



19 December 2007

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE TEMPLATES

These explanatory notes present a very brief summary of the contents of each template.

As a result of the application of the principles of flexibility and consistency, a high degree of standardization has been achieved, providing the framework with important commonalities that streamline the number of the templates required to cover the full range of methods and approaches available in the CRD.

1 General comments

The convention on signs used in the templates is made explicit at the bottom of the CA template: any amount that increases the own funds or the capital requirements will be reported as a positive figure. On the contrary, any amount that reduces the total own funds or the capital requirements will be reported as a negative figure. Where there is a negative sign (-) preceding the label of an item, no positive figure is expected to be reported for that item.

The relations among the items which are expressed by formulas in the templates already take into account the abovementioned convention on signs and are only valid if all the items referred to in the formula are reported.

Detailed information elements in the templates corresponding to layer two are indicated by grey shaded in the corresponding labels by rows and columns.

According to the national implementation of COREP, the templates will be introduced by general information on the reporting institution (such as name, code, etc.), on the level of reporting (consolidated, sub-consolidated or solo basis), and on the reporting timeframe, among others.

2 CA – Solvency Ratio Overview

This is a summary template which mainly contains information about Pillar 1 numerator (own funds) and denominator (capital requirements). The template is designed to apply to all [credit institutions and investment firms subject to the recast Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC](#), irrespective of the accounting

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standards followed, although some items in the numerator are specific for reporting institutions applying IAS-type valuation rules. Generally, the information in the denominator is linked to the final results reported in the correspondent templates for capital requirement.

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3 Group Solvency Details

This template is designed to gather information on credit and other regulated financial institutions and sub-consolidated subgroups which, being within the scope of application of the consolidation, are effectively subject to particular solvency requirements on individual or sub-consolidated basis.

This template provides for each entity or subgroup within the scope of the reporting, the capital requirements for each risk category, the own funds for solvency purposes and the resulting surplus or deficit of own funds.

In the case of proportional consolidation of participations, the figures related to capital requirements and own funds will reflect the respective proportional amounts.

4 Credit Risk Templates

4.1 CR SA – Credit and counterparty credit risks and free deliveries: Standardised Approach to Capital Requirements

This template provides detailed information on the distribution of the exposure values according to the different risk weights or by exposure types, therefore providing the necessary information for assessing the capital requirement for credit risk according to the standardised approach. This information may be requested for the total exposure classes or individually for each of the exposure classes as defined for the standardised or for the internal rating based approaches.

4.2 CR IRB – Credit and counterparty credit risks and free deliveries: Internal Rating Based Approach to Capital Requirements

This template, applicable to IRB institutions, whether or not they use their own estimates of LGD and/or credit conversion factors, requests aggregated information on the input parameters that are used for calculating the risk weighted exposure amounts (exposure values, LGD, maturity,...) and on the amount and type of credit risk mitigation techniques used for mitigating the risks.

This information is available at the exposure type level, but also at the obligor grade level, thus providing an insight on the internal rating system of the reporting institution.

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This template also provides specific lines, with a more limited number of columns available, to report information by risk weight for exposures under the specialized lending slotting criteria approach, for exposures

secured by real estate that benefit from an alternative treatment, as well as for free deliveries and dilution risk.

4.3 CR EQU IRB – Credit Risk: Equity - Internal Rating Based Approaches to Capital Requirements

This template provides relevant information on the capital requirements for equity exposures under all three existing approaches: the PD/LGD method, the Simple Risk Weight approach and the Internal Models approach.

The structure is very similar to that of the CR IRB template.

4.4 CR SEC SA – Credit Risk: Securitisation – Standardised Approach to Capital Requirements

The information in this template could be requested for all securitisation types or separately for the traditional and the synthetic securitisations in which the reporting institution holds a securitisation position treated under the Standardised Approach.

The information to be reported is contingent on the role of the institution as for the securitisation. As such, specific reporting items are applicable for investors, originators and sponsors.

4.5 CR SEC IRB - Credit Risk – Securitisations – Internal Rating Based approach to Capital Requirements.

The template follows the same structure of template CR SEC SA, but the columns have been adapted in order to accommodate to the methodology applicable under the IRB approach for securitisation positions.

4.6 CR SEC Details – Credit Risk: Detailed information on securitisations by originators and sponsors

This template gathers information on deal-by-deal basis (versus the aggregate information reported in CR SEC SA and CR SEC IRB templates) on the securitisations originated or sponsored by the reporting institution. The main features of each securitisation, such as the nature of the underlying pool and the capital requirements on an individual basis are requested.

4.7 CR TB SETT – Settlement/Delivery Risk in the Trading Book

This template requests information on the unsettled transactions of the trading book and their related capital requirements for settlement risk.

5 MARKET RISK TEMPLATES

5.1 MKR SA TDI – Market Risk: Standardised Approach for Position Risks in Traded Debt Instruments

This template captures the positions and the related capital requirements for position risks on traded debt instruments under the standardised approach. The different risks and methods available under the CAD are considered by rows. This structure is similar to that used in the other MKR SA templates below.

All the information could be requested for all currencies altogether or broken down by individual currencies.

5.2 MKR SA EQU – Market Risk: Standardised Approach for Position Risk in Equities

This template, with a similar structure to that of the other MKR SA templates, request information on the positions and the corresponding capital requirements for position risk in equities held in the trading book and treated under the standardised approach.

All the information could be requested for all national markets altogether or broken down by individual national markets

5.3 MKR SA FX – Market Risk: Standardised Approaches for Foreign Exchange Risk

This template, with a similar structure to that of the other MKR SA templates, request information on the positions in non-reporting currencies and the corresponding capital requirements for foreign exchange and treated under the standardised approach.

5.4 MKR SA COM – Market Risk: Standardised Approaches for Commodities

This template, with a similar structure to that of the other MKR SA templates, request information on the positions in commodities and the corresponding capital requirements treated under the standardised approach.

All the information could be requested for all commodities altogether or broken down by groupings of commodities.

5.5 MKR IM – Market Risk Internal Model

This template provides a breakdown of the VaR figures according to the different market risks (Debt, equity, FX, commodities). Other information relevant for the calculation of the capital requirements is also requested (specific risk surcharge, number of overshootings, etc.)

5.6 MKR IM Daily – Market Risk Internal Model Details

This template requests for each internal model in place in the bank detailed information on the VaR figures, the profit & loss account and the back-testing on a daily basis. This daily information will be reported together to the supervisor according to the frequency of reporting decided in the national implementation of the framework.

6 OPERATIONAL RISK TEMPLATES

6.1 OPR – Operational Risk

This template provides information on the capital requirements for Operational Risk under the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA), the Standardised Approach (STA), the Alternative Standardised Approach (ASA) and the Advanced Measurement Approaches (AMA).

For the AMA, information on the use of an allocation mechanism and the capital alleviation because of insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms is also requested.

6.2 OPR Details – Operational Risk: Gross Losses by Business Lines and Event Types in the last year

This template summarises the information (number of events, total loss amount and maximum single loss) on the gross losses suffered by the bank in the last year according to event types and/or business lines.

6.3 OPR LOSS Details – Major Operational Risk Losses recorded in the last year or which are still open.

This template provides information on the major operational risk losses recorded in the last year on a gross and net basis along with the status of whether they are ended or still open. It allows a monitoring of those losses above a threshold designated by the competent authorities, and provides information on the nature of the operational losses (event types) and on their location by business lines, as well as effectiveness of the hedging techniques used.

7 REMITTANCE DATE AND REPORTING FREQUENCY

7.1 Remittance date

[The following template includes the transitional agreement for remittance period to be applied by competent authorities on COREP consolidated data \(on business days\):](#)

	<u>Minimum remittance date</u>	<u>Maximum remittance date</u>
<u>2009</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>2010</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>50</u>
2011	<u>35</u>	

On a solo basis, the transitional remittance period would be the following (on business days):

	<u>Minimum remittance date</u>	<u>Maximum remittance date</u>
<u>2009</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>2010</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>
2011	<u>15</u>	

From 2011 onwards, the remittance period for credit institutions and investment firms applying COREP will be 35 for and 15 business days for consolidated and solo data respectively.

During the transition, supervisory authorities responsible of the consolidated supervision of EU-parent institutions may require the data with earlier or later remittance dates until 2011 if there is an existing practice to receive these data in a shorter or longer period of time.

7.2 Reporting frequency

The maximum frequency will be quarterly, although a number of exemptions are foreseen for:

- Investment firms other than those referred in articles 5 to 8 of Directive 2006/49/EC, which shall report to the competent authorities at least once every month according to article 35.2 of the Directive 2006/49/EC.
- Summarized information of the capital ratio (CA template) on a solo basis. In this case, supervisory authorities may collect this template on a monthly basis as far as they were collecting this template with this frequency already on 31 December 2007.