effectively.

**Table 4 shows** actuals and projections templates by risk area, and whether projections templates primarily capture data on Capital resources or RWA. This table is contained within the STDF dictionary, worksheet 'STDF template map'.

**Table 4 - Templates by risk area**

Risk area		Capital	Net interest income (NI)	Fees and costs	Op risk / Misconduct	Credit risk Structured finance	Credit risk Wholesale	Credit risk Retail	Pension	Traded risk	Other
Projections	Capital resources	Capital projections Capital transitionals projections	Net interest income projections Liquidity projections	Fees and costs projections	Capital projections (Op risk projections are part of profit or loss) Material misconduct costs projections	Structured finance projections	Credit risk projections Leveraged loans projections	Credit risk projections	Pensions projections	Counterparty credit risk losses projections Investment Bank Profit or Loss projections Market risk stressed profit or loss projections Other fair valued items projections Stressed PVA projections Stressed XVA projections	UK capital impact projections Intra group positions projections Scenario specific projections
	RWA				Capital projections (Op risk projections are part of capital req's worksheet)	Structured finance projections	Credit risk projections	Credit risk projections		Counterparty credit risk RWA Market risk and CVA RWA	
Actuals					Material misconduct costs actuals Operational risk actuals	Structured finance actuals	Corporate sovereign and financial institution credit risk actuals Corporate exposures actuals Leveraged loans actuals Credit risk lending actuals	Retail excluding mortgage credit risk actuals Retail mortgage credit risk actuals Credit risk lending actuals	Pensions actuals		Granular securities funding and financial exposures actuals

## B.2 Detailed reporting guidance on all STDF templates

This section of the STDF manual provides detailed guidance on all templates and worksheets, including their coverage and any specific reporting instructions.

## B.2.1 Structured data requests - projections

### Template 001: Capital\_projections

The **001 Capital projections template** captures data that explains the evolution of a firm's capital in the scenarios. This covers all elements of capital resources (Profit or loss, Other comprehensive income, EL-P reconciliation), summary capital results, capital requirements and a firm's management actions under stress. In addition, data are captured on other key regulatory requirements such as MREL and leverage in stress. Further breakdowns of capital items that explain movements in more detail - including Performance based compensation, FX capital resources, FX RWA and FX leverage, Impact of issuance in stress and capital evolution. Data on Model risk management (Model reviews and Model adjustments) of firms are collected, which supports the qualitative review. CET1 waterfall is intended to capture year-on-year movements in capital, and Reinvested earnings which aims to reconcile the year-on-year changes in retained earnings.

Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2]. However, for measures ending in 'End-point' and 'fully phased-in definition' data should be reported on an end-point basis, i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied [2A in Table 2].

### Worksheet: Capital\_evolution

This worksheet captures how the capital structure evolves over the course of the baseline and stress, including an evolution of the grandfathering cap.

Specific reporting instructions: Please provide an explanation for the changes in the value of individual capital instruments in each year of the base and stress and enable the reconciliation of year-on-year changes in each tier of capital completing all sections of the template. Please include all MREL eligible instruments (under the policy definition of MREL published on 13 June 2018 <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/paper/2018/boes-approach-to-setting-mrel-2018> or as published at 3 December 2021 where applicable) other than Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital under Other MREL. Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2].

### Worksheet: Capital\_requirements

This worksheet examines risk weighted assets (RWA) by capital requirements level 1 and 2 for the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario.

Specific reporting instructions: The credit risk RWA projections should match the total RWA projections in the Risk measures by portfolio worksheet in the **060 Credit risk projections** template. The structured finance RWA projections (securitisation positions, covered bonds) should match the total RWA projections in the more detailed **087 Structured finance projections** template for the corresponding asset classes. The counterparty credit risk (counterparty default, counterparty CVA) and Market risk RWA projections should match the total RWA projections in the more detailed **008 Market risk and CVA RWA** and the **009 Counterparty credit risk RWA projections** templates. Any further adjustments to RWAs that would otherwise effect these risk areas such as management overlays should be reported separately in Other capital requirements items 1-10. When Capital requirement item level 2 equals Other capital requirements item 1-10, please provide a description. All Other capital requirements items 1-10 should be reported above a threshold of 0.05% of overall

RWA. Any RWA items that are lower than this individually can be wrapped up into one line item. Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: Capital\_resources**

This is a projection of the firm's capital resources (in line with COREP CA) for the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario. Projections should be populated at a level 1 (i.e. total), level 2 (i.e. detail of level 1) and level 3 (where available, but level 3 items under 'Retained earnings' and 'Total credit risk adjustments, additional value adjustments and other own funds reductions eligible for inclusion in the calculation of the expected loss amount' must be reported). Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: Capital\_results\_summary**

This is a projection of the firm's capital resources (note, not all measures are in line with COREP CA) for the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario. Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2]. However, for measures ending in 'End-point' and 'fully phased-in definition' data should be reported on an end-point basis, i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [2A in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: EL-P\_reconciliation**

This worksheet contains the data required to reconcile the Expected loss (EL) and Provision (P) values to the EL-P capital deduction (or T2 addition).

Specific reporting instructions: The credit risk numbers should reconcile to the sums for IRB portfolios on the Risk measures by portfolio worksheet in the 060 Credit risk projections template. 'Other' should include any credit risk not contained in that tab including management overlays. Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied [1A in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: FX\_capital\_resources**

This worksheet describes the impact of changes in FX rates on CET1 capital for each significant currency, relative to holding rates fixed at end-December 2021 levels.

Specific reporting instructions: Please provide both constant and dynamic currency results. CET1 in non-reporting currencies is defined as net foreign assets and liabilities in those currencies that are subject to periodic retranslation (including the relevant regulatory adjustments / deductions / exemptions). Total CET1 in dynamic currency should correspond to total CET1 reported in the Capital resources worksheet. For each Common Equity Tier 1 Capital currency breakdown item, a Constant or dynamic currency and Currency should be entered. Please include any additional workings and explanation with the relevant questions in the Basis of Preparation (Capital Projections section). Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: FX\_leverage**

This worksheet describes the impact of changes in FX rates on leverage for each significant currency, relative to holding rates fixed at end-December 2021 levels.

Specific reporting instructions: Please report Leverage FX item Tier 1 Capital currency breakdown, Total leverage ratio exposure currency breakdown, and Cash balances at central banks items along with a value in the Constant or dynamic currency and Currency columns. For the Cash balances at central banks item please include all currencies for which such eligible balances are held. Items Tier 1 Capital, and Total leverage ratio exposure should not have a value in the Currency columns. Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: FX\_RWA**

This worksheet describes the impact of changes in FX rates on risk weighted assets for each significant currency, relative to holding rates fixed at end-December 2021 levels.

Specific reporting instructions: Please report enumeration 'RWA currency breakdown item' under 'RWA item' along with a value in the Constant or dynamic currency and Currency columns. When reporting 'RWA' under 'RWA item' firms should not enter a value in the Currency column. . Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: Impact\_of\_issuance\_in\_stress**

This worksheet collects the impact of issuing in a stress scenario and the impact on funding costs.

Specific reporting instructions: Please enter a percentage value as a decimal, e.g. 1.23% should be entered as 0.0123. Values should be entered to 4 decimal places. Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: Leverage**

This is a projection of the firm's degree of Leverage. Data are required for the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario and should be as at year end (rather than an average during the year).

Specific reporting instructions: STDF data templates and any other material should be based on the UK definition (i.e. exclude cash balances at central banks from the exposure measure). For guidance on leverage items, please refer to Policy Statement PS21/17 (<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/publication/2017/consultations-by-the-fpc-and-pra-on-changes-to-the-uk-leverage-ratio-framework>) and Supervisory Statement SS46/15 (<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/publication/2015/uk-leverage-ratio-instructions-for-completing-data-items-ss>). Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2]. However, for measures ending in 'End-point' and 'fully phased-in definition' data should be reported on an end-point basis, i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [2A in Table 2]

#### **Worksheet: Model\_adjustments**

This worksheet captures information on the adjustments made to each model risk adjustment category for the Annual cyclical scenario.

Specific reporting instructions: It is mandatory to provide a value in each of the measures, even if the value is zero for projection periods.

**Worksheet: Model\_reviews**

This worksheet captures information on the number of models and their independent review classification.

Specific reporting instructions: Please include all your models applicable to each risk category. Model risk category description is mandatory when Model risk category equals Scenario expansion models or Other models but can otherwise be left blank.

**Worksheet: MREL\_resources**

Please include all MREL eligible instruments under the policy definition of MREL.

Specific reporting instructions: This template is aligned to worksheet MRL002 detailed here <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/publication/2018/resolution-planning-mrel-reporting> excluding the supplementary information. Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2].

**Worksheet: P&L\_and\_AOCI\_reconciliation**

This worksheet captures the data required to reconcile the Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and other reserves movements to the AOCI capital component.

Specific reporting instructions: The data should be reported consistent with other templates where valid, see the reconciliations and descriptions of the Profit or loss and AOCI reconciliation items for more details. Total comprehensive income for the year should be reported consistently with the firm's published accounts and FINREP for year 0.

**Worksheet: Performance\_based\_compensation**

This worksheet collects staff expenses on performance based compensation for pre and post strategic management actions

Specific reporting instructions: Reporting of Basis of reporting item for both pre and post management actions is mandatory where scenario equals Annual cyclical scenario. Reported Year 0 values should be materially consistent with those reported in year-end Remuneration Policy Statement (RPS) templates.

**Worksheet: Profit\_or\_loss**

This worksheet captures a firm's profit or loss account during the Annual Cyclical and Baseline scenarios.

Specific reporting instructions: The data should be reported consistent with other templates where valid, see the reconciliations and descriptions of the profit or loss items for more details. Profit or loss before and after tax should be reported consistently with firms' published accounts and FINREP for year 0.

**Worksheet: Stress\_case\_management\_actions**

Stress Case Management actions are those actions that can be taken under the Annual cyclical stress scenario over and above any BAU actions. These actions should not be embedded in the forecasts i.e. these are actions that the firm could take under stress.

Specific reporting instructions: If the impact is Profit or loss related (e.g. profit before tax) then the impact should be the incremental year-on-year number, without any second order impacts such as threshold deductions and tax impact for pre tax revenue and expense lines. If it is an RWA, Leverage Exposure Measure or other capital resources or instruments impact, the cumulative number should be stated without any second order impacts. Note that including the capital effect of a Profit or loss impact on other capital resources (e.g. because retained earnings increases CET1) will lead to the

impact being double counted, as the CET1 impact should exclude any Profit or loss impact. Completion of the Stress Case management actions worksheet is mandatory. Management action number should be reported as an integer for every individual management action. You should also report the total of all management actions which would be the sum of the individual management actions that you would invoke should this stress occur, which reconciles to your final post SMA stress test results, signed-off by your governance structure. This should exclude any second order impacts as described above. When reporting the Total management actions please report "Total" in Management action Description and report 0 in Management action number

#### **Worksheet: CET1\_waterfall**

This worksheet captures a firm's changes in CET1 during the Annual Cyclical Stress and Baseline scenarios. It captures changes in CET1 due from EL-P, Capital requirements, Profit or loss, Other comprehensive income and other capital resources.

Specific reporting instructions: Changes reported in both Capital waterfall item value and CET1 impact should be based on changes for yearly periods from the CET1 ratio at beginning of the year to the end CET1 ratio at the end of the year for the respective projection year period. Data reported in Capital waterfall item value should reconcile to the same value in other worksheets where defined separately in the reconciliations. Items relating to Capital Requirements should reconcile to the Capital Requirements worksheet. The CET1 impact should be reported in percentage points, as a percentage of the respective period year beginning RWAs. A positive impact to CET1 should be reported as a positive number, a negative impact to CET1 should be reported as a negative number. For example, an item that has a positive impact to CET1 of 5bps should be entered as 0.05. Line items relating to 'Capital Requirements' should be based on the period year beginning CET1 Any residual CET1 impact should be reported as a separate item in Capital waterfall items 1-10. An increase in Capital Requirements should be reported as a positive number in Capital waterfall item value and as a negative number in CET1 impact. Together the values should sum up to the change in CET1 and RWAs in the respective scenario and from period year beginning to the respective projection period year end. Data reported in this template are expected to be consistent with firms' presentations of their results to the Bank. To ensure this, for any reason should a material CET1 item not already be specified in the template, firms are required to report these as an Other Capital item; Capital waterfall item # along with a description. All Other capital items 1-20 should be reported above a threshold of 0.05% impact on the delta between the CET1 ratio at beginning of the year and the CET1 ratio at the end of the year for the respective projection year period. Any Other capital items that are lower than this individually can be wrapped up into one line item. Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Fully Loaded basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements had not been applied, [1A in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: Worksheet: Reinvested\_earnings**

This worksheet captures a firm's re-invested earnings during the Annual Cyclical and Baseline scenarios.

Specific reporting instructions: The data should be reported consistent with re-invested earnings in the Capital resources worksheet as well as the profit or loss and P&L and AOCI reconciliation worksheet, see the reconciliations and descriptions of the reinvested earnings items for more details. To ensure this, for any reason should a material reinvested earnings item not already be specified in the template, firms are required to report these as an Other reinvested earnings item # along with a description. All Other reinvested earnings items 1-10 should be reported above a threshold of 0.05% impact on the delta between the Previous years retained earnings at beginning of the year and the End year retained earnings at the end of the year for the respective projection

year period. Any Other reinvested earnings items that are lower than this individually can be wrapped up into one line item.

## **Template 002: Net\_interest\_income\_projections**

### **Worksheet: NII\_projections**

This template captures the current and projected balance sheet and net interest income (NII) for in-scope banking entities. This information is used to assess the plausibility of NII projections. Year 0 information is particularly important as it is used as a starting point to assess the plausibility of forecast balances, rates and interest.

Year 0 data for this template should be submitted at the same time as Q4 Actuals data. In this submission, firms should report all metrics when Scenario equals Annual cyclical scenario and projection period equals Year 0. It is optional if firms also wish to report Baseline Year 0 data at this point. Data for all scenarios and projection periods are required when projections are submitted.

## **Template 003: Material\_misconduct\_costs\_projection**

This template collects misconduct profit or loss projections over the stress period. For the purpose of the Concurrent Stress Test, misconduct risk is defined as the current or prospective risk of losses to an institution arising from inappropriate supply of financial services, including cases of wilful or negligent misconduct. The following is a non-exhaustive list of the main types of misconduct risk: (a) the mis-selling of financial products to retail customers (e.g. payment protection insurance); (b) the mis-selling of financial products to professional clients (e.g. US subprime mortgage-backed securities); (c) the violation of national and international laws, rules and regulations (e.g. tax rules, anti-money laundering rules, anti-terrorism rules, economic sanctions, anti-trust rules); (d) the manipulation of financial market benchmarks or financial market prices (e.g. the manipulation of LIBOR rates and foreign exchange benchmark rates); (e) the failure to meet fiduciary standards (e.g. disclosure obligations to shareholders). In practice, it is likely that most misconduct costs arise in relation to operational Event Type Category 4 (Clients, Products and Business Practices), as set out in CRR Article 324.

### **Worksheet: Misconduct\_projections**

This worksheet collects granular information on the stressed projections of misconduct costs included within the Profit or loss projections template.

Specific reporting instructions: Firms should specify details regarding the total misconduct costs included in both the 001 Capital projections and 082 Fees and costs projections templates. "Total misconduct" should include the Profit or loss charge for misconduct costs which are individually immaterial, as they may be material in aggregate. For the purpose of this worksheet, the net profit or loss charge for misconduct costs should be shown as a positive number. Please enter a value for every year for every Misconduct item, entering a zero where appropriate. Data should be reported in notional values. Where Misconduct item equals Total misconduct, this total must be equal to the sum of all misconduct items reported in this worksheet.

## **Template 004: Market\_risk\_stressed\_profit\_or\_loss\_projections**

The purpose of this template is to record firms' stress losses arising from market risk and issuer defaults. Firms should classify their positions into liquid and illiquid positions and should also identify

positions that are considered to be structural liquids. Please refer to the Traded Risk Annex<sup>3</sup> to the Stress Test Guidance document, which provides more detail on how to determine liquid, illiquid and structural liquid positions and the approach to calculating gains and losses in the stress scenario. Please note that the use of the term “structural” is purely for the purposes of this stress test and is not related to, for example, Structural FX risk in the Banking Book.

There are a number of scope exceptions as detailed in the Traded Risk Annex to the Stress Test Guidance document and repeated here for clarity:

- Securitisation positions (those capitalised under Chapter 5 of CRR) should be excluded;
- Hedges (whether they are in designated hedge accounting relationships or are economic hedges) held in the trading book that relate to fair value financial assets outside of the regulatory trading book (including financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit and loss) should be stripped out and included in the 010 Other Fair Valued Items template;
- Underwriting pipeline commitments or stick positions and hedges to these should be stripped out and included in the dedicated Underwriting worksheet of the 010 Other Fair Valued Items template;
- CVA, CVA hedges, FVA and FVA hedges should be stripped out and reported in the 058 Stressed XVA template; and
- The impact of the stress on the bid-offer reserve should be reported in the 007 Stressed PVA template.

The 004 Market Risk Stressed P&L template consists of eight sheets as described separately below. The STDF dictionary defines all the fields used in the template. Firms are reminded that given the relative complexity of information and hedging that occurs in this template, it is important that the template is filled to an acceptable level of depth and detail that allows the results to be subjected to challenge by Bank staff.

Please note that the “Scenario Loss or Gain” field that is present in the “Issuer\_default”, “Liquids”, “Structural\_liquids” and “Illiquids” sheets should contain the result of the scenario stress shocks when applied to the relevant positions, and should be expressed in the firm’s reporting currency using the stressed FX rate for the currency of exposure against the reporting currency (e.g. for a firm reporting in USD the Scenario Loss or Gain on a JPY IRS will be converted from JPY to USD at the stressed USDJPY rate). The “Scenario Loss or Gain” can in principle be a loss (negative figure) or a gain (positive figure) and is the change in the value due to the stress shock applied.

Several worksheets within this template request information on Organisation Units. These should be completed using appropriate levels of the firm’s official business hierarchy to identify the trading desks where losses or gains are occurring. As a guide, “Organisation Unit Level 1” will typically reflect the business (eg Rates, FX, Credit, etc) whilst “Organisation Unit Level 2” will indicate a more granular trading unit (eg G10 Flow Rate, EM FX Options, Corporate Bonds, etc); the exact names used should match those the firm uses internally according to its official business hierarchy. If a firm is unsure which levels of their hierarchy to use, they should contact the Bank via the STDF Q&A process and include an up-to-date copy of their hierarchy.

#### **Worksheet: Illiquids**

This worksheet captures scenario losses or gains for all Market risk asset classes and for “illiquid” positions (as defined by the Bank of England in the Traded Risk Methodology document).
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Specific reporting instructions:
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<sup>3</sup> To be published March 2022.

- “Market Risk Asset Class” should be populated from the set of Rates, FX, Credit, Equity, and Commodity. Losses or gains arising from Multi Asset trades should be attributed to Risk Factors associated with one of the five asset classes (Commodity, Credit, Equity, FX or Rates). For avoidance of doubt, this field is determined by the nature of the risk factor and not the Organisation Unit which manages the risk;
- “Currency of Exposure” is the local currency relating to the exposure;
- “Illiquidity Type”, which is the classification of the nature of an illiquid, concentrated or one-way position;
- “Scenario Description”, which clearly explains the stress used to evaluate stress losses for illiquid positions;
- “Liquidity Horizon”, which is the time required to exit or immunise a risk position in a stressed market environment without materially affecting market prices;
- “Stress Shift” should be a description of the shocks applied to the illiquid position;
- “Revaluation Method” should describe how the stress shocks are applied in revaluing the position (e.g. full revaluation or sensitivity-based);
- “Scenario loss or gain” is the actual stress loss or gain under the BoE scenario at the relevant level of aggregation; and
- “Basis of Preparation Reference” should be an identifier that is referenced in the Basis of Preparation response that provides a full description of the illiquid risk/position.

#### **Worksheet: Issuer\_default**

This worksheet contains those positions that are impacted by counterparty defaults generated by the scenario.

Specific reporting instructions: The “Issuer default” sheet is similar to the liquidity type sheets and should contain those positions that are impacted by counterparty defaults generated by the scenario. This will be the total loss net of recovery for bonds held in the Trading Book that are deemed to have defaulted according to the scenario. The loss on equity and loss or gains on derivatives linked to these bonds or equities should also be recorded under “Issuer Default”. Therefore those bonds that have been defaulted, and any associated equity and derivatives should be stripped out of the liquidity type sheets and included in the “Issuer default” sheet.

#### **Worksheet: Liquids**

This worksheet captures scenario losses or gains for all Market risk asset classes and for “liquid” positions (as defined by the Bank of England in the Traded Risk Methodology document).

Specific reporting instructions:

- “Market Risk Asset Class” should be populated from the set of Rates, FX, Credit, Equity, and Commodity. Losses or gains arising from Multi Asset trades should be attributed to Risk Factors associated with one of the five asset classes (Commodity, Credit, Equity, FX or Rates). For avoidance of doubt, this field is determined by the nature of the risk factor and not the Organisation Unit which manages the risk;
- “Currency of Exposure” is the local currency relating to the exposure;
- “Country of Issuer” only needs to be populated when the Market Risk Asset Class is either Credit or Equity. Firms may use their own definition of country of issuer for indices;
- “Underlying Reference” refers to the underlying FX, Rates, Credit Equity, or Commodity reference and should closely correspond to the notation used for “Risk Factor” in the Shocks sheet;
- “Delta”, “Delta unit”, “Vega” and “Vega unit” are risk sensitivities and the associated units of measurement. Please note that describing the unit as simply a currency sign is not acceptable; and
- “Scenario loss or gain” is the actual stress loss or gain under the BoE scenario at the relevant level of aggregation.

### Worksheet: Shocks

This worksheet captures details of all the risk factor shocks applied by the firm to produce the results of the market risk stress.

Specific reporting instructions: The “Shocks” sheet should be filled with the detailed risk factor shocks that have been applied in the scenario, after the firm has enriched the core shocks provided in the Traded Risk scenario. The “Shocks” sheet should be completed for all risk factors stressed under the scenario and is expected to be comprehensive. The notation used for each risk factor in the “Risk Factor” field of the “Shocks” sheet should also be closely related to that used in the “Underlying Reference” field in the liquidity type sheets, so that it is obvious which risk factors relate to which underlying reference and whether/how they relate (either one to one or aggregated). Information on this relationship should be provided in the Comments worksheet where not self-explanatory.

Firms are not currently required to conform to standard naming definitions for these factors but should maintain consistency of their own naming conventions and granularity choices across tests so that this data can be readily compared across tests.

### Worksheet: Structural\_liquids

This worksheet captures scenario losses or gains for all Market risk asset classes and for “structural liquid” positions (as defined by the Bank of England in the Traded Risk Methodology document).

Specific reporting instructions:

- “Market Risk Asset Class” should be populated from the set of Rates, FX, Credit, Equity, and Commodity. Losses or gains arising from Multi Asset trades should be attributed to Risk Factors associated with one of the five asset classes (Commodity, Credit, Equity, FX or Rates). For avoidance of doubt, this field is determined by the nature of the risk factor and not the Organisation Unit which manages the risk;
- “Currency of Exposure” is the local currency relating to the exposure;
- “Country of Issuer” only needs to be populated when the Market Risk Asset Class is either Credit or Equity. Firms may use their own definition of country of issuer for indices;
- “Underlying Reference” refers to the underlying FX, Rates, Credit Equity, or Commodity reference and should closely correspond to the notation used for “Risk Factor” in the Shocks sheet;
- “Delta”, “Delta unit”, “Vega” and “Vega unit” are risk sensitivities and the associated units of measurement. Please note that describing the unit as simply a currency sign is not acceptable; and
- “Scenario loss or gain” is the actual stress loss or gain under the BoE scenario at the relevant level of aggregation.

### Worksheet: Totals

The “Totals” sheet shows the scenario loss or gain for market risk split by asset class (Rates, FX, Credit, Equity, and Commodity) and liquidity type (Liquids, Structural Liquids and Illiquids).

Specific reporting instructions: For each asset class the “Scenario Stress Loss or Gain Liquids” column should be filled with the total of “Scenario Loss or Gain” values from the “Liquids” sheet which correspond to that asset class. This should be repeated for Structural Liquids and Illiquids, with totals entered into the next two columns. The “Scenario Stress Loss or Gain Total” column should be the sum of the previous three columns.

There should also be a row for the scenario loss or gain from Issuer defaults. The Issuer Default loss or gain shows the total scenario loss or gain obtained from aggregating the scenario loss or gain from the Issuer Default tab. This does not need to be split across liquidity types.

Finally, there should be a Total row, which should equal the sum of all the preceding rows.

## Template 005: Counterparty\_credit\_risk\_losses\_projections

The Counterparty Credit Risk losses template is to be used by firms to provide data on their counterparty default loss under the Traded Risk scenario. This template also collects data on firms' top stressed exposures worksheet and exposure sensitivities to changes in underlying market risk factors.

The CCR losses templates include six worksheets. The main data worksheets are the following:

1. Aggregate Data
2. Counterparty Exposure Data
3. Default Loss
4. Exposure Sensitivities

These four worksheets should be populated using the firm's reporting currency and in base units e.g. if a given value is GBP 1 million, the amount entered in the field in base units would be 1000000. Data should be input as positive or negative numbers as required.

### Other clarifications

**Treatment of Long Settlement Transactions:** For the purposes of populating the template, exposures arising from Long Settlement Transactions should be included in either the columns for "uncollateralised derivative netting sets" or "collateralised derivative netting sets", as appropriate.

**CCP margin:** For CCP counterparties, variation margin and non-variation margin posted / received should be accounted for in the calculation of "collateralised current exposure", and included in the assets posted / received for SFT netting sets or collateral posted / received for derivative netting sets, depending on the transaction types facing the CCP. Default fund contributions to CCPs are collected separately in the template.

**Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs):** Transactions such as securities and commodities lending and borrowing, margin lending transactions, repurchase agreements (repos), and reverse repurchase agreements (reverse repos). Reporting firms should report all transactions where it is the principal or the guarantor to the transaction, and is not acting as an agent on behalf of another firm.

**Netting sets:** As defined under CRR Article 272 (4), a "netting set" means "a group of transactions between an institution and a single counterparty that is subject to a legally enforceable bilateral netting arrangement that is recognised under Section 7 and Chapter 4."

### Worksheet: Aggregate\_data

This worksheet collects Counterparty Credit Risk exposure data at a firm's overall portfolio level and also broken down by "Bucket" as defined in the Template Guidance.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet is to be populated with information based on the level of aggregation specified in the table below. The overall portfolio level information is to be broken down into six buckets of counterparties, currently based on the ratings defined in the table below, which shows the mappings between various rating agencies and the rating buckets of this tab.

Bucket Level	Description	S&P	Moodys	DBRS	Fitch
Overall Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-
Bucket 1	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Bucket 2	AA	AA+	Aa1	Aah	AA+
Bucket 2	AA	AA	Aa2	AA	AA
Bucket 2	AA	AA-	Aa3	Aal	AA-
Bucket 3	A	A+	A1	Ah	A+

Bucket 3	A	A	A2	A	A
Bucket 3	A	A-	A3	A1	A-
Bucket 4	BBB	BBB+	Baa1	BBBh	BBB+
Bucket 4	BBB	BBB	Baa2	BBB	BBB
Bucket 4	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	BBBI	BBB-
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	BB+	Ba1	BBh	BB+
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	BB	Ba2	BB	BB
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	BB-	Ba3	BBI	BB-
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	B+	B1	Bh	B+
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	B	B2	B	B
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	B-	B3	BI	B-
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	CCC+	Caa1	CCC	CCC+
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	CCC	Caa2	CCC	CCC
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	CCC-	Caa3	CCC	CCC-
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	CC	Ca	CC	CC
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	C	C	C	C
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	D	D	D	D
Bucket 5	Sub investment grade	WR	WR	WR	WR
Bucket 6	Not rated	NR	NR	NR	NR

Where a counterparty rating is requested (namely in the “Counterparty Exposure Data” tab), firms should populate the external rating where this is available. Firms can populate more than one rating column if more than one of the external rating agency scales is used. Where the firm uses more than one of the external rating agency scales, the lowest rating should be used for the purposes of mapping to the template ratings (i.e. bucket 1-6) shown in the above table.

For each aggregation bucket (e.g. “Overall Portfolio”) firms have to use multiple rows to provide the required data. For example, the “Actual” exposure and collateral data related to the “Overall Portfolio” is to be populated on one row. Similarly, data for the same bucket but under the stress scenario is to be populated in a different row (using filter in column B and selecting “Traded Risk stress scenario”).

Column M of this worksheet (“Collateral Data Level 1”) is to be used for reporting collateral at an aggregated level and then broken down by asset type and currency as specified. This additional collateral data uses columns N to S, while the data for columns C to L will be the same at a “Total” level for the respective bucket. Therefore, firms are requested to leave columns C to L blank when providing collateral breakdown data. Please ensure that the “Total” value under Column M will reconcile with the collateral breakdown values populated on several rows. Firms may find it easier to first populate all columns for total data first and then provide collateral breakdown data on separate rows.

#### **Worksheet: Counterparty\_exposure\_data**

Firms are required to populate the “Counterparty Exposure Data” worksheet with the top 50 counterparties in each region defined in the Traded Risk scenario methodology document. Data is to be provided for the top 50 individual counterparties (at a counterparty group level) ranked by stressed collateralised current exposures.

Specific reporting instructions: For some regions the Bank of England stress scenario may request data on, for example, uncollateralised counterparties only, while all collateralised counterparties would be reported on a global basis.

Data is to be provided for the top 50 individual counterparties (at a counterparty group level) ranked by stressed “Total CCE”. The definitions of each column are provided in the “STDF Dictionary”.

Columns A to E of this worksheet contain static information on counterparty attributes (“Counterparty Legal Entity Name”, “Counterparty Legal Entity Identifier”, “Geographic Region”, “Country of Legal Entity”, “Counterparty Credit Risk Sector”). Column F is to be used as a classification of the data being provided, namely identifying whether the data is actual or scenario-based. For the Rating columns G to J, firms can choose between the four rating agencies based on what they internally use.

Columns K (“PD”) and L (“LGD”) are to provide Probability of Default and Loss Given Default (internally used by firms) parameters both actual and stress-based.

Columns M to AJ occupy the majority of this tab. The detailed meaning of each column is provided in the “STDF Dictionary”. Please note that Column AB (“Collateral Data Level1”) is to be used for reporting collateral at an aggregated level and then broken down by asset type and currency as specified. When populating the collateral breakdown data (using columns AC to AJ), the data in columns G to AA will be the same at a “Total” level for each counterparty. Therefore, firms are requested to leave columns G to AA blank when providing collateral breakdown data. Please ensure that the “Total” value under Column AB will reconcile with the collateral breakdown values populated on several rows. As in the case of the previous tab, firms may find it easier to first populate all columns for total data first and then provide collateral breakdown data using separate rows.

Please note that data in certain columns (e.g. external rating columns, “Counterparty Legal Entity Name”, “Peak PFE” and “Peak PFE tenor point” etc.) remains the same whether it is actual or scenario-based. Please use as many rows as required to populate all the relevant columns under both levels.

#### Counterparty Exposures Data worksheet worked examples

To explain further how data in “Actuals” and “Traded Risk Stress Scenario” rows should be filled in, we take the following simple example: Suppose the firm has exposure to a counterparty group called “AZ Bank” and the firm has a number of nettings sets against different legal entities of AZ Bank shown in the table below (units are in GBP millions in this example):

Legal entity	Netting set	Feature	Uncollateralised current exposure	Collateralised current exposure
AZ Bank London	NS1	Uncollateralised derivative	80	80
	NS2	Collateralised derivative	150	50
	NS3	SFT	N/A	5
AZ Bank NY	NS4	Uncollateralised derivative	110	110
	NS5	Collateralised derivative	272	72
AZ Bank Japan	NS6	SFT	N/A	3

Given the values above and the definitions in the “STDF Dictionary”, the firm’s reported values on AZ Bank as a counterparty group (using columns M to S) should be:

UCE for collateralised derivative netting sets	UCE for uncollateralised derivative netting sets	Total UCE for derivative netting sets	CCE for SFT netting sets	CCE for collateralised derivative netting sets	CCE for uncollateralised derivative netting sets	Total CCE
<b>422</b> (150 of NS2 + 272 of NS5)	<b>190</b> (80 of NS1 + 110 of NS4)	<b>612</b> (sum of the two columns to the left)	<b>8</b> (5 of NS3 + 3 of NS6)	<b>122</b> (50 of NS2 + 72 of NS5)	<b>190</b> (80 of NS1 + 110 of NS4)	<b>320</b> (sum of the three columns to the left)

The column “Classification of Counterparty under Stress Scenario” is to be populated with one of two possible values (“Collateralised” or “Uncollateralised”). This requires firms to determine whether counterparty (at a group level) is being classified as “Collateralised” or “Uncollateralised” under the Traded Risk stress scenario.

The columns of Accounting CVA pre-hedge and post-hedge are taken in line with the firm’s accounting CVAs attributed to the counterparty group.

The columns “Default Loss under Stress” and “Net Default loss” are to be filled for each counterparty irrespective of whether that counterparty has been identified as vulnerable under the stress scenario. The losses from vulnerable counterparties only are to be reported in a specific worksheet (see next section).

The fields “CCP Default Fund Contribution”, “Peak PFE” and “Peak PFE tenor point” should be populated in line with the instructions in the “STDF Dictionary”.

The next group of columns request information on the firm’s collateral assets received/posted for derivative netting sets (NS2 & NS5 for AZ Bank) and assets received/posted for SFT nettings sets (NS3 & NS6 for AZ Bank). For instance, this part of the template may look like:

Collateral Data Level 1	SFT assets posted	Derivative collateral posted	Total Collateral / assets posted	SFT assets received	Derivative collateral received	Total Collateral /assets received
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>477</b>
Total of which: USD cash	70	20	90	0	0	0
Total of which: UK government debt	90	5	95	0	0	0
Total of which: EUR cash	0	0	0	66	175	241
Total of which: US government debt	0	0	0	86	150	236

The same approach as described above would apply to the bucket level results (reported in the “Aggregate Data” tab) which are aggregated across all counterparty groups belonging to that bucket, regardless of whether the information for the counterparty group has already been provided at the level of individual counterparty group.

#### **Worksheet: Default\_loss**

The worksheet “Default Loss” collects the loss due to counterparty credit risk exposures against the defaulting counterparty / counterparties selected under the scenario.

Specific reporting instructions: In this worksheet, firms need to fill in the impact of defaulted counterparties under the stress scenario, according to the Traded Risk Annex to the Stress Test Guidance document that will describe the type of counterparties likely to default and the severity. For a defaulted counterparty, the default loss under stress and the unstressed accounting CVA (post-hedge) are required, and the net default loss should be the summation of the two. For example, if the firm’s default loss to AZ Bank is -£300 million under a stressed scenario, and the firm’s accounting CVA for AZ Bank prior to the stress is £70 million, then the net default loss would be -£230 million (i.e.  $-300 + 70$ ).

In addition to default losses of the individual counterparty groups, the sum of all net default losses should be aggregated and populated in a separate row using the drop down option “Overall Default Loss” in column “Default Loss Category”. Similarly, firms are to report “Portfolio Default losses” on a separate row. The latter are the losses that will be defined in the Traded Risk Annex to the Stress Test Guidance document. Please note that Columns B (“Counterparty Legal Entity Name”) and C (“Geographic Region”) are not applicable when providing data for the “Overall Default loss” and “Portfolio Default losses”. Please leave these blank.

#### **Worksheet: Exposure\_sensitivities**

The overall purpose of this new worksheet is for firms to provide key market risk factor sensitivity data. This will help explain the sensitivity of counterparty exposures to changes in underlying risk factors. Firms are required to provide sensitivity data for their top 50 counterparties in each region.

Specific reporting instructions: This information request does not imply that firms should measure their stressed exposures via a sensitivity-based method.

The first three columns in this worksheet specify the Counterparty Legal Entity Name, Counterparty Legal Entity Identifier, and Geographic Region. Columns D to J then require firms to identify all the material risk sensitivities for the trades that relate to a given counterparty. The detailed meaning of these columns is provided in the “STDF Dictionary”. Column D is to specify the “Counterparty risk asset classes”. “Risk Metric” (Column E) corresponds to market risk sensitivity.

Column F, “Risk Factor Reference”, represents the underlying reference for the risk sensitivity identified, or “FX Pair”. When populating this column, please refer to the “Market Risk” section in the “STDF Dictionary” for the definition of the following reference types: “Equity Reference”, “Rates Reference”, “Credit Reference”, and “Commodity Reference”. For FX, use the definition of “FX Pair” as defined in the “STDF Dictionary”.

For Column I, “Sensitivity Unit of Measurement”, firms should use their own defined units of measurement, or similar ones to those used in the “Market Risk” templates for the Traded Risk Scenario.

Firms are then required to use column J to report the value of the sensitivity for a given risk factor. In column J firms are required to report the sensitivity to the mark-to-market (MTM) value of trades (gross of collateral) from a change in a risk factor. Please provide the sensitivity gross of collateral. The sensitivity value could be both positive (increase in MTM) or negative (decrease in MTM).

Firms should then use columns M to R to specify the “Shock Unit”, “Shock Type” and “Shock Size” that have been applied under the Traded Risk scenario for both collateralised and uncollateralised netting sets.

In the last column, firms are required to report the change in ‘Collateralised Collateral Exposure’ (CCE) that is attributed to the identified risk factor. In contrast to the “Sensitivity Value (gross of collateral)” column, this column estimates the change in CCE, namely the change in mark-to-market (floored) and net of collateral changes under the stress scenario.

An example (for certain columns only) is shown in the table below. The first line, for example, shows that the USDKRW risk factor generates a change in CCE of £282,378. Firms should identify and report as many risk factors as required to explain a large majority of the overall change in CCE at a counterparty level.

Column A	Column B	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column Q
Counterparty Legal entity name	Counterparty Legal entity identifier (LEI)	Counterparty Risk Asset Class	Risk Metric	Risk Factor Reference / FX Pair	Value of change in CCE attributed to risk factor
Counterparty 1	Group XYZ	FX	Delta	USDKRW	282,378
Counterparty 1	Group XYZ	FX	Delta	USDCNH	(318,754)
Counterparty 1	Group XYZ	FX	Vega	GBPUSD3M	902,058
Counterparty 1	Group XYZ	IR	Delta	GBP GOV 1Y	861,134
Counterparty 1	Group XYZ	IR	Vega	EUR 1Y-1Y	(93,989)
Counterparty 1	Group XYZ	EQ	Delta	FTSE100 INDEX	419,898
Counterparty 1	Group XYZ	EQ	Vega	EUROSTOXX50 3M ATMF Implied Vol	290,766
Counterparty 1	Group XYZ	CR	Delta	ITRAXX XOVER	(822,278)
Counterparty 1	Group XYZ	CM	Delta	GOLD	47,400
Counterparty 1	Group XYZ	IF	Delta	UK RPI	(231,143)

### Template 006: Investment\_Bank\_Profit\_or\_Loss\_projections

The purpose of this template is to record both a baseline and stress scenario income statement for specific IFRS business segments that contain Investment Banking (IB) activity. It also captures further granular income statement information on that activity by business unit and provides a means for firms to reconcile a subset of the financial numbers to aggregate figures submitted in group templates.

Firms are required to report income statements for the IFRS business segments that contain their material IB activity (defined below). This will be at most two business segments: the core segment (for example a Corporate and Institutional Banking segment) and a non-core segment, if any such segment exists. Income statements for each of these segments should be submitted inclusive of all activities and income streams within the segments.

Further information is then requested on the core segment by isolating only its IB activities and then completing further, narrower income statements only at the IB activity level. We recognise that some line items (for example indirect costs) may not be allocated at that lower IB activity level but firms should fill the income statement for all items, making reasonable assumptions where allocated amounts are not available.

All results should be expressed in firms' reporting currency and the currency identified. Firms should use positive values for income and gains and negative values for expenses and losses.

### **Definition of IB activity**

IB activity is defined as one or more of the following three items within a segment:

- A. Markets cash and derivatives trading activity including for example products such as FX, Rates, Credit, Equities, Commodities and Prime Finance.
- B. Capital Markets activity such as Advisory, Debt Capital Markets, Equity Capital Markets, and Syndicate desks.
- C. Banking book activity that is readily identifiable inside the firm as supporting Markets and Capital Markets activity, and which is internally managed alongside it with this exclusive aim e.g. a dedicated relationship lending book for large corporate or institutional clients. If there is no such clear segregation then this activity can be omitted.

Please note that activities related to Treasury, custody, securities services, payments and cash management, trade finance, project finance etc. would not be classified as investment banking activity. If a firm has a mixture of such activities alongside the IB activity within the IFRS business segment then when completing the income statement at the narrower IB activity level it will need to remove these activities. Information on how this has been achieved should be included in the Comments worksheet and in the information that has been separately requested in the overarching Basis of Preparation document.

### **Treatment of other template losses**

Some of the line items are intended to capture losses (or gains) that are reported in detail on other templates. For example, the line where the Profit or loss item level 2 contains Trading book excluding Structured finance corresponds to losses reported on the 004 Market\_risk\_losses\_projections template. These line items can be identified from their data dictionary definitions and should be populated in line with the scope of the relevant worksheet.

These line items should be disregarded when calculating the Impact of FX translation memo items.

Firms are not required to provide a business unit breakdown for these line items on the Core\_subset\_granular worksheet.

### **Memo items**

There are memo items related to the impact of FX translation of income and expenses not denominated in a firm's reporting currency. These items allow the Bank understand the changes that

arise from movements in FX rates in the scenario as opposed to changes due to changes in the underlying business activity. Firms should exclude the line items described in the Treatment of other template losses section when calculating the FX translation impact.

Firms should populate these on all worksheets, including a business unit breakdown on the Core\_subset\_granular worksheet.

**Worksheet: Core**

This worksheet captures an income statement for the whole of the IFRS business segment containing core IB activity.

**Worksheet: Core\_subset**

This worksheet captures the income statement for the narrower IB activity (as defined above) within the IFRS business segment containing core IB activity.

Specific reporting instructions: Since the scope of this worksheet may not align with firms’ internal reporting, firms may need to use their judgement to determine the proportion of the business segment amounts that should be attributed to core IB activity. One of the questions in the Basis of Preparation document requests details to support these allocations.

**Worksheet: Core\_subset\_granular**

This worksheet captures a more granular business unit breakdown of the income statement on the Core\_subset worksheet.

Specific reporting instructions: Firms should use names defined in their internal hierarchy, but as a guide the *Sub-business unit* column should be populated with a level comparable to the following: Rates, FX, Equity, Credit, Commodities, Advisory, Debt Capital Markets, Equity Capital Markets, Syndicate, etc.

We acknowledge that it may not be possible to complete all line items at this level of granularity. For these line items, firms should populate the *Sub-business unit* column with an appropriate value (eg Central). However, please note that a breakdown of memo items and the following are mandatory.

Profit or loss item level 1	Profit or loss item level 2	Profit or loss item level 3
Interest income	Banking book interest	-
Interest income	Other group interest income	-
(Interest expense)	Banking book interest	-
(Interest expense)	Other group interest expense	-
Dividends received	-	-
Fee and commission income	-	-
(Fee and commission expenses)	-	-
Holding gains and losses	Other holding gains and losses	-
Operating expenses	Staff expenses	Other staff expenses
		Performance based compensation
Operating expenses	Staff expenses	
Dividends paid	-	-

Firms are not required to provide a business unit breakdown for the line items described in the *Treatment of other template losses* section since detailed information related to these items is collected via separate templates.

**Worksheet: Non-core**

This worksheet captures an income statement for the whole of the IFRS business segment containing non-core IB activity, if such a segment exists.

### **Worked Example**

We provide a worked example of how a hypothetical firm might populate the template.

- 1) The firm has four reported IFRS segments: Segment1, Segment2, Segment3 and Segment4. Of these, Segment2 and Segment3 contain retail and wealth activities which are excluded from the scope of all of this template's worksheets.
- 2) Non-core investment banking activities are contained within Segment4, a runoff unit. The income statement for this segment should be reported in full within the "Non-Core" tab.
- 3) The firm has ongoing, core investment banking activities contained with Segment1. The income statement for this segment should be reported in full within the "Core" tab.
- 4) The firm identifies its IB activities within Segment1 as consisting of FX, Rates and DCM. It recalculates the income statement only with those activities included and reports them in aggregate within the "Core\_subset" tab.
- 5) The firm then fills the "Core\_subset\_granular" worksheet with the IB activity identified under step 4 broken out explicitly for each of Rates, FX and DCM for every possible line item, using the "Sub business Unit" column to distinguish. This granular breakdown also applies to each of the memo items. The sum over Sub business unit for each line item must equal the total reported within the equivalent line item in the "Core\_subset" worksheet (this also applies to the memo items).

### **Template 058: Stressed\_XVA\_projections**

The purpose of this template is to record the impact on accounting and capital resources of stressed Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA), Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) and Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) and their hedges (collectively called stressed XVAs).

For the avoidance of doubt, this template is meant to capture the impact to all fair-value adjustments due to shocks to counterparty credit (through spreads or ratings), own-credit (however this impacts fair-valued positions), positional-funding costs (whether derived from own-spreads, peers' bond yields or Markit Totem valuation services) and market variables. Stress impact on the accounting for structured notes should also be included within this template net of market hedges i.e. where embedded derivatives are hedged with the relevant desk/counterparty. Please include all fair value through profit and loss changes that relate to XVA.

#### **Worksheet: CVA\_breakdown**

This worksheet collects the decomposition of the gross CVA loss reported in the XVA tab, decomposed according to the credit-spread or ratings methodologies that have been applied internally to expand the Traded Risk scenario into credit shocks applicable to the various parts of the firm's portfolio.

Specific reporting instructions: These methodologies should each correspond to a description provided within the unstructured data, which needs to be sufficiently detailed that the reasoning, inputs and methodology for each line within this template are well defined. The chosen methodologies should sum to the total gross CVA loss reported in the XVA tab.

As an example, a firm may have a portfolio of investment grade Chinese counterparties for which it believes the relevant shock should be 1.25 times the Itraxx IG Asia relative shock supplied in the

Traded Risk scenario. It should then complete one line of the table by providing: a unique number for that methodology e.g. “1” if this is the first such methodology added to the table, a descriptive methodology name such as “China IG at 1.25 of Itraxx IG Asia”, setting the Geographical Area to be “China”, the Industry Sector to “All”, the Rating to the bands corresponding to investment grade (or where a ratings mapping is unambiguously specified in unstructured data simply as descriptive text e.g. “Investment Grade”), and the “Counterparty Specifics” to “All” as it is being applied to all such counterparties without distinction. The loss arising from that portfolio both due to credit spread movements alone and in total (inclusive of all market risk factors) should then be provided. The firm should then repeat this process in line with the way it has chosen to expand the Traded Risk scenario, adding as many line items as is necessary to explain the total gross CVA change.

### **Worksheet: Impact\_on\_income**

This worksheet collects the XVA impact on the fair value balance sheet and capital resources.

Specific reporting instructions: The Bank is ultimately interested in the net impact on capital after regulatory adjustments and so while we provide entries to show the impact on both income and other comprehensive income, we also require the regulatory deductions that must be applied to reach the net impact on regulatory capital resources. Information should be supplied in unstructured form (as itemised in the basis of preparation) to describe the losses, hedge mitigations, and explain differences that arise due to:

- economic hedging versus regulatory capital impacts
- internal management versus accounting valuations
- portfolios outside of scope for hedging
- valuation adjustments outside of scope for hedging

The definitions of CVA, FVA and DVA within each firm’s accounting may vary depending upon interpretation of accounting rules, terminology and the modelling of these valuation adjustments. In the unstructured data, firms should provide additional information clarifying the drivers of each valuation adjustment (counterparty credit, own credit, funding spread etc.) and identify where regulatory deductions from capital are appropriate.

### **Worksheet: Marginal\_drivers**

This worksheet collects a break-down of CVA and FVA sensitivities by market risk-driver. This worksheet can be considered a more granular breakdown of the components driving “Approach 1” in the XVA worksheet that focuses on scenario variables.

Specific reporting instructions: The “risk factor” field should be populated with non-credit/non-funding-spread risk-drivers that should be defined at the level immediately below the asset classes given in the XVA tab; i.e. the sub-level below Rates, Inflation, FX, Equities or Commodities. Such choices should be internally consistent with the granular scenario enrichment and shocks provided in the Market Risk template but should be aggregated more coarsely to align with that sub-level. For example, they will be typically aggregated up to the currency level (e.g. Rates-GBP or FX-USDJPY).

In this context, “marginal impact” is defined to mean the shifting of only a single risk-driver and so the marginal contribution of that driver. Firms are required to complete the worksheet only for the most material marginal market risk-drivers. These are identified by revaluing the unhedged CVA and FVA solely on the basis of shifting that risk-driver alone and providing the required information for at least the 10 largest absolute changes to CVA or FVA (i.e. regardless of profit or loss). The Bank expects firms to choose the number and granularity of risk drivers to explain a substantial proportion of their CVA and FVA risk.

Firms are further required to assess the “gross impact” of changing the risk-driver which would include the primary cross-gamma impact of changing credit-spreads/funding-spreads at the same time as the driver; mathematical definitions are given within the STDF dictionary. The performance

of the non-credit/non-funding hedges should also be shown. Note that the provision of this information does not affect the top 10 ranking.

#### **Worksheet: Memo\_items**

This worksheet collects the corresponding amounts that are recorded in the PVA template to be added to the net FVA and CVA impacts to arrive at the total impact on capital resources after Year 1 due to accounting FVA / CVA and funding / unearned credit spread PVA.

Specific reporting instructions: The Bank expects these memo items to reconcile to values on the "Totals" worksheet of the PVA template.

#### **Worksheet: Net\_drivers**

This worksheet collects a granular break-down of the XVA capital impact by market risk-driver. This worksheet can be considered a more granular breakdown of the non-credit/funding components driving "Approach 2" in the XVA worksheet that focusses particularly on scenario variables.

Specific reporting instructions: The definition of market risk-driver is as for the worksheet Marginal Drivers but firms are now required to rank the market risk-driver impact on the net capital impact (including the impact of hedges but after removing the impact of credit-spreads/funding-spreads) as opposed to ranking on the gross unhedged XVA. Those drivers contributing greater than 5% of the total XVA capital stress-impact in absolute terms (i.e. regardless of profit or loss) should be provided.

Firms are also required to break-down the market-risk capital impact of each of these risk-drivers by expressing them as the component parts of CVA "gross-impact", FVA "gross-impact" (as defined for the worksheet Marginal Drivers) and hedges; mathematical definitions are given within the STDF dictionary.

#### **Worksheet: XVA**

This worksheet collects the breakdown of aggregate XVA and XVA hedge gains and losses in Year 1 caused by the scenario and attribution through two approaches. Further breakdowns by the type of underlying XVA are required where this attribution is possible.

Specific reporting instructions: An "explain" of the Year 1 change is required by risk factor, obtained by revaluing solely on the basis of bumping that risk factor and proceeding across all given risk factors. A balancing "Other" entry is given that should ensure that the total of the "explains" across the columns sums to the total reported Year 1 change.

Note that we are requesting the completion of two Approach methods for calculating the "explain", in order to provide greater understanding of the cross effects. Approach 1 separates out firms' own credit and firms' counterparties' credit spreads as independent factors to be bumped. Approach 2 has a smaller number of columns such that when bumping the named risk factor it is understood that the omitted columns (own credit and counterparties' credit) are being simultaneously bumped with that risk factor. This will capture more cross effects in each column. In both cases the "Other" column should be used as a balancing item to explain the full Year 1 change.

#### **Template 007: Stressed\_PVA\_projections**

The purpose of this template is to collect the capital impact arising from stressed prudent valuation adjustments. This template now covers all PVA components and includes the bid/offer adjustment, formerly in the Market Risk template, and other fair value adjustments.

Since 2018, Bank of England stress test firms have been required to consider all elements of the PVA and populate the template accordingly.

The EBA RTS<sup>4</sup> on prudent valuation requires all fair valued positions to be assessed. In projecting the PVAs in baseline and stressed scenarios, firms should follow their “business as usual” calculation framework, with exposures and uncertainty spreads calibrated to the scenarios appropriately. To be consistent with the EBA terminology, we use Additional Valuation Adjustment (AVA) from this point onwards and in the template.

AVAs are often related to existing accounting fair value adjustments taken through income and so may use these adjustments as a starting point or input; therefore the template also collects projections for these related fair value adjustments to assess whether the overall prudence level (fair value adjustments plus AVA) meets the regulatory requirements. In certain cases this may lead to the same fair value adjustments captured in both the 058 XVA and 007 PVA templates. For the avoidance of doubt, the principal purpose of the 007 PVA template is to record and explain the AVA changes that lead to a changed capital deduction, and the principal purpose of the 058 XVA template is to record and explain the fair value adjustment changes affecting income.

There are 6 worksheets to be completed, with 1 worksheet for collecting aggregated AVAs across all categories and 5 further worksheets for collecting more detailed breakdowns for specific categories.

Please observe the following sign conventions when completing this template:

- AVA amounts should be reported as positive numbers
- Diversification and offset benefits should be reported as negative numbers
- Fair value adjustments that represent a liability should be reported as negative numbers whilst those that represent an asset on the balance sheet should be reported as positive numbers.

Please use zeros instead of blanks for all non-mandatory fields.

#### **Worksheet: Closeout\_cost\_uncertainty**

The Closeout Cost Uncertainty worksheet captures information related to the deduction from capital resources arising from the Closeout Cost Uncertainty AVA in each of the five years, split between Trading book and Banking book classification and further split by product portfolio.

Specific reporting instructions: There are separate worksheets for Investing and Funding AVA and Unearned Credit Spreads AVA, so amounts related to those AVAs should be stripped out and reported separately on the relevant worksheets.

For each risk exposure by asset class and underlying, e.g. FTSE Equity Vega risk, firms should report how the risk is measured and what the risk amount is.

For fair value and notional reporting, we request the amounts to be attributed to the most significant risk, not to be duplicated across all risk exposures.

Please note that information on firms’ bid/ask reserves is now only collected in this template (under “Related fair value adjustment – Bid/offer”). It is no longer requested in the Market Risk template.

#### **Worksheet: Concentrated\_position**

The Concentrated Position worksheet captures information related to the deduction from capital resources arising from the Concentrated Positions AVA in each of the five years, split between Trading book and Banking book classification and further split by product portfolio. Related Fair Value Adjustment amounts should also be reported on this tab.

Specific reporting instructions: Firms should report the assessment of estimated exit horizon based on projected daily trading volume in the scenario.

<sup>4</sup> [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL\\_2016\\_021\\_R\\_0005](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2016_021_R_0005)

**Worksheet: Investing\_and\_funding**

The Investing and Funding worksheet captures information related to the deduction from capital resources arising from the Investing and Funding AVA in each of the five years, split between Trading book and Banking book classification, and further split by currency, counterparty sectors and the type of CSA (if any) in place. It also captures the risk sensitivities and funding spreads used in the AVA calculation. Related Fair Value Adjustment amounts should also be reported on this tab.

Specific reporting instructions: The Investing and Funding AVA should be split into amounts related to market price uncertainty, close-out cost uncertainty and model risk and reported only on this tab.

**Worksheet: Market\_price\_uncertainty**

The Market Price Uncertainty worksheet captures information related to the deduction from capital resources arising from the Market Price Uncertainty AVA in each of the five years, split between Trading book and Banking book classification and further split by product portfolio. Related Fair Value Adjustment amounts should also be reported on this tab.

Specific reporting instructions: There are separate worksheets for Investing and Funding AVA and Unearned Credit Spreads AVA, so amounts related to those AVAs should be stripped out and reported separately on the relevant worksheets.

For each risk exposure by asset class and underlying, e.g. FTSE Equity Vega risk, firms should report how the risk is measured and what the risk amount is. For fair value and notional reporting, we request the amounts to be attributed to the most significant risk, not to be duplicated across all risk exposures.

**Worksheet: Model\_risk**

The Model Risk worksheet captures information related to the deduction from capital resources arising from the Model Risk AVA in each of the five years, split between Trading book and Banking book classification and further split by product portfolio. Related Fair Value Adjustment amounts should also be reported on this tab.

Specific reporting instructions: There are separate worksheets for Investing and Funding AVA and Unearned Credit Spreads AVA, so amounts related to those AVAs should be stripped out and reported separately on the relevant worksheets.

A separate row should be used for each model-product combination where the firm is assessed to have Model Risk AVA. The main model limitation, e.g. missing risk factor, should be briefly described.

**Worksheet: Totals**

The Totals worksheet summarises the more granular information on the other worksheets regarding AVAs and related Fair Value Adjustments as well as capturing the Future Administration, Early Termination and Operational Risk AVAs and Upside Uncertainty.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet is set up in a very similar way to the existing PRA prudent valuation regulatory returns so that firms can use existing reporting infrastructure.

Total AVA and all categories of AVAs at portfolio level should be reported in this tab. Additional information such as related fair value adjustments and notional amounts are also required.

For Unearned Credit Spreads and Investing and Funding Cost AVAs, the sum of the components should be reported instead of attributed to the lower level.

Reconciliation: The totals from the subsequent detailed information worksheets should reconcile to the corresponding columns in the "Totals" tab. The aggregate AVA from "Totals" worksheet should reconcile to the firm's regulatory returns.

**Worksheet: Unearned\_credit\_spreads**

The Unearned Credit Spreads worksheet captures information related to the deduction from capital resources arising from the Unearned Credit Spreads AVA in each of the five years, split between

Trading book and Banking book classification and further split by counterparty sectors and credit ratings. It also captures the risk sensitivities and credit spreads used in the AVA calculation. Related Fair Value Adjustment amounts should also be reported on this tab.

Specific reporting instructions: The Unearned Credit Spreads AVA should be split into amounts related to market price uncertainty, close-out cost uncertainty and model risk and reported only on this tab.

Firms should split the portfolio between CVA calculations using exactly matched single name CDS and that using a modelled or approximated approach.

Firms are also requested to report counterparty information such as sector and credit ratings, as well as corresponding risk sensitivities and credit spreads.

## **Template 008: Market\_risk\_and\_CVA\_RWA\_projections**

The 'Market Risk and CVA RWA' template captures the starting and projected capital requirements for Market Risk and CVA risk under the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario. The purpose of the template is to enable the PRA to gain insight into how market risk and CVA risk Pillar 1 capital requirements are sensitive to the scenario in order to conduct a quality assurance exercise on the results. The results will be considered in the context of the methodologies provided as part of the accompanying unstructured data request.

Please note that counterparty credit risk RWAs are captured on a separate traded risk template, but other traded risk related components of RWA (e.g. settlement risk and large exposures) are not captured in the traded risk templates. These other RWAs should still be projected and included on the 001 Capital Projections template.

### **Worksheet: Traded\_risk\_capital\_requirement**

This worksheet captures the starting and projected capital requirements for Market Risk and CVA risk under the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenarios.

Specific reporting instructions: Market risk and CVA risk capital requirements should be considered in the context of the stress and baseline scenarios and adjusted in a way that is consistent with those scenarios. The information provided is expected to exclude all types of management actions unless otherwise noted in the Traded Risk Annex to the Guidance document and projections should be based on plausible execution of firms' business plans under the baseline and stress scenarios. It is also expected that the information provides complete capture of positions in scope of regulatory capital requirements.

The market risk submission requests projections broken down by regulatory component. The sum of market risk capital requirements at projection year 0 (i.e. the starting value) is expected to reconcile to reported regulatory returns. We are aware that COREP does not explicitly capture risks-not-in-VaR and do not expect all reported components in the Bank of England stress test submissions to reconcile to COREP components.

The submission asks for the 10-day VaR and SVaR numbers used to determine regulatory capital and should include the regulatory multiplier that the firm uses. In addition, for all components the request is for the reported value, e.g. the maximum of the latest value and the 60 day average.

The submission asks for the reported comprehensive risk measure, which is the maximum of the modelled value and the standardised approach.

The CVA risk submission asks for the components of CVA own funds requirements. The sum of CVA risk components at projection year 0 (i.e. the starting value) is expected to reconcile to reported regulatory returns.

The Bank will not carry out calculations of projected RWAs and so may request firms to perform additional calculations in order to obtain satisfactory projected capital requirements.

All results should be expressed in firms' reporting currency.

## Template 009: Counterparty\_credit\_risk\_RWA\_projections

The 'Counterparty Credit Risk RWA' template captures the starting and projected capital requirements for counterparty credit risk under the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario. The purpose of the template is to enable the PRA to gain insight into how counterparty credit risk Pillar 1 capital requirements are sensitive to the scenario in order to conduct a quality assurance exercise on the results. The results will be considered in the context of the methodologies provided as part of the accompanying unstructured data request.

Please note that market risk and CVA risk RWAs are captured on a separate traded risk template, but other traded risk related components of RWA (e.g. settlement risk and large exposures) are not captured in the traded risk templates. These other RWAs should still be projected and included on the 001 Capital Projections template.

### Worksheet: CCR\_RWAs

This worksheet captures the starting and projected capital requirements for counterparty credit risk under the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenarios.

Specific reporting instructions: Counterparty credit risk capital requirements should be considered in the context of the stress and baseline scenarios and adjusted in a way that is consistent with those scenarios. The information provided is expected to exclude all types of management actions unless otherwise noted in the Traded Risk Annex to the Guidance document and projections should be based on plausible execution of firms' business plans under the baseline and stress scenarios. It is also expected that the information provides complete capture of positions in scope of regulatory capital requirements.

The submission asks for CCR data broken down by [business unit], country, product type, counterparty type, EAD calculation methodology and risk weight methodology. The sum of counterparty credit capital requirements at projection year 0 (i.e. the starting value) is expected to reconcile to reported regulatory returns. The data is requested in order for the Bank to carry out quality assurance on the projections.

The Bank will not carry out calculations of projected RWAs and so may request firms to perform additional calculations in order to obtain satisfactory projected capital requirements.

All results should be expressed in firms' reporting currency.

## Template 010: Other\_fair\_valued\_items\_projections

The purpose of this template is to capture valuation gains and losses and certain risk sensitivities from other fair valued assets that sit outside the regulatory trading book and are not already captured in another traded risk template. This will include financial assets measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), financial assets measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) and Non-Trading Financial Assets Mandatorily at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (NTMFVTPL) and ensures that the Traded Risk templates cover all fair value assets on the balance sheet.

Please note that hedges to the assets reported on this template should also be included, irrespective of whether they are in designated hedge accounting relationships or are economic hedges. In this document and the template, we refer to all these associated hedging derivatives as hedging instruments. If hedging instruments are included in this template, they should not be included in the *Market Risk Stressed P&L* template to avoid double counting.

The FVTPL category should include any recognised underwriting commitments (debt, equity or syndicated loans) and their hedges. We ask that all such underwriting be reported here and not in the 004 Market Risk Stressed P&L Projections template.

The valuation losses from the category “Chapter 5 Securitised Positions and Covered Bonds” (capitalised as per Chapter 5 of the CRR) are also collected in a separate template outside of Traded Risk. The inclusion of this category in our templates is to ensure completeness of the fair valued asset portfolio for ease of reconciliations. It is optional to complete the valuation gain or loss gross of hedging instruments column (as this is captured in a separate template); however, it is mandatory to complete the valuation loss net of hedging instruments column. It is also mandatory to complete the notional amount and fair value columns for these positions but sensitivities and breakdowns of valuation gains or losses by risk factor are optional.

Positive numbers should be used for gains, negative numbers for losses and amounts should be in reporting currency.

Year 0 data for this template covering worksheets OFVI\_projections and Underwriting\_pipeline should be submitted at the same time as Q4 Actuals data.

#### **Worksheet: Issuer\_default\_loss**

Provides information on securities that have been defaulted in the scenario.

Specific reporting instructions: Losses on this worksheet should have been included in the OFVI\_projections worksheet already, this worksheet just provides further breakdown by security issuer.

#### **Worksheet: OFVI\_projections**

This worksheet captures the following information about positions: accounting classification, asset type, geographical information, notionals, fair values, sensitivities and gains or losses. Projections should be on an annual basis; firms are no longer required to provide a more granular breakdown of losses during the first year.

Specific reporting instructions: For firms wishing to implement permitted BAU management actions (as defined in the Traded Risk Annex to the Stress Test Guidance document), the “Business as usual management action” field should be used to report two separate sets of results: one set with this field equal to “pre” showing results absent of BAU management actions and a second set with this field equal to “post” showing results incorporating the effect of permitted BAU management actions. Firms not implementing BAU management actions should enter “pre” in all rows rather than leaving this field blank.

In order to review the calculation of valuation losses, we require data including notional amounts and fair values as at the effective date, as well as the main risk sensitivities such as interest rate, credit risk and inflation risk sensitivities that can be used to approximate the first order valuation losses. The sensitivities should be reported in reporting currency, representing changes in value due to 1 basis point increase in the underlying risk/spread.

The remaining fields form a detailed breakdown of the valuation losses (both excluding and including hedging instruments) by accounting categorisation, product types and by geographical regions/countries. The valuation losses should be attributed to the main risk factors (interest rate, inflation, credit spread and FX) accordingly. When calculating the valuation losses due to FX, firms should take into account the funding (local currency liabilities including deposits) for the FVOCI positions. Note that this worksheet should be exhaustive and cover fair valued underwriting commitments. If a firm holds a fair valued asset for which some columns are not relevant or applicable but the asset is otherwise within the scope of this template, then it should include that asset but with those columns left blank.

Year 0 data for this template should be submitted at the same time as Q4 Actuals data. In this submission, firms should report all metrics when Scenario equals Annual cyclical scenario and projection period equals Year 0. It is optional if firms also wish to report Baseline Year 0 data at this point. Data for all scenarios and projection periods are required when projections are submitted. Firms should not include the effect of any BAU management actions so should leave the “Business as usual management action” column blank, nor should they report any of the columns starting “Valuation gain or loss” as part of the early submissions of year 0 data. Data should be generated following the approach that will be followed for the Projections submission later in the year.

### **Worksheet: Underwriting\_pipeline**

This worksheet collects additional information on live security and syndicated loan underwriting commitments as at the effective date and at the six previous month end dates. Any hedges to these should also be provided in the worksheet for both the current pipeline as at the effective date (in full), and for a sample of the top 15 commitments and aggregated other commitments in past pipelines at six monthly reference points preceding the effective date. Please use 'all other' selection under the deal name field for aggregated other.

Specific reporting instructions: Additional information on live security and syndicated loan underwriting commitments as at the effective date and any hedges to these should be provided in this tab, for both the current pipeline as at the effective date and for past pipelines at six monthly reference points preceding the effective date. For the Top 15 deals, provide information including counterparty name, country of risk, term (for debt and loans), notional amount, sector and credit rating, as well as credit risk sensitivities for a 100 basis point widening of credit spreads; as the syndicated loans pipeline forms part of the ICAAP and Pillar 2a assessment, the template also requires information on the difference in stress loss by deal between the Concurrent Stress Test (CST) and ICAAP. For the aggregated other commitments, only aggregated information is required. Be aware that the losses from current underwriting positions should already have been listed in the “OFVI \_projections” tab; this pipeline worksheet merely provides more information.

Live underwriting commitments will be as defined in the Traded Risk Annex to the Stress Test Guidance document but are distinct from past, failed underwritings where the firm has taken a stick position on balance sheet. We ask that all underwriting pipeline losses are reported in this tab, not in other templates (such as the Market Risk Stressed P&L Projections template).

Firms should report data within the Underwriting\_pipeline worksheet at the same time as actuals data. Early reporting of Year 0 actuals data is only required for “Historical period month” equal to “December”. Firms are not required to populate the following columns: "Scenario loss/gain excluding hedging", "Scenario loss/gain including hedging", "Loss/gain excluding hedging reported in ICAAP", "Loss/gain including hedging reported in ICAAP" and "Comments on different between CST and ICAAP results”.

### **Template 046: UK\_capital\_impact\_projections**

As set out in The Bank of England’s approach to stress testing the UK banking system, stress-test results are one input to the FPC’s decision on the level of the UK countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) rate. As the UK CCyB rate is applied to UK credit exposures only, it will be important to isolate the “UK impact” of the stress scenario. This template collects profit or loss data and RWA on a UK basis to estimate the UK CCyB rate implied by the ACS.

The template sets out a number of exclusions from firms’ profit or loss and RWA, some of which are new. Our analytical approach focuses on UK costs/income/RWA on activities which are relevant to the

aims of the CCyB, and representative of other firms to which FPC's CCyB rate is applied. The changes to the scope of the template aim to align the data captured more fully with our analytical approach.

We highlight the following points on the scope of the template (please see the definitions, enumeration descriptions and reconciliations in the STDF dictionary for further guidance):

- Participating banks should exclude all costs/income/RWA associated with their trading books, investment banking business and insurance business.
- Costs/income/RWA relating to sovereign or financial institution counterparties (including derivatives) should only be included where these relate to real economy activity (e.g. funding from financial institutions which backs real economy lending, or government bonds in banks' liquid asset buffers to manage liquidity risk on household/corporate deposits).
- Dividends received should not include dividends paid up from overseas subsidiaries.

As previously, banks may make reasonable assumptions to provide projections on this basis; the Basis of Preparation requests further details on banks' assumptions. Where relevant, banks may use their UK ring-fenced sub-group UKCI submission as a starting point for their Group-level UKCI submission, with adjustments where appropriate to incorporate relevant UK exposures in other parts of the Group.

### **Template 060: Credit\_risk\_projections**

This template captures all projections on Retail loans and Wholesale loans and advances and debt securities exposures that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, excluding reverse repos. All covered bonds and securitisation positions are excluded. Some worksheets have only a subset of this coverage, please see individual worksheet guidance for details.

Individual countries should be identified in this template if they constitute 2% or more of a firm's Wholesale or Retail exposures as defined by Exposure for RWA. Wholesale and Retail exposures should be considered separately when determining this threshold. Countries which are below this 2% threshold can either be reported as individual countries or wrapped up to one of the following economic regions: Euro Area, Other Europe, Africa, Asia, Middle East, Americas, and Australasia and Oceania. Asia should exclude all Middle East countries and Other Europe should exclude all Euro Area countries. Please see the individual enumeration descriptions for which countries are included in these regions. International organisations should be reported separately at all times. Data should be reported such that the sum of all countries of exposure equals the firm's total exposures, i.e. there should be no overlapping or double counting of any exposures against individual countries or economic regions.

#### **Worksheet: Risk\_measures\_by\_portfolio**

This is a projection of a number of credit risk measures for a firm's Retail loans and Wholesale loans and advances and debt securities exposures for the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario, split by Basel approach, and default level of granularity.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. In this worksheet, the Impairment charge measure for Retail/Wholesale credit risk refers to the forecast of P&L impairment charge under the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario. The 'Expected loss' column is for forecasted Basel regulatory Expected loss as estimated for exposure where capital requirements are calculated under the IRB

approach. For Standardised exposures, Expected loss should not be reported. PD regulatory is required for IRB exposures excluding slotting. Data should be reported on an IFRS9 fully loaded basis.

#### **Worksheet: Risk\_measures\_by\_portfolioIFRS9**

This worksheet is a shortened IFRS9 version of the previous worksheet Risk\_measures\_by\_portfolio. It is primarily used to assess the timing of firms' impairment projection during the scenario. Please provide the total portfolio such that the drawn balance reconciles to the core template.

#### **Worksheet: Balance\_flow**

This worksheet collects projections on Retail drawn balance by a secured LTV band. Its purpose for the stress test is to assess drawn balance and provisions by LTV band so we can assess asset quality movements by LTV band during the scenario.

#### **Worksheet: IFRS9\_impact**

This worksheet collects projections data for the Annual cyclical scenario only, for the purposes of estimating the additional loss absorbency that results from higher provisions under IFRS 9.

Specific reporting instructions: Provisions and Expected loss regulatory data should be reported, split by IFRS9 stage, IRB and Standardised Basel approach, and by assets in default and not in default. Expected loss regulatory should only be reported where Basel approach equals IRB and should be left blank when Basel approach equals standardised. When Basel approach equals IRB, the IFRS9 stage column can be completed with 'No stage classification'. However, for assets under the 'Standardised' Basel approach, we request that 'IFRS9 stage' be filled in with the appropriate IFRS 9 stage.

#### **Worksheet: Mortgage\_arrears\_repo\_and\_sales**

This worksheet captures the volume of outstanding loans, new lending, arrears (Loans greater than 3MIA, 6MIA), repossessions and sales over time.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. The retail mortgage portfolios should be consistent across the historical and projections submissions. Projections should be provided for the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario for all years, for either the number or the balance (whichever is projected by the firm). The data collected are intended to enhance understanding of the retail impairment charge forecast by the firm in the Risk measures by portfolio tab. The 'in-period' time dimension used for some of the data items in this worksheet refers to the time window (yearly) within which the firm is producing the projections. Please aggregate to match the current yearly dimension in case the forecast data are available at a more granular level (e.g. quarterly).

### **Template 062: Liquidity\_projections**

#### **Worksheet: Liquidity\_ratios**

This worksheet captures firms' projections related to liquidity coverage ratio and some of its constituents.

Specific reporting instructions: Populate baseline data for years 0 to 5 as well as for the date within the scenario horizon that is the LCR low-point by selecting baseline from the scenario drop-down menu. Populate stress data for years 1 to 5, and for one day, two weeks and one month post traded risk shock within the stress scenario and also for the date within the stress scenario that is the LCR low-point, by selecting Annual cyclical scenario and selecting pre (in the column that asks for pre-/

post management actions). For this row of data, management action number and management action description should not be populated.

Data items “change in collateral flows” to “change in HQLA due to any other factors” (columns T-AA) should only be populated for the shorter term traded risk shock i.e. Day 1, 2 Weeks, low point and 1 month points. “Change in collateral flows” equals “change in collateral flows due to variation margin” (data item number 21) + “change in collateral flows due to initial margin” (data item number 22) + “change in collateral due to payments and settlements” (data item number 23) + “change in collateral due to any other factors” (data item number 24).

Where strategic management actions (SMAs) have been identified in 001 Capital projections template, irrespective of whether these are for capital or liquidity purposes, select Annual cyclical scenario and select post (in the column that asks for pre-/ post management actions). Populate the management action number and management action description that corresponds to these data items in the stress\_case\_management\_actions worksheet in the 001 STDF Capital projections template and populate the liquidity position related data as a result of that management action in this template.

Management actions should be listed in order and there could be more than one SMA in a projection year. Provide the incremental liquidity impact for each management action (compared to the pre-SMA liquidity position) for all LCR ratio components (liquid assets, inflows, outflows), central bank facility data items (amounts and cost) and, if applicable, all traded risk shock related components. For example, incremental impact on the cash or liquid assets and incremental impact on any inflows or outflows. Also provide the LCR ratio individually for each management action by time period (for each time period, the ratio should be calculated based on the pre-management action components adjusted for the individual impact of the management action summed across the current and any prior time periods).

Most Liquidity data items are as defined in the COREP regulatory returns DA LCR (COR 11) - see specific definitions in the STDF dictionary.

For this template the LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%) (where pre has been selected in the column that asks for pre-/ post management actions) should equal:

**The sum of:**

L1 excl. EHQCB liquidity buffer (value according to Article 9): unadjusted +  
L1 EHQCB value according to Article 9: unadjusted +  
L2A according to Article 9: unadjusted +  
L2B according to Article 9: unadjusted

**Divided by:**

Total outflows -  
Inflows Subject to 75% Cap.

Also the LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%) (where post has been selected in the column that asks for pre-/ post management actions) should equal:

**The sum of:**

L1 excl. EHQCB liquidity buffer (value according to Article 9): unadjusted +  
L1 EHQCB value according to Article 9: unadjusted +  
L2A according to Article 9: unadjusted +  
L2B according to Article 9: unadjusted pre-management action +  
changes to above HQLA items as a result of the selected management action (to be added cumulatively across the current and any prior time periods)

**Divided by:**

Total outflows (pre-management action) –  
Inflows Subject to 75% Cap (pre management action) +

Changes to inflows and outflows as a result of the selected management action (to be added cumulatively across the current and any prior time periods)].

See below for a worked example:

ACS Liquidity Template: Worked example for management actions

Scenario:

1. Sample Bank projects the following LCR components and ratio under the ACS scenario, on a pre-management actions basis (only selected year end data points shown for simplicity)

Projection Period	LCR Ratio	HQLA	Outflows	Inflows (after applying 75% cap)
Year 1	127.27%	140	130	20
Year 2	129.41%	110	100	15
Year 3	135.71%	95	80	10

2. Under the ACS scenario, sample bank plans the following Strategic Management Actions

Incremental impact of management action (not cumulative across years):				
Management Action Number	Management Action Description	Projection Period	HQLA	Inflows (after applying 75% cap)
1	Description A	Year 1	1	1
1	Description A	Year 2	2	
1	Description A	Year 3	0	
2	Description B	Year 1	0	
2	Description B	Year 2	4	-2
2	Description B	Year 3	7	-3
3	Description C	Year 1	1	-3
3	Description C	Year 2	4	-4
3	Description C	Year 3	-2	

Sample Bank should complete the template as follows (selected columns only are shown):

Template	Tabname	FirmName	Scenario	Projectionperiod	LIQUIDITYCOVERAGERATIO	LIEXEHCBIliquiditybuff	TotalOutflows	InflowsSubject	Preorpostmana	Managementa	Managementionnumber	Managementaction
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 1	127.27%	140	130	20	Pre			
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 2	129.41%	110	100	15	Pre			
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 3	135.71%	95	80	10	Pre			
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 1	127.03%	1	1	0	Post		1	1 Description A
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 2	131.40%	3	1	0	Post		1	1 Description A
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 3	138.03%	3	1	0	Post		3	3 Description A
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 1	127.27%	0	0	0	Post		2	2 Description B
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 2	137.35%	4	-2	0	Post		2	2 Description B
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 3	163.08%	11	-5	0	Post		2	2 Description B
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 1	124.78%	1	0	-3	Post		3	3 Description C
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 2	125.00%	5	0	-7	Post		3	3 Description C
Liquidity	Liquidity_ratios	Sample Bank	Annual cyclical scenario	Year 3	127.27%	3	0	-7	Post		3	3 Description C

## Template 075: Capital transitionals\_projections

This template allows the Bank to measure the impact of the IFRS9 capital transition arrangements, for firms that have accepted those arrangements, on Leverage, Capital\_resources, EL-P\_reconciliation, Capital\_requirements and Capital\_results\_summary by collecting data covering these five worksheets from the 001 Capital projections spreadsheet on a transitionals basis. In addition, this template captures data on firms' assumptions and parameters used to calculate the transitional capital arrangements and the total amount of capital relief (CET1 and own funds) eligible under the EU regulation.

Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, and on an IFRS9 Transitional basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements have been applied, [1B in Table 2]. However, for measures ending in 'End-point' and 'fully phased-in definition' data should be reported on an end-point basis i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Transitional basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements have not been applied, [2B in Table 2].

### Worksheet: Assumptions

This worksheet captures assumptions and parameters used to calculate the transitional capital arrangements and RWA impacts.

### Worksheet: Capital\_results\_summary

This is a projection of the firm's capital resources (several items in line with COREP CA) for the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario.

Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, and on an IFRS9 Transitional basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements have been applied, [1B in Table 2]. However, for measures ending in 'End-point' and 'fully phased-in definition' data should be reported on an end-point basis i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Transitional basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements have not been applied, [2B in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: Capital\_requirements**

This worksheet examines risk weighted assets (RWA) by capital requirements level 1 and 2 for the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario.

Any adjustments to RWAs that would otherwise effect risk areas Corporate, sovereign and financial institution credit risk, Counterparty credit risk, Market risk, Retail excl mortgage credit risk, Retail mortgage credit risk and Structured finance risk such as management overlays should be reported separately in Other capital requirements items 1-10. When Capital requirement item level 2 equals Other capital requirements item level 1-10, please provide a description. All RWAs across items Other capital requirements items 1-10 should be reported above a threshold of 0.05% of overall RWA. Any RWA items that are lower than this individually can be wrapped up into one line item. Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, and on an IFRS9 Transitional basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements have been applied, [1B in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: Capital\_resources**

This is a projection of the firm's capital resources (in line with COREP CA) for the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario. Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, and on an IFRS9 Transitional basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements have been applied, [1B in Table 2].

Specific reporting instructions: Projections should be populated at level 1 (i.e. total), level 2 (i.e. detail of Level 1) and level 3 where available (but level 3 items under Retained earnings and 'Total credit risk adjustments, additional value adjustments and other own funds reductions eligible for inclusion in the calculation of the expected loss amount' must be reported).

#### **Worksheet: EL-P\_reconciliation**

This worksheet contains the data required to reconcile the Expected loss (EL) and Provision (P) values to the EL-P capital deduction (or T2 addition). Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, and on an IFRS9 Transitional basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements have been applied, [1B in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: Leverage**

This is a projection of the firm's degree of Leverage. Data are required for the Baseline and Annual cyclical stress scenario and should be as at calendar year end (rather than an average during the year).

Specific reporting instructions: STDF data templates and any other material should be based on the UK definition of Leverage (i.e. exclude cash balances at central banks from the exposure measure). For guidance on leverage items, please refer to Policy Statement PS21/17 (<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/publication/2017/consultations-by-the-fpc-and-pra-on-changes-to-the-uk-leverage-ratio-framework>) and Supervisory Statement SS46/15). (<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/publication/2015/uk-leverage-ratio-instructions-for-completing-data-items-ss>). Data should be reported on a transitional basis, i.e. applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, and on an IFRS9

Transitional basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements have been applied, [1B in Table 2]. However, for measures ending in 'End-point' and 'fully phased-in definition' data should be reported on an end-point basis i.e. without applying CRR Part Ten Transitional Provisions as implemented by the PRA, but should be on an IFRS9 Transitional basis i.e. as if transitional arrangements have not been applied, [2B in Table 2].

#### **Worksheet: Transitional\_impact**

This worksheet collects data to calculate the total amount of capital relief (CET1 and own funds) eligible under the EU regulation 2017/2395 (CRR amendment on transitional arrangements for IFRS 9).

Specific reporting instructions: The line item relating to the day 1 increase in provisions should include the increase in provisions on the day of transition to IFRS 9 (1 January 2018) for both defaulted and non-defaulted exposures, gross of the transition rate, net of tax and net of excess expected loss (EL) for IRB credit portfolios.

#### **Template 082: Fees\_and\_costs\_projections**

This template captures projections data on firms' fee and commission income and expenses, and other expenses that feed into the profit or loss. Data should entirely reconcile with the firm's profit or loss worksheet in the 001 Capital projections template. In addition, data is captured on projected full time equivalent employees.

Individual countries should be identified in this template if they constitute 2% or more of a firm's overall wholesale income or expenditure reported in the other income and other expense worksheets. Countries which are below this 2% threshold can either be reported as individual countries or wrapped up to one of the following economic regions: Euro Area, Other Europe, Africa, Asia, Middle East, Americas, and Australasia and Oceania. Asia should exclude all Middle East countries and Other Europe should exclude all Euro Area countries. Please see the individual enumeration descriptions for which countries are included in these regions. International organisations should be reported separately at all times. Data should be reported such that the sum of all countries of exposure equals the firm's total exposures, i.e. there should be no overlapping or double counting of any exposures against individual countries or economic regions.

#### **Worksheet: Full\_time\_employees**

This worksheet captures the number of full time equivalent employees within the global group.

#### **Worksheet: Other\_expense\_details**

This worksheet captures granular data on firms' fees and commissions and other expenses by country on both a constant and dynamic currency basis.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. Country of exposure should only be reported for dynamic currency values. For constant currency, country of exposure should be left blank, data should reflect global totals.

#### **Worksheet: Other\_income\_details**

This worksheet captures granular data on firms' fees and commissions products by country on both a constant and dynamic currency basis.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. Country of exposure should only be reported for

dynamic currency values. For constant currency, country of exposure should be left blank, data should reflect global totals.

### **Template 083: Intra\_group\_positions\_projections**

The intra-group positions template aims to capture each firm's Ring-Fenced Bank Subgroup's (RFB's) balance sheet positions with respect to other parts of their parent group over the stress horizon - i.e. to observe how an RFB's intra-group balance sheet exposure and funding changes in the scenario. The template is designed to capture both the liabilities and assets side of the RFB balance sheet, and should be consistent with balance sheet positions reported across the other STDF templates - mainly positions reported across credit risk, traded risk and within the 002 NII projections. Effectively, this template represents an 'of which' breakdown of specific asset and liability positions of the RFB.

### **Worksheet: Intra\_group\_assets**

This worksheet captures each firm's Ring-Fenced Bank Subgroup's (RFB's) asset positions/exposures with respect to other parts of their parent group over the stress horizon.

### **Worksheet: Intra\_group\_liabilities**

This worksheet captures each firm's Ring-Fenced Bank Subgroup's (RFB's) liability and funding positions with respect to other parts of their parent group over the stress horizon.

### **Template 085: Leveraged\_loans\_projections**

This template captures firms' projections data on leveraged loans exposures across the trading and banking book. Please see specific worksheets for coverage. Where individual borrower information is requested, please ensure that no personally identifiable information is included in any data response (to comply with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)). In particular, the fields for borrower and sponsor corporate entities should not include personally identifiable information. The GDPR applies to 'personal data', meaning any information through which an individual can be directly or indirectly identified.

Individual countries should be identified in this template if they constitute 2% or more of a firm's overall corporate exposures as defined by Exposure for RWA. Countries which are below this 2% threshold can either be reported as individual countries or wrapped up to one of the following economic regions: Euro Area, Other Europe, Africa, Asia, Middle East, Americas, and Australasia and Oceania. Asia should exclude all Middle East countries and Other Europe should exclude all Euro Area countries. Please see the individual enumeration descriptions for which countries are included in these regions. International organisations should be reported separately at all times. Data should be reported such that the sum of all countries of exposure equals the firm's total exposures, i.e. there should be no overlapping or double counting of any exposures against individual countries or economic regions.

### **Worksheet: Leveraged\_loans\_projections\_UW**

This worksheet collects projections on the leveraged lending underwriting pipeline. It covers all leveraged loans in accounting categories Financial assets held for trading, Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss. It collates all exposures under leveraged lending class 1 ('Financial sponsor ownership'), and firms' leveraged lending class 2 ('Leveraged lending without financial sponsor ownership'). Projections data in this template will overlap with those reported in the 087 Structured finance projections, in the 010 Other fair value items projections and the 004 and 008 Market risk projections templates.

### **Worksheet: Leveraged\_loans\_projections\_hd**

This worksheet collects projections data on the leveraged lending hold book. It covers all leveraged loans in accounting categories Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and Financial assets at amortised cost. Projections data in this template will overlap with those reported in the 060 Credit risk projections and in the 087 Structured finance projections template.

Specific reporting instructions: The 'Expected loss' column is for forecasted Basel regulatory Expected loss, as estimated for exposure where capital requirements are calculated under the IRB approach. For Standardised exposure, Expected loss should not be reported. PD regulatory is required for IRB exposures excluding slotting. Data should be reported on a fully loaded basis.

### **Template 086: Pensions\_projections**

This template captures the firm's projected results for material defined benefit pension schemes, including the impact on the firm's CET1 capital resources. The information is used to model firms' pension schemes in the scenario and to assess firms' submitted projections.

### **Worksheet: Accounting\_balance\_sheet**

This worksheet captures the accounting position of each material pension scheme over the projection period.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- Please include the position at the balance sheet date (this is “Year 0”) as well as the position at each subsequent projection point (Years 1 – 5).
- The numbers should reflect the accounting position (e.g. IAS19) in the balance sheet at the appropriate reporting date.
- The “Surplus not recognised due to asset ceiling” is typically a positive or zero figure.

### **Worksheet: Accounting\_parameters**

This worksheet captures the key accounting assumptions underpinning the accounting position for each material scheme over the projection period. The purpose is for the Bank to analyse how the accounting parameters are responding in relation to the indices provided in the scenario.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- The “Inflation rate” should represent the RPI inflation assumption and “Pension increases” should represent the liability-weighted average of pension increase assumptions.

### **Worksheet: Assets**

This worksheet captures each material pension scheme’s asset allocations at each point in the projection period. The purpose of the sheet is to allow the Bank to analyse how the assets move given the representative asset returns in each scenario.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- Please include the asset split at the balance sheet date (this is “Year 0”) as well as the splits at each subsequent projection point (Years 1 – 5).
- The asset categories are exhaustive and exclusive so that they sum to the amount given in the “Accounting\_balance\_sheet” worksheet for each point in time.
- If a firm has assets which do not appear to fit into the categorisation, then the firm should choose what they consider to be the best option and explain this in the unstructured data request.

### **Worksheet: Asset\_returns**

This worksheet captures the pension scheme’s return on assets for each asset class over each year of the projection period. The purpose of the sheet is to allow the Bank to analyse the asset returns for each pension scheme.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- In calculating the figures, no allowance should be made for investments/disinvestments due to cashflows such as contributions and benefit payments.
- Please quote the total return over the year (i.e. increase in price and dividends, coupons, etc) as a percentage of the value at the start of the year. For example, the figure provided for “Year 1” should capture the rate of return between year 0 (the starting balance sheet date) and year 1.
- Please enter percentages as decimals under “Rate of return” (e.g. 5% should be entered as 0.05).

- You will note that entries are not required for holdings in derivatives, interest rate swaps and inflation swaps.

### **Worksheet: Assets\_recon**

This worksheet captures the reconciliation between projection points of the market value of assets for each material pension scheme. The purpose of the sheet is to allow the Bank to analyse the movements in scheme assets over the projection period.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- Together with the “Liabilities\_recon” worksheet, this worksheet can be used to recreate the accounting statements (i.e. figures for the Profit or Loss Account) for each projection year. For this reason, each item should be interpreted as it would be under the relevant accounting standard (e.g. IAS19).
- Only choose those items that are applicable in that projection year.
- Any special items (e.g. business combinations/disposals) should be explained in the relevant unstructured data submission, including any differences in their treatment between scenarios.
- Please explain in your unstructured data submission any difference in employee and employer contributions between the two scenarios.
- Please confirm in your unstructured data submission that the employer contributions into the scheme in each scenario are consistent with the outgoing contributions reported elsewhere (i.e. those expected by your other Stress Testing work streams in projecting the non-pension items of the balance sheet).
- Use the convention that an increase in assets is positive and a decrease is negative. This means that for each scheme / year / scenario, the balance at the start of the year plus the sum of all the other items will equal the balance at the end of the year.

### **Worksheet: Liabilities\_recon**

This worksheet captures the reconciliation between projection points of the accounting liabilities for each material pension scheme. The purpose of the sheet is to allow the Bank to analyse the movements in scheme liabilities over the projection period.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- Together with the “Assets\_recon” worksheet, this worksheet can be used to recreate the accounting statements (i.e. figures for the Profit or Loss Account) for each projection year. For this reason, each item should be interpreted as it would be under the relevant accounting standard (e.g. IAS19).
- Only choose those items that are applicable in that projection year.
- Any special items (e.g. settlements, curtailments, past service costs) should be explained in the relevant unstructured data submission, including any differences in their treatment between scenarios.
- Treat liabilities as a positive figure and use the convention that an increase in liabilities is positive and a decrease is negative. This means that for each scheme / year / scenario, the balance at the start of the year plus the sum of all the other items will equal the balance at the end of the year.

### **Worksheet: CET1\_drivers**

This worksheet captures the CET1 impact on the firm arising from its material defined benefit pension schemes during the projection period. The data in this worksheet should reconcile to both

the other relevant worksheets in this template, as well as data reported in the following 001 Capital projections worksheets: “Capital\_resources”, “P&L\_and\_AOCI\_reconciliation” and “Profit\_or\_loss”.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- A reduction in capital resources is treated as negative.
- The entry for “Actuarial gains/(losses)” should reconcile with the component parts from the “Assets\_recon” and “Liabilities\_recon” worksheets and, where applicable, the “Asset\_ceiling\_recon” worksheet.
- The entry for “Deduction for defined benefit asset” should reflect the de-recognition of any accounting surplus in deriving CET1, where a surplus exists, at each projection point. This should be a negative number equal to the size of the surplus being de-recognised in moving from the accounting balance sheet to the regulatory balance sheet. If schemes are in deficit then this will be zero.
- The entry for “Foreign currency flows not captured in actuarial gains and losses” will be zero if movements in foreign currency are already included in actuarial gains/losses.
- The entry for “Pension costs (P&L) in respect of defined benefit pension schemes” should be negative for losses and positive for profits and should reconcile with the component parts from the “Assets\_recon” and “Liabilities\_recon” worksheets and, where applicable, the “Asset\_ceiling\_recon” worksheet.

#### **Worksheet: Asset\_ceiling\_recon**

This worksheet captures the movement in the asset ceiling for affected firms. Most firms do not have to complete this worksheet.

Specific reporting instructions:

- This worksheet only needs to be completed in respect of pension schemes affected by an asset ceiling under the firm’s accounting standard. Most firms will therefore not need to complete this worksheet. For affected firms, schemes that are unaffected by the asset ceiling can be excluded from this worksheet.
- The names of pension schemes provided in this worksheet should correspond with your FSA081 form.
- The entries for “Opening surplus not recognised due to asset ceiling” and “Closing surplus not recognised due to asset ceiling” should be positive.
- For each scheme / year / scenario, the balance at the start of the year plus the sum of all the other items will equal the balance at the end of the year.

#### **Template 087: Structured\_finance\_projections**

This template captures the projections of firms’ CET1 impacts on RWA, impairments and market value movements on securitisation positions and covered bonds.

#### **Worksheet: Structured\_finance**

This worksheet captures the output of stress-testing of securitisation positions and covered bonds. Figures entered in annual projections should be on a periodic basis rather than cumulative. All positions should include RWA projections. All positions where the ‘Accounting designation’ is selected as ‘Financial assets held for trading’, ‘Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss’ or ‘Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss’ should include ‘Market value movements’. The Unique ID field is intended to map the projections to the line items in the historical data submission for securitisation positions and covered bonds in 019 Structured finance actuals template. It should be noted that firms’ projections provided to the Bank for the purposes of stress testing should not include prepayment, divestment, or new investment

unless specifically agreed beforehand. If any prepayment, divestment, or reinvestment is applied to firms' projections then details of the vectors assumed should be provided in either the comments worksheet or in the unstructured data provided. 'Impairment Provision' is mandatory if 'Accounting Designation' is selected as 'Financial assets at amortised cost' or 'Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income'. For exposures held at other accounting classifications IFRS9 stage should be reported as No stage classification.

Specific reporting instructions: Figures entered in annual projections should be on a periodic basis rather than cumulative. All positions should include RWA projections. All positions where the 'Accounting designation' is selected as 'Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss' or 'Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss' should include 'Market value movements'. 'Impairment charge' is mandatory if 'Accounting Designation' is selected as 'Financial assets at amortised cost' or 'Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income'. For exposures held at other accounting classifications, IFRS9 stage should be reported as No stage classification.

The Unique ID field is intended to map the projections to the line items in the actuals data submission for securitisation positions and covered bonds in 019 Structured finance actuals template. It should be noted that firms' projections provided to the Bank for the purposes of stress testing should not include prepayment, divestment, or new investment unless specifically agreed beforehand. If any prepayment, divestment, or reinvestment is applied to firms' projections then details of the vectors assumed should be provided in either the comments worksheet or in the unstructured data provided.

## **Template 079: Basis\_Of\_Preparation\_Index**

This template covers all of the Basis of preparation questions for firms as well an index of links to relevant information which answer the qualitative questions on both actuals and projections that form part of the concurrent stress test. It covers all numbered questions within this document and captures information such as file name, zip folder name for each submission and the relevant page number for every Basis of preparation question that the submission is designed to answer in some way. As this now includes all questions, this template also now replaces the previously separately circulated Basis of Preparation Word document. Please see Section C in this document for further details on e.g. file naming conventions. Please see Section E of this Manual for further information.

### **Worksheet: Actuals\_index**

This worksheet collects information from firms on the Basis of preparation from an actuals perspective. This is mainly an index of relevant information pertaining to the full answers to the qualitative questions in the basis of preparation on actuals.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet should be completed when both actuals and projections data are submitted to the Bank. Please see Section C in this document for further details on e.g. file naming conventions. Firms are requested to answer all questions in this excel template and would be adding references in this template to their 'answer' documents which they will submit separately. It is mandatory to complete columns F, G and H with relevant information on the zip folder name for the submission, the specific file name and the relevant page number in the answer file(s) related to each qualitative question.

### **Worksheet: Projections\_index**

This worksheet collects information from firms on the Basis of preparation from a projections perspective. This is mainly an index of relevant information pertaining to the full answers to the qualitative questions in the basis of preparation on projections data and scenario specific questions.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet should be reported when projections data are submitted to the Bank. When projections data are submitted it is therefore mandatory to include information relevant to all projections basis of preparation questions. It should be left blank when actuals data are submitted. Please see Section C in this document for further details on e.g. file naming conventions. Firms are requested to answer all questions in this excel template and would be adding references in this template to their 'answer' documents which they will submit separately. It is mandatory to complete columns F, G and H with relevant information on the zip folder name for the submission, the specific file name and the relevant page number in the answer file(s) related to each qualitative question.

### **Template 093: Scenario\_specific\_projections**

This template covers all scenario specific structured data requests. For the 2022 ACS, this template explores

- Sensitivities to interest rates and inflation to credit risk impairment charge
- Sensitivity of net interest income to interest rates and inflation and the extent to which net interest income offsets some of that potential credit loss.
- Additional cross-dimensional data to support comparative analysis of firm's stressed impairment charge for UK retail asset classes.

Please see individual worksheets for coverage. Please assume all other variable paths remain the same as prescribed in the scenario.

For the interest rate sensitivity, please assume all interest rates for each year prescribed in the scenario variable paths are 2% higher and 2% lower (i.e. a 200bps parallel shift up and down). Please floor interest rates at 0% if necessary.

#### **Worksheet: Credit\_risk\_owner\_occupied**

This worksheet collects cross-dimensional data to support comparative analysis of firms' stressed impairment charge. This worksheet covers the retail mortgage – owner occupied asset class where the country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet should be reported when projections data are submitted to the Bank. It collects total drawn balances and number of accounts (and a separate line to capture balances greater or equal to 2 months in arrears), by income band, affordability, debt to income ratio, indexed LTV and repayment type. Where data are not available, please use the 'Unknown' enumeration in each column to reference these data points. For the total lines (i.e. where Credit risk level 1 = Total), we would expect drawn balances reported here to reconcile back to STDF Credit risk projections template, tab Risk measures by portfolio as listed in the 026 Reconciliations template.

#### **Worksheet: Credit\_risk\_buy\_to\_let**

This worksheet collects cross-dimensional data to support comparative analysis of firms' stressed impairment charge. This worksheet covers the retail mortgage – buy to let asset class where the country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet should be reported when projections data are submitted to the Bank. It collects total drawn balances and number of accounts (and a separate line to capture balances greater or equal to 2 months in arrears), by rental cover band, net rental income, indexed LTV and repayment type. Where data are not available, please use the 'Unknown' enumeration in each column to reference these data points. For the total lines (i.e. where Credit risk

level 1 = Total), we would expect drawn balances reported here to reconcile back to STDF Credit risk projections template, tab Risk measures by portfolio as listed in the 026 Reconciliations template.

#### **Worksheet: Credit\_risk\_credit\_cards**

This worksheet collects cross-dimensional data to support comparative analysis of firms' stressed impairment charge. This worksheet covers the retail non mortgage – credit card asset class where the country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet should be reported when projections data are submitted to the Bank. It collects total drawn balances and number of accounts (and a separate line to capture balances greater or equal to 2 months in arrears), by income band, affordability, debt to income ratio, average payments, and utilisation. Where data are not available, please use the 'Unknown' enumeration in each column to reference these data points. For the total lines (i.e. where Credit risk level 1 = Total), we would expect drawn balances reported here to reconcile back to STDF Credit risk projections template, tab Risk measures by portfolio as listed in the 026 Reconciliations template.

#### **Worksheet: Credit\_risk\_personal\_loans**

This worksheet collects cross-dimensional data to support comparative analysis of firms' stressed impairment charge. This worksheet covers the retail non mortgage – personal loans asset class where the country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet should be reported when projections data are submitted to the Bank. It collects total drawn balances and number of accounts (and a separate line to capture balances greater or equal to 2 months in arrears), by income band, affordability, debt to income ratio and percentage of balances remaining. Where data are not available, please use the 'Unknown' enumeration in each column to reference these data points. For the total lines (i.e. where Credit risk level 1 = Total), we would expect drawn balances reported here to reconcile back to STDF Credit risk projections template, tab Risk measures by portfolio as listed in the 026 Reconciliations template.

#### **Worksheet: Credit\_risk\_sensitivity**

This worksheet collects data on credit risk sensitivity to impairment charge across various asset classes where the country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet should be reported when projections data are submitted to the Bank. Please provide a sensitivity for credit risk impairment charge assuming that interest rates for each year described in the scenario variable paths are [2%] higher and [2%] lower (i.e. a [200bps] parallel shift up and down). For this sensitivity assume that other stress scenario variables, which are not directly linked to interest rate movements, remain the same as provided in the ACS scenario. For the data with no sensitivity applied (i.e. As reported in STDF templates), we would expect these values to reconcile back to respective impairment charge totals reported in the STDF Credit risk projections template, tab Risk Measures by portfolio as listed in the 026 Reconciliations template

#### **Worksheet: Net\_interest\_income\_sensitivity**

This worksheet collects data on sensitivity of net interest income and a breakdown of impacts from structural hedging, deposit pass-through, loan pricing and other.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet should be reported when projections data are submitted to the Bank. Please provide additional estimates of NII changes, for GBP only by

projection period (for ACS scenario only), assuming all interest rates for each year described in the scenario variable paths are immediately 2% higher and 2% lower (i.e. a 200bps parallel shift up and down). Please provide a short narrative explaining these changes. This should highlight any material changes to key assumptions (for example deposit pass-throughs) and the impact of these changes. It should also set out any simplifying assumptions made in calculating these figures. We expect the total NII ACS values to reconcile to the NII values reported in the NII\_projections template, as listed in the 026 Reconciliations template.

## B.2.2 Structured data requests - actuals

### Template 013: Retail\_mortgage\_credit\_risk\_actuals

This template captures all Retail mortgage loans and advances that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Some worksheets have only a subset of this coverage, please see individual worksheet guidance for details. This template helps the Bank understand the risk profile of Retail borrowers and banks' portfolios and supports the Bank's own modelling of firms' projections to compare these against firms' submitted projections. Data are also used to assess asset quality and setting of the CCyB. Exposures should be reported at the level of the reporting entity.

Individual countries should be identified in this template if they constitute 2% or more of a firm's overall Retail exposures as defined by Exposure for RWA. Countries which are below this 2% threshold can either be reported as individual countries or wrapped up to one of the following economic regions: Euro Area, Other Europe, Africa, Asia, Middle East, Americas, and Australasia and Oceania. Asia should exclude all Middle East countries and Other Europe should exclude all Euro Area countries. Please see the individual enumeration descriptions for which countries are included in these regions. International organisations should be reported separately at all times. Data should be reported such that the sum of all countries of exposure equals the firm's total exposures, i.e. there should be no overlapping or double counting of any exposures against individual countries or economic regions.

This guidance only applies to worksheets Arrears, LTV\_arrears\_MIA, LTV\_repayment, Maturity\_profile\_nonUK, Repossessions, RWA, Sales, Trended\_arrears and Vintage\_analysis within this worksheet. Individual country data for United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Hong Kong are also required in the Secured\_PD\_migrations and Secured\_stage\_migrations worksheets. All other worksheets cover United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. The scope for each tab is listed in the table below:

Template	Tab Name	Scope
013	Arrears	All countries
013	Balance_by_arrears_iLTV_region	UK only
013	Balances_by_affordability	UK only
013	Balances_by_BTL_portfolio	UK only
013	Balances_by_IFRS912mPDband	UK only
013	Balances_by_original_loan	UK only
013	Balances_by_region	UK only
013	Balances_by_rental_cover	UK only
013	Balances_by_repayment_type	UK only
013	Balances_by_stage	UK only
013	LTV_arrears_MIA	All countries

013	LTV_by_vintage	UK only
013	LTV_repayment	All countries
013	Maturity_profile_nonUK	All countries (excluding UK)
013	Repossessions	All countries
013	Sales	All countries
013	Secured_PD_migrations	UK, US & HK
013	Secured_stage_migrations	UK, US & HK
013	Term_by_repayment_type	UK only
013	Trended_arrears	All countries
013	Vintage_analysis	All countries
013	RWA	All countries (IFRS9: UK, US & HK)

**Worksheet: Arrears**

This worksheet captures the development of the volume of delinquencies (>6 MIA) over time of all buy to let and owner occupied mortgages. For a given period, the number of total delinquent loans and the loans that newly became delinquent in that period are requested broken down by portfolio.

**Worksheet: Balance\_by\_arrears\_iLTV\_region**

This worksheet collects the drawn balance, number of accounts, Provisions, Post model adjustment provisions, Expected loss and RWA for both retail mortgage asset classes, split by arrears band, original LTV band, indexed LTV band and UK region. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Balances\_by\_affordability**

This worksheet captures the number of accounts and balances, split by affordability band. For the purposes of this template, affordability is defined as the customer's monthly current NET (i.e. after tax) income less monthly mortgage repayments, less monthly unsecured debt repayments, divided by the customer's monthly NET income. That is, if I is the customer's monthly disposable income, M is the monthly mortgage payments and U is the total unsecured monthly repayments, the affordability A is defined as  $A = (I - M - U) / I$ . The current NET income should be the single or joint income as applicable for the account. We have deliberately excluded other outgoings to ensure a more consistent cross firm comparison can be made.

**Worksheet: Balances\_by\_BTL\_portfolio**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics for Retail mortgage asset class buy to let only, by Lender and the number of properties in the customer's buy to let portfolio. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Balances\_by\_IFRS912mPDband**

This worksheet captures the number of accounts and balances for Retail mortgage asset classes buy to let and owner occupied, split by the IFRS9 12-month PD band. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Balances\_by\_original\_loan**

This worksheet captures the number of accounts and balances, split by the original size of the loan. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Balances\_by\_region**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics for Retail mortgage asset classes buy to let and owner occupied by UK region. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Balances\_by\_rental\_cover**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics for Retail mortgage asset class buy to let, split by both rental cover at origination and indexed rental cover. Rental cover is defined as monthly property rent as a proportion of monthly mortgage payment at origination, stressed at a 5.5% interest rate. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Balances\_by\_repayment\_type**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics for Retail mortgage asset classes buy to let and owner occupied, split by repayment type. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Balances\_by\_stage**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics for Retail mortgage asset classes buy to let and owner occupied, split by IFRS9 stage. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: LTV\_arrears\_MIA**

This worksheet captures the current drawn balance, RWA, Provisions and Expected loss on the outstanding LTV by current arrears band of all buy to let and owner occupied mortgages.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. The loan component for the LTV band should be calculated as the total outstanding balance of all lending secured against the property, including further advances.

**Worksheet: LTV\_by\_vintage**

This worksheet collects the drawn balance for metrics for Retail mortgage asset classes buy to let and owner occupied, split by indexed LTV band and by vintage. Vintage is defined as 'the year in which a loan was first originated.' Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: LTV\_repayment**

This worksheet captures the current drawn balance, committed limit and balance-weighted average interest rate on the outstanding LTV by repayment type of all buy to let and owner occupied mortgages.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank.

**Worksheet: Maturity\_profile\_nonUK**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics for Retail mortgage asset classes buy to let and owner occupied, split by the remaining years of the loan term. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period. These data should only be reported for non-UK assets, i.e. where country of exposure is not UK.

**Worksheet: Repossessions**

This worksheet captures repossessions data of all buy to let and owner occupied mortgages. The historical analysis of the Arrears worksheet is continued here by giving the number of repossessions

for a given period (the Repossession period) that first became delinquent in a given Arrears period. In other words, from the arrears worksheet, for the number of new delinquent loans in a given arrears period, how many were subsequently repossessed in a specific period.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank.

#### **Worksheet: RWA**

This worksheet captures all Retail buy to let and owner occupied mortgage exposures that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. The measures are to be populated for each Credit rating defined within the context of a Basel approach. Firms should use internal credit ratings as long as it has been mapped to a PD range. For A-IRB, F-IRB and Retail IRB, EL, PD and LGD are mandatory, and for IRB Slotting, only EL is mandatory. For F-IRB, the LGD measure should be populated with the prescribed regulatory LGD. For the 'Standardised' Basel approach, EL, PD and LGD measures are not applicable. If an internal credit rating is available for exposures even when the Basel Standardised approach is used, the internal rating scale name and rating should be populated. If available, internal PD and LGD measures should also be populated when the Basel Standardised approach is used. Credit Rating should be populated for all portfolios. The credit rating should be populated as 'Default' for all exposures regardless of Basel approach once an asset has defaulted instead of populating with an internal credit rating. For the 'Standardised' Basel approach, the credit rating should be populated as 'Default' or 'Not in default', when 'Standardised - No internal rating' credit rating scale name is selected. The percentage exposure should be calculated based on Exposure for RWA. If the Exposure for RWA split is not possible, then Drawn Balance can be used.

Dimensions Lifetime PD band at origination, Lifetime PD band at reporting date, Residual lifetime PD band, IFRS9 stage 2 classification reason and IFRS9 residual maturity band are only reportable where country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America or Hong Kong. Where countries critical to the specific scenario lie outside those countries defined above, such countries should also be reported for these dimensions. Please do not report these dimensions for exposures not described above. All other dimensions and metrics are reportable for all countries that constitute 2% or more of a firm's overall retail exposures.

#### **Worksheet: Sales**

This worksheet captures sales of repossessed properties of all buy to let and owner occupied mortgages. For the repossessions in a given period (i.e. repossession period), this worksheet captures the 'Number of sales', 'Total market valuation of sold properties' and the 'Total realised sale value' for each sale period. After the initial submission, all future quarter-end submissions need to reflect any new sales in that quarter.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank.

#### **Worksheet: Secured\_PD\_migrations**

This worksheet aims to measure PD band migrations between the reporting date and the previous reporting date for Retail mortgage credit risk by country and asset class. This worksheet should only be completed where country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America or Hong Kong.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank.

#### **Worksheet: Secured\_stage\_migrations**

This worksheet aims to measure IFRS9 stage migrations between the reporting date and the previous reporting date for Retail mortgage credit risk by country and asset class. This worksheet should only be completed where country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America or Hong Kong.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank.

#### **Worksheet: Term\_by\_repayment\_type**

This worksheet collects the drawn balance for both Retail mortgage asset classes buy to let and owner occupied, split by the repayment type and by the loan term. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

#### **Worksheet: Trended\_arrears**

This worksheet captures how balances in arrears of all buy to let and owner occupied mortgages have transitioned over time between arrears bands, allowing transition matrices to be created, as well as recording arrears stock information over time.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. Drawn Balance should be populated as at the current reporting date (i.e. Current arrears band by MIA). Every combination of previous and current arrears bands should be provided for all non-zero drawn balances. This includes drawn balances for which an arrears band is or was unknown. The total balance for the most recent month across all arrears bands except 'Closed' and 'Written off', should sum to the same value as the point in time position found in some of the other worksheets i.e. the portfolio outstanding balance should be the same across different worksheets for the same points in time. The value 'Not open' is only applicable for 'Previous arrears band by MIA'. This arrears band is used to indicate new lending that was written during the current month (and therefore did not exist in the previous month). Arrears Bands 'Closed' and 'Written off' are only applicable for 'Current arrears band by MIA', as these accounts should necessarily have been open in the previous month. For 'Closed' and 'Written off', the 'Drawn balance' measure should be populated with the balance that got 'Closed' or 'Written off' in the month.

#### **Worksheet: Vintage\_analysis**

This worksheet captures the current drawn balance by arrears band for each vintage of all buy to let and owner occupied mortgages.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. For each total drawn balance (i.e. 'Total' selected in the 'Arrears band mixed' column) of a portfolio entry with a specific product type and vintage, there should be a corresponding row for each of the other arrears bands specified in the Arrears Band Mixed column - i.e. the other arrears bands are not optional unless the corresponding drawn balance is zero. The Mixed Arrears Bands are not intended to be mutually exclusive.

## Template 014: Retail\_excluding\_mortgage\_credit\_risk\_actuals

This template captures all Retail credit (excluding mortgage loans and advances) exposures that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Some worksheets have only a subset of this coverage, please see individual worksheet guidance for details.

This template helps the Bank understand the risk profile of Retail borrowers and banks' portfolios and supports the Bank's own modelling of firms' projections to compare these against firms' submitted projections. Data are also used to assess asset quality and setting of the CCyB. Exposures should be reported at the level of the reporting entity.

Individual countries should be identified in this template if they constitute 2% or more of a firm's overall Retail exposures as defined by Exposure for RWA. Countries which are below this 2% threshold can either be reported as individual countries or wrapped up to one of the following economic regions: Euro Area, Other Europe, Africa, Asia, Middle East, Americas, and Australasia and Oceania. Asia should exclude all Middle East countries and Other Europe should exclude all Euro Area countries. Please see the individual enumeration descriptions for which countries are included in these regions. International organisations should be reported separately at all times. Data should be reported such that the sum of all countries of exposure equals the firm's total exposures, i.e. there should be no overlapping or double counting of any exposures against individual countries or economic regions.

This guidance only applies to worksheets Trended\_arrears and RWA within this worksheet. Individual country data for United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Hong Kong are also required in the Unsecured\_PD\_migrations and Unsecured\_stage\_migrations worksheets. All other worksheets cover United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. The scope for each tab is listed in the table below:

Template	Tab Name	Scope
014	Amortisation_profile	UK only
014	Arrears_by_forborne	UK only
014	Balances_by_region	UK only
014	Balances_by_vintage	UK only
014	CC_promotional_offer	UK only
014	Change_in_provisions	UK only
014	IFRS9stage_balances	UK only
014	Loan_Pricing	UK only
014	Motor_loan_categorisation	UK only
014	New_business	UK only
014	New_business_loan_purpose	UK only
014	New_business_loan_size	UK only
014	New_business_regional	UK only
014	New_business_term_length	UK only
014	Portfolio_asset_quality	UK only
014	Remaining_term	UK only
014	Time_on_books_by_vintage	UK only
014	Trended_arrears	All countries
014	Unsecured_PD_migrations	UK, US & HK
014	Unsecured_stage_migrations	UK, US & HK
014	RWA	All countries (IFRS9: UK, US & HK)

**Worksheet: Amortisation\_profile**

This worksheet captures the current drawn balance by amortisation profile and by annualised interest yield band of all accounts. Data should be provided for Retail excluding mortgage asset class Credit cards only.

Specific reporting instructions: Please only include accounts that are not in arrears at the start of the reporting period or did not enter arrears during the reporting period, except for those accounts on an agreed forbearance plan. Assuming no further drawdown of credit, calculate the amortisation period of the outstanding balance for each cycle in the quarter and provide the balance-weighted average of these three results in the appropriate range.

**Worksheet: Arrears\_by\_forborne**

This worksheet captures the balance and provisions by arrears band of all accounts, split by whether the exposures are forborne or not. Data should be provided for Retail excluding mortgage asset classes: Credit card, Personal or term loan and Car finance. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Balances\_by\_region**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics by UK region across Retail excluding mortgage asset classes: Credit card, Personal or term loan and Car finance. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period. UK region in this context means where the customer is based rather than where any business is booked.

**Worksheet: Balances\_by\_vintage**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics by Vintage, by Current arrears band across Retail excluding mortgage asset classes: Credit card, Personal or term loan and Car finance. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: CC\_promotional\_offer**

This worksheet captures the drawn balance by remaining term of credit card loans with a zero percent APR. Balances and term should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Change\_in\_provisions**

This worksheet captures the reasons behind the change in the provisions balance from the opening balance at the beginning of the reporting period to the closing balance at the end of the reporting period. The flows in the reporting period are the net impairment charge (gross impairment less releases), write offs, and any other movements in provisions balance, such as price or exchange rate effects. The opening provisions balance should be equal to the closing provisions balance in the previous reporting period. Data should be reported for Retail excluding mortgage asset classes: Credit card, Personal or term loan and Car finance.

**Worksheet: IFRS9stage\_balances**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics by IFRS9 stage across Retail excluding mortgage asset classes: Credit card, Personal or term loan and Car finance. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Motor\_loan\_categorisation**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics for Retail excluding mortgage asset class Car finance. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: New\_business**

This worksheet captures a suite of new business metrics across Retail excluding mortgage asset classes: Credit card, Personal or term loan and Car finance. Data should be reported as new business that occurred during the reporting period.

Specific reporting instructions: The metrics Number of accounts opened, Balances of new accounts, Average origination PD of new accounts, Percentage of new accounts to franchise customers, Percentage of new accounts introduced through an indirect channel, Average income for accounts, Average new business bureau score, Average marginal bureau score, Debt to income ratio are applicable to all asset classes.

The metric Percentage of customers on zero per cent offers is applicable only to Credit card asset class.

The metric Average balance weighted APR is only applicable to both Personal or term loan and Car finance asset class.

The metric Drawn balance on loans over £25k and term over five years is only applicable to Personal or term loan asset class.

The metrics Percentage of new lending with RV risk, Average GFV as a percentage of market value, Percentage of new balances on used vehicles and Percentage of new accounts with term greater than 48 months are only applicable to Car finance asset class.

**Worksheet: New\_business\_loan\_purpose**

This worksheet captures the flow of gross new lending by purpose of new loan. This worksheet is only to be completed for asset class Personal or term loan.

**Worksheet: New\_business\_loan\_size**

This worksheet captures the flow of gross new lending to accounts opened in the reporting period, split by the purpose for which the customer has taken the loan. This worksheet is only to be completed for asset classes Personal or term loan asset class and Car finance.

**Worksheet: New\_business\_regional**

This worksheet captures the flow of gross new lending to accounts opened in the reporting period split by the UK region of the customer. This worksheet is to be completed for Retail excluding mortgage asset classes: Credit card, Personal or term loan and Car finance.

**Worksheet: New\_business\_term\_length**

This worksheet captures the flow of gross new lending over the reporting period, split by the term length of the loan at origination. This worksheet is only to be completed for the asset classes of Personal or term loans and Car finance.

**Worksheet: Portfolio\_asset\_quality**

This worksheet captures a suite of asset quality metrics across Retail excluding mortgage asset classes: Credit card, Personal or term loan and Car finance. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

Specific reporting instructions: The metrics Number of accounts opened, Number of accounts closed in quarter, Drawn balance held by franchise customers, Average origination PD of new accounts, Average balance of up to date accounts, Average balance of accounts in arrears and Average LGD for write offs are applicable to all asset classes.

The metrics Percentage of purchase transactions, Percentage of balances revolving, Percentage of balances making minimum payment and Percentages of balances making minimum payment for all payments in quarter are applicable only to Credit card asset class.

Metrics Number of VT, Average loss per VT, Number of repossessions and Average loss per repossession are only applicable to Car finance asset class.

**Worksheet: Remaining\_term**

This worksheet captures the drawn balance by remaining term of asset classes: Personal or term loans and Car finance. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: Loan\_pricing**

This worksheet captures the drawn balance by APR band of asset classes: Credit card, Personal or term loans and Car finance. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

**Worksheet: RWA**

This worksheet captures all Retail excluding mortgage loans and advances exposures that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. It provides a comprehensive view of firms' RWA and other risk metrics that provide an overall view on firms' asset quality across the credit risk framework for Retail excluding mortgage exposures. Data should be provided for all Retail excluding mortgage asset classes.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. The measures are to be populated for each Credit rating defined within the context of a Basel approach. Firms should use internal credit ratings as long as it has been mapped to a PD range. For A-IRB, F-IRB and Retail IRB, EL, PD and LGD are mandatory, and for IRB Slotting, only EL is mandatory. For F-IRB, the LGD measure should be populated with the prescribed regulatory LGD. For the 'Standardised' Basel approach, EL, PD and LGD measures are not applicable.

If an internal credit rating is available for exposures even when the Basel Standardised approach is used, the internal rating scale name and rating should be populated. If available, internal PD and LGD measures should also be populated when the Basel Standardised approach is used. Credit Rating should be populated for all portfolios. The credit rating should be populated as 'Default' for all exposures regardless of Basel approach once an asset has defaulted instead of populating with an internal credit rating. For the 'Standardised' Basel approach, the credit rating should be populated as 'Default' or 'Not in default', when 'Standardised - No internal rating' credit rating scale name is selected. The percentage exposure should be calculated based on Exposure for RWA. If the Exposure for RWA split is not possible, then Drawn Balance can be used.

Dimensions Lifetime PD band at origination, Lifetime PD band at reporting date, Residual lifetime PD band, IFRS9 stage 2 classification reason and IFRS9 residual maturity band are only reportable where country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States and Hong Kong. Where countries critical to the specific scenario lie outside those countries defined of America above, such countries should also be reported for these dimensions. Please do not report these dimensions for exposures not described above. All other dimensions and metrics are reportable for all countries that constitute 2% or more of a firm's overall retail exposures.

**Worksheet: Trended\_arrears**

This worksheet captures how balances in arrears have transitioned over time between arrears bands, allowing transition matrices to be created, as well as recording arrears stock information over time. Data should be provided for all Retail excluding mortgage asset classes.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. Drawn balance should be populated as at the current reporting date (i.e. Current arrears band by MIA). Every combination of previous and current arrears bands should be provided for all non-zero drawn balances. This includes drawn balances for which an arrears band is unknown. The total balance for the most

recent month across all arrears bands, except 'Closed' and 'Written off', should sum to the same value as the point in time position found in some of the other worksheets i.e. the portfolio outstanding balance should be the same across different worksheets for the same points in time. The value 'Not open' is only applicable for 'Previous arrears band by MIA'. This arrears band is used to indicate new lending that was written during the current month (and therefore did not exist in the previous month). Arrears bands 'Closed' and 'Written off' are only applicable for 'Current arrears band by MIA', as these accounts should necessarily have been open in the previous month. For 'Closed' and 'Written off', the 'Drawn balance' measure should be populated with the balance that got 'Closed' or 'Written off' in the month. The portfolio sub element 'Security' is an optional field that is used to identify any secured portfolios (excluding Mortgages) backed using collateral, e.g. asset finance.

#### **Worksheet: Unsecured\_PD\_migrations**

This worksheet aims to measure PD band migrations between the reporting date and the previous reporting date for Retail excluding mortgage credit risk by country and asset class. This worksheet should only be completed where country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Hong Kong. Data should be provided for all Retail excluding mortgage asset classes.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank.

#### **Worksheet: Unsecured\_stage\_migrations**

This worksheet aims to measure IFRS9 stage migrations between the reporting date and the previous reporting date for Retail excluding mortgage credit risk by country and asset class. This worksheet should only be completed where country of exposure equals United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Hong Kong. Data should be provided for all Retail excluding mortgage asset classes.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank.

#### **Worksheet: Time\_on\_Books\_by\_vintage**

This worksheet captures the number of accounts opened, the number of accounts that have ever been 3 or more cycles past due and number of opened accounts greater than 12 months in arrears by vintage by the number of quarters on the reporting institution's books. Data should be reported for Retail excluding mortgage asset classes: Credit card, Personal or term loans and Car finance. Data should be reported as at the end of the reporting period.

#### **Template 018: Corporate\_sovereign\_and\_financial\_institution\_credit\_risk\_actuals**

This template captures all wholesale loans and advances and debt securities exposures that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, excluding reverse repos. All covered bonds and securitisation positions are excluded. Some worksheets have only a subset of this coverage, please see individual worksheet guidance for details. This template helps the Bank understand the risk profile of corporate borrowers and banks' portfolios and supports the Bank's own modelling of projections which are used to compare against firms' submitted projections. Data are also used to assess asset quality and setting of the CCyB. Exposures should be reported at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants; some worksheets can be reported at an organisational unit level, purely on an optional basis.

Individual countries should be identified in this template if they constitute 2% or more of a firms' overall wholesale exposures, as measured by Exposure for RWA. Countries which are below this 2% threshold can either be reported as individual countries or wrapped up to one of the following economic regions: Euro Area, Other Europe, Africa, Asia, Middle East, Americas, and Australasia and Oceania. Asia should exclude all Middle East countries and Other Europe should exclude all Euro Area countries. Please see the individual enumeration descriptions for which countries are included in these regions. International organisations should be reported separately at all times. Data should be reported such that the sum of all countries of exposure equals the firm's total exposures, i.e. there should be no overlapping or double counting of any exposures against individual countries or economic regions. The scope for each tab is listed in the table below:

Template	Tab Name	Scope
018	Exposures_by_maturity	All countries
018	Large_exposures	All countries
018	Provisions	All countries (IFRS9: Top 5)
018	Risk_measures	All countries (IFRS9: Top 5)
018	UK_CRE	UK, Jersey, Guernsey & IOM
018	Wholesale_arrears_migrations	Top 5
018	Wholesale_rating_migrations	Top 5
018	Wholesale_stage_migrations	Top 5

#### Worksheet: Risk\_measures

This worksheet captures all wholesale loans and advances and debt securities exposures that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, excluding reverse repos. All covered bonds and securitisation positions are excluded. The worksheet provides a comprehensive view of firms' RWA and other risk metrics that provide an overall view on firms' asset quality across the credit risk framework for Corporate, Sovereign and Financial Institution exposures.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. The measures are to be populated for each Credit rating defined within the context of a Basel approach. Firms should use internal credit ratings as long as these have been mapped to a PD range. For A-IRB, F-IRB and Retail IRB, EL, PD and LGD are mandatory. For IRB Slotting, only EL is mandatory. For F-IRB, the LGD measure should be populated with the prescribed regulatory LGD. For the 'Standardised' Basel approach, EL, PD and LGD measures are not applicable.

If an internal credit rating is available for exposures even when the Basel Standardised approach is used, the internal rating scale name and rating should be populated. If available, internal PD and LGD measures should also be populated when the Basel Standardised approach is used. Credit Rating should be populated for all portfolios. The credit rating should be populated as 'Default' for all exposures regardless of Basel approach once an asset has defaulted instead of populating with an internal credit rating. For the 'Standardised' Basel approach, the credit rating should be populated as 'Default' or 'Not in default', when 'Standardised - No internal rating' credit rating scale name is selected. LTV Band is only applicable for Wholesale asset classes 'CRE investment' and 'CRE development'. It could be Indexed LTV or current LTV based on mark-to-market (valuation within last 3 years).

Guaranteed exposures are not considered secured, unless they are collateralised. If no information is available regarding portfolio collateralisation, the firm should enter the entire exposure in the Subordinated unsecured exposure column.

Dimensions Lifetime PD band at origination, Residual lifetime PD band, Arrears band wholesale, IFRS9 stage 2 classification reason and IFRS9 residual maturity band are only reportable for up to the top 5 countries where exposure is greater than £10bn, plus United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, if this is not one of the top 5. Where countries critical to the specific scenario lie outside those countries defined above, such countries should also be reported for these dimensions. Please do not report these dimensions for exposures not described above. All other dimensions and metrics are reportable for all other countries/regions that constitute 2% or more of a firm's overall wholesale exposures. Please report industrial classification as 3-character industrial classification codes for non-UK exposures. For all UK exposures please report these as single-character industrial classification codes; these are the first level sections under the UK SIC 2007 standard. SIC codes K64, K65 and K66 should be separately identified for all exposures. Country and Wholesale asset class of the guarantor should only be reported if the majority (>50%) of a row is guaranteed by a single guarantor. The field "UK government guaranteed" identifies whether exposures are guaranteed under any of the UK government guarantee schemes (CLBILS or CBILS, BBLS) or not. If an exposures is guaranteed (partially or fully), please include the entire exposure here. If an exposure is not guaranteed at all, report this under "other". When this field equals either CLBILS, CBILS or BBLS we would only expect Country of exposure to equal UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

#### **Worksheet: Provisions**

This worksheet captures all provisions on wholesale loans and advances and debt securities exposures that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, excluding reverse repos. All covered bonds and securitisation positions are excluded.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. Dimensions Arrears band wholesale and IFRS9 stage 2 classification reason are only reportable for the top 5 countries ranked by Exposure for RWA (where exposure is greater than £10bn), plus United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, if this is not one of the top 5. Where countries critical to the specific scenario lie outside those countries defined above, such countries should also be reported for these dimensions. All other dimensions and metrics are reportable for all countries that constitute 2% or more of a firm's overall wholesale exposures. The field "UK government guaranteed" identifies whether exposures are guaranteed under any of the UK government guarantee schemes (CLBILS or CBILS, BBLS) or not. If an exposures is guaranteed (partially or fully), please include the entire exposure here. If an exposure is not guaranteed at all, report this under "other". When this field equals either CLBILS, CBILS or BBLS we would only expect Country of exposure to equal UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

#### **Worksheet: Exposures\_by\_maturity**

This worksheet captures a breakdown of exposures (Drawn Balance, Exposure for RWA and RWAs) by maturity band for country of exposure and asset class. All wholesale loans and advances and debt securities exposures that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income should be reported, excluding reverse repos.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank.

### Worksheet: Large\_exposures

This worksheet captures details of global wholesale exposures over £10 million as defined by Exposure for RWA. All loans and advances and debt securities exposures that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are in scope. Exposures to the same counterparties held in the trading book or at fair value through profit or loss should be excluded.

Specific reporting instructions: All exposures should be at counterparty level. Country of exposure and Industrial classification should indicate where the majority of the exposure is. Large Exposures measures are on a Guarantor basis and the counterparty name is on an Obligor basis, in line with previous submissions. 'True' or 'false' for 'watchlist' should indicate if the counterparty is on the firm's watch list (based on internal criteria). The field "UK government guaranteed" identifies whether exposures are guaranteed under any of the UK government guarantee schemes (CLBILS or CBILS, BBLS) or not. If an exposures is guaranteed (partially or fully), please include the entire exposure here. If an exposure is not guaranteed at all, report this under "other". When this field equals either CLBILS, CBILS or BBLS we would only expect Country of exposure to equal UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. Please report industrial classification as 3-character industrial classification codes for non-UK exposures. For all UK exposures please report these as single-character industrial classification codes; these are the first level sections under the UK SIC 2007 standard. SIC codes K64, K65 and K66 should be separately identified for all exposures.

### Worksheet: UK\_CRE

This worksheet captures details of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and also Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey CRE exposures at facility level. Please include all exposures to an individual counterparty that in total are greater than or equal to £1 million (defined by Exposure for RWA). All loans and advances and debt securities exposures to these countries that are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are in scope.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. Exposures included within this worksheet should capture where the country of exposure is reported as United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and also Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey CRE exposures within the Risk\_measures tab. Whilst it is expected that the majority of these exposures imply that the property is located in the UK, it is anticipated that there may be some properties located outside of the UK. Where properties outside of the UK are reported, please report these as Non-UK within location of property. CRE development type is required when Wholesale asset class equals CRE development. For loans of £1-5 million Exposure for RWA, the following fields may be filled in on a best-efforts basis: CRE development type, Location of property, Sponsor, Net rental income, Interest basis, Weighted average lease length, CRE security, Forborne, Percentage of loan which is hedged, and Date loan became classified as IFRS9 stage 3 or impaired. The field "UK government guaranteed" identifies whether exposures are guaranteed under any of the UK government guarantee schemes (CLBILS or CBILS, BBLS) or not. If an exposures is guaranteed (partially or fully), please include the entire exposure here. If an exposure is not guaranteed at all, report this under "other". When this field equals either CLBILS, CBILS or BBLS we would only expect Country of exposure to equal UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

### Worksheet: Wholesale\_arrears\_migrations

This worksheet aims to measure arrears migrations between the reporting date and the previous reporting date for Corporate, Sovereign and Financial institution credit risk by country and asset class, where the previous reporting date is one quarter prior to the reporting date.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. Firms should report this worksheet for the top 5 countries ranked by Exposure for RWA (where exposure is greater than £10bn), plus United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, if this is not one of the top 5. Where countries critical to the specific scenario lie outside those countries defined above, such countries should be added. The values at an asset class level for all countries reported for Drawn balance should reconcile back to the STDF actuals Corporate, sovereign and financial institution credit risk data for these countries.

#### **Worksheet: Wholesale\_rating\_migrations**

This worksheet aims to measure ratings migrations between the reporting date and the previous reporting date for Corporate, Sovereign and Financial institutions credit risk by country and asset class, where the previous reporting date is one quarter prior to the reporting date.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. Firms should report this worksheet for the top 5 countries ranked by Exposure for RWA (where exposure is greater than £10bn), plus United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, if this is not one of the top 5. Where countries critical to the specific scenario lie outside those countries defined above, such countries should be added. The values at an asset class level for all countries reported for Drawn balance should reconcile back to the STDF actuals Corporate, sovereign and financial institution credit risk data for these countries. Please include those exposures that have moved off balance sheet from time T-1 to time T in this template.

#### **Worksheet: Wholesale\_stage\_migrations**

This worksheet aims to measure IFRS9 stage migrations between the reporting date and the previous reporting date for Corporate, Sovereign and Financial institution credit risk by country and asset class, where the previous reporting date is one quarter prior to the reporting date.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. Firms should report this worksheet for the top 5 countries ranked by Exposure for RWA (where exposure is greater than £10bn), plus United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, if this is not one of the top 5. Where countries critical to the specific scenario lie outside those countries defined above, such countries should be added. The values at an asset class level for all countries reported for Drawn balance should reconcile back to the STDF actuals Corporate, sovereign and financial institution credit risk data for these countries. IFRS9 stage for exposures such as operating leases and acceptances should be reported as 'No stage classification'.

#### **Template 019: Structured\_finance\_actuals**

This template captures firms' actuals data on securitisation positions, covered bonds and securitisations that achieve Significant Risk Transfer. It collects metadata on each unique ID that is reported in the projections template and is used to project firms' CET1 impacts on RWA, impairments and market value movements and which are then used to assess firms' projected results.

#### **Worksheet: Covered\_bonds**

This worksheet captures exposures to third-party covered bonds held in the non-trading and trading books that are risk weighted as per CRR Articles 120, 121 or 129, but excludes any own originated covered bonds, covered bonds capitalised under VaR, and derivatives related to eligible assets that are not capitalised under CRR Articles 120, 121 or 129.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. 'Impairment Provision' is mandatory if 'Accounting Designation' is selected as 'Financial assets at amortised cost' or 'Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income'. For exposures held at other accounting classifications, IFRS9 stage should be reported as No stage classification. All unique IDs reported in Q4 reporting of this template should be reported in Year 0 data in the Structured\_finance projections template.

The sum of Cover pool arrears band 0-90d + Cover pool arrears band 90d-180d + Cover pool arrears band 180+d should be less than or equal to 1. The sum of Cover pool LTV band less than 60% + Cover pool LTV band greater than or equal to 60% and less than 80% + Cover pool LTV band greater than or equal to 80% and less than 100% + Cover pool LTV band greater than or equal to 100% should be equal to 1.

### **Worksheet: Securitisation\_positions**

This worksheet captures exposures to third-party cash or synthetic securitisations held in the non-trading and trading books, including liquidity lines for securitisation transactions and exposures to own-originated securitisations which have achieved Significant Risk Transfer, as specified in Chapter 5 of the CRR. This worksheet excludes: securitisations issued or guaranteed by international organisations, multilateral development banks, governments, or government agencies; exposures capitalised under Value-at-Risk (VaR); self-issued and retained securitisations created purely for liquidity where regulatory capital is held against the underlying assets; unstructured loans; correlation trading portfolios; securitisation submitted by repo counterparties as collateral for short-term borrowing where the primary exposure of the firm is to the borrower/counterparty; and derivatives related to eligible assets that are not capitalised under Chapter 5 of the CRR.

Specific reporting instructions: Data are required at the level (or levels) of UK consolidation specified in the Bank's Stress Test Guidance for participants. Reporting of data in fields Organisational units 1 – 3 is optional and hence these can be left blank. Details should be provided on Asset-Backed Commercial Paper, but not on Commercial Paper held which is issued by corporates or financials. Details are to be provided on derivatives and liquidity facilities which assume credit risk exposure to securitisations, but not on derivatives which provide market risk hedges to securitisations (i.e. details should be provided on Total Return Swaps of ABS bonds, but not on fixed/floating balance-guaranteed swaps linked to a Residential Mortgage Backed Securities transaction). Wrapped protection, where applicable, should also be provided. If the wrap/protection/insurance/guarantee can be disaggregated from the bond, then it should be entered as a separate line item with a note in comments clearly clarifying the relationship between bond and wrap/protection/insurance/guarantee. If the wrap/protection/insurance/guarantee cannot be disaggregated from the bond, then the composite information should be entered as one line item with a note in comments providing as much detail as possible in terms of the data fields captured (e.g. RWA are reduced by £x due to the guarantee by y on z% of losses attributed to this bond).

Retained tranches from securitisations that have achieved Significant Risk Transfer as per Chapter 5 of the CRR shall be entered on the Securitisation Positions tab, and all tranches shall be entered on the Significant Risk Transfer tab. If own originated securitisations are capitalised in line with the underlying asset class, then they shall not be included in the Securitisation Positions data submission. Stock impairments shall be provided on the historical template under the field Impairment Provision and incremental impairments shall be provided in the Projections template under Impairment Charge. 'Impairment Provision' is mandatory if 'Accounting Designation' is selected as 'Financial assets at amortised cost' or 'Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income'. For exposures held at other accounting classifications, the IFRS9 stage

should be reported as No stage classification. All unique IDs reported in Q4 reporting of this template should be reported in Year 0 data in the Structured\_finance projections template.

OCI reserve balance should only be reported when Accounting designation equals Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Book type should equal Trading only when Accounting designation equals Financial assets held for trading. Impairment provision should only be reported when Financial assets at amortised cost OR Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Market value movements should only be reported when accounting designation doesn't equal Financial assets at amortised cost.

#### **Worksheet: Significant\_risk\_transfer**

This worksheet captures each tranche from each transaction which has achieved Significant Risk Transfer (SRT).

Specific reporting instructions: If a firm has sold all of a given tranche, zero shall be entered in the fields: Firm's Exposure to Tranche, Firm's Risk Weighted Exposure to Tranche, and Firm's Capital Deduction Relating to Tranche.

All unique IDs reported in Q4 reporting of this template should be reported in Year 0 data in the Structured\_finance projections template.

For each unique "Transaction name and series", Pre securitisation total reference portfolio exposure should equal the sum of Current notional of tranche originated.

#### **Template 020: Operational\_risk\_actuals**

##### **Worksheet: Operational\_loss\_details**

This worksheet captures all operational risk loss events in the operational risk loss data system since its inception. It is used within the process of assessing firms' projections.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet must also include loss events that have already been submitted in previous STDF submissions. The Unique ID is used to make sure that any updates to a particular loss event (e.g. gross operational loss) in the future can be traced back to the original event and the corresponding details amended. This worksheet only collects the residual losses not collected in FSA073, which we still expect firms to submit as per the regulatory request.

#### **Template 021: Material\_misconduct\_costs\_actuals**

For the purpose of the Concurrent Stress Test, misconduct risk is defined as the current or prospective risk of losses to an institution arising from inappropriate supply of financial services, including cases of wilful or negligent misconduct.

In practice, it is likely that most misconduct costs arise in relation to operational Event Type Category 4 (Clients, Products and Business Practices), as set out in CRR Article 324.

##### **Worksheet: Misconduct\_historical**

This worksheet collects granular historical information on the profit or loss charge for misconduct costs and the (year-end) closing stock of provisions for misconduct costs in each historical period.

Specific reporting instructions: For the purpose of this worksheet, the net profit or loss charge for misconduct costs should be shown as a positive number. "Total misconduct" should include the profit or loss charge for misconduct costs which are individually immaterial, as these may be material in aggregate.

Firms should provide a breakdown of the total by material misconduct risks. We expect firms to identify each risk that amounts to 10 per cent or more of the total misconduct costs each year. We also expect firms to report the misconduct costs for the Misconduct items listed in the template, even if they account for less than 10 per cent of the total misconduct costs.

Please enter a value for every year for every Misconduct item, entering a zero where appropriate. Where Misconduct item equals Total misconduct, this total must be equal to the sum of all misconduct items reported in this worksheet.

### **Template 054: Pensions\_actuals**

This template complements the FSA081 form used for Pillar 2A reporting. Together, they provide an overview of each firm's defined benefit pensions provision. The information is used to model firms' pension schemes in the scenario and to assess firms' submitted projections.

#### **Worksheet: Asset\_currency\_split**

This worksheet captures the percentages of each pension scheme's asset classes held in each currency at the balance sheet date.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- Please enter currency percentages as decimals (e.g. 50% should be entered as 0.5).
- The "Total" column should reflect the sum of the previous columns for each pension scheme and asset class, which should equal 1 in most circumstances.

#### **Worksheet: Currency\_hedge**

This worksheet captures the currency hedge ratios for each pension scheme at the balance sheet date.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- Currency hedge ratios should be calculated based on the "Currency in which liabilities are denominated" entry. For example, for a scheme with liabilities denominated in GBP, the entry for "USD hedge ratio" should represent the extent to which USD assets are hedged against changes in the USD/GBP exchange rate. Extending this example, for liabilities denominated in GBP, the entry for "GBP hedge ratio" would be 1. Please include details of any other approach in the Basis of preparation.
- Please explain any assumptions or simplifications that you have made in producing these data in the Basis of preparation.
- Please enter hedge ratio percentages as decimals (e.g. 50% should be entered as 0.5).

#### **Worksheet: Cash\_flow**

This worksheet captures the cash-flow payments in and out of each pension scheme for the year ending at the balance sheet date. Additionally, a 5-year projection is required for deficit recovery payments.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- It requires values for the contributions into the scheme (split between member and employer and the latter split again between funding future accrual and historic deficits), benefits paid out of the scheme and the pensionable payroll.
- Entries for "Employer contributions special or deficit year..." are required if there is a current deficit recovery plan. This should be used to complete the expected payments under the recovery plan in each of the next five years.

- Firms are not required to provide similar forward-looking estimates for the other cash-flow entries (i.e. member contributions, ordinary employer contributions, benefits paid or pensionable payroll).
- The convention for the sign is that both contributions and benefits paid should be reported as positive values.

#### **Worksheet: Funding\_position**

This worksheet captures the Technical Provisions funding position of each pension scheme at the balance sheet date.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- Given the mismatch between schemes' valuation cycles and the annual nature of the stress test, the values entered on this worksheet are likely to be estimated values. We would expect this to be based on the current statement of funding principles, updated to reflect market conditions at the balance sheet date. We acknowledge that this approach does not necessarily reflect what the trustees and sponsor would agree if a triennial valuation had been held at that point.
- For overseas schemes with no comparable 'funding' regime, please re-enter the accounting basis. This helps in the reconciliation to the FSA081 form.

#### **Worksheet: Parameters**

This worksheet captures the main financial assumptions determining the Technical Provisions numbers on the "Funding\_position" worksheet. It also captures the cost of accrual on both the IAS19 and trustees' funding bases.

Specific reporting instructions:

- Pension schemes reported on should correspond with your FSA081 form (including the names used for each scheme).
- Please express assumptions as single equivalent rates (e.g. convert dual discount rates into a single equivalent discount rate).
- Please enter the cost of accrual as percentages of pensionable payroll, entering percentages as decimals (e.g. 50% should be entered as 0.5).

#### **Template 057: Corporate\_exposures\_actuals**

This template captures all lending exposures to UK, US and Euro area corporates at facility level. All assets to Large corporates, Mid corporates and, for the UK, to SMEs should be reported, where they are held under accounting designation Financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, excluding reverse repos. Where exposures to an individual counterparty in total are below £250k, this total across such counterparties should be separated into one row per asset class. Should the exposures be in foreign currency, the threshold for reporting should be determined by using the closing spot exchange rates on the effective reporting date. This template helps the Bank understand the risk profile of corporate borrowers and banks' portfolios, and supports the Bank's own modelling of projections which are used to compare against firms' submitted projections. Data are also used to assess asset quality and setting of the CCyB. Exposures should be reported at the level of the reporting entity. Asset classes within this template are consistent with those in the Corporate, sovereign and financial institution credit risk template and should fully reconcile.

### **Worksheet: UK\_collateral\_by\_facility**

This worksheet captures the types of collateral available against individual facilities provided to UK corporates.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet is separated from the main UK\_Corporate\_Exposures worksheet due to the possibility of having multiple types of collateral per facility. Only include information on collateral for those individual facilities that are reported in the main UK\_Corporate\_Exposures worksheet. Do not include collateral information on those facilities that are aggregated in the main UK\_Corporate\_Exposures worksheet where the individual counterparty exposures in total are below £250k. Include all types of collateral available against loans, including those that are not CRR-eligible.

### **Worksheet: UK\_corporate\_exposures**

This worksheet captures historic actuals of the firm's UK corporate exposures at facility level.

Specific reporting instructions: Exposures to be included should capture those within the Risk\_measures worksheet in the Corporate, Sovereign and Financial Institution Credit Risk template where the country of exposure is reported as United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the wholesale asset class is reported as one of the following: Large corporate, Mid corporate, SME and Retail SME. The measures are to be populated for each Credit rating defined within the context of a Basel approach. Firms should use internal credit ratings as long as these have been mapped to a PD range. For A-IRB, F-IRB and Retail IRB, EL, PD and LGD are mandatory. For IRB Slotting, only EL is mandatory. For F-IRB, the LGD measure should be populated with the prescribed regulatory LGD.

For the 'Standardised' Basel approach, EL, PD and LGD measures are not applicable. If an internal credit rating is available for exposures even when the 'Standardised' Basel approach is used, the internal rating scale name and rating should be populated. If available, internal PD and LGD measures should also be populated when the 'Standardised' Basel approach is used. Credit Rating should be populated for all portfolios. The credit rating should be populated as 'Default' for all exposures regardless of Basel approach once an asset has defaulted instead of populating with an internal credit rating. For the 'Standardised' Basel approach, the credit rating should be populated as 'Default' or 'Not in default', when 'Standardised - No internal rating' credit rating scale name is selected.

Guaranteed exposures are not considered secured, unless they are collateralised. If no information is available regarding portfolio collateralisation, the firm should enter the entire exposure in the Subordinated unsecured exposure column. The field "UK government guaranteed" identifies whether exposures are guaranteed under any of the UK government guarantee schemes (CLBILS or CBILS, BBLS) or not. If an exposures is guaranteed (partially or fully), please include the entire exposure here. If an exposure is not guaranteed at all, report this under "other". When this field equals either CLBILS, CBILS or BBLS we would only expect Country of exposure to equal UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

### **Worksheet: US\_and\_EA\_corporate\_exposures**

This worksheet captures historic actuals of the firm's US and EA (euro area) corporate exposures at facility level.

Specific reporting instructions: Exposures to be included should capture those within the Risk\_measures worksheet in the 018 Corporate, Sovereign and Financial Institution Credit Risk template where the country of exposure is reported as United States of America or any of the Euro area countries, and the wholesale asset class is reported as one of the following: Large corporate and Mid corporate (please note SMEs are excluded). Exposures to individual Euro area countries should be identified in this template separately, if they constitute 2% or more of a firm's overall wholesale exposures, as reported in worksheet Risk\_measures in the Corporate sovereign and financial institution credit risk actuals template. Exposures to countries below this 2% threshold can

either be reported as individual countries or wrapped up to be reported as Euro Area. The Euro area countries should be reported entirely consistently with those in worksheet Risk\_measures in the 018 Corporate sovereign and financial institution credit risk actuals template.

The measures are to be populated for each Credit rating defined within the context of a Basel approach. Firms should use internal credit ratings as long as these have been mapped to a PD range. For A-IRB, F-IRB and Retail IRB, EL, PD and LGD are mandatory, and for IRB Slotting, only EL is mandatory. For F-IRB, the LGD measure should be populated with the prescribed regulatory LGD. For the 'Standardised' Basel approach, EL, PD and LGD measures are not applicable. If an internal credit rating is available for exposures even when the 'Standardised' Basel approach is used, the internal rating scale name and rating should be populated. If available, internal PD and LGD measures should also be populated when the 'Standardised' Basel approach is used. Credit Rating should be populated for all portfolios. The credit rating should be populated as 'Default' for all exposures regardless of Basel approach once an asset has defaulted instead of populating with an internal credit rating. For the 'Standardised' Basel approach, the credit rating should be populated as 'Default' or 'Not in default', when 'Standardised - No internal rating' credit rating scale name is selected.

Guaranteed exposures are not considered secured, unless they are collateralised. If no information is available regarding portfolio collateralisation, the firm should enter the entire exposure in the Subordinated unsecured exposure column.

### **Template 059: Granular\_securities\_funding\_and\_financial\_exposures\_actuals**

This template collects granular actuals data across financial sector exposures, tradeable securities and firms' funding. It feeds into Bank of England models that assess Market risk and the possible contagion of firms' distress over the stress period, both of which are used to assess firms' projections. Please see individual worksheets for details on coverage.

#### **Worksheet: Financial\_demand\_exposures**

This worksheet covers historic actuals data of the firm's demand exposures to other financial entities. Assets in scope are all loans and advances and debt securities exposures to Credit risk asset class Financial institutions that are on demand and held across the trading and banking book. Exposures on demand should be interpreted as everything that does not explicitly have a maturity or market value. All covered bonds, securitisation positions and reverse repos are excluded. Examples of these exposures are non-tradable interbank money-market deposits, deposits with non-bank financial institutions, nostro balances, on-demand debt instruments, drawn balances on revolving credit facilities and unsecured lending without a term on the loan.

#### **Worksheet: Funding**

This template is a copy of the BIS survey "Technical Documentation for reporting institution-to-institution data on funding dependencies", template DSD\_Template\_A\_Funding. It covers firms' funding from other financial counterparties and non-financial corporations with residual maturity less than one year, including: short-term paper (CPs and CDs); non-maturity deposits; secured borrowing and repo; and other unsecured funding. Where funding from an individual counterparty is below £1m, this should be aggregated to the respective counterparty sector as defined in the STDF dictionary – as per the enumerations under the field "Counterparty sector" – with funding instrument type, funding currency and residual maturity balance-weighted in these instances. The 'Non-financial corporations' counterparty sector should include retail SMEs.

#### **Worksheet: Secured\_lending**

This worksheet captures secured lending to counterparties and the elements of the collateral received that secure that lending with residual maturity less than one year. It covers all secured lending to all counterparties across accounting designations Financial assets held for trading, Non-

trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and Financial assets at amortised cost. The 'Non-financial corporations' counterparty sector should include retail SMEs.

#### **Worksheet: Financial\_term\_exposures**

This worksheet covers historic actuals data of the firm's term exposures to other financial entities. Assets in scope are all loans and advances and debt securities exposures to Credit risk asset class Financial institutions that have a term and interbank money market deposits and other non-tradeable loans and deposits that have a fixed term and are held across the trading and banking book. Assets out of scope include covered bonds, securitisation positions and reverse repos, equity instruments, issuer risk on securities held as collateral, undrawn loans or credit facilities, letters of credit, financial guarantees, indirect issuer risk (such as via credit default swaps and credit linked notes), and counterparty credit risk that is collateralised with variation margin (such as derivative exposures and repo). No securities that are in scope and reported in the Tradeable securities worksheet should be reported in this worksheet.

Specific reporting instructions: Notional value and Market value of exposure should be the value of the debt instruments, not an internal issuer risk calculation assuming any sensitivities or stresses. Short positions should be reported as negative notional values and negative market values. If the counterparty LEI is unknown, please report it as Not available.

#### **Worksheet: Tradeable\_securities**

This worksheet should include all tradeable debt and equity securities held under the following FinRep categorisations:

- Financial assets held for trading [050]:
  - Equity instruments [070]
  - Debt securities [080]
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss [100]:
  - Debt securities [120]
- Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss [096]:
  - Equity instruments [097]
  - Debt securities [098]
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income [141]:
  - Equity instruments [142]
  - Debt securities [143]
- Financial assets at amortised cost [181]:
  - Debt securities [182]

Derivatives and loans and advances held under FinRep categories 050, 100, 096, 141, and 181 should be excluded. The worksheet should include and identify separately: all securities held outright; all securities held as collateral and unencumbered; and all securities posted as collateral where the firm is the beneficial owner. Securities that have been received as collateral and re-hypothecated should be excluded. No securities that are in scope and reported in this worksheet should be reported in the Financial\_term\_exposures worksheet.

Specific reporting instructions: Values reported for securities held outright should be net positions. For securities other than UK government debt securities, you can limit reporting to those securities where the net market value of outright positions is greater than £50 million if you wish. If you apply a reporting threshold, please give details in your basis of preparation submission, along with the approximate number and value of securities excluded. It is of course also acceptable to report all securities under this threshold. If you do choose to exclude securities that fall below this threshold, please note this in the template comments and basis of preparation submission, along with the

approximate number and value of securities excluded. For UK government debt securities, all holdings and collateral amounts should be reported. Amounts should all be reported in base units. Please report both the notional value of the exposure and the market value. All values should be reported in the currency of the security and not the reporting currency. Amounts should be reported on a trade date basis.

### **Template 088: Leveraged\_loans\_actuals**

This template captures firms' actuals data on leveraged loans exposures across the trading and banking book. It is used to support the Bank's own modelling of projections, to compare against firms' submitted projections. Please see specific worksheets for coverage. Where individual borrower information is requested, please ensure that no personally identifiable information is included in any data response (to comply with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)). In particular, the fields for borrower and sponsor corporate entities should not include personally identifiable information. The GDPR applies to 'personal data', meaning any information through which an individual can be directly or indirectly identified.

#### **Worksheet: LL\_portfolio\_actualsloan**

This worksheet collects data on the leveraged lending hold book at loan level. It covers all leveraged loans in accounting categories Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and Financial assets at amortised cost. It collates all exposures under leveraged lending class 1 ('Financial sponsor ownership'), and firms' leveraged lending class 2 ('Leveraged lending without financial sponsor ownership').

Specific reporting instructions: Please report in separate rows each leveraged lending loan associated with any counterparties. Exposures to one counterparty with multiple leveraged lending facilities may be assigned more than one LGD. Where there are multiple facilities with different LGDs, please report the requested data in separate rows for each LGD value.

#### **Worksheet: LL\_portfolio\_actualsaggregate**

This worksheet collects aggregate data on the leveraged lending hold book. It covers all leveraged loans in accounting categories Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and Financial assets at amortised cost. It presents an overview of hold book portfolio materiality: Please provide an estimate of the firm-wide total exposure under each leveraged lending class in terms of committed limit.

#### **Worksheet: Leveraged\_lending\_portfolio\_UW**

This worksheet concerns the leveraged lending underwriting pipeline at loan level. It covers all leveraged loans in accounting categories Financial assets held for trading, Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss. It collates all exposures under leveraged lending class 1 ('Financial sponsor ownership'), and firms' leveraged lending class 2 ('Leveraged lending without financial sponsor ownership').

Specific reporting instructions: Please indicate the reporting currency under which the data is provided, and express all monetary values converted to a single currency throughout the data return. A separate field is provided to indicate the currency under which the loan was issued ('currency of issue'). Please report in separate rows each leveraged lending facility associated with any counterparties.

### **Worksheet: Facilities\_to\_relatedfunds**

Please include all facilities provided to investors who primarily invest in highly levered corporates; these include funds managed by traditional and alternative asset managers, including private equity and private debt funds.

### **Template 079: Basis\_Of\_Preparation\_Index**

This template captures all of the Basis of preparation questions for firms as well as an index of links to relevant information which answers the qualitative questions on both actuals and projections that form part of the concurrent stress test. It covers all numbered questions within this document and captures information such as file name, zip folder name for each submission and the relevant page number for every Basis of preparation question that the submission is designed to answer in some way. As this now includes all questions, this template also now replaces the previously separately circulated Basis of Preparation Word document. Please see Section C in this document for further details on e.g. file naming conventions. Please see Section E of this Manual for further information.

### **Worksheet: Actuals\_index**

This worksheet collects information from firms on the Basis of preparation from an actuals perspective. This is mainly an index of relevant information pertaining to the full answers to the qualitative questions in the basis of preparation on actuals.

Specific reporting instructions: This worksheet should be reported when both actuals and projections data are submitted to the Bank (i.e. all tabs in the template should be reported on every occasion it is submitted, even if blank). Please see Section C in this document for further details on e.g. file naming conventions. Firms are requested to answer all questions in this excel template and would be adding references in this template to their 'answer' documents which they will submit separately. It is mandatory to complete columns F, G and H with relevant information on the zip folder name for the submission, the specific file name and the relevant page number in the answer file(s) related to each qualitative question.

### **Template 091: Credit\_risk\_lending\_actuals**

This template captures Drawn balance, Gross lending and Repayments on Retail loans and Wholesale loans and advances and debt securities exposures that are held under accounting designations: Financial assets at amortised cost; and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, excluding reverse repos. Only exposures covering United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland should be included in this template.

### **Template 022: Asset Liability Management**

This template captures actual information on firms' exposure to IRRBB also known as non-traded market risk (NTMR) on a quarterly basis across the banking book component of the consolidated group balance sheet.

### **Worksheet: Non\_traded\_market\_risk**

This worksheet captures actual information on the firm's duration, basis and currency risks in a behavioural re-pricing profile for all on- and off-balance sheet banking book exposures.

Specific reporting instructions: On-balance sheet assets and liabilities should be recorded as per accounting balance definition and shown in the appropriate time bucket according to their "behavioural" re-pricing date. The re-pricing period is the time to the next re-pricing point. For

example a 5 year fixed rate product which is 3 years old as at the reporting date should be reported re-pricing at 2 years, or less allowing for amortisation and / or prepayment optionality. The re-pricing profile for non-maturity items such as Total Equity (term replaced in template) or non-interest bearing current accounts should be shown according to the board approved behavioural convention for these products. The worksheet should also capture derivatives used to hedge banking book positions. Derivatives are recorded in the off balance sheet section at their notional value and shown in the time bucket according to their contractual maturity. Separate rows have been provided to enable reporting of the fixed and floating legs of the derivatives. Derivatives can be reported at an aggregate level providing this accurately represents the re-pricing profile. Firms should ensure the information in this worksheet meets PRA reconciliation requirements including reconciliation to relevant group accounts (annual, interim or quarterly reporting) and is consistent with other PRA reporting. Data should be reported for all material currency balances and shown in reporting currency equivalent. Firms are required to form their own view on currency materiality and agree this with the PRA prior to submission. Non material currency balances may be aggregated into the other (OTH) category.

### **B.2.3 Comments worksheet**

The comments worksheet in all STDF structured templates allows firms to provide either general comments or validation rule comments. Any validation rule breaks should be explained by providing the rule ID and the worksheet they relate to, along with an explanation of why the validation rule has broken. General comments can also be provided in the comments worksheet, we expect these to either relate to anything the Bank should be aware of in regards to the basis of preparation of the data, as well as providing detail on the changes made since the previous submission. Specifically the reason for resubmission, data quality issues addressed (e.g. in response to Stress Test Q&A log queries);

## B.3 Mapping of other templates to Capital

The STDF templates capture the level of core equity tier 1 (CET1) a firm holds (capital resources) and the effect on capital requirements, during the period of stress. Please also see worksheet 'Capital Mapping' in the STDF dictionary to view this table in Excel format.

Table 5 - Mapping of other templates to Capital

Capital resources	Reinvested earnings	Profit or loss		Risk area template		Risk area worksheet	
	Interest income		Banking book interest Other group interest income	Nil projections	Nil projections	Nil projections	Nil projections
	(Interest expense)		Banking book interest Other group interest expense	Nil projections	Nil projections	Nil projections	Nil projections
	Fee and commission income			Fees_and_costs_projections		Other_income_details	
	(Fee and commission expenses)			Fees_and_costs_projections		Other_expense_details	
	Holding gains and losses		Trading book excluding Structured finance Counterparty credit risk losses Banking book holding gains and losses Securitisation positions Covered bonds Hedge accounting XVA Other holding gains and losses	Market_risk_stressed_profit_or_loss_projections Counterparty_credit_risk_losses_projections Other_fair_valued_items_projections Structured_finance_projections Structured_finance_projections Stressed_XVA_projections	Totals Aggregate_data DPVI_projections Structured_finance Structured_finance	Impact_on_income	
	Other operating income			Fees_and_costs_projections		Other_income_details	
	Operating expenses		Other administrative expenses Other staff expenses Current year upfront cash awards Current year upfront share awards Previous years deferred cash awards Previous years deferred share awards Pension contributions to defined benefit schemes Pension contributions to defined contribution schemes Depreciation Goodwill Other operating expenses	Fees_and_costs_projections Fees_and_costs_projections Fees_and_costs_projections Fees_and_costs_projections Fees_and_costs_projections Pensions_projections Fees_and_costs_projections Fees_and_costs_projections Fees_and_costs_projections Fees_and_costs_projections	Other_expense_details Other_expense_details Other_expense_details Other_expense_details Other_expense_details CET1_drivers Other_expense_details Other_expense_details Other_expense_details Other_expense_details		
	Exceptional Items		Operational risk losses Misconduct risk losses Other exceptional Items	Material_misconduct_costs_projections		Misconduct_projections	
	Impairments on bad and doubtful debts		Corporate, Sovereign and Financial institution credit risk Retail mortgage credit risk Retail excluding mortgage credit risk Structured finance Other impairments on bad and doubtful debts	Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections Structured_finance_projections	Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio Structured_finance		
	Dividends paid						
	Tax		Tax expense Bank corporation tax surcharge Loss DTAs Temporary DTAs				
	Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans			Pensions_projections		CET1_drivers	
	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale						
	Share of other recognised income and expense of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates						
	Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			Other_fair_valued_items_projections		DPVI_projections	
	Gains or (-) losses from hedge accounting of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net						
	Fair value changes of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in their credit risk						
	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified						
	Hedge of net investments in foreign operations [effective portion]						
	Foreign currency translation						
	Cash flow hedges [effective portion]						
	Hedging instruments [not designated elements]						
	XVA impact on other comprehensive income			Stressed_XVA_projections		Impact_on_income	
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		Securitisation positions Covered bonds Equity securities Other debt securities Loans and advances	Structured_finance_projections Structured_finance_projections Other_fair_valued_items_projections Other_fair_valued_items_projections Other_fair_valued_items_projections	Structured_finance Structured_finance DPVI_projections DPVI_projections DPVI_projections		
	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified						
	Corporate, sovereign and financial institution credit risk		Defaulted EL Defaulted P Non defaulted EL Non defaulted P	Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections	Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio		
	Retail mortgage credit risk		Defaulted EL Defaulted P Non defaulted EL Non defaulted P	Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections	Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio		
	Retail excl mortgage credit risk		Defaulted EL Defaulted P Non defaulted EL Non defaulted P	Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections Credit_risk_projections	Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio Risk_measures_by_portfolio		
	Market Risk			Market_risk_and_CVA_RWA_projections		Traded_risk_capital_requirement	
	Counterparty CVA			Counterparty_credit_risk_RWA_projections		CCR_RWAs	
	Counterparty Default			Counterparty_credit_risk_RWA_projections		CCR_RWAs	
	Corporate, sovereign and financial institution credit risk			Credit_risk_projections		Risk_measures_by_portfolio	
	Retail mortgage credit risk			Credit_risk_projections		Risk_measures_by_portfolio	
	Retail excl mortgage credit risk			Credit_risk_projections		Risk_measures_by_portfolio	
	Covered Bonds			Structured_finance_projections		Structured_finance	
	Securitisation Positions			Structured_finance_projections		Structured_finance	
	Operational risk						
	DTA below the 10% threshold to be risk weighted						
	Significant Investments below the 10% threshold						
	(-) Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold						
	Non-Significant investments below the 10% threshold						
	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss						
	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss						
	Other capital requirements						

## B.4 Mapping of on balance sheet and off balance sheet categories to STDF templates

The following tables 6A and 6B, show how assets and liabilities map to STDF templates. Please also see worksheet 'Balance sheet mapping' in the STDF dictionary to view this table in Excel format.

**Table 6A - Mapping of on balance sheet and off balance sheet categories to STDF templates - assets**

Book	Accounting category	Aggregate credit risk and NII coverage	Further granular credit risk coverage	Aggregate market risk coverage	Further granular market risk coverage
Trading book	Financial assets held for trading	NII (split by sector/product)			
	Derivatives			Traded risk,	
	Equity instruments			Counterparty credit risk, PVA, XVA	Tradeable securities (over £50m)
	Debt securities			Structured finance (Drawn balance, Exposure for RWA, Debt securities and Loans and advances only)	Tradeable securities (over £50m) Financial sector exposures
	Loans and advances				Financial sector exposures (excl rev repo) Secured lending (incl rev repo)
Banking book held at fair value	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	NII (split by sector/product)			
	Equity instruments			Other fair value items	Tradeable securities (over £50m)
	Debt securities			Other fair value items Structured finance	Tradeable securities (over £50m) Financial sector exposures
	Loans and advances			Other fair value items Structured finance	Financial sector exposures (excl rev repo) Secured lending (incl rev repo)
	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	NII (split by sector/product)			
	Debt securities			Other fair value items Structured finance	Tradeable securities (over £50m) Financial sector exposures
	Loans and advances			Other fair value items Structured finance	Financial sector exposures (excl rev repo) Secured lending (incl rev repo)
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	NII (split by sector/product)			
	Equity instruments			Other fair value items	Tradeable securities (over £50m)
	Debt securities	Wholesale, Structured finance	Large exposures over £10m UK CRE (Over £1m) UK Corporate exposures (Over 250k for SME, Mid and Large corporates) EU and US exposures (Over 250k for Mid and Large corporates) Leveraged loans	Other fair value items	Tradeable securities (over £50m) Financial sector exposures
	Loans and advances	Wholesale, Retail, Structured finance	Large exposures over £10m UK CRE (Over £1m) UK Corporate exposures (Over 250k for SME, Mid and Large corporates) EU and US exposures (Over 250k for Mid and Large corporates) Leveraged loans	Other fair value items	Financial sector exposures (excl rev repo) Secured lending (incl rev repo)
	Banking book held at amortised cost	Financial assets at amortised cost	NII (split by sector/product)		
Debt securities		Wholesale, Structured finance	Large exposures over £10m UK CRE (Over £1m) UK Corporate exposures (Over 250k for SME, Mid and Large corporates) EU and US exposures (Over 250k for Mid and Large corporates) Leveraged loans		Tradeable securities (over £50m) Financial sector exposures
Loans and advances		Wholesale, Retail, Structured finance	Large exposures over £10m UK CRE (Over £1m) UK Corporate exposures (Over 250k for SME, Mid and Large corporates) EU and US exposures (Over 250k for Mid and Large corporates) Leveraged loans		Financial sector exposures (excl rev repo) Secured lending (incl rev repo)

**Table 6B - Mapping of on balance sheet and off balance sheet categories to STDF templates - liabilities**

Book	Accounting category	Aggregate credit risk and NII coverage	Further granular credit risk coverage	Aggregate market risk coverage	Further granular market risk coverage	
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Trading book</b>	Financial liabilities held for trading	NII (split by sector/product)			
		Derivatives				
		Short positions				
		Deposits			Funding (Repo's less than 1 year from other financial corporations and non-financial corporations, Non maturity deposits, other unsecured funding)	
		Debt securities issued			Funding (CDs, Commercial paper and all other short term debt securities with less than 1 year original maturity)	
	Other financial liabilities			Other unsecured funding		
	<b>Banking book held at fair value</b>	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	NII (split by sector/product)			
		Deposits			Funding (Repo's less than 1 year from other financial corporations and non-financial corporations, Non maturity deposits, other unsecured funding)	
		Debt securities issued			Funding (CDs, Commercial paper and all other short term debt securities with less than 1 year original maturity)	
		Other financial liabilities			Other unsecured funding	
	<b>Banking book held at amortised cost</b>	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	NII (split by sector/product)			
		Deposits			Funding (Repo's less than 1 year from other financial corporations and non-financial corporations)	
		Debt securities issued			Funding (CDs, Commercial paper and all other short term debt securities with less than 1 year original maturity)	
Other financial liabilities				Other unsecured funding		
<b>Equity</b>	Equity					
	Capital					

Notes: Whilst this mapping presents exposures against the balance sheet, all relevant off balance sheet exposures should be reported in these templates.

## **Section C: The data submission process**

### **C.1 Submission frequency**

As noted in Table 1 above, all templates are to be submitted annually, except Credit risk actuals templates which will be reported on a quarterly basis. Firms will receive details on reporting timelines ahead of each ACS.

Submission details will also be scheduled within the BEEDS system. Firms are expected to submit templates at the level of consolidation determined by the Bank of England.

In addition, the Bank may occasionally make ad-hoc requests for updated information; in exceptional circumstances, firms may also prefer to send updated data. If this is required, appropriate detail and timing should be agreed with the Bank in advance of a submission.

### **C.2 Submission procedure, standard and conventions**

#### **Please follow the instructions in this section exactly and completely**

Firms are expected to submit all ACS stress testing files via the BEEDS portal. More detailed information – including the required set-up processes and example error handling – is also available via the [BEEDS User Guide](#) published on the Bank of England website. If firms have any specific technical issues preventing submission, they should contact the Bank as soon as possible to discuss suitable alternatives (see section C.2.1 for detailed information on the available support structures).

There may be occasions where BEEDS is unavailable due to maintenance, in which case a firm attempting to submit data at weekends may be unable to access the portal until the following Monday. Scheduled maintenance will not take place around key stress test submission dates and firms will also receive relevant communications as to when such maintenance will occur.

#### **C.2.1 Summary of Stress Testing key support structures**

With regards to the BEEDS portal, there are two key support mechanisms for Stress Testing data submissions.

Firstly, for technical questions specifically regarding the BEEDS portal, please contact [BEEDSQueries@bankofengland.co.uk](mailto:BEEDSQueries@bankofengland.co.uk) or 020 3461 5360. Standard support hours for these questions are 9am-5pm, Mon-Fri with further details in the [BEEDS User Guide](#).

As part of the creation of Stress Testing firm profiles within the BEEDS portal, firms were asked to supply details of named individuals to be either the ‘principal user’ or an ‘additional user’. The creation of these users forms part of the BEEDS security profile with the differences between these roles related mainly to different available functionality. Once a submission is made by any of these users via BEEDS, all users will then receive relevant progress notifications. This part of the BEEDS set-up is also particularly important to be correct for firms that are now reporting on both a Group level and at a Ring-Fenced Bank (RFB) level.

Secondly, as in previous Stress tests, all other communication between the Bank and the firms involved in the Stress Test is via the Question & Answer (Q&A) process. Each firm will receive their own Q&A logs via their PRA Supervision teams to use within the Stress Test process. Firms should aim to:

- Log and distribute communications sent by the Bank to relevant parties in the firm.
- Ensure actions for the firm and queries from the Bank are responded to within good time and to a high quality standard.

Please also contact [PRA-SRS-RALC-RDA@bankofengland.co.uk](mailto:PRA-SRS-RALC-RDA@bankofengland.co.uk) with very urgent queries. For example, if any part of a firm's submission is likely to be delayed, the firm should contact the Bank as soon as possible to discuss alternative arrangements. In such a case, the firm may be asked to submit a partially completed template and then resubmit the template including the missing data as relevant (NB: the Submission ID should then be increased).

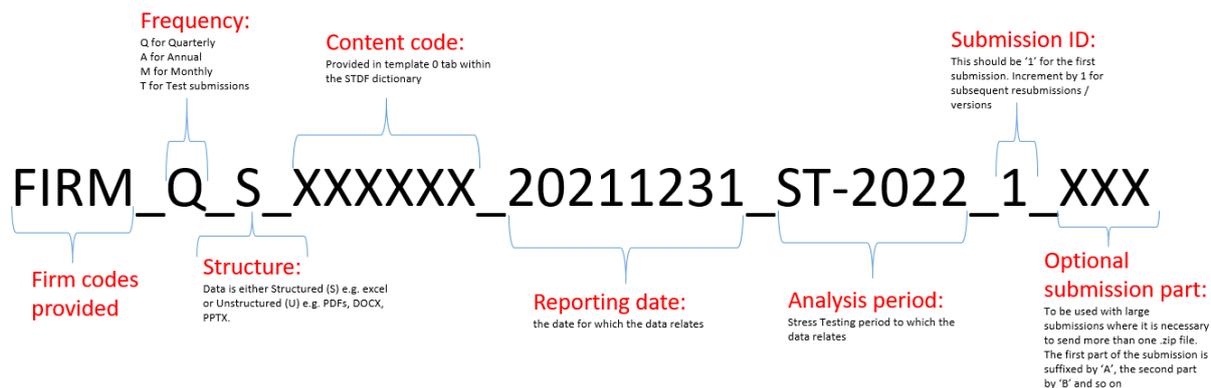
## C.2.2 File conventions and identifiers

All Stress Test data should be provided in base units and all percentages should be expressed in decimals.

For the .zip files submitted, a filename consists of a number of identifiers de-limited by an underscore '\_' and should **not** contain any of the following invalid characters: # % & \* : < > ? / { \ " |. **If this guidance is not followed, the firm could be asked to correct and re-submit its files.**

The following outlines how each .zip file name should be structured (in order of appearance in the filename):

- **Firm Codes:** at present, the majority of codes for all data submissions are unchanged from recent concurrent stress tests.
- **Submission Frequency:** the most frequently used reference will be CSTA for Concurrent Stress Test: ACS templates. Firms are reminded to use the BEEDS UAT environment (when open) for testing purposes.
- **Structure:** Data is either Structured (S) or Unstructured (U).
- **Content Code:** Worksheet 0 INDEX in the STDF dictionary contains all content codes for the main submissions. This includes any codes relevant for any new templates for 2022. The Basis of Preparation document lists additional content codes specifically relevant to unstructured questions. Key Content Codes end in A (Actuals), P (Projections) or S (Scenario-specific).
- **Reporting Date:** the date for which the data are applicable. For unstructured files, this is the reporting date of the associated structured data.
- **Analysis Period:** if required in the filename, the Analysis Period denotes the Stress Test period to which the data relates.
- **Submission ID:** this should be '1' for the first submission of a file. For e.g. a first re-submission, this should be increased to '2' and so on.
- **Submission Part (optional):** this is for use with large unstructured data submissions where it is necessary to send more than one email each containing one .zip file. The first part of the submission is suffixed by 'A', the second part by 'B' and so on. Firms are reminded that this part of the filename should **not** be used to identify different versions of submissions.



## First line of data and Header Offset values

In previous versions of the Dictionary, the First line of data and Header Offset were values used to determine the row number from which each firm's data should start. Data in all STDF templates should always start in the row below the column headers.

### C.2.3 Number of files in a submission

Firms should send their STDF data within .zip files. Firms are reminded that:

- For unstructured data, BEEDS will currently accept zipped submissions up to a maximum zipped file size of 30MB per upload option and BEEDS offers up to 10 of these upload options/buttons per unstructured submission.
- For structured data, the file size acceptable to BEEDS has now increased. But if firms wish to upload particularly large files, they are encouraged to consider any timing-out risks and / or possible system performance risks within their own IT environments before attempting submissions. Firms are also encouraged to contact the Bank for further guidance (see section C.2.1 for contact details) ahead of attempting submissions above 60MB in size.
- Structured and unstructured data must be submitted in separate .zip files.
- All structured or unstructured data within each individual .zip file must relate to one specific content/category code and must be the same one as noted within the .zip file name.
- All .zip file names must include a content/category code equating to the one scheduled to each firm via BEEDS.
- No** folder structures should be embedded within .zip files – file submissions should be at the root of the zip file.
- Firms are reminded not to put zipped files within other .zip files.

**Note that firms may be able to submit earlier than the deadline if they want – BEEDS will have scheduled a deadline for each submission but will be available to accept early if needed.**

### C.2.4 Structured data

Structured data relating to a single STDF template **must not be split across multiple files except to resolve any total file size related issues**. Each template should be submitted as a separate file within its own zip file – i.e. firms should submit one file per zip file for structured data. The structured file

within a zip file **must follow the same naming convention as the zip file** and should enable the file to be distinguished from any other submission or re-submission.

### C.2.5 Unstructured data

Unstructured data refers to either the information that firms are requested to provide in response to the questions in the Basis of Preparation document or any other unstructured documents that firms proactively choose to submit to aid understanding of their structured submissions.

For responses to Basis of Preparation (BoP) questions, firms will receive BEEDs schedules for the relevant content codes denoted in the BoP template.

Some unstructured data files will be related to a specific risk type and content code asking firms to provide supporting documents relevant to one or more structured templates. Other files will be more generic, for example outlining a firm's approach to the stress test. Acceptable formats **specifically for unstructured data files** are .XLSX, .DOCX, .PDF, .PPTX, .CSV and .TXT. If a firm needs to report in other formats, they should contact the Bank to discuss next steps.

All unstructured data files relating to a specified template/content code should be sent in one or more .zipped submissions (NB: up to 10 unstructured files can be submitted within each zip file). Firms are also requested to report all unstructured data filenames in the latest version of structured template 079 'Basis\_of\_Preparation\_INDEX'.

The files within the .zip should **all relate to the same content code** and, whilst they do not need to follow specific naming conventions they should have an understandable, distinguishable and descriptive name. The names of the .zip files themselves **must** follow the naming conventions outlined in section C.2.2.

It is currently possible that, if a firm wishes to submit more than one unstructured submission with different category codes but with the same effective date, they may receive an error message stating there is already a return with the same effective date. If this occurs, please see page -27 of the [BEEDS User Guide](#) on how this can be resolved.

### C.2.6 Data encryption

The BEEDS portal is a secure interface through which firms will submit Stress Testing templates. Firms should refer to the information available via the [BEEDS User Guide](#) (and associated links) for further guidance on this connection and associated processes (for example, usage of security questions).

### C.2.7 Resubmissions

Firms must log on to BEEDS to request a resubmission of any Stress Test information via the relevant functionality. As per the Submission ID noted above, the revision number in BEEDS should increase for every resubmission completed. Please see the [BEEDS User Guide](#) for further details on resubmissions.

When sending these resubmissions via BEEDS, the following guidance for firms remains:

- Ensure that all templates still reconcile as expected after any changes made;
- Submit only one final version of the template incorporating **all** changes; and
- Ensure re-submitted STDF templates are accompanied by a version of the STDF Reconciliations template updated as appropriate.

The deadline for final resubmissions will be confirmed to firms during each stress test. Also, the Bank will only process changes to data that it has requested – firms should therefore limit changes to those that have been requested by the Bank and clearly highlight them.

Firms are also reminded that, if they wish to submit more than one unstructured submission with the same category code and the same effective date, then there are ten upload options within each unstructured submission. Additionally, if they then wish to submit additional files at a later point for the same code and same effective date as before, they should do this by requesting a resubmission in BEEDS.

## C.2.8 Key Submission Header and other template guidance

### Submission header

All firms must include both the **legal Firm name** and relevant **Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)** in the appropriate cells in all Submission Headers. The **Firm name** should be exactly the same as the entry in the Firm Profile on BEEDS for the corresponding LEI. To aid correct completion of the Submission Header in each structured template, we have also introduced drop-down options for firms to choose from. Please raise a question through the Q&A process on these if required.

**It is vital that firms fill in this name and LEI information correctly for every submission.** Also, if firms amend their LEIs for any reason, they should inform their PRA Supervision contacts through the standard Q&A process.

Please report the **Reporting date** in each template in line with the BEEDS return schedules. Reporting dates for stress testing artefacts should be the last calendar day of the relevant quarter/year.

Please report the **PRA analysis period** as ST-yyyy and so on in all templates.

Please ensure that the **Risk Type** in the submission header remains as per the template when it was published. Firms should not change this information.

Firms should also not amend the **Submission content type, Submission period type, Version** or any of the **worksheet headers** from what is provided in the templates when they were published.

For the **Submission ID**, for the first submission please report 1, each subsequent resubmission should increase the Submission ID by 1 so that the Submission ID for the second submission would be 2 and so on.

In relation to **Worksheet names, Column names and Enumerations**, please do not replace or delete any of the Worksheet names from what was published. For example, please do not replace underscores “\_” in worksheet names with dashes “-” and do not amend the case of any letters in the Worksheet names (e.g. Submission\_header not Submission\_Header). Also, please do not change the spelling or order of any column names from the templates provided and do not add any columns or change the order of columns in the templates provided. Please also stick to using the enumerations as provided in STDF templates.

## Section D: Data quality

### D.1 Data quality

The STDF uses validations, reconciliations and plausibility checks to ensure the quality of stress testing data. These three types of checks are key tools at various stages within the overall Stress Testing workflow but, together, form the key data quality assurance process. We apply judgements on materiality before raising any issue to ensure we are proportionate in our queries. Firms will receive regular data quality assurance requests from Bank staff throughout the stress test and should confirm responses (and ask relevant quality assurance questions of their own) through the Q&A process.

### D.2 Validations

#### D.2.1 Overview and categories

In an STDF context, validation rules are checks on a submission's data structure and consistency that evaluate to a result that can be interpreted as either pass or fail. In addition, the BEEDS data ingestion system used for stress testing data submissions performs additional metadata focussed checks. Further details are available via the [BEEDS User Guide](#).

Failing a data validation (or reconciliation) rule does **not** necessarily imply the rejection of a submission at this point – this will be confirmed to firms on a case-by-case basis. Firms should also be aware that the Bank also conducts plausibility analysis of firm submissions and, as such, the passing of rules does not automatically imply the complete acceptance of a submission.

For data submissions, the table below summarises the main features of each of the rule categories used within the STDF. All validation breaks should be accompanied by an explanation in the Comments worksheet in each template (see section D.5 for more details).

**Table 7** Categories of data validation rules

Category	Description
Enumeration rule	<p>Enumeration checks compare (individual or patterns/combinations of) data entries to STDF Dictionary pre-defined lists. The check will fail if a data item differs from those in the list in any way. This is not a check to ensure that all combinations from the reference list are present only that the submitted value is a valid one.</p> <p>With the exception of a small number of enumerations that are (at least partially) firm-defined, checks do indicate if entries <b>within them</b> are mandatory or non-mandatory. However, other dimensions / enumerations <b>outside of the pattern but within the same worksheet and template</b> can still also be mandatory. All mandatory dimensions are described in the STDF Dictionary – patterns may only show the relevant subset of this wider 'mandatory' picture.</p>
Pattern rule	<p>Patterns show a contingent relationship between different columns in the same template. Firms should only report relationships between columns that are in in the Pattern rule provided.</p>
Range rule	<p>For some numeric fields, an acceptable submission range has been pre-defined. A justification must be provided for values outside this range. On a case-by-case</p>

	<p>basis, these checks either include or exclude data exactly on the boundaries of the range as appropriate.</p> <p>In many cases, submission values outside the boundaries will result in the rejection of a submission. However, for some checks, unlikely but possible values have been explicitly excluded from the boundaries to elicit a firm justification. The Bank will discuss these with firms and apply, if necessary, pragmatic solutions.</p>
Type rule	Type checks ensure that data are in the correct format, e.g. no text items in numeric fields (or vice versa). These are fundamental constraints of the data request and failures result in the rejection of a submission.
Unique rule	Duplicate data are identified by the dimension fields in a sheet. If <b>all</b> the relevant dimensions are duplicated across more than one row when that is not permitted, an error will be flagged and cause a rejection.
Mandatory rule	<p>Mandatory rules flag if a data item that is expected to be filled in is left blank. They do not perform any mathematical checks – these are done by other checks.</p> <p>With a very small number of exceptions - e.g. 'Internal credit rating' and 'Credit rating scale name', where cells are mandatory to be filled in but are <b>at least in part firm-defined</b> - possible enumeration options are defined within the STDF Dictionary. For non-enumeration based mandatory fields, please use 'NA' (text-based) or 0 (numerical) as required. Non-mandatory cells can be left blank if relevant unless noted otherwise in the template section of this manual.</p>

## D.2.2 Validation requirements

Validation rules are published in the STDF Dictionary (within the worksheet Validations) with each rule summarised on a separate row as follows:

- **Template:** The name of the template to which the rule applies (please note some slight changes in template names as a result of the Comprehensive Review).
- **Version:** Version of the template
- **Tab name:** The worksheet for the relevant Published Rule ID.
- **Field name:** A one-line map of the required key fields for evaluation.
- **Rule type:** The rule category.
- **Published Rule Id:** A unique rule ID.
- **Description:** An articulation of rule-specific guidance.

## D.3 Reconciliations

### D.3.1 Overview and categories

In an STDF context, reconciliation rules compare two sets of data with the ability for firms to explain any material difference, via the structure:

**Source ± Reconciling Items – Target = Unreconciled difference.**

Where reconciliation rules indicate a difference, firms must provide a list of reconciling items with meaningful and justifiable descriptions such that the remaining unreconciled difference can be considered immaterial.

The origin of the source and target components determines the rule type.

<b><u>Rule type:</u></b>	<b><u>Source:</u></b>	<b><u>Target:</u></b>
Internal	An STDF template	An STDF template
<b><u>Description:</u></b>		
These rules are designed to check the consistency of data within and across STDF submissions. Internal rules are either Intra tab, Intra template or Cross template reconciliations in the 026 Reconciliations template.		
<b><u>Rule type:</u></b>	<b><u>Source:</u></b>	<b><u>Target:</u></b>
External	An STDF template	An external target
<b><u>Description:</u></b>		
These rules are designed to support the accuracy and completeness of data within submission templates by reference against 'External target'. 'External targets' refer to any non-STDF submissions such as statutory reports, regulatory returns or firms' internal risk reports. These are referred to as Reconciliations with External data in the Reconciliations template.		

### D.3.2 Reconciliation requirements

All firms must perform the pre-defined set of reconciliation rules and present the results via the STDF Reconciliations template (026). All predefined items such as 'Unique ID', 'Qualified Name' etc. must not be altered by firms. A completed Reconciliation template includes reconciliations for all templates and **must accompany each set of submissions** for which rules are defined. It is therefore expected that a reconciliations template is to be reported with the actuals and the projections data and any subsequent resubmissions.

Within the Reconciliations template, each Qualified Name is prefixed by either an 'I' (internal data) or an 'E' (external data). Also, all reconciliation rule IDs must not be changed as they feed into the Bank's data quality checks.

Within the Reconciliations template (026), each rule is summarised as follows:

- **Unique ID:** A unique ID, assigned to each reconciliation rule.
- **Control type:**
  - **Source:** A data item from the STDF data item reference.
  - **Reconciling item:** Reasons for difference between Source(s) and Target(s). Firms must explain all reconciling differences with meaningful and justifiable descriptions.
  - **Target:** An STDF or External target data item reference.
  - **Unreconciled Difference:** The residual difference between Sources and Targets that is not explained by the Reconciling Item(s).
- **Qualified name:** The unique name, assigned to an STDF data item or External data item.
- **Sign:** The sign (positive or negative) that will be applied to the reported amount to determine the unreconciled difference.
- **Reported amount:** The amount reported via the qualified name in the STDF Data Item Reference or External Report Data Item Reference sheets.
- **Description:** A meaningful and justifiable description of the control type where relevant.

As well as the information listed above, the reconciliations template also now includes additional metadata for every qualified name. These metadata are also available in the STDF dictionary, but they are also included in the template for ease of use after feedback from firms. These metadata cover the Template, Worksheet, Dimensions, Dimension values, Field name and High level reconciliation categories and the reconciliation assessment category.

The High level reconciliation categories groups reconciliation IDs together logically so both the Bank and firms can see similar reconciliation IDs covering the same reconciliation, mainly across different scenarios and projection periods.

The reconciliation assessment category splits the high level reconciliation categories into 3 separate categories which explain the Bank’s approach to assessing these rules. The categories and their descriptions are below:

**Completeness** – These rules check Year 0 data (31 December) against annual accounts, regulatory returns and Pillar 3 disclosures – all errors are reviewed and all non-negligible differences are raised with firms. These rules strictly apply to all firms whose published accounts are dated 31 December, which is the same as Year 0 data. For all other firms the Bank will accept this is completed on a best endeavours basis. All non-negligible differences should be accompanied with a reconciling item with a description so the Bank can assess whether a resubmission request will be required. A table that describes the completeness checks is listed below. When these items are reported in a firms published annual financial accounts or Pillar 3 disclosures we expect firms to complete these reconciliations. When they are not published in either document, participants may leave the reconciliation blank or delete it within template 026 reconciliations.

Measure	Worksheet in template 001 or 075	IFRS9 reporting basis	External target
Total Risk Exposure Amount	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Tier 1 Capital	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Own Funds	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
CET1 capital ratio	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Total capital ratio	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Tier 2 Capital	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital End Point	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Own Funds End Point	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
CET1 capital ratio End Point	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Total capital ratio End Point	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Total Risk Exposure Amount End Point	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Tier 2 Capital End Point	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Tier 1 Capital End Point	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Additional Tier 1 Capital End Point	Capital_results_summary	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Leverage Ratio - using a fully phased-in definition of Tier 1	Leverage	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Total Leverage Ratio exposure - using a fully phased-in defi	Leverage	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Tier 1 capital - fully phased-in definition	Leverage	Fully loaded and transitionals	Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Capital conservation buffer	Capital_results_summary		COREP
Combined buffer requirement	Capital_results_summary		COREP
Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic ri	Capital_results_summary		COREP
Global Systemically Important Institution buffer	Capital_results_summary		COREP
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer	Capital_results_summary		COREP
Profit or loss before tax	Profit_or_loss		FINREP
Profit or loss after tax	Profit_or_loss		FINREP
Assets held at fair value through other comprehensive inco	NII_projections		FINREP
Assets held at amortised cost	NII_projections		FINREP
Total assets	NII_projections		FINREP
Total liabilities	NII_projections		FINREP
Equity	NII_projections		FINREP
Assets held at fair value through profit or loss	NII_projections		FINREP
Discretionary AT1 coupons included in PAT	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Discretionary AT1 coupons not included in PAT	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Ordinary dividend	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Other distributions included in PAT	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Other distributions not included in PAT	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Preference share dividends	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Scrip dividend	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Share buy backs	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Special dividends	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Future years deferred cash awards	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts
Future years deferred share awards	Reinvested_earnings		Pillar 3 disclosure or Annual accounts

**Other** – This is a generic category of all other reconciliations other than those assessed within the completeness section. In the vast majority of these reconciliations, we expect them to hold. However, to be proportionate on firm burden we will provide firms a threshold above which reconciliation breaks should be accompanied with a reconciling item and a description. This threshold will be either 5bps of CET1, to be defined at year 0 and remain as a static value across the Stress test for ease of reporting. This threshold holds for all metrics that in any way effect CET1 or Leverage. For other metrics such as accounting balance there is a greater tolerance of the larger of either 1% difference or 5bps CET1. Reconciliation breaks within this category below this threshold can be provided without a description but reconciling items and unreconciled differences should still be reported. The Bank may still query reconciliation breaks below this threshold if they make a meaningful impact on our analysis.

We do accept that pulling all templates together to a deadline may result in a small number of differences in reconciliations which are due to the different times that data sets are signed off. We accept all immaterial differences that are due to these timing differences.

#### **D.4 Plausibility checks**

Once the data have been successfully validated and reconciled to within materiality thresholds, a subject matter expert at the Bank will also plausi the data. Plausibility checks may be in many forms and are intended to identify potential data errors using expert judgement.

#### **D.5 Validation and Reconciliation data exceptions**

All validation and reconciliation rule breaks will be evaluated for materiality on a case by case basis. If the Bank deems that these rule breaks are legitimate, we will inform firms and confirm these are data exceptions and further rule breaks are allowed. Otherwise for any validation or reconciliation rule breaks that do not result in resubmission but are not accepted we will ask firms to correct these in future submissions.

## **Section E: Guidance on completing the Basis of preparation**

### **E.1 Guidance on completing the Basis of preparation**

The template “079 Basis of Preparation Index” contains details of the information requested from firms in addition to the structured data templates for the 2022 stress test. All questions can be found in the ‘Actuals’ and ‘Projections’ tabs. This is now the key document for all such information (replacing the previously issued Word document listing the requests).

#### **Guidance on the introduction of UK ring-fenced banks (RFBs)**

Following the introduction of data templates for UK ring-fenced banks (RFBs) in the 2022 ACS, we are requesting that relevant firms submit two versions of the Basis of Preparation – one at the level of the overall Group (as in previous years’ ACSs), and one for the UK RFB specifically. In submission terms, these would be differentiated by usage of the relevant firm code for the RFB or for the Group. These will be sent to firms in a separate communication.

For firms’ Basis of Preparation responses for the UK RFB, firms should answer all questions except where these relate to exposures or business lines which are not relevant for the UK RFB. In preparing their submissions for the UK RFB, firms are welcome to cross-refer where the response for the UK RFB has been addressed in sufficient detail in their response to the same question (or another question) in the Group-level response. Where appropriate, please interpret references to the ‘Group’ as referring to the UK RFB.

#### **Guidance on the completion of the template**

The “079 Basis of Preparation Index” template sets out what information we expect to be provided to explain how firms have completed their submitted data templates. This covers methodologies, assumptions, data, weaknesses and limitations of firms’ approaches, any deviations from the Bank’s guidance as well as any sensitivities performed.

In questions A1-A12 and P1-P12, firms are requested to submit the documentation that sets out in detail the methodologies that are employed and the key decisions that are made when completing the data templates. The level of detail should be sufficient that a knowledgeable third party with access to the same resources would be able to populate the same templates to the same degree of accuracy. The documentation should cover the completion of all data templates, be logically structured and clearly identify where the information for each template is covered. The templates covered by this Basis of Preparation are within the STDF dictionary, both sent to firms as updated and also published online at <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/stress-testing>.

In the remainder of questions, firms are also asked to provide further analysis or granular data in addition to that requested through the core and supplementary data templates. These requests may require written responses, sets of figures or charts.

- The Actuals tab is to be submitted with actuals submissions.

- The Projections tab is to be submitted with projections submissions. In March, Scenario Specific questions will be added as a subset of projections questions. Please also submit these with projections.

Whilst the Submission\_header and Comments tabs work along the same lines as the other structured STDF templates, within both of the Actuals and Projections tabs, the template is now structured as follows:

- **Col A (request name), Col B (content code) and Col C (Basis of Preparation section):** these work together to give users an indication of the subject of the question. As in previous stress tests, each question has a content code but, aside from the actuals and projections differentiation, questions are now more clearly grouped specifically under these codes. Also, the request name (col A) will also include the 3 digit template number for reference (NB this is not though included when questions are broader than any specific template). If your firm is exempt from the template listed you also do not need to complete the associated Basis of Preparation questions.
- **Col D (Question Number) and Col E (Basis of Preparation question):** these are the equivalent of the key information within the Basis of Preparation Word document in previous stress tests.
- **Col F (zip folder name), Col G (File name) and Col H (Page number):** as in previous instances of the template “079 Basis of Preparation Index”, these columns should give clear references to the relevant information pertaining to the information submitted by firms. Reporters should also be cognisant of the general guidance to minimise the number of documents submitted and referred to (thus multiple references / links to different parts of relatively large documents are relatively likely).
- **Col I (Firm comment):** firms can add any further useful information in here as needed.

Firms are required to supply one or more links / references to each request. Each response should clearly indicate which request it corresponds to. There is no set length to responses; it will vary depending on the request and how relevant it is to the firm. If this is the case, please clearly specify document filenames and page numbers in structured template ‘079 Basis of Preparation Index’ that are relevant to each individual question being answered.

In some cases, a response may provide information relevant to more than one request. Where this is the case, please cross-reference, rather than duplicate, your response.

Some requests ask for data in a non-prescriptive manner, in the sense that the Bank does not specify an exact layout of the data. Other requests may contain guidance as to the data format (rows and

columns) that is expected. If there is any deviation from this guidance, please provide a brief description as to why that has occurred alongside your response.

The requests intend to focus on methodologies and assumptions that are most “material” for the projections. The threshold for materiality is, of course, a matter of judgement. In some cases, such as for credit risk, the document specifies the portfolios or business units that are of primary interest to Bank staff. These are detailed in the portfolio Annex I (from the 2022 Stress test, these Annex documents will be sent to firms via the Stress Test Q&A process). These areas of interest are not an exhaustive list of areas for review; if there are particular aspects of actuals or projections which require further justification or commentary this should be included in your response.

All requests for information relate primarily to year 0 and the stress projections, unless otherwise specified. Data responding to the “Basis of Preparation” requests should reconcile with the relevant data in the STDF submissions.

If you have questions on these requests, please raise them via the Stress Test Q&A process. Please ensure to indicate the request number in all correspondence in order to ensure it is quickly passed to the relevant team.

## **E.2 Process for submitting responses**

Responses to this data request should come in the following format:

Please submit answers to all of your questions in a single submission document when possible. This should be ordered to align with the questions within ‘Basis\_of\_Preparation\_and\_Unstructured\_Data\_INDEX<sup>5</sup>. The optimal choice would be either in Word or Powerpoint but the Bank does also recognise that one single document may not be possible (for e.g. size reasons) in all cases. If this occurs, firms are asked to combine separate submissions for separate information requests together into one document as much as possible (and thus make smaller numbers of larger-sized submissions within the noted constraints of the BEEDS system).

This document should include citations to other supporting material and cross references to other responses where appropriate. Any other documentation or spreadsheets submitted to support the responses in the main document should be labelled and documented in ‘Basis\_of\_Preparation\_and\_Unstructured\_Data\_INDEX. Where capacity constraints do not allow this, please submit the document in clearly labelled sections.

All submissions must follow the submission procedures for unstructured data, explained in “090 STDF Manual 202202”. This involves placing submissions in zip files of up to 30MB each under each submission button (so a maximum of ten zip files per submission).

The submission timeframe to this request will be detailed in the STDF Dictionary, available on the Bank website from 31st January.

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<sup>5</sup> Firms are reminded that they should also continue to submit a copy of this template 079 in parallel to their submission document(s). The former is where the questions and associated references/links to answers are noted whereas the latter is where the detail of the answers should always be found.

## **“Frequently asked questions” on submissions**

Q: How should supporting material be cited?

A: A citation in the main document to supporting material must contain the content code, filename, and relevant page number(s).

Q: If the same supporting material is used to answer multiple requests with different content codes, which content code should be used?

A: In general, there is no strict rule, as long as the citation clearly identifies the document. As a reminder, all citations must include a content code, document file number, and page number(s). As a guide, you may choose to use the content code from the numerically lowest request. Please though ensure that template 079 Basis\_of\_Preparation\_and\_Unstructured\_Data\_INDEX is completed appropriately to record each instance of where the same piece of support material is used to answer multiple requests.

Q: How should the files within the zip file be named?

A: The zip files must follow the naming convention set out. Within that, the main response document should be called “FIRM\_CON\_mainunstructuredresponse”. Other supporting material should be named in a way that makes them recognisable and consistent with the citations in the main response document.

Q: Should we prepare a submission contents guide for the Basis of Preparation requests?

A: As noted above, please report the filenames of all unstructured data in the structured template 079 ‘Basis\_of\_Preparation\_and\_Unstructured\_Data\_INDEX.