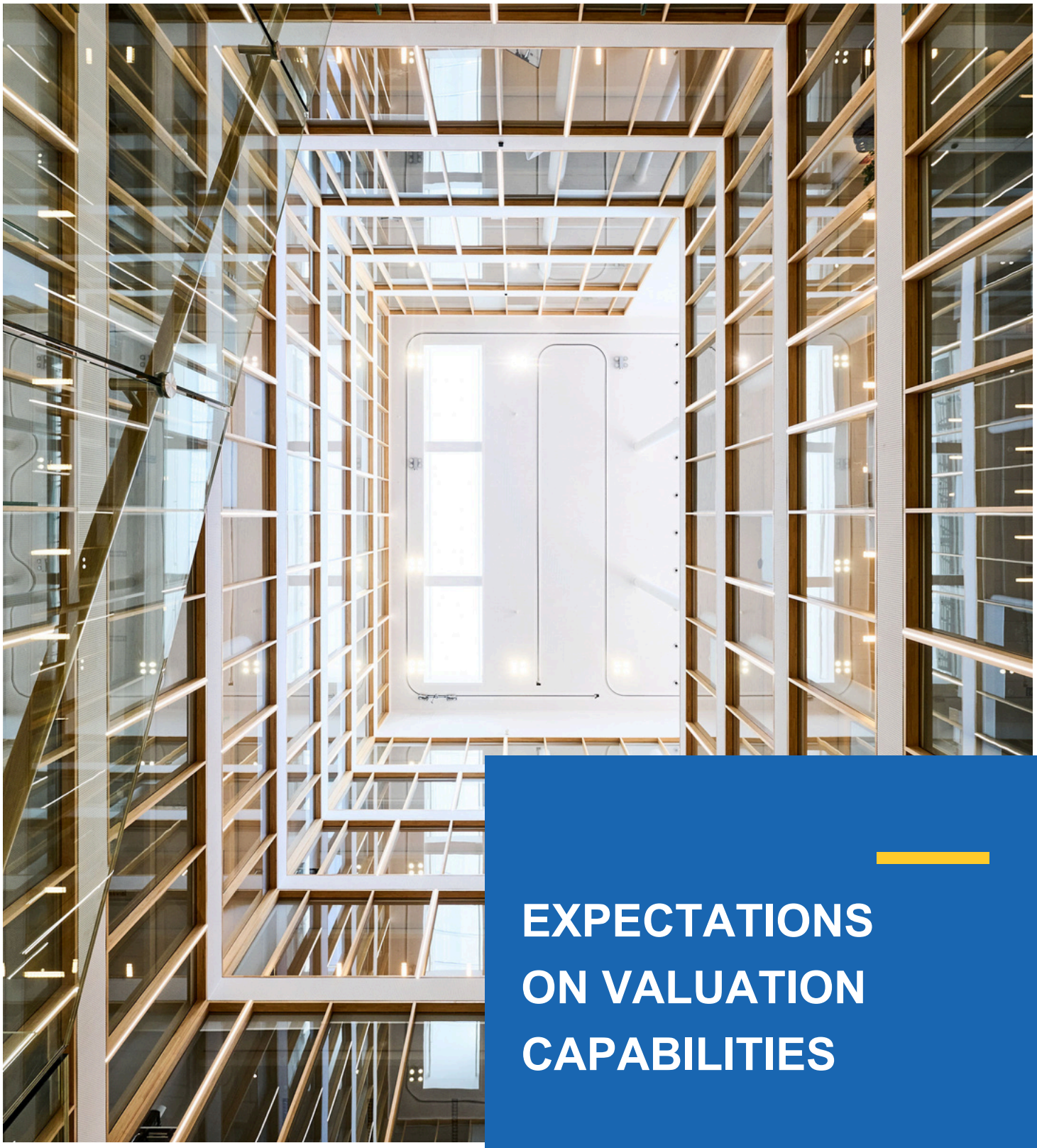

# EXPECTATIONS ON VALUATION CAPABILITIES

Single Resolution Board

srb.europa.eu

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This publication sets outs expectations that banks are expected to consider when implementing Principle 5.2 of the Expectations for Banks. In crisis, depending on the specific situation and in line with the applicable legal framework, the SRB reserves the right to deviate from actions and expectations outlined in this publication.

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# Content

# Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **ABS** | Asset-backed securities |
| **AnaCredit** | Analytical credit datasets |
| **AT1** | Additional Tier 1 |
| **AVAC** | Aircraft Value Analysis Company |
| **BaU** | Business-as-usual |
| **BB** | Banking book |
| **BRRD** | Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive |
| **CAPM** | Capital asset pricing model |
| **CBM** | Cubic metre |
| **CDO** | Collateralised debt obligations |
| **CDS** | Credit default swap |
| **CET1** | Common Equity Tier 1 |
| **CIR** | Commission implementing regulation |
| **COREP** | Common reporting |
| **CRR** | Capital Requirements Regulation |
| **CRSA** | Credit risk standardised approach |
| **CSDB** | Centralised Securities Database |
| **CSV** | Comma-separated value |
| **CVA** | Credit valuation adjustment |
| **DCF** | Discounted cash flow |
| **DDM** | Dividend discount model |
| **docx** | Microsoft Word |
| **DRR** | Data Repository for Resolution |
| **DTA** | Deferred tax assets |
| **DTL** | Deferred tax liabilities |
| **DVA** | Debit valuation adjustment |
| **DWT** | Deadweight tonnage |
| **EBA** | European Banking Authority |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ECB** | European Central Bank |
| **EfB** | Expectations for Banks |
| **EMIR** | European Market Infrastructure Regulation |
| **EoVC** | Expectations on valuation capabilities |
| **ES** | Expected shortfall |
| **FINREP** | Financial reporting |
| **FTE** | Full-time employee |
| **FTP** | File Transfer Protocol |
| **FX** | Foreign exchange |
| **GAAP** | Generally Accepted Accounting Principles |
| **IFRS** | International Financial Reporting Standards |
| **IRT** | Internal Resolution Team |
| **ISIN** | International Securities Identification Number |
| **IT** | Information technology |
| **KPI** | Key performance indicator |
| **LDR** | Liability Data Report |
| **LEI** | Legal entity identifier |
| **LGD** | Loss given default |
| **MBDT** | Minimum Bail-in Data Template |
| **MFI ID** | Monetary Financial Institutions Unique Identifier |
| **MIS** | Management information system |
| **MPE** | Multiple point of entry |
| **MSN** | Manufacturer serial number |
| **NACE** | National classification of economic activities |
| **NRA** | National resolution authority |
| **PAX** | Passengers |
| **PD** | Probability of default |
| **Ppt** | PowerPoint |
| **PRS** | Preferred resolution strategy |
| **RA** | Resolution authority |

| | |
|---|---|
| **RE** | Resolution entities |
| **RIAD** | Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database |
| **RLE** | Relevant legal entities |
| **RoE** | Return on equity |
| **RWA** | Risk-weighted assets |
| **SFTP** | Secure File Transfer Protocol |
| **SFTR** | Securities Financing Transaction Regulation |
| **SHS** | Statistics on holdings of securities |
| **SPE** | Single point of entry |
| **SPOC** | Single point of contact |
| **SRMR** | Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation |
| **sVaR** | Stressed value at risk |
| **TB** | Trading book |
| **TEU** | Twenty-foot equivalent unit |
| **VaR** | Value at risk |
| **VDI** | Valuation Data Index |
| **VDS** | Valuation Data Set |
| **VDS 2020** | Valuation Data Set 2020 |
| **Xlsx** | Microsoft Excel |

# 1. Executive summary

1 Valuations are a critical component of the successful resolution of banks, as they form the basis for resolution authorities' resolution decisions. In the context of resolution, the capacity of banks' management information systems (MISs) to provide accurate and timely information is crucial for the reliability and robustness of valuations. Therefore, data availability is a fundamental prerequisite for valuations in resolution.

2 Banks' capabilities to produce data for valuations are addressed explicitly by Principle 5.2 of the SRB's Expectations for Banks (EfB), which requires banks to have in place MIS capabilities to produce information that is as up to date and complete as reasonably possible, to ensure a fair, prudent and realistic valuation.

3 In 2019, the SRB published its Framework for Valuation[1], providing potential independent valuers and the general public with an indication of the SRB's expectations regarding the principles and methodologies for Valuations 2 and 3. In 2020, the SRB also published its standardised data set (SRB VDS 2020).[2] The Expectations on Valuation Capabilities (EoVCs) described herein supersede the 2020 'SRB valuation data set instructions' and the 'Explanatory note' documents.

4 In this context, the SRB VDS 2020 outlined granular data requirements for valuation in resolution, with a focus on individual data fields. Based on comprehensive market feedback and experience in real-life cases, the EoVCs improve the existing SRB VDS 2020, expanding it with additional information, and outline expectations on (i) valuation data repositories and (ii) valuation playbooks. To reduce the burden on banks, the EoVCs rely, as far as possible, on existing common definitions and EU standards. The required new set of additional information is based on standard reports that are typically already available at banks.

5 The EoVCs are designed to ensure that a minimum expected set of data is available to the SRB on a permanent basis to support valuations. However, documents already accessible to the IRT, such as resolution deliverables (e.g. bail-in playbooks, solvent wind-down plans, etc.) and prudential reporting, do not form part of the EoVCs. In specific circumstances, such as ongoing resolution cases, the SRB may deviate from the expectations outlined in this publication, particularly in terms of additional information not included in the EoVCs.

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[1] See https://www.srb.europa.eu/system/files/media/document/2019-02-01%20Framework%20for%20Valuation.pdf.

[2] 'SRB Valuation data set instructions document' and 'Explanatory note'.

6 Since the EoVCs introduce expectations, banks will be given a gradual phase-in period to adapt their existing capabilities to meet these new standards. However, the capabilities that banks have put in place to produce the SRB VDS 2020 on an ad hoc basis should remain in place until the phase-in of the EoVCs is completed.

7 The SRB may update the EoVCs in the future to account for potential dependencies arising from changes in EU legislation[3], industry feedback and lessons learnt.

[3] E.g. the Eurosystem's Integrated Reporting Framework (IReF initiative).

# 2. Overview of the main components

8 This chapter firstly lays out the main components of the EoVCs, and secondly explains the rational for the choices made.

9 The main components of the EoVCs are:

- data requirements in the form of a Valuation Data Index (VDI), consisting of structured[4] and unstructured information;
- Data Repository for Resolution (DRR) functionalities; and
- expectations on the structure and content of valuation playbooks.

## 2.1. Valuation Data Index

10 Having access to data for performing valuations in resolution is key to ensuring a fair, prudent and realistic valuation. To that end, the independent valuer should have access to all relevant sources of information, such as the internal records, systems and models of banks[5]. The EoVCs expand the data requirements of SRB VDS 2020, which are defined in the newly introduced VDI. To carry out a robust and accurate valuation for assets and liabilities, additional information is required (e.g. balance sheet reconciliation, the assessment of tax and regulatory implications, the derivation of company values via provided business plans, risk reports). Collecting all this data is a lengthy process that requires extensive interactions with banks, as it involves gathering, verifying and organising large amounts of detailed information. Frontloading this activity during the resolution planning phase ensures that the information is available on time, accurate, and meets the specific needs of potential independent valuers to carry out valuations in resolution. The VDI strives to make a sufficient comprehensive set of information[6] available to the SRB and/or independent valuers for performing valuations so that the risk of lacking sufficient data to tune their valuation models is mitigated. Moreover, the VDI will foster consistency in all valuation processes in resolution, as all independent valuers will have access to the same minimum set of information.

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[4] The term 'structured information' in the EoVCs refers to tabular data (typically quantitative) organised according to a predefined data model, namely the VDS. Conversely, 'unstructured information' encompasses information that lacks a predefined data model or format, such as business plans, audit reports, risk reporting and managerial information, which are typically presented in PDF or editable document/presentation format.

[5] Recital 3 CDR 2018/345.

[6] See Annex 1.

11 As the expected data will already be gathered in the resolution planning phase based on an established and structured process, the expectation is that the quality of the information will progressively improve compared to ad hoc requested data. The EoVC covers expectations on data quality, including a full list of data validations rules and a standardised validation report template.

12 The VDI consists of:

- an enhanced Valuation Data Set (VDS), which includes data field requests on single asset and liability level, and data at portfolio level (for trading books and liabilities[7]); and
- a set of documents, which includes audit reports, risk reports, business plans, information on internal models for valuation purposes, etc.

13 The VDS enables the SRB or an independent valuer to prepare standardised models for valuation and to automate valuation processes to the greatest extent possible. The enhanced VDS aims to be broad and proportionate, since it covers a wide range of asset and liability classes and off-balance-sheet positions, while being proportionate to the complexity of banks' business models. The EoVCs introduce technical rules[8] for submitting files including the VDS data fields, which will help independent valuers to organise the data and develop capabilities ready for use in the event that a valuation is requested by the SRB on short notice. These technical rules are also indispensable for effective quality assurance. It ensures consistency in the way banks prepare the data files, which in turn minimises the risk of errors.

## 2.2. Data Repository for Resolution

14 The VDI information is expected be submitted to the DRR at a predefined frequency. The establishment of a permanent DRR is essential for two main reasons:

- Data availability: historical evidence indicates that obtaining data from banks can be time-consuming. Preparing and securing data during business-as-usual (BaU) periods ensures that the information is promptly available when required. A permanent DRR ensures that the SRB can act swiftly in crisis situations and guarantees that in such events, the necessary data is readily accessible to an independent valuer or the SRB.

[7] Data for instruments that are not part of the MBDT will be provided on an aggregated basis.

[8] See Annex 2.

- Efficiency in data collection: during a valuation process, a significant amount of information and data is collected. This process is more structured and efficient when using a DRR during BaU compared to an ad hoc request to the bank.

15 The EoVCs outline the minimum functionalities expected for the DRR, giving banks the flexibility to choose the technical solution that aligns most effectively with their own MIS architecture, whether through fully in-house solutions or external vendor options.

16 Banks are expected to ensure the capability to regularly provide and submit the information expected in the VDI to the DRR, as well as any other additional information upon request, if necessary. The data must be of high-quality and reconcilable with other financial information.

17 Therefore, banks are expected to implement internal processes to ensure that:

- the information expected in the DRR (see Chapter 3.3.3) is prepared and regularly updated;
- additional documents are provided on request within a short timeframe via the DRR; and
- restricted IRT staff have permanent access to the DRR.

## 2.3. Valuation playbooks

18 The EoVCs establish expectations on the content and structure of the valuation playbooks. Valuation playbooks will cover three main areas: the valuation self-assessment, the use of internal valuation capabilities and the governance arrangements.

19 The existing EU Regulation explicitly allows independent valuers to rely on banks' internal models[9] when deemed appropriate, taking into account the quality of data, among other aspects. Moreover, Principle 5.2 of the SRB EfB expects banks to clearly explain and justify the data sources, assumptions and methodologies underlying their internal valuation models.

20 To support the potential use of banks' internal valuation models, preparatory work during the resolution planning phase should endeavour to ensure that any potential independent valuer consulting the valuation playbooks would gain an in-depth understanding of the bank's internal valuation models and their use during BaU.

21 Banks are expected to conduct a self-assessment of how they currently value their assets and liabilities. It is important to note that this assessment focuses on valuation methodologies and challenges, not on performing an actual self-valuation. This assessment should identify critical valuation topics and provide insights into potential valuation methodologies. Since banks have the

[9] Article 7(2) of CDR 2018/345.

most insight into their operations, they are best positioned to undertake a preliminary analysis of valuation challenges and areas of higher valuation uncertainty.

22 The use of internal valuation models by independent valuers can be facilitated either by directly applying the outputs of such models or by having banks re-run them based on the independent valuer's instructions (e.g. with different input parameters), ensuring that the results are suitable for valuation.[10]

23 The valuation playbook should contain an assessment of the flexibility of banks' internal valuation models, particularly in terms of how easily inputs and assumptions can be adjusted in line with the instructions provided by the independent valuer.[11]

24 The provision of accurate valuation data relies on robust governance. This includes having procedures in place to manage the data throughout its lifecycle, from collection, storage and updating to processing and sharing via the DRR. Effective governance is not only critical to ensure the availability and quality of data, but it also enables bank staff to provide sufficient support to the independent valuer when conducting its work.

25 The valuation playbook should document all the relevant information on governance arrangements relevant to valuations in resolution. This includes explaining how the information in the VDI is collected and stored in the DRR, the outline of the submission approval, and the data quality-assurance process. Banks should also document the management responsibilities and a single point of contact responsible for valuations in resolution. Moreover, the valuation playbook is expected to outline the arrangements in place to ensure the availability of relevant staff (including any interactions with the valuer).

[10] Chapter 10 of the EBA's Handbook on Valuation for purposes of resolution.

[11] See Chapter 6.4.1 for more details.

# 3. SRB Valuation Data Index

## 3.1. Definition

26 The SRB VDI is a comprehensive document request list organised by subject area. It details the minimum information that banks are expected to submit in the DRR. As the VDI cannot be exhaustive, the IRT may request additional information as necessary. Please refer to Annex 1, which provides the detailed content of the VDI.

## 3.2. Entities in scope

27 As a general rule, resolution entities (REs) and relevant legal entities (RLEs) are expected to submit the list of documents specified in the VDI (the 'VDI documents') to the DRR according to the guiding principles outlined in Chapter 3.3. The determination of which entities are in scope is based on the following criteria:

- whether the entity is a RE or a RLE;
- whether the entity is a credit institution;
- whether the entity is domiciled in a jurisdiction within the banking union;
- whether the entity is an intermediate holding company.[12]

28 Based on these criteria, entities may be required to provide either a full-scope VDI or a reduced-scope VDI. The full-scope VDI encompasses all requested information, particularly the VDS for the respective entity, while the reduced-scope VDI focuses on unstructured data and does not require the VDS or any other structured data as outlined in VDI item 1 (See Annex 1).

29 'Resolution entity' means a resolution entity as defined in Article 2(1)(83a) of Directive 2014/59/EU. RLEs are defined as legal entities that fulfil the criteria outlined in the latest available SRB 'Guidance on the liability data report'.

30 The VDI requirements for different entities are as follows:

- RE domiciled within the banking union are expected to provide the full scope of the VDI.

[12] See the definitions of financial, mixed financial and mixed-activity holding companies in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, and the definition of an intermediate entity as defined in the 'Guidance on the liability data report'.

- For RLEs, the scope of the VDI is defined as follows:
  - If the RLE is a credit institution domiciled within the banking union, it is expected to provide a full-scope VDI (i.e. all the VDI documents).
  - If the RLE is a non-credit institution domiciled in the banking union, it is expected to provide a reduced VDI, excluding the VDS.[13]
  - If the RLE is either a credit institution or a non-credit institution domiciled outside the banking union, it is expected to provide the VDI based on specific IRT requests, which will be clarified and agreed upon in the resolution colleges with the respective RAs.
  - If the RLE is earmarked for liquidation in the resolution plan, it is not expected to submit the VDI.
- Entities that are EU subsidiaries (under the SRB's remit) of third-country parent undertakings[14], or that have parent undertakings outside the banking union but within the European Union[15] that are not designated as RE themselves, are expected to provide a full-scope VDI.
- Entities that are neither REs nor RLEs are not expected to submit the VDI. However, IRTs may ask entities affiliated to a cooperative banking group to provide a full or reduced VDI where this is appropriate to ensure a proper implementation of the PRS.
- Intermediate holding companies are expected to submit VDI document 3.3 only (i.e. annual financial statements and interim reports for each relevant intermediate holding company within the resolution group).

[13] However, the IRT may request (parts of) the VDS based on the business model (e.g. asset managers, real estate-focused subsidiaries).

[14] So-called 'third-country hosted entities'.

[15] So-called 'EU hosted entities'.

**Figure 1. VDI documents for entities in scope**

| | Full-scope VDI | Reduced-scope VDI | VDI based on specific IRT requests | No VDI | VDI request 3.3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REs in the BU | X | | | | |
| RLEs (credit institutions in the BU) | X | | | | |
| RLEs (non-credit institutions in the BU) | | X | | | |
| REs and RLEs outside the BU | | | X | | |
| RLEs earmarked for liquidation | | | | X | |
| EU subsidiaries of third-country entities or EU but non-BU parent undertakings not designated as REs | X | | | | |
| Entities that are neither REs nor RLEs | | | | X | |
| Intermediate holding companies | | | | | X |

31 For groups following a multiple-point-of-entry resolution strategy, Figure 1 must be applied for each of the resolution groups.

## 3.3. Guiding principles for the VDI

32 This chapter presents general guidance on how entities are expected to supply the information requested in the VDI: [16]

- Minimum list of VDI documents
- Mapping the VDI to existing documents and reports
- Submitting VDI documents to the DRR
- Cut-off date of the VDI documents and availability in the DRR
- Individual vs group-level information
- Naming convention

[16] In addition, see Annex 2 for further technical instructions on submission.

### 3.3.1. Minimum list of VDI documents

33 The VDI is a standard request list and is not customised to specific business models. Therefore, the VDI is not exhaustive, and the IRT may request additional information if needed. The submission of certain documents may be waived by the IRT if they are deemed irrelevant considering the entity's specific business model. The IRT will decide and inform the bank if it is waived from submitting any of the VDI documents.

### 3.3.2. Mapping the VDI to existing documents and reports

34 Entities may utilise existing documentation, such as internal policies, reports or other relevant documents, to provide the required VDI information to the DRR. If a specific document or report does not fulfil (whether fully or partially) the VDI's content requirements, the entity is expected to submit an appropriate document or supplements/annexes that meets these standards.

35 Documents already accessible to the IRT, such as resolution deliverables (e.g. bail-in playbooks, solvent wind-down plans) or prudential reporting, do not form part of the VDI. In certain instances, the VDI documents may refer to materials that are already publicly available or accessible to the IRT. The entity is expected to notify the IRT, which may grant an exemption from submitting that information to the DRR. For example, if an annual report can be found on the entity's website, it does not need to be submitted. Banks are expected to indicate in the DRR index of documents (see Chapter 5.2.) the list of documents that will not be provided, including the link to the publicly available source, or the respective deliverable to the IRT in IRIS.

### 3.3.3. Submitting VDI documents to the DRR

36 During BaU, banks are expected to update the DRR on a regular basis (see Chapters 3.3.3 and 3.3.4). This includes a review of whether the documents within the scope of the VDI have been either updated or newly created. This approach ensures that relevant and up-to-date documents are available to the IRT at short notice. For example, an annual report should be provided once a year, coinciding with the first semi-annual update of the DRR after the annual report's publication.

37 Banks are expected to submit the VDI documents and, where applicable, update the information stored in the DRR, as outlined in Annex 1, within 45 calendar days from the cut-off date (see Chapter 3.3.4), with the exception of the VDS, which is expected to be provided within 60 calendar days.

38 Shortly before, during or after the application of any resolution actions, documents may need to be updated at short notice and made available in the DRR, upon request.

### 3.3.4. Cut-off date of the VDI documents and availability in the DRR

39 Banks are expected to implement the necessary arrangements to ensure that VDI documents are kept up to date in accordance with the cut-off dates specified in Annex 1. There are five distinct cut-

off dates for the VDI documents listed in Figure 2. These are all linked to the usual business cycles or processes of banks. Five different cut-off dates are defined:

- Current year (semi-annual) and last two financial years (year-end): for some VDI documents, the cut-off date is 30 June of the current year. This is especially relevant for the VDS and other data that may be subject to frequent fluctuations and needs more frequent updates for valuations in resolution. Historical data is essential in valuations, as it offers insights into the entity's past performance, validates future forecasts, assesses risks and ensures transparency and comparability. For documents containing financial and risk data, end-of-year data for the last two years is expected to be kept in the DRR. For VDI documents with a cut-of date of the current year (semi-annual) and the last two financial years (year-end), documents with a cut-off date of 30 June in previous years are expected to be removed from the DRR.
- Last two financial years (year-end): end-of-year data for the last two years is expected to be kept in the DRR.
- Latest version available: the latest version of the VDI document should remain available in the DRR until it is replaced by an updated version.
- Latest versions within last 12 months: all versions of the VDI document that were produced within the past 12 months, counting from the current date, should be stored in the DRR.
- Latest versions within last 24 months: all versions of the VDI document that were produced within the past 24 months, counting from the current date, should be stored in the DRR.

40 If the end of the financial year is not 31 December, the year-end should be regarded as the actual end date of the financial year.

**Figure 2. Cut-off dates for VDI documents**

| | Most recent version | 30 June of the current year (T) | 31 December of the previous year (T-1) | 31 December of year (T-2) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current year (semi-annual) and last 2 financial years (year-end) | | x | x | x |
| Last 2 financial years (year-end) | | | x | x |
| Latest version available | x | | | |
| Latest versions within last 12 months | All versions of the last 12 months | | | |
| Latest versions within last 24 months | All versions of the last 24 months | | | |

### 3.3.5. Individual vs group-level information

41 In general, single-entity-level VDI information is expected for REs and RLEs. However, certain VDI documents at group[17] level are also expected for REs.

### 3.3.6. Naming convention

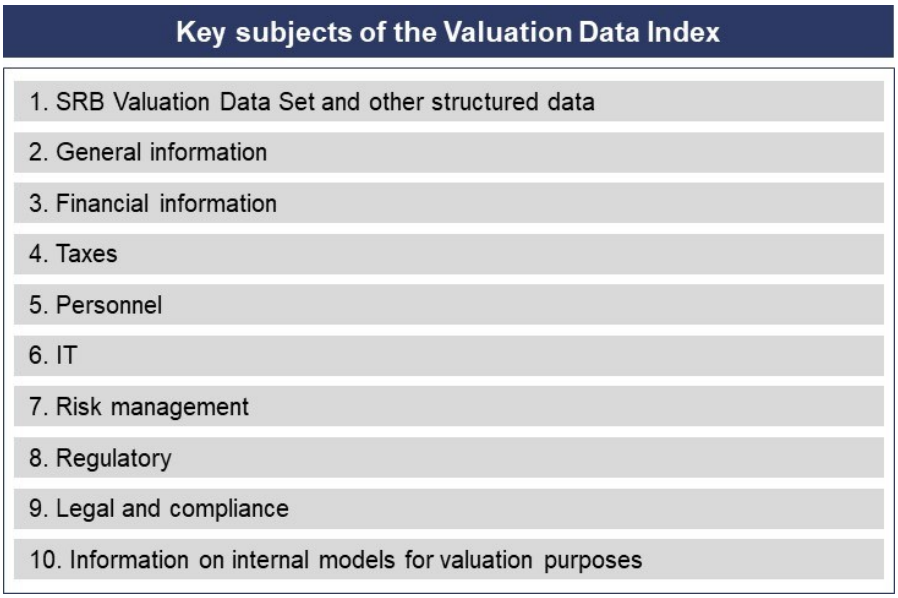
42 To enable the independent valuer to manage the data efficiently, a standardised naming convention for the provided data is expected. The naming convention is based on the structure of the VDI (see Chapter 3.4). Please refer to Annex 2, which provides detailed technical instructions.

## 3.4. Structure of the SRB Valuation Data Index

43 The VDI is organised into ten key subject areas, each containing several sub-areas. Annex 1 provides details on the expected content for each VDI document.

[17] 'Group' means a parent undertaking and all its subsidiary undertaking, as defined in Article 2(11) of Directive 2013/34/EU.

**Figure 3. Key subjects of the SRB valuation VDI list**




44 High-level description of the key subject areas:

1. **SRB Valuation Data Set and other structured data**: The SRB Valuation Data Set is the most important single component of the VDI, and enables the SRB and the independent valuer to act in a timely manner with structured and quality-assured data (see Chapter 4 for details). The other structured data set that needs to be prepared is the Minimum Bail-in Data Template (MBDT).
2. **General information**: This section provides a comprehensive overview of the entity, covering aspects such as business strategy, legal-entity structure, investor presentations, shareholders and external ratings.
3. **Financial information**: Financial information provides the basis for the assessment of financial developments in the last few years, and helps to identify the main value drivers and risks. This information is also essential to valuing the franchise value.[18]
4. **Tax information**: Tax information is key for valuation purposes, particularly when valuing the franchise value or the post-conversion equity value.[19] Tax effects not only impacts the overall valuation, but might also be affected by the application of different resolution tools (e.g. assessments of tax-loss carry-forwards in a sale-of-business transaction).

[18] Article 1(g) of CDR 2018/345.

[19] Article 10(5) of CDR 2018/345.

5. **Personnel**: An overview of the quantity, qualification and costs of staff ensures that the independent valuer factors in related costs. This is particularly important for valuing the franchise value and assessing the implications of this valuation for the application of resolution tools, especially with transfer strategies or potential organisational restructuring after a bail-in.
6. **IT and operations**: A detailed IT cost breakdown further helps assess current and future expenses.
7. **Risk management**: Understanding a bank's risk management is crucial for valuation, as it supports the assessment of the individual risks, governance quality and financial resilience. This understanding also serves as a foundation for identifying potential additional risks to be considered in resolution valuations and areas of higher valuation uncertainty, and provides transparency regarding the methodologies applied for risk measurement. Notably, the information on the risk situation and stress tests are essential valuation inputs.
8. **Legal and compliance**: Legal and compliance information helps assess potential legal risks and liabilities from litigations and disputes, which can significantly affect the valuation. Costs from contract termination, which may be particularly relevant in transfer strategies, could also have a material impact on the valuation. Additionally, internal audit reports provide an insight into the bank's internal controls and an evaluation of key areas relevant for valuations.
9. **Information on internal models for valuation purposes**: The independent valuer may rely on the bank's internal models to conduct valuations. This includes aspects such as model specifications, valuation inputs and the assessment of areas with the highest valuation uncertainty.
10. **Other information**: Any other documentation not included in the previous items, upon request by the IRT.

# 4. SRB Valuation Data Set

## 4.1. Definition

45 The VDS is a collection of predefined data sets covering various asset classes, including loans, securities, derivatives and subsidiaries, as well as liabilities. It supersedes the SRB Valuation Data Set 2020 (VDS 2020), which has been enhanced to increase its usability for the independent valuer. The VDS is part of the VDI (see Chapter 3).

46 Chapter 4.2 contains guidance for banks on key aspects of the VDS. The general structure of the VDS is explained in Chapter 4.3. The major changes in the VDS compared to the VDS 2020 are summarised in Chapter 4.4. An overview of the requested information per data set is provided in Chapter 4.5. The expectations on quality assurance are provided in Chapter 4.6.

47 Please refer to Annex 2, which provides instructions on submitting the VDS and the data quality report; Annex 3, which provides the full list of data fields[20] in the VDS, along with their definitions; and Annex 4, which provides technical descriptions of the data fields and validation rules, and rules outlining how the data fields apply to the different types of exposures; and Annex 5, which provides a sample data quality report.

48 The entities within the scope of the VDS are defined in Chapter 3.2.

## 4.2. Guiding principles for the VDS

49 This chapter provides guidance on how banks are expected to submit the information requested in the VDS:

- Semi-annual submission frequency
- Completeness and reconcilability with FINREP and accounting information
- Data format and naming conventions
- Relationship of the VDS with other regulatory reporting
- General rules regarding monetary amounts.

[20] A data field refers to a column in the VDS.

### 4.2.1 Semi-annual submission frequency

50 As part of the VDI, the VDS and other structured data (see VDI items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 in Annex 1) are expected be provided in the DRR on a semi-annual basis and submitted within 60 calendar days after each half-year and year-end (see Chapter 3.3.3). However, entities are expected to ensure the capability to prepare the VDS with an end-of-month cut-off date on request.[21] Only the most recent VDS with a cut-off date 30 June is expected to be kept in the DRR. The VDS with a 30 June cut-off date from the previous years (T-1 and T-2) are expected to be removed from the DRR.

### 4.2.2 Completeness and reconcilability of data

51 For the purpose of valuation in resolution, it is essential for the independent valuer to have access to high-quality data on the institution's assets and liabilities. To achieve this, banks are expected to establish robust arrangements to ensure that their MIS capabilities can produce accurate, consistent and reliable data. Before submitting the VDS files to the DRR, banks should conduct a series of data validation rules (See Annex 4).

52 Valuation data must be reconcilable with the relevant financial statements and regulatory reporting. As part of the data quality-assurance process, banks are expected to ensure that the sum of the carrying amounts reported in the VDS at instrument level are reconcilable with the corresponding items in FINREP reporting or in the accounting ledger. Explanations of differences in balance-sheet line items and the aggregated carrying amounts in the VDS are expected and have to be provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.4). Additionally, the VDS requires certain accounting information (local GAAP) for each instrument to assess the potential accounting implications of the resolution.

53 Please refer to Chapter 4.6 and Annex 4 for guidance on how banks are expected to perform the reconciliation with FINREP and the financial statements as part of the quality assurance.

### 4.2.3 Data format and naming conventions

54 The VDS requires the use of a specific standardised and exportable format to make it easier for independent valuers to manage large amounts of data and to develop ready-to-use capabilities if a quick valuation is required. The VDS submission must be in CSV format and adhere to specific naming conventions. Please refer to Annex 2 for the technical specifications regarding the data format and naming conventions.

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[21] The same capability applies to the provision of the MBDT.

### 4.2.4 Relationship of the VDS with other regulatory reporting

55 The VDS is closely aligned with various established frameworks, such as the analytical credit datasets (AnaCredit), the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), Statistics on Holdings of Securities (SHS), the Centralised Securities Database (CSBD), the Liability Data Report (LDR) and the Minimum Bail-in Data Template MBDT. The VDS includes identifiers to connect it with the above frameworks.

56 The VDS is designed to serve as a complementary dataset and addresses data gaps for valuation purposes. As AnaCredit does not cover all loan instruments (e.g. instruments to natural persons), the relevant data fields from AnaCredit are also requested in the VDS[22] to ensure that the loan information is complete. The SHS reporting covers certain valuation relevant data fields only on a voluntary basis. Therefore, SHS data fields are also included in the VDS[23] to ensure they are available.

### 4.2.5 General rules regarding monetary amounts

57 All data fields representing monetary amounts should reported in euro. All foreign currency amounts should be converted into euro at the respective exchange rate on the cut-off date (see data fields LOA_65, SMBDT_35. SEC_65, DRT_9 and SUB_23).

## 4.3. General structure

58 The VDS consists of data sets for the asset and liability classes – loans and off-balance-sheet exposures, securities, derivatives and subsidiaries – and for financial liabilities. It also includes a specific data set covering trading-book data. Detailed information on other asset and liability classes not covered in the VDS is part of the unstructured information within the VDI. A detailed list of the expected data fields and related descriptions is provided in Annex 3.

59 For each asset class, the VDS captures relevant information in the ‘Instrument’ dimension. The instrument dimension needs to be provided for each asset class separately. For loan instruments and off-balance-sheet exposures, separate ‘Counterparty’, and ‘Protection’ data sets are expected. For the trading book and liabilities not part of the MBDT, an additional ‘Portfolio view’ is used.

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[22] A total of 32 AnaCredit data fields are included in the VDS.

[23] A total of 6 SHS data fields are included in the VDS.

60 The structure of the VDS data sets within the same dimension follows a consistent format. The data fields are organised into various information categories to ensure transparency. The following subsections provide an overview of the requested information for each dimension.

61 The submitting entity must ensure that, where relevant, certain information is anonymised when the information is submitted to the DRR[24]. This assessment is the responsibility of the submitting entity, regardless of the instructions provided in Annex 3.

### 4.3.1 Instrument data sets

62 The instrument dimension is the centrepiece of the data model. The instrument data sets aim to provide the independent valuer with the necessary information to value the instrument on an individual basis. It therefore provides information on the basic features of the instrument and a description of its financial aspects (e.g. cash-flow information, risk characteristics and accounting features). Data fields for reconciliation with FINREP and COREP, when applicable, are also provided.

63 The instrument data sets also contain information on the bank's fair-value valuation, including the fair value and the level in the fair-value hierarchy. Instrument data sets also include information on the so-called valuation clusters. Banks are expected to provide these clusters in a consistent manner in both the valuation playbook and the VDS. For additional information, please refer to Chapter 6.

64 Additionally, mapping data fields have been included in the VDS to capture the relationships between specific asset and liability data sets and between these data sets and the existing regulatory reporting frameworks.

### 4.3.2 Counterparty data set

65 The 'Counterparty' dimension is only applicable for the instrument class 'Loans and off-balance sheet exposure'.

66 This dimension provides information on counterparties of the reported instruments. It includes the counterparty's identification data, the general characteristics of the counterparty, and information on risk and default.

[24] Corresponding data protection regulations, in particular the requirements of the GDPR, must be observed.

### 4.3.3 Protection data set

67 The 'Protection' dimension is only applicable for the instrument class 'Loans and off-balance sheet exposure'.

68 This dimension provides information on any protection that serves to secure instruments, including guarantees and collateral. In addition, protection-class-specific information (e.g. for real estate, shipping, etc) is requested.

### 4.3.4 Portfolio view data sets

69 The portfolio view is applicable to trading books. It is introduced as granular valuations of products within trading-book valuation are often complex in nature (especially for exotic derivatives) and might need to be performed on a simplified portfolio or desk level when time or access to the bank's staff is not available. Usually, within one trading desk the allocated derivatives (and securities, if applicable) have comparable market-risk profiles and sensitivity indicators ('Greeks'). This allows the independent valuer to estimate impacts on the valuation if market parameters change.

70 Additionally, a data set on liabilities that do not fall under the scope the MBDT provides information on instruments on an aggregate level.

71 The following figure summarises the structure of the VDS:

**Figure 4. Overview of the structure of the SRB Valuation Data Set**

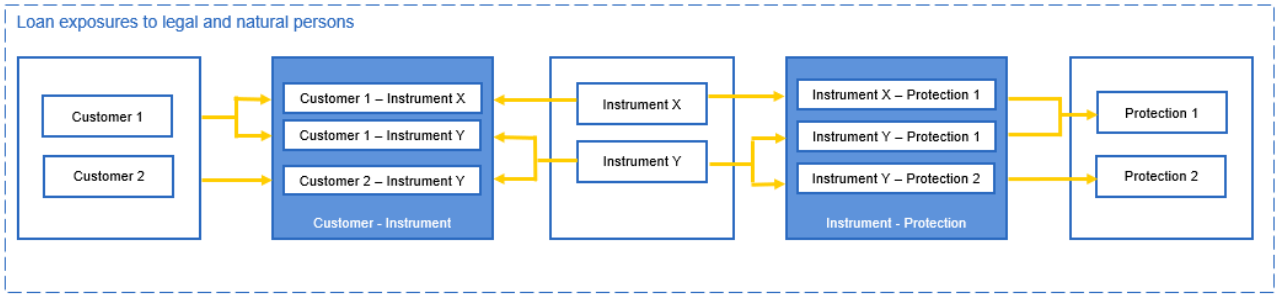
| Assets / Dimension | Loans and off-balance sheet exposure | Securities | Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates | Derivatives | Supplementary MBDT | Complementary liabilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Instrument | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Counterparty | ✓ | | | | | |
| Protection | ✓ | | | | | |
| Portfolio | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Related reporting | AnaCredit, SFTR | SHS, SFTR | | EMIR | CSDB, LDR, MBDT | |

### 4.3.5 Mapping tables

72 For loan instruments and off-balance-sheet exposure, the instrument, protection and counterparty data sets are interconnected through separate mapping tables, as illustrated in the general data model (Figure 5 below). Banks are expected to assign a unique identifier to each exposure, protection and counterparty involved in a transaction, which enables a logical connection across the three data sets. For instance, an instrument may be secured by various protections, or may involve two or more borrowers along with a guarantor. Similar to AnaCredit, the VDS includes two

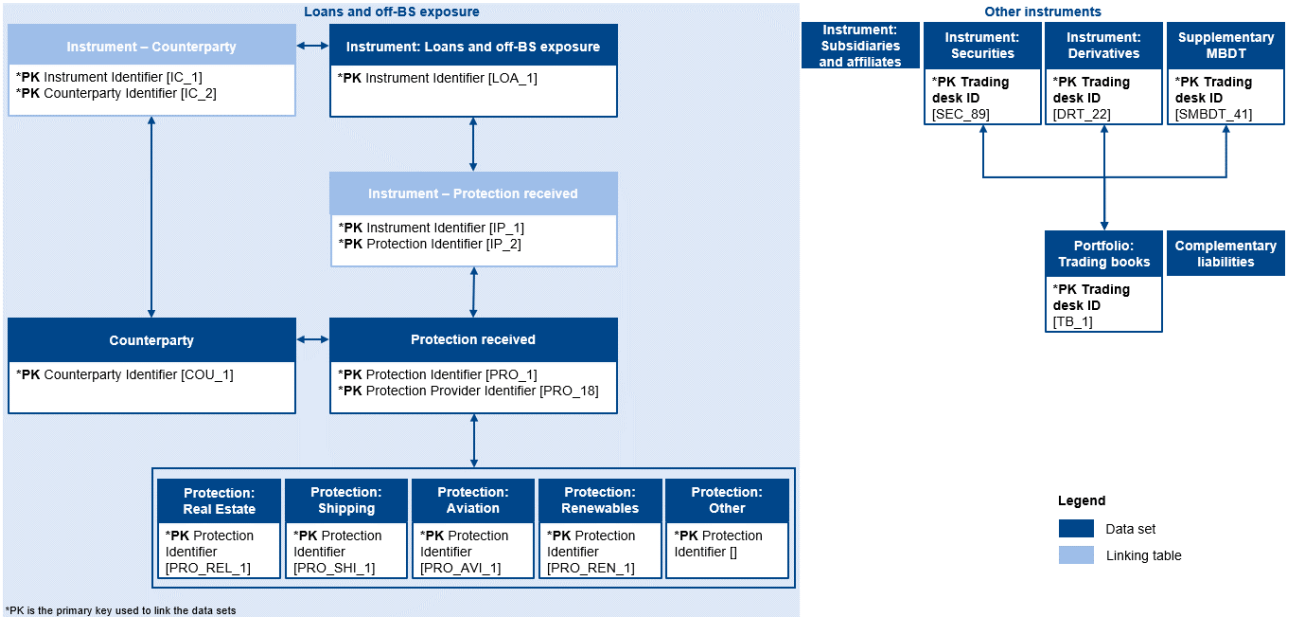
data sets establishing the relationships between instruments and the protections, and between instruments and counterparties.

**Figure 5. Example of relationships between instrument, protection and counterparty data sets**




73 The figure below illustrates the VDS data model, encompassing all data sets, mapping tables, and their relationships.

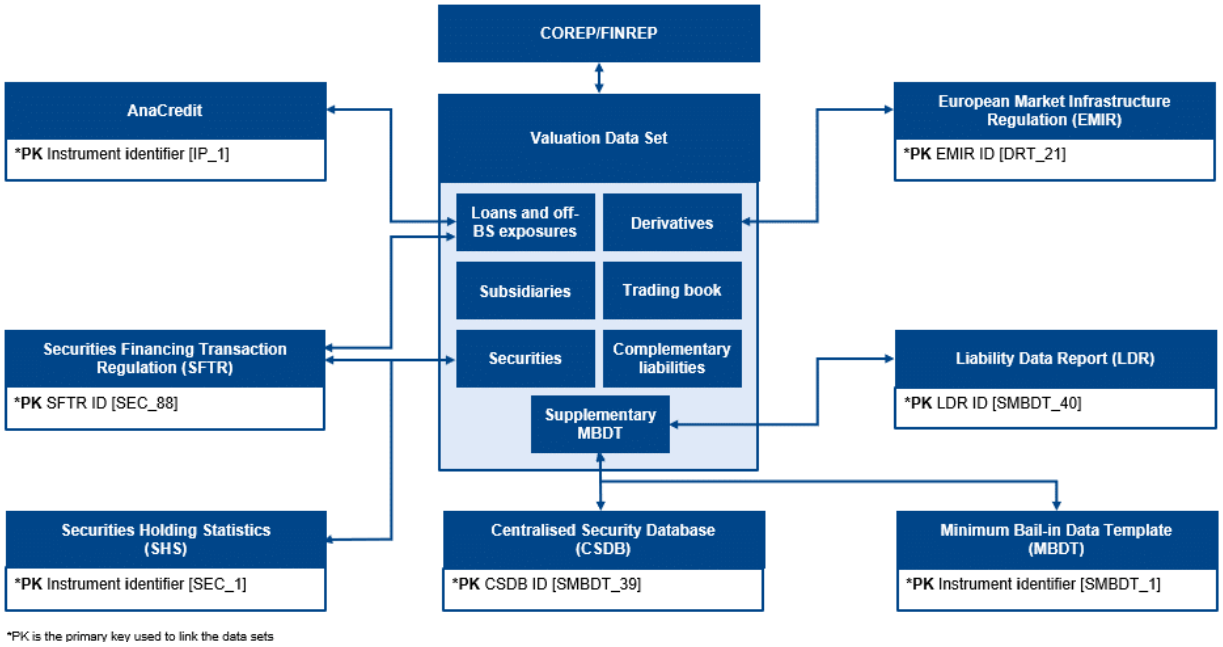
**Figure 6. General data model of the SRB Valuation Data Set**




### 4.3.6 Mapping with existing reporting frameworks

74 To link the information for an instrument to other regulatory reporting frameworks, such as AnaCredit and MBDT, relevant mapping data fields have been included in the VDS. The following figure illustrates how the VDS can be linked to other reporting frameworks.

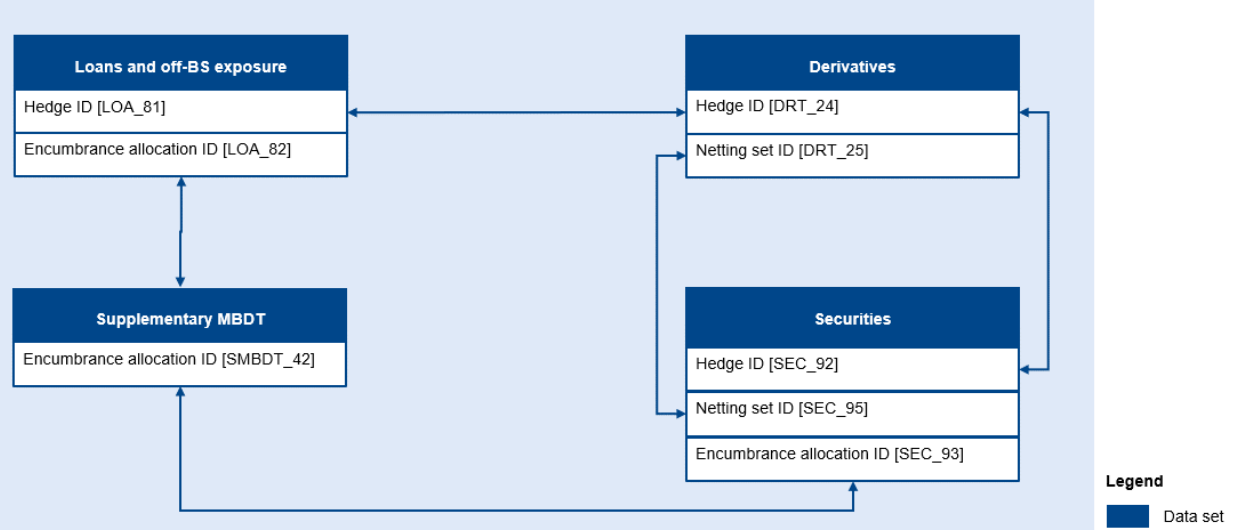
**Figure 7. Mapping with existing reporting frameworks**




### 4.3.7 Additional relationships between data sets

75 In addition to the connections between the data sets established through mapping tables, there are relationships between specific asset and liability data sets created through specific data fields. For example, derivative instruments are linked to other instruments when used for micro hedging purposes; netting sets' IDs are used for repo or derivatives transactions; and liabilities are associated with encumbered assets. The following figure illustrates these relationships. Further guidance is provided in Chapter 4.5.

**Figure 8. Relationships between data sets**




## 4.4. Summary of the major changes compared to VDS 2020

76 This chapter summarises the major changes in the VDS compared to the VDS 2020. Please refer to Annex 6, which provides a detailed comparison of the new VDS and the VDS 2020 on a single data field level.

### 4.4.1 Data model

77 The existing data model of the VDS 2020 has been improved and streamlined based on lessons learnt from previous crisis situations. The industry's feedback regarding the simplification of the VDS 2020 has also been incorporated into the new VDS. These improvements aim to enhance the model's completeness and usability.

78 Compared to the VDS 2020, the new data model is more flexible and proportionate to the complexity of banks' business models.

### 4.4.2 Mapping with existing reporting frameworks

79 In general, the instrument data sets have been closely aligned with a focus on the integration of other components of the EoVCs:

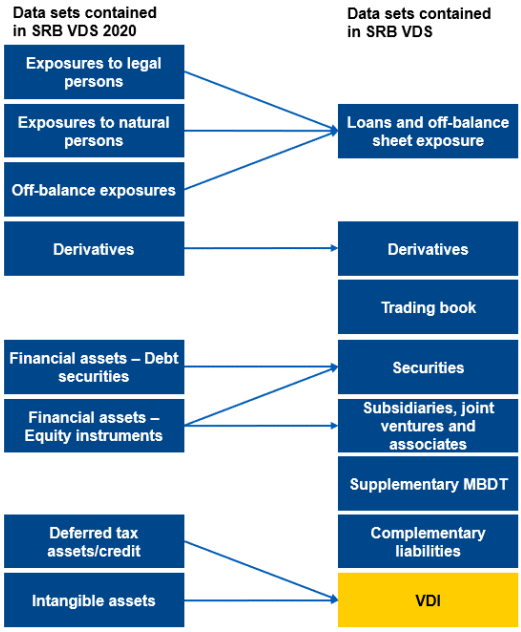
- to facilitate the reconciliation of the VDS with FINREP reporting and accounting data, data fields have been added to the instrument data sets;

- to link the information for an instrument to other regulatory reporting frameworks (such as AnaCredit, EMIR, SHS, LDR and MBDT), relevant mapping data fields have been included in the VDS.

### 4.4.3 Newly created and revised data sets

80 The list of contained data sets has been revised. Please see Figure 9 for a comparison:

**Figure 9. Comparison of included data sets**




- Similar to the AnaCredit data model, the instrument data sets for exposures to legal persons, exposures to natural persons and off-balance-sheet exposures have been combined in a single instrument data set. Likewise, the corresponding counterparty and protection data sets have been combined in a single counterparty and a single protection data set respectively. In addition, new linking tables / data sets have been added to the VDS to capture the relationship between instruments and counterparties, as well as the relationships between instruments and protections received.
- Protection-class-specific data sets have been added. In particular, data sets for the protection classes ‘Real estate’, ‘Aviation’, ‘Renewables’ and ‘Shipping’ have been included. These data sets will be submitted only by specialised lenders or banks holding such specialised lending, which represents a residual part of the SRB banks’ lending portfolios.

- The data sets for asset classes, deferred tax assets and intangible assets have been removed. The corresponding information request has been moved to the VDI, as the information can be more effectively provided there in the form of unstructured data.
- The new 'Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates' data set, which was only partially included in the equity instrument of the 2020 SRB VDS, has been revised with a focus on the valuation of companies. The remaining equity exposures are included in the new data set on securities, which contains information that was previously part of the data sets on equity instruments and debt securities.
- The securities data set has been simplified and expanded to incorporate essential information that enables the independent valuer to identify the instruments, risks characteristics, accounting classification, fair-value information, etc. Cash-flow data deemed necessary for the individual valuation of instruments has also been enhanced. However, this data will only be collected from banks with more complex securities portfolios, specifically those holding Level 2 and Level 3 securities, thus significantly reducing the number of data fields expected for simpler banks.
- Two data sets on liabilities have been included to complement the data reported in the MBDT with relevant information for valuation purposes. Granular cash-flow data will only be collected from liabilities that would qualify as Level 2 and Level 3 securities.
- The data set on derivatives has been simplified, significantly reducing the number of data fields, notably those relating to cash-flow data (they can be extracted from EMIR reporting). The remaining data fields will allow the independent valuer to identify the instrument.
- Finally, a new data set for trading books has been introduced for banks subject to solvent wind-down requirements and for others with material trading books, to address situations where the valuation of securities and derivatives in the trading books might need to be performed on a simplified portfolio / desk level, particularly when there is insufficient time or access to the bank's staff. This data set will only be requested from entities with large trading books.

81 Additionally, a simplified approach has been adopted when defining new data fields, namely:

- many of the new data fields introduced are simply identifiers or contain data for reconciling the carrying amounts against the banks' general ledger and supervisory reporting; and
- the new VDS introduces many unique data fields (see Figure A6.1), i.e. data fields that are actually repeated across multiple data sets e.g. 'Fair value', 'carrying amount', 'Valuation cluster ID', 'General ledger account ID', 'Fair value hierarchy', 'Accounting portfolio (FINREP), etc.

## 4.5. Deep dive into the data sets contained in the VDS

82 In general, the VDS data sets enable the independent valuer to perform an economic valuation of assets and liabilities using relevant valuation methodologies, such as cash-flow valuation, the multiples method and the adjusted book value. Additionally, further valuation-related tasks and analyses, such as assessing potential risks in a resolution scenario, can be conducted. Beyond performing the valuation, the independent valuer may use the VDS data to determine the various effects that resolution tools have on the accounting balance sheet or regulatory capital, or to assess other aspects relating to transfer perimeters, e.g. net asset value, franchise value, etc.

83 This chapter provides detailed explanations of the scope and structure of the respective data sets and indicates the potential use for the independent valuer.

84 The VDS is harmonised with other financial reporting standards, particularly FINREP, for reconciliation and valuation purposes. The scope of the data sets is defined by the corresponding FINREP positions.

85 Furthermore, data field categories are introduced to structure the data sets.

86 The deep dives into the specific data sets are structured as follows:

- **Scope:** Defines the instruments that must be reported within the data set by referencing FINREP positions. Please refer to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451 for the definitions related to FINREP.
- **Overview of the requested data fields:** Provides an overview of the requested data field categories.
- **Specific observations:** Offers further guidance on specific data fields / topics.
- **Potential use of the VDS in valuations in resolution:** Outlines the relevance and potential applications of the data set for valuations in resolution.

### 4.5.1 Loans and off-balance sheet exposure data set

87 **Scope:** The SRB Valuation Data Set on loans and off-balance-sheet exposure covers the following exposures:

- Credit-risk instruments, such as loans and receivables, to natural or legal persons.[25]

[25] In contrast to AnaCredit reporting requirements, the SRB Valuation Data Set on loans and off-balance sheet exposures does not include a reporting threshold and includes information on exposures to both legal and natural persons. The absence of thresholds allows exposures with relatively low amounts, such as consumer lending, leasing, factoring, etc., to fall within the scope of the data set. It will also streamline the data quality process, particularly when reconciling the data with FINREP or the general ledger account.

- Off-balance-sheet items broken down into loan commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments. This data set does not include data on credit derivatives, which are covered by the VDS data set on derivatives.

88 The instruments within the scope of the data set are defined according to the main categories and accounting portfolios in FINREP Tables 1.1 (Assets) and 9.1.1 (Off-balance sheet exposures: loan commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments given), irrespective of whether the entity is subject to FINREP reporting. The relevant accounting portfolios and main categories are outlined in the tables below.

**Figure 10. Scope according to FINREP Table 1.1 (assets)**

| *Accounting portfolio* | *Main category* | Row reference |
|---|---|---|
| *Financial assets held for trading* | *Loans and advances* | 0090 |
| *Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss* | *Loans and advances* | 0099 |
| *Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss* | *Loans and advances* | 0130 |
| *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income* | *Loans and advances* | 0144 |
| *Financial assets at amortised cost* | *Loans and advances* | 0183 |

**Figure 11. Scope according to FINREP Table 9.1.1 (off-balance sheet exposures: loan commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments given)**

| *Accounting portfolio* | Row reference |
|---|---|
| *Loan commitments given* | 0010 |
| *Financial guarantees given* | 0090 |
| *Other commitments given* | 0170 |

89 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The instrument data set on loans and off-balance sheet exposure comprises data fields organised into the information categories detailed in the table below. However, in certain cases, the applicability of data fields depends on the type of exposures. For example, some data fields do not apply to off-balance-sheet exposures. The applicability rules can be found in Annex 4 (see tab ‘List of data fields’, column ‘Applicability’).

**Figure 12. Number of requested data fields per information category for the instrument data: loans and off-balance sheet exposure**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Identification | 1 |
| Type of instrument | 12 |
| Instrument information at inception | 3 |
| Instrument information as of the cut-off date | 4 |
| Cashflow | 18 |
| Fair value | 3 |
| Instrument Risk | 12 |
| Performing status | 4 |
| Accounting | 8 |
| Reconciliation FINREP | 10 |
| Reconciliation COREP | 1 |
| Mapping | 7 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **83** |

- The first information category, 'Identification', facilitates the unique identification of each instrument by requiring a unique instrument identifier. This ensures that each instrument can be identified and mapped to counterparties and protection received via the corresponding mapping tables 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - counterparty mapping table' and 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - protection mapping table'. A link to AnaCredit is established through an identifier known as the 'Instrument identifier'. Therefore, for instruments covered by AnaCredit, the 'Instrument identifier' should exactly match the one reported in AnaCredit.
- Data fields in the 'Type of instrument' category provide a general description of the instrument, including the type of instrument and the country of governing law. These details give the independent valuer a comprehensive understanding of the nature of the instrument.
- The categories 'Instrument information at inception' and 'Instrument information as of the cut-off date' provide key data at different points in the instrument's lifecycle. As of inception, details such as the inception date and the commitment amount at inception should be provided. As of the cut-off date, information such as the outstanding nominal amount and arrears for the instrument are requested. This data provides the independent valuer with information on the development of the instrument over time.
- The 'Cash flow' category includes information on the amortisation and interest payment schedule, such as the amortisation type, the legal final maturity date, the interest rate type

and the current interest rate. These data fields enable the independent valuer to forecast the contractual cash flows for the purpose of a DCF valuation.

- The 'Fair value' category provides the fair value of the instrument as calculated by the entity according to IFRS 13, along with its fair-value hierarchy. It also offers the option to provide an alternative fair-value calculation, if any.
- 'Instrument risk' provides information on risk-weighted assets and risk parameters such as IFRS 9 probability of default and IFRS 9 loss given default. This enables the independent valuer to perform a risk analysis, which can then be reflected in the estimates for expected cash flows as part of the DCF or adjusted book value valuations.
- The 'Performing status' category identifies non-performing instruments by providing the default status and the performing status of the instrument. This information helps the independent valuer to distinguish between performing and non-performing instruments.
- The 'Accounting' category contains information on the recognition and measurement of the instrument (e.g. its carrying amount), and enables the independent valuer to reconcile the data with the financial statements by providing the general ledger account where the instrument is booked.
- The 'Reconciliation FINREP' category provides data fields for reconciliation with FINREP, such as the FINREP accounting portfolio.
- The 'Reconciliation COREP' category contains the data field 'Risk-weighted assets (COREP)' to ensure that the internal data on risk exposures and capital requirements is accurately aligned with the regulatory standards.
- The 'Mapping' category provides data fields to align various data sets with existing reports such as SFTR, and to identify connections between assets and liabilities, including reverse repos, encumbered exposures and hedged instruments. This category also includes an identifier to map the exposure to the valuation cluster (see Chapter 6), as assigned by the bank.

90 **Specific observations**

- **'Flag complex instrument' data field:** Not all instruments can be adequately valued using the data fields specified in the VDS. For certain complex instruments, the requested cash-flow data may not be sufficient to forecast the contractual cash flows. As an example, the cash-flow structure of a loan that has step-up characteristics (3 years fixed 3% fix, then 3 years 5% fix) cannot be adequately reflected in the loan instrument data set. To identify those instruments, the data field 'Flag complex instrument' is introduced. If there is a material

amount of complex instrument flags, the IRT might request additional information on those (see VDI document 3.14).

- **'Encumbrance allocation ID' and 'Source of encumbrance' data fields:** These data fields are introduced to identify assets that serve as collateral for issued liabilities (e.g. cover-pool assets). The 'Encumbrance allocation ID' is also used for flagging the corresponding liabilities within the supplementary MBDT data set.

91 **Potential use of the VDS in valuations in resolution:** The VDS on loans and off-balance sheet exposure enables the independent valuer to perform several analyses related to valuation in resolution:

- *Reconciliation*: The VDS facilitates reconciliation with FINREP to ensure the completeness of the data. By providing the mapping to related data sets, such as AnaCredit, the VDS helps the independent valuer gain a clear and comprehensive understanding of the interconnections.
- *Stratification*: The VDS provides the independent valuer with key information about the characteristics of the instruments, as well as details about the counterparties and protections through linked data sets. This information is crucial for the independent valuer to perform crisis-specific stratifications of the portfolio, complementing the clustering already provided by the bank. For instance, the independent valuer can use the VDS to identify all loans within a specific industry, allowing for a more focused analysis.
- *Valuation*: The VDS includes data fields that enable the independent valuer to distinguish between performing loans and non-performing loans. This distinction is essential, as the valuation methodologies for these two categories differ significantly:
    - For performing loans, the DCF method is typically used to derive the hold or disposal values on single instrument basis. This method requires detailed data to forecast future cash flows accurately. The VDS enables the independent valuer to forecast the contractual cash flows and, by providing information on the risk profile of the instruments, to also estimate the expected cash flows by considering the risk factors of the loan, such as the expected loss.
    - For non-performing loans, valuation is primarily based on the protections (e.g. collateral) associated with the instruments. The VDS includes detailed data essential for conducting thorough valuations, including key data fields in the 'Protection received' data set and the connected protection-class-specific data sets.

- *Impact assessment*: In addition, the independent valuer can utilise the VDS data to prepare the accounting balance sheet and assess the effects on regulatory capital (also after the application of resolution tools).[26]

### 4.5.2 Counterparty data set

92 **Scope:** The counterparty data set provides information on counterparties serving as debtors or protection providers of instruments included within the scope of the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure data set'.

93 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The data set on counterparties comprises 15 data fields, organised into various information categories as detailed in the table below.

**Figure 13. Number of requested data fields per information category for the 'Counterparty data set'**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Identification | 1 |
| Type of counterparty | 6 |
| Counterparty risk | 5 |
| Performing status of the counterparty | 2 |
| Mapping | 1 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **15** |

- The first information category, 'Identification', facilitates the unique identification of each counterparty by requiring a unique counterparty identifier. This ensures that each counterparty can be identified and mapped to instruments via the corresponding mapping table 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - counterparty mapping table' and to the protection received data set.
- The 'Type of counterparty' category includes information that describes the counterparty's role in relation to the instrument (e.g. the full legal name of the counterparty and its economic activity).
- The 'Counterparty risk' category contains data on the counterparty's credit rating and the risk parameters.
- The 'Performing status of the counterparty' category provides data fields to identify the counterparty's default status.

[26] As required by Article 20(7) SRMR.

- Data fields in the 'Mapping' category provide information that can be used to identify groups of connected clients/counterparties.

### 4.5.3 Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - counterparty mapping table

94 **Scope:** The 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - counterparty mapping table' connects the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure data set' to the 'Counterparty data set', and describes the relationship between the instrument and the counterparty (debtor or protection provider).

95 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - counterparty mapping table' comprises three data fields, organised into two information categories as detailed in the table below.

**Figure 14. Number of requested data fields per information category for the data set: Instrument - Counterparty**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Linking | 2 |
| Type of Counterparty | 1 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **3** |

- The 'Linking' category consists of the corresponding unique identifiers ('Instrument identifier' and 'Counterparty identifier') to link counterparties to instruments and vice versa.
- The 'Type of counterparty' category provides a description of the counterparty's role in relation to the instrument.

### 4.5.4 Protection received data set

96 **Scope:** The 'Protection received' data set describes the characteristics of any protection that secures instruments included in the 'Loan and off-balance sheet exposure' data set.

97 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The 'Protection received' data set comprises 10 data fields, organised into various information categories as detailed in the table below.

**Figure 15. Number of requested data fields per information category for the 'Protection received' data set**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Identification | 1 |
| Type of protection received | 3 |
| Value at inception | 2 |
| Fair Value | 3 |
| Mapping | 1 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **10** |

- The first information category, 'Identification', facilitates the unique identification of each protection by requiring a unique protection identifier. This ensures that each protection can be identified and mapped to instruments via the corresponding mapping table 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - protection mapping table' and to the counterparty data set.
- The 'Type of protection received' category includes information that describes the specific type of protection item.
- The 'Value at inception' category contains information on the protection value at the date when the protection was originally recognised as such.
- The 'Fair value' category consists of the protection value of the protection and additional information on the valuation (e.g. protection valuation approach, date of protection value).
- The 'Mapping' category comprises the counterparty identifier of the counterparty providing the protection.

98 **Potential uses of the VDS in valuations in resolution**: For non-performing loans, valuation is driven by the protections linked to the instruments. Detailed information regarding the protections is provided in this data set and further detailed in the corresponding protection-class-specific data sets. This information enables the independent valuer to perform an outside-in analysis of the collateral.

### 4.5.5 Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - protection mapping table

99 **Description:** The 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - protection mapping table' connects the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure' data set to the 'Protection received' data set. A corresponding connection for each instrument secured is established.

100 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - protection mapping table' comprises three data fields, organised into two information categories as detailed in the table below.

**Figure 16. Number of requested data fields per information category for the data set: Instrument – Protection received**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Linking | 2 |
| Fair value Allocation | 1 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **3** |

- The 'Linking' category consists of the corresponding unique identifiers (instrument identifier and protection identifier) to link protections to instruments.
- The 'Fair value allocation' category includes the allocation of the protection value as an interface between the instrument and the protection.

### 4.5.6 Protections: Real estate, Shipping, Aviation and Renewables

101 **Scope:** The protection-class-specific data sets further describe the characteristics of the main collateral types real estate, shipping, aviation and renewables. Additionally, the real estate data set covers information on various types of collateral, including residential property, land plots and developments, office buildings, hotel and entertainment, retail, and factories/warehouses.

102 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The protection data sets on real estate, shipping, aviation and renewables are organised into various information categories as detailed in the table below.

**Figure 17. Number of requested data fields per information category for the protection data sets: Real estate, Shipping, Aviation and Renewables**

| Information categories | Real estate | Shipping | Aviation | Renewables |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Identification | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Type of Protection received | 8 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| Fair value allocation | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Key characteristics | 19 | 16 | 10 | 7 |
| **Total number of data fields** | 34 | 24 | 19 | 21 |

- The 'Identification' category consists of the protection identifier that enables the independent valuer to uniquely identify each protection.
- The 'Type of protection received' category provides further protection-class-specific data fields, which include additional information on the type of the protection (e.g. for real estate:

Address data; for shipping: IMO number; for aviation: Aircraft registration ID; for renewables: Segment based on the energy generation technology).

- The 'Fair value allocation' category provides information on the legal and realisable claims of the protection to the submitting entity and additional third parties.
- The 'Key characteristics' category consists of further protection-class-specific data fields, which provide additional information on the characteristics of the protection (e.g. for real estate: Building area of the building in square metres, for shipping: Capacity of the vessel, for aviation: AVAC rating, for renewables: Net annual output in MWh).

103 **Specific observations:** Non-performing engagements are usually valued based on the realisation of the underlying collateral. In a distressed situation, the independent valuer would most likely need to adjust collateral values downwards, which would affect the collateral realisation results. Therefore, information on senior and *pari passu* claims of third parties are expected, as they directly impact the realisable claim of the submitting entity. To capture this information the following data fields were introduced:

- **Protection allocated value to submitting entity:** This data field determines the part of the market value of the protection that can be considered credit protection for instruments of the submitting entity. The protection allocated value is determined at collateral level (e.g. real estate); however, it might be assigned to several instruments. The allocation of the protection-allocated value to the specific instruments of the submitting entity is recognised in the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - protection mapping table'. Therefore, the sum of the protection-allocated values in the mapping table on a certain protection must be equal to the value reported in the protection-specific-data type (e.g. 'Protection - shipping data set').
- **Protection allocated value to third-parties (priority):** This data field determines the portion of the market value of the collateral that can be considered credit protection that is assumed to be allocated to third parties whose claims take priority over the claims of the entity.
- **Protection allocated value third-parties (pari-passu):** This data field determines the portion of the market value of the collateral that can be considered credit protection that is assumed to be allocated to third-parties whose claims rank *pari pass*u with those of the entity.

104 The sum of the protection-allocated values to the submitting entity, third parties (priority) and third parties (pari passu) cannot exceed the 'Protection value' (PRO_7) submitted in the 'Protection received' data set.

105 The following data fields are especially relevant for real estate protections:

- **Mortgage to submitting entity:** This is the maximum amount that the submitting entity can claim as credit protection, determined by the mortgage registration value.
- **Mortgage to third-parties (priority):** This is the maximum amount that can be claimed to be determined by the mortgage registration value that is assumed to be allocated to third parties whose claims take priority over the claims of the entity.
- **Mortgage to third-parties (pari-passu):** This is the maximum amount that can be claimed to be determined by the mortgage registration value that is assumed to be allocated to third parties whose claims rank *pari passu* with those of the entity.
- **Flag complex rank structure:** This data field indicates whether the mortgage structure is too complex to be allocated to the above-mentioned categories.

106 The following example provides further clarification. The market value of the real estate collateral ('RC1') is EUR 1 000 000. The submitting entity has two loans ('Loan 1' and 'Loan 2') with outstanding nominal amounts of EUR 100 000 and EUR 200 000 respectively. The loans are fully collateralised by a mortgage of EUR 400 000 on RC1. A third party has a loan (*pari passu*) with an outstanding nominal amount of EUR 300 000 ('Loan 3'), which is secured by a *pari passu* mortgage of EUR 400 000 on RC1. Another third party has a priority loan with an outstanding nominal amount of EUR 180 000, which is secured by a priority mortgage of EUR 200 000 (this information might not be available to the submitting entity).

**Figure 18. Illustrative example of recognition in the VDS**

**Recognition in the 'Protection - real estate data set'**

**Structural information:**

| Protection | Market value | Flag complex |
|---|---|---|
| RC1 | 1,000,000 | No |

**Information on the mortgages:**

| Mortgage to reporting entity | Mortgage to third-parties (priority) | Mortgage to third-parties (pari-passu) |
|---|---|---|
| 400,000 | 200,000 | 400,000 |

**Information on protection allocated value:**

| Allocated to reporting entity | Allocated to third-parties (priority) | Allocated to third-parties (pari-passu) |
|---|---|---|
| 300,000 | 180,000 | 300,000 |

**Recognition in the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - protection mapping table'**

| Instrument | Protection | Protection allocated value |
|---|---|---|
| Loan 1 | RC1 | 100,000 |
| Loan 2 | RC1 | 200,000 |

### 4.5.7 Securities data set

107 **Scope:** The SRB Valuation Data Set on securities covers instruments such as debt securities and shares that are defined according to the main categories and accounting portfolios in FINREP Table 1.1 (Assets), irrespective of whether the entity is subject to FINREP reporting. The relevant accounting portfolios and main categories are outlined in the table below.

**Figure 19. Scope according to FINREP Table 1.1 (assets)**

| *Accounting portfolio* | *Main category* | Row reference |
|---|---|---|
| *Financial assets held for trading* | *Equity instruments* | 0070 |
| *Financial assets held for trading* | *Debt securities* | 0080 |
| *Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss* | *Equity instruments* | 0097 |
| *Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss* | *Debt securities* | 0098 |
| *Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss* | *Debt securities* | 0120 |
| *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income* | *Equity instruments* | 0142 |
| *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income* | *Debt securities* | 0143 |
| *Financial assets at amortised cost* | *Debt securities* | 0182 |

108 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The instrument data set on securities comprises 95 data fields, organised into various information categories as detailed in the table below.

**Figure 20. Number of requested data fields per information category for the data set Instrument: Securities**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Identification | 1 |
| Type of Instrument | 9 |
| Instrument information at inception | 3 |
| Instrument Information at cut-off date | 5 |
| Cashflow | 21 |
| Fair Value | 3 |
| Instrument Risk | 9 |
| Performing status of the instrument | 4 |
| Accounting | 9 |
| Reconciliation FINREP | 9 |
| Reconciliation COREP | 1 |
| Issuer information | 12 |
| Mapping | 8 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **95** |

- The instrument data set for securities generally follows the same structure as the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure' data set. Furthermore, the VDS data set for securities includes additional data fields (such as the ISIN for the identification on listed securities), and data fields pertaining to the issuer of the security (such as the issuer's name and external credit rating), enabling the independent valuer to develop a comprehensive understanding of the issuer.
- The 'Mapping' category provides data fields designed to align the data set with existing EU reporting, such as SHS and SFTR. It serves to establish connections between assets and liabilities across the different data sets. This includes identifying securities used as collateral for repos, encumbered securities, and hedged instruments. Additionally, the data set includes a specific identifier that connects the instrument to the 'Trading book' data set. This category also includes an ID identifier to map the instrument to the valuation cluster (see Chapter 6), as assigned by the bank.
- All data fields should be submitted for the instruments in scope, except data fields in the 'Cash flow information' category, which are only applicable to securities qualifying as Level 2 and 3 instruments according to IFRS 13 (see data field 'SEC_42').

109 **Potential use of the VDS in valuations in resolution:** In general, the same use cases apply to the VDS data set for securities as they do to the data set on loans and off-balance-sheet exposure, particularly regarding reconciliation, stratification, valuation, and impact assessment. Therefore, only the main specifics related to the securities data set are explained in this subsection. The valuation approach could differ between listed and unlisted instruments:

- The independent valuer can use the VDS to perform valuation assessments for securities with an ISIN qualifying as Level 1 assets, using data provided for listed securities and quoted prices sourced from data providers.
- The valuation of unlisted debt securities is generally performed based on their cash flows. Therefore, the data set comprises data fields to derive the contractual cash flows of plain vanilla and simple structured debt securities. Complex structures (e.g. ABSs) might need additional assumptions. The data set also includes information on the issuer to assess the risk of default and to estimate related expected cash flows.

### 4.5.8 Derivatives data set

110 **Scope:** The SRB Valuation Data Set on derivatives covers exposures to derivative instruments, irrespective of their positive/negative fair value on the cut-off date, which are defined according to the main categories and accounting portfolios in FINREP Tables 1.1 (Assets) and 1.2

(Liabilities). The relevant accounting portfolios and main categories are outlined in the tables below.

**Figure 21. Allocation of derivatives in FINREP (assets)**

| *Accounting portfolio* | *Main category* | Row reference |
|---|---|---|
| *Financial assets held for trading* | *Derivatives* | 0060 |
| *Derivatives – Hedge accounting* | *n/a* | 0240 |

**Figure 22. Allocation of derivatives in FINREP (liabilities)**

| *Accounting portfolio* | *Main category* | Row reference |
|---|---|---|
| *Financial liabilities held for trading* | *Derivatives* | 0020 |
| *Derivatives – Hedge accounting* | *n/a* | 0150 |

111 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The instrument dataset on derivatives comprises 25 data fields, organised into various information categories as detailed in the table below.

**Figure 23. Number of requested data fields per information category for the data set Instrument: Derivatives**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Identification | 1 |
| Type of Instrument | 4 |
| Accounting | 4 |
| Fair Value | 3 |
| Instrument Risk | 4 |
| Reconciliation FINREP | 3 |
| Reconciliation COREP | 1 |
| Mapping | 6 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **25** |

- The derivatives data set primarily follows the structure of the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure' data set, but is significantly smaller compared to the VDS 2020, as data fields for deriving cash flows and risk parameters can be sourced from EMIR. Therefore, only a very limited number of data fields are requested for the instrument data set on derivatives, including main instrument features, accounting, instrument risk, fair value, mapping and reconciliation. It is important to note that, unlike the VDS 2020, the derivatives data set does not include any cash-flow-related data fields, as these can be retrieved from EMIR reporting.

- The 'Mapping' category provides data fields to link the data set with EMIR reporting or to align it with other data sets, enabling connections to be identified across the different data sets, such as hedges and netting sets. Additionally, this category includes an identifier to map the exposure to the valuation cluster (see Chapter 6), as assigned by the bank.

112 **Potential use of the VDS in valuations in resolution**: In general, the same use cases apply to the VDS data set for derivatives as they do to the data sets on loans and off-balance-sheet exposure, particularly regarding reconciliation, stratification, and impact assessment. The fair value provided by the entity serves as a starting point for the independent valuer and can be adjusted based on risk information (e.g. value at risk) and sensitivities. The VDS also provides the independent valuer with key details about the characteristics of the instruments (e.g. fair-value hierarchy) and about the trading desk to which the instruments belong. This information is essential for the independent valuer to stratify the portfolio and identify exposures with high valuation uncertainty, such as Level 3 products, allowing for a more targeted analysis.

### 4.5.9 Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates data set

113 **Scope:** The SRB Valuation Data Set on subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates includes information on equity instruments, participations issued by subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associate companies. The instruments within the scope of the data set are defined according to the main categories and accounting portfolios in FINREP Table 1.1 (Assets), irrespective of whether the entity is subject to FINREP reporting.

114 The relevant accounting portfolio is outlined in the table below.

**Figure 24. Scope according to FINREP Table 1.1 (Assets)**

| *Accounting portfolio* | *Main category* | Row reference |
|---|---|---|
| *Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates* | *n/a* | 0260 |

115 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The 'Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates' data set comprises 27 data fields, organised into various information categories as detailed in the table below.

**Figure 25. Number of requested data fields per information category for the data set Instrument: Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Identification | 3 |
| Type of instrument | 4 |
| Instrument information as of the cut-off date | 2 |
| Fair Value | 5 |
| Instrument Risk | 5 |
| Accounting | 4 |
| Reconciliation FINREP | 1 |
| Reconciliation COREP | 1 |
| Mapping | 2 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **27** |

- The 'Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates' data set is largely based on the structure of the loan data set, but is more concise, with data fields primarily focused on the characteristics of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. Additionally, detailed information, such as business plans, audit reports and other relevant documents, is specifically requested in the VDI.
- Furthermore, the data set contains data fields related to the company description and instrument information, enabling the independent valuer to gain a comprehensive understanding of the economic activity of the participation. It also contains data fields such as the participation quote and the proportionate equity.

116 **Potential use of the VDS in valuations in resolution**: In general, the same use cases apply to the VDS data set for subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as those for the data set on loans and off-balance-sheet exposures, particularly in areas such as reconciliation, stratification, and impact assessment. The valuation of subsidiaries in the context of resolution is highly specific and requires a detailed understanding of each subsidiary's business model. The valuation may be based on the business plan, a single asset view (referred to as the 'net asset value approach'), market comparables or other methods. The VDS provides the independent valuer with an overview of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, which helps determine the appropriate valuation methodology.

### 4.5.10 Financial liabilities data set

117 **Scope:** Financial liabilities are covered in the VDS by the following two SRB Valuation Data Sets:

a. **Supplementary MBDT data set:** This data set mirrors the scope of the entities[27] and instruments within the scope of MBDT Table B02.00.[28]

b. **Complementary liability data set:** This data set includes the remaining instruments as outlined in Figure 26, which are not within the scope of the 'Supplementary MBDT' data set.

118 As the scope of the MBDT is different for resolution and non-resolution entities, the breakdown in both data sets also differs according to the reporting requirements of the MBDT.

119 The combination of the two data sets should reconcile with the positions in FINREP Table 1.2 (Liabilities). The relevant accounting portfolios and main categories are outlined in the table below.

**Figure 26. Scope according to FINREP Table 1.2. (Liabilities)**

| *Accounting portfolio* | *Main category* | Row reference |
|---|---|---|
| *Financial liabilities held for trading* | *Deposits* | 040 |
| *Financial liabilities held for trading* | *Debt securities issued* | 050 |
| *Financial liabilities held for trading* | *Other financial liabilities* | 060 |
| *Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss* | *Deposits* | 080 |
| *Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss* | *Debt securities issued* | 090 |
| *Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss* | *Other financial liabilities* | 100 |
| *Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost* | *Deposits* | 120 |
| *Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost* | *Debt securities issued* | 130 |
| *Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost* | *Other financial liabilities* | 140 |

### 4.5.11 Supplementary MBDT data set

120 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The supplementary MBDT data set comprises 44 data fields, organised into various information categories as detailed in the table below. Data fields that can be retrieved from the MBDT by the independent valuer are not included in the data set.

[27] The Supplementary MBDT data set applies only to entities subject to MBDT requirements.

[28] Reference to the Minimum Bail-in Data Template (MBDT): https://www.srb.europa.eu/en/content/minimum-bail-data-template.

**Figure 27. Number of requested data fields per information category for the data set Instrument: Liabilities**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Identification | 2 |
| Type of instrument | 4 |
| Cashflow | 20 |
| Fair value | 3 |
| Instrument risk | 1 |
| Accounting | 5 |
| Reconciliation FINREP | 3 |
| Mapping | 6 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **44** |

- The instrument supplementary MBDT data set generally follows the same structure as the other data sets. This data set supplements the MBDT, most notably with data required to derive cash flows and to perform reconciliations/mappings. Therefore, only a limited number of data fields are requested for the supplementary MBDT data set.
- The 'Mapping' category provides data fields that link the data set with existing reports, such as the Centralised Securities Database (CSDB) and the Liability Data Report (LDR). It also serves to establish connections between assets and liabilities across the data sets, including identifying assets that secure liabilities. Furthermore, the data set includes a specific identifier that links the liability to the 'Trading books' data set. This category also includes an ID to map the instrument to the valuation cluster (see Chapter 6), as assigned by the bank.
- All data fields should be submitted for the instruments in scope, except data fields in the 'Cash flow information' category, which only apply to securities qualifying as Level 2 and 3 instruments according to IFRS 13 (see data field 'SMBDT_28').

121 **Observations on specific data fields**:

- Limited counterparty information is directly included in the supplementary MBDT data set, as more granular information is not necessarily required for valuation purposes.
- Information on deposits must be provided on a granular level as provided in Submission B[29], according to Minimum Bail-in Data Template (MBDT) guidance.

[29] In relation to deposits eligible for bail-in, entities will be expected, as part of MBDT reporting, to deliver two separate submissions of tab B02.00 ('Submission A' and 'Submission B'). Submission B includes granular information on deposits eligible for bail-in.

122 **Potential use of the VDS in valuations in resolution**: In general, the same use cases apply to the VDS supplementary MBDT data set as those for the data set on loans and off-balance-sheet exposures, particularly regarding reconciliation (in connection with the complementary liability data set), stratification, valuation, and impact assessment. The supplementary MBDT data set enriches the MBDT data set by providing additional data fields essential for valuing liabilities on a single-instrument basis. Data for liability valuation at instrument level can be sourced directly from the MBDT and CSDB. The VDS includes various data fields that offer insights into the risk profile and the features of the liability portfolios. The valuation approach may differ for listed and unlisted liabilities:

- for listed liabilities, valuation assessments are based on the market values, which can be sourced from data providers based on the provided ISIN;
- for unlisted liabilities, valuation is generally performed based on their cash flows.

### 4.5.12 Complementary liability data set

123 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The 'Complementary liability' data set comprises 15 data fields, organised into various information categories as detailed in the table below. In comparison to the other data tapes, the 'Complementary liability' data set is not submitted on a single instrument basis. The instruments are aggregated according to a predefined aggregation of data fields.

**Figure 28. Number of requested data fields per information category for the data set: Complementary liability data set**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Identification | 2 |
| Type of instrument | 7 |
| Instrument information as of the cut-off date | 1 |
| Cashflow | 1 |
| Fair Value | 1 |
| Accounting | 2 |
| Reconciliation FINREP | 1 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **15** |

- The 'Identification' category consists of the aggregation identifier, which enables the independent valuer to uniquely identify each aggregation line in the data set, as well as the number of instruments that have been aggregated.

- Data fields in the 'Aggregation fields' category provide guidance based on criteria according to which the instruments must be aggreged. In general, the aggregation must be performed within the FINREP sub-buckets. A few further aggregation criteria are introduced to capture the specifics of the instruments (e.g. term buckets, liability category).
- The remaining categories generally follow the same structure as the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure' data set.

124 **Potential use of the VDS in valuations in resolution**: The complementary liabilities data set ensures that all financial liabilities, including those excluded from the MBDT (e.g. liabilities excluded from bail-in), are covered in the VDS, but on an aggregated basis. This enables the independent valuer to perform a simplified valuation at portfolio level, and to identify potential risks for instruments that are not within the scope of the MBDT.

### 4.5.13 Trading books data set

125 **Scope:** The SRB Valuation Data Set on trading books covers instruments, including derivatives and securities, that form part of the entity's trading book[30]. The information is submitted in a portfolio view reflecting entities' trading desks.

126 The entities subject to VDS requirements, including the 'Trading books' data set, are outlined in Chapter 3.2. Notwithstanding, only entities subject to solvent wind-down requirements, and other entities with material trading books (upon request by the IRT), will be expected to submit the 'Trading books' data set. As a first step, banks are expected to stratify the trading book into sub-portfolios according to entities' internal structure and the organisation of the trading desks.

127 **Overview of the requested data fields:** The data set on trading books comprises six data fields, organised into various information categories as detailed in the table below.

**Figure 29. Number of requested data fields per information category for the data set: Trading books**

| Information categories | Number of data fields |
|---|---|
| Identification | 1 |
| Fair Value | 2 |
| Risk measures | 3 |
| **Total number of data fields** | **6** |

[30] As defined in Articles 102-104 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

- The first information category, 'Identification', consists of the trading desk ID, which enables the independent valuer to uniquely identify sub-clusters (portfolios).
- The 'Fair value' category provides the positive and negative fair value of trading-book positions assigned to the corresponding trading desk.
- The 'Risk measures' category provides key risk indicators, including the value at risk (VaR), the stressed VaR and the expected shortfall (ES) for each trading desk. This data is further enhanced in the VDI with additional reports on the instrument breakdown within the trading desks, the methodologies used for calculating the risk indicators, and the associated sensitivities (see VDI document 7.3).

128 **Potential use of the VDS in valuations in resolution:** The valuation of derivatives or other positions in the trading books is often complex in nature (especially for exotic derivatives), and might need to be performed on a simplified portfolio/desk level when there is insufficient time or access to the bank's staff is not available. Usually, within one trading desk, the allocated derivatives (and securities, if applicable) have comparable market-risk profiles and risk parameters. This enables the independent valuer to estimate the impacts on the valuation if market parameters change.

## 4.6. Quality assurance

129 To ensure a fair and prudent valuation in resolution, banks must maintain a high level of data quality in the VDS. Therefore, banks are expected to apply validation rules when preparing the VDS and before submitting the VDS to the DRR. The EoVCs, more specifically Annex 4, outline a minimum set of validation rules banks are expected to implement and perform covering the following types (See Figure 30):

- Completeness
- Data format integrity
- Plausibility
- Consistency
- Referential integrity
- Reconciliation.

130 While a minimum set of validation rules is outlined in Annex 4, the SRB retains the right to expand this list in the future, and IRTs may impose additional rules on a case-by-case basis. Furthermore, banks may apply additional internal validation rules. Banks are expected to document the results

of the performed data quality rules in a data quality report (see Annex 5). Additional rules that are applied on a case-by-case basis are not part of the data quality report.

131 The following chapters complement and provide guidance on Annex 4, focusing on validation rules, and Annex 5, for the data quality report. In a first step, the general structure of Annex 4 is described, followed by details on the types of validation rules. To make it easier to read the technical rule description, the syntax is described. Finally, the data quality report is introduced in more detail.

### 4.6.1 Overall structure of Annex 4 – Technical descriptions and validation rules

132 Generally, Annex 4 is structured as follows:

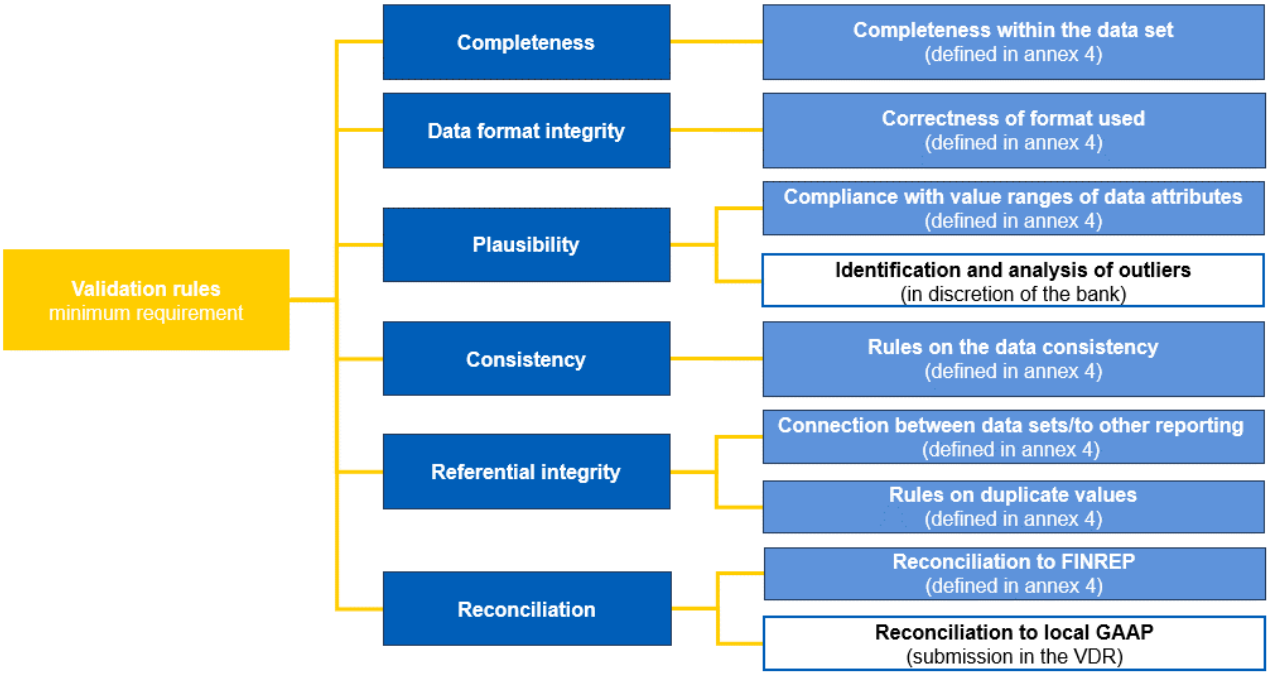
- **Technical instructions:** provides comprehensive guidance on navigating Annex 4.
- **List of data fields:** includes a list of all data fields with expectations on (i) the data format, (ii) the applicability of the data fields, and (iii) the references to the validation rules applied to the respective data fields. Banks are expected to have all the data fields available, unless they are deemed 'not applicable' (e.g. LOA_3 ('Type of off-balance sheet item') is only applicable to off-balance-sheet commitments).
- **Data validation rules:** data validation rules are split according to their types (as mentioned above); each validation rule has a unique identifier. The description of the individual rules includes references to (i) the relevant data field, (ii) other relevant data tables, including external data sources, if applicable, (iii) a general description of the validation rule, and (iv) a technical description of the validation rule.
- **Constraints:** this consists of the tabs 'Data field drop-downs' and 'Default values'. The former provides the list of drop-down values for data fields where only a predefined list of values is expected, while the latter outlines the default values for corresponding data formats to be used when the data field is inapplicable or unavailable. If the data field is unavailable (i.e. the data field entries[31] cannot currently be sourced from the entities' internal systems), the corresponding entry must be empty.

### 4.6.2 Types of validation rules

133 The validation rules introduced for the SRB Valuation Data Set are structured within the following categories.

[31] Entry refers to a single value in a data field in the VDS.

**Figure 30. Overview of the minimum requirements of validation rules**




134 **Completeness:** Completeness rules ensure that the data fields are filled. Furthermore, they ensure that the 'Default values' are only applied for data fields for which respective 'Default values' are allowed. For example, an 'Instrument identifier' must be submitted for each instrument in the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure' data set, and the 'Default value' cannot be applied.

135 **Data format integrity:** The data format integrity rules ensure that the data fields' format aligns with the expected format according to the specifications of Annex 4. For example, for each loan, the 'Instrument identifier' must be in the 'String' data format.

136 **Plausibility:** Plausibility rules ensure that data fields reported in the VDS are within a plausible range. For some data fields, the values can only be within a certain value range by definition. For example, the value reported under the probability of default (IFRS) in the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure' data set is within a range from 0 to 1. For certain data fields, the thresholds cannot be predefined by the SRB, since they are dependent on the products included in the portfolio, among other things. However, outliers might be explained in connection to other data fields.[32] Some data fields are particularly relevant to performing valuation or identifying data quality issues. For instance, this includes the following categories:

[32] For example, no meaningful threshold can be defined for the interest rate of a loan, as this can vary from portfolio to portfolio. The loan could be issued in a different currency, which would justify a higher interest rate.

- **Cash flow:** Checking whether the interest rate is within a plausible range;
- **Instrument or counterparty risk:** Checking whether the reported PDs are in line with the internal credit rating of the instrument/counterparty.

137 Banks are expected to carry out an outlier analysis on these data fields to further enhance their data quality. The detailed implementation – i.e. defining and executing the additional validation rules for outliers – is at the discretion of the bank. However, filtering the data fields for the lowest and highest values and analysing the filtered instruments for plausibility might be a good starting point. Upon request by the IRT, banks must be able to provide evidence of the outlier analysis.

138 **Consistency:** Consistency rules ensure that values submitted across data fields within data sets are consistent and align logically with one another. These rules complement the individual data field requirements by acting as a cross-checking mechanism to validate the data sets' logical integrity. For example, the 'Legal final maturity date' of an instrument must be later than its 'Inception date'.

139 **Referential integrity:** Referential integrity rules ensure that the data provided in the VDS is consistent across the different data sets and with other reported frameworks (EMIR, MBDT), and that the relationships between the data sets are correctly reflected and in line with the VDS data model. Furthermore, the rules ensure the uniqueness of the primary keys, i.e. that the unique identifier has no duplicate values. For example, every loan reported in the loan instrument data set must be linked to a debtor in the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure - protection mapping table'.

140 **Reconciliation:** Reconciliation rules define how the data field provided in the VDS should be aggregated for the reconciliation with FINREP. For example, the aggregation of the 'FINREP carrying amount' of instruments classified as 'Trading financial asset' (FINREP accounting portfolio) with the FINREP main category 'Loans and advances' should be reconciled to FINREP data field row 0095, column 0010 in source table F01.01.

141 For entities that are not required to report FINREP on a solo entity level due to a waiver, the FINREP reconciliation rules are not expected to be performed. In these cases, banks are expected to perform a reconciliation of the carrying amounts submitted in the VDS to the trial balance sheet on an aggregated, level and the results must be provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.4).

### 4.6.3 Explanation on the syntax used in the technical description to define validation rules

142 To support the clear implementation of the rules, a technical description has been provided in Annex 4. This description provides a mapping between the components of the VDS (e.g. data sets, data fields, data values) and corresponding validation rules. Specifically, each validation rule

is uniquely assigned an ID and explicitly linked to one or more data fields, along with a technical description.

143 **Reference to data fields in the VDS:** Data fields are referred to as [data set.data field ID]. For example, [Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure data set.LOA_1] refers to data field instrument identifier (LOA_1) in the loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure data set.

144 **Reference to other regulatory reporting:** Reconciliation rules refer to external data sources (e.g. FINREP). A clear reference to the exact data field of the external source is mapped as {data source table; data field}. For example, {F 01.01; 0099} refers to the value reported under data field 0099 in FINREP Table F 01.01.

145 **Logic operators:** Additionally, conditionalities are expressed by means of simple self-explanatory logical operators (e.g. IF, THEN, WHERE, ELSE).

146 Some validation rules implicitly assume the existence of a value being reported. This is expressed by the operators [data set1.data field1] <> { }. For example, [Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure data set.LOA_1] <> {} checks whether the 'Instrument identifier' data field (LOA_1) in the loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure data set has a valid reported value, i.e. that it is not empty.

147 Under the data format integrity rules, the operator 'IsType' is introduced to validate whether the values are reported in the expected data format. For example, Type([Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure data set.LOA_1]) = 'String: Free text' validates whether the values for the instrument identifier data fields in the 'Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure' data set are in a string format.

148 For some validation rules, the existence of an entry in one data set implies the existence of a corresponding entry in another data set. This is referred to by the expression 'EXISTS IN'. For example, [Instrument-Counterparty.IC_1] EXISTS IN [Loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure data set.LOA_1] validates whether all the instrument identifiers reported to the counterparty data sets are also reported to the loan instruments and off-balance sheet exposure data set.

### 4.6.4 Data quality report

149 To assess the data quality of the submitted VDS and to identify areas of improvement, banks are expected to submit a data quality report (see Annex 2 for instructions on the submission and Annex 5 for the data quality report template). The report documents the results of the performed data validation rules as defined in Annex 4, thus providing an overview of the data quality of the corresponding VDS at the submission date.

150 The template is structured into tabs according to the following information:

- Technical instructions
- Meta information
- Aggregated results
- Overview FINREP reconciliation
- Overview implementation
- Deep dive checks (one per validation rule category).

151 **Technical instructions:** The 'Technical instructions' tab provides comprehensive guidance on using the data quality report template. It includes specific details on which cells in the Excel sheet must be populated by the banks and which values/information must be included.

152 **Meta information:** The 'Meta information' tab provides general details on the entity submitting the data quality report. Information such as 'Legal entity identifier (LEI)', 'Name of legal entity' and 'Reference data of the submitted data' is included.

153 **Aggregated results:** The 'Aggregated results' tab provides a comprehensive overview of the data quality across the relevant validation categories. Furthermore, this makes it possible to identify potential areas of improvement on an aggregated level.

154 **Overview FINREP reconciliation:** The 'Overview FINREP reconciliation' tab includes an aggregated reconciliation of the carrying amounts, following the structure of FINREP Tables 1.1 and 1.2. This tab enables both the bank and the independent valuer to obtain a clear and organised overview of the status of the reconcilability with the reported FINREP balance sheet.

155 **Overview implementation:** The 'Overview implementation' tab enables the IRT to gain an overview of the overall implementation status of the data fields within the VDS. Banks are expected to document the implementation on data-field level, corresponding to the implementation status[33]:

- **Implemented:** The data field has been implemented for all the entries and the corresponding data has been submitted in the VDS.
- **Partially implemented:** The data field has not been implemented for all the entries but the corresponding data has been submitted in the VDS.
- **Not implemented – available:** The data field has not been implemented but is generally available within the bank's internal systems.

[33] See Annex 4 for further details on the technical implementation of the data fields.

- **Not implemented – not available:** The data field has not been implemented and is currently not available within the bank's internal systems.
- **Not implemented – not applicable:** The data field has not been implemented and is deemed not applicable by the institution.

156 **Deep dive checks:** Banks are expected to report the results of each individual check in the 'Deep dive checks' tabs. The structure of these tabs is generally aligned with the validation rule categories as defined in Annex 4; therefore, the template includes the following tabs:

- Completeness
- Format integrity
- Plausibility
- Consistency
- Referential integrity.

157 Banks are expected to report the 'Total number of times the check was performed', the 'Total number of times the check was in scope' and the 'Total amount of time the check was failed'[34]. Furthermore, the corresponding carrying amounts should also be reported to gain further insights into the materiality of the validation rules performed.

[34] See Annex 5 for more details.

# 5. Data Repositories for Resolution

## 5.1. Objective and scope of the repositories

158 Banks are expected to set up a permanent DRR[35] in which all data necessary for a valuation in resolution is provided. In this context, a DRR is any technical solution or repository to which external users can have access for swift and secure data sharing. Banking groups with REs earmarked for liquidation in the resolution plan are not expected to set up a permanent DRR.

159 The main purpose of the DRR is to make permanently available all data necessary to perform a valuation in resolution as defined in the VDI (see Chapter 3). A permanent DRR enables the SRB to respond swiftly in emergency scenarios by ensuring that critical information is always available when needed. In the context of a valuation process, a substantial volume of data and information is gathered. A permanent DRR enhances the process by providing a more organised and efficient approach, as opposed to relying on ad hoc requests to the bank. Therefore, banks are expected to grant continuous access to the DRR to restricted members of the IRT staff.

160 In terms of technical solutions for the DRR, these could include internal solutions and externally hosted DRRs. Banks are free to select their preferred option, provided that the selected solution complies with the established minimum requirements regarding the functionalities (see below).

## 5.2. Minimum functionalities for valuation data repositories

161 Banks are expected to comply with the following minimum functionalities to ensure secure, efficient and compliant data management.[36]

162 Functionalities are classified in three groups: accessibility, usability and security of the data repositories.

**Accessibility**

a. **Access rights and permission management:** The DRR supports different user groups with varying levels of access rights to ensure secure and controlled access to data. Predefining user groups enhances efficiency by allowing new users to be added quickly and assigned easily to the appropriate groups, which is essential in crisis situations. Banks need to ensure

[35] Each banking group under the SRB's remit is expected to set up a DRR.

[36] Any additional functionalities that the bank deems necessary can be added.

flexible access management for the DRR in place that ensures that access rights can be granted (e.g. to independent valuers, financial or legal advisors, etc.) or modified within 24 hours. Banks are expected to grant restrict IRT staff permanent and unlimited access to the DRR. The SRB will provide the bank with information on users who should be provided with access rights.[37] The following minimum permissions are expected for the appointed users on a permanent basis:

- general access to the DRR;
- ability to view all documents in the DRR;
- ability to download all documents in the DRR in the original file format.

For larger files that may be unstable or impossible to download, banks should have transmission via FTP (File Transfer Protocol) in place. Banks may already have this in place, e.g. for regulatory reporting to NRAs, and will need to develop this with the SRB as well, upon request.

b. **Compatibility:** The DRR must be designed to be compatible with all major devices, browsers and operating systems to ensure seamless accessibility and usability, whether by the SRB, the independent valuer or other potential external parties, if their access rights are requested by the SRB.

**Usability**

c. **Search function:** The DRR provides a robust search function that allows users to search for documents in the DRR.

d. **DRR folder structure:** The DRR's (sub)folder structure should follow a logical and intuitive layout with clearly and consistently named folders and files (for the naming convention for files, please follow the instructions in Annex 2). The main folders should follow the VDI structure (see Chapter 3.4, Figure 3).

e. **Index function:** The DRR should have an index of documents or a table of contents that outlines the documents inside the DRR, as provided by the bank. This DRR index / table of contents should provide an overview of the content of the DRR, enabling smooth navigation by incorporating links into the VDI documents. The index should follow the VDI structure (see Chapter 3.4, Figure 3) and include the cut-off date of the file, the date when the file was uploaded to the DRR, and changes (including version changes) to documents within the

[37] Should the SRB consider it necessary, banks may also be required to grant additional unlimited access rights to an independent valuer and other potential external parties.

DRR. Banks are expected to prepare and maintain a VDI index of documents for each entity within the scope of the VDI, distinguishing between information requested at group and individual levels.

f. **Batch download:** Users can download multiple files simultaneously, e.g. in a single .zip file, to facilitate efficient data retrieval.

**Security**

g. **Robust encryption:** All information is encrypted both in transit and at rest, to ensure data security.

h. **General data protection compliance:** This includes implementing robust data security measures to protect sensitive information.

i. **Two-factor authentication:** The DRR must incorporate two-factor authentication as a security measure. This requires users to provide two forms of identification before accessing the system, enhancing the protection of sensitive information by adding an extra layer of security beyond just a password (e.g. access codes sent to the user's email address).

j. **Backup and recovery:** There must be regular backups and off-site storage to ensure data availability and integrity in the event of system failures. Banks are expected to ensure that valuation data stored in the DRR is regularly backed up to a secure location, ensuring near-instantaneous data recovery in case of major incidents. This backup system should be seamlessly integrated into the bank's overall operational resilience framework, and should undergo regular testing as part of business continuity plans and the digital operational resilience testing programme.[38]

163 Banks are also expected to establish a helpdesk function, though not necessarily as an integrated feature of the DRR, by appointing a person responsible for gathering questions and providing answers to users, as well as for technical issues. Further details are provided in Chapter 6.

[38] Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2554.

# 6. Valuation playbooks

164 Playbooks in general are already employed across various contexts within resolution planning (e.g. bail-in playbooks). As a well-established and effective tool, they are now being deployed in the context of valuation capabilities.

165 Banks are expected to prepare valuation playbooks to document the implementation of the EoVCs and the respective processes. This helps the SRB and the independent valuer to organise the valuation in a structured and efficient manner. The valuation playbook will further complement the VDI by explaining the internal valuation capabilities and the governance arrangements. A valuation playbook must be prepared for each resolution group or for the portion of the group that includes EU subsidiaries (under the SRB's remit) of third-country parent undertakings, or with parent undertakings outside the banking union but within the European Union that are not designated as resolution entities themselves.[39]

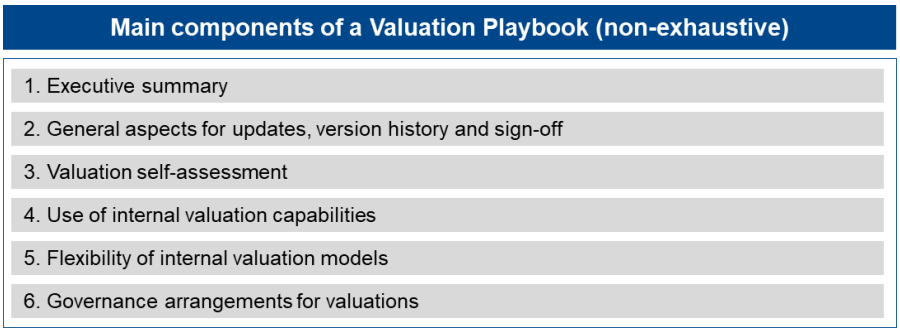
166 As a minimum, the playbooks are expected to cover the following:

- A valuation self-assessment that describes how entities value their assets and liabilities. This includes a stratification of the balance sheet into homogenous clusters (assets and liabilities that have similar characteristics and can be valued with similar valuation methodologies and internal valuation models).
- A detailed description of potential use of internal valuation capabilities to ensure that an independent valuer can leverage the internal valuation models.
- An identification and description of relevant governance arrangements for all activities connected to valuation in resolution during business as usual and in the event of resolution.
- A description of the processes and timelines to produce the VDS, collect the unstructured information from the VDI and manage the DRR, as well as corresponding quality-assurance and sign-off procedures.

167 **Main components of a valuation playbook:** The following overview illustrates the main components of a valuation playbook. Banks may include additional chapters with other key subjects if they deem it appropriate (e.g. explanations on the relationship with other REs in the MPE strategy, bank-specific information that should be addressed in the playbook).

[39] Banking groups subject to a multiple-point-of-entry (MPE) strategy are expected to have a separate playbook for each of the resolution groups within the BU. Additionally, these groups should explain in the playbook the interconnections between the REs for the purpose of the valuation exercise. Banks may consider referring to documents from the VDI or any document drafted in the context of resolution planning for further details.

**Figure 31. Main components of a valuation playbook**




## 6.1. Executive summary

168 This chapter should provide a summary of the key items further detailed in the valuation playbook.

## 6.2. General aspects for updates, version history and sign-off

169 A valuation playbook is a living operational document owned by the bank. As such, it is expected to be updated at least annually, taking into account any material changes within the bank, as well as the IRT's feedback, other guidance from the resolution authorities, and lessons learnt from testing exercises. Lessons learnt should result in specific action points, which the bank is expected to track, address and include within the playbook to ensure continuous improvement.

170 Material changes compared to the previous version are expected to be clearly indicated. Banks are expected to list the remaining shortcomings related to the different chapters, and discuss openly with the IRT the way forward to address them.

171 The bank's senior management is expected to validate and sign off the playbook, and banks are expected to document the validation and sign-off process within the playbook.

## 6.3. Valuation self-assessment

172 Banks are expected to assess how they currently value themselves (i.e. the assets and liabilities and the bank itself), point out the critical valuation topics, and provide guidance on potential valuation methodologies. Since banks are most knowledgeable about their own operations, they are best positioned to conduct a preliminary analysis of valuation challenges. This assessment is a first step that enables the SRB and the independent valuer to assess key valuation items in a very short timeframe and without access to the bank. It should be stressed that this assessment

relates to the valuation methodologies and key critical valuation challenges, hence the bank is not expected to carry out an actual self-valuation.

173 Specifically, the valuation self-assessment should consider the following aspects[40]:

- A brief company overview, including a description of the bank's corporate structure and significant entities, its core business operations, and other key activities and services. Banks might refer to documents from the VDI, any document drafted in the context of resolution planning, or even the recovery plan.
- The balance sheet of the resolution entity and of each relevant legal entity in the group that is required to submit its own VDS (see Chapter 3.2.), should be stratified into homogenous valuation (sub)clusters, in which the assets and liabilities have similar characteristics and can be valued with similar valuation methodologies. Additionally, banks may choose to further differentiate within the clusters, taking into account specific factors and defining subclusters (e.g. the 'Non-performing loans' cluster may be subdivided into different subclusters based on geographical region or collateral type). Banks are expected to assign unique identifiers ((sub)cluster ID) to each cluster and subcluster. These (sub)cluster IDs should be consistent with the (sub)cluster IDs reported in the VDS (see Annex 3).
- For cooperative groups with several affiliated entities, cluster analysis can be conducted on their aggregated balance sheet rather than individually, provided that these entities share a similar balance-sheet structure and business model.
- Clusters must cover the entities in scope (see above), including any off-balance-sheet exposure / risks (see the examples in Figure 32 and Figures A7.1 and A7.2 in Annex 7).
- A comprehensive overview of all (sub)clusters (e.g. in one table) is expected to be prepared, including, at a minimum and for each (sub)cluster, the book value, the fair value and a split into Level 1-3 fair values, and a reference to the relevant VDS if applicable (see the example in Figure A7.3 in Annex 7).
- For each (sub)cluster, a summary (e.g. in template format) must be prepared. Figures A7.4 to A7.7 (Section A) in Annex 7 provide examples of potential cluster documentation.

174 The following example shows a simplified example of clustering.

[40] See Annex 7 for further information.

**Figure 32. Simplified example of potential clustering of the balance sheet**

| Main cluster | Subcluster | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C1: Loans to banks | C1.1: Loans | C1.2: Reverse Repos | | | | |
| C2: Loans to customers (PL) | C2.1: Retail (Consumer / Real Estate) | C2.2: Corporate | C2.3: Real estate | C2.4: Asset based | | |
| C3: Loans to customers (NPL) | C3.1: Retail (Consumer / Real Estate) | C3.2: Corporate | C3.3: Real estate | C3.4: Asset based | | |
| C4: Securities | C4.1: Debt | C4.2: Equity & Funds | C4.3: Asset backed securities | | | |
| C5: Derivatives | C5.1: Simple / Plain Vanilla | C5.2: Exotic | | | | |
| C6: Other assets | C6.1: Cash | C6.2: Intangibles | C6.3: Tangibles | C6.4: Tax assets | C6.5: Others | |
| C7: Liabilities | C7.1: Banks / Repos (central bank funding) | C7.2: Senior unsecured | C7.3: T2 / Subordinated | C7.4: Deposits | C7.5: AT1 | C7.6: Others |
| C8: Off-balance | C8.1: Loan commitments | C8.2: Other | | | | |

## 6.4. Use of internal valuation capabilities

175 The independent valuer should be able to perform the valuation supported by the entities' internal valuation models for the derivation of economic values (if deemed appropriate).[41] In the context of the EoVCs, the focus is especially on all models that contribute directly or indirectly to deriving any disclosed IFRS 13 fair values (Level 1 to 3) or IFRS 7.25-7.26 (fair value of financial instruments at amortised cost).

176 For the purpose of the valuation playbook, the following definitions should be adhered to:

a. Internal valuation model: a set of tools and procedures aimed at estimating the fair value of financial instruments, assets or liabilities that are not actively traded or lack observable market prices (i.e. Level 2 or 3). The internal valuation model includes various aspects, such as valuation methodologies, input data, sensitivity analysis, governance elements and supporting documentation.

b. Valuation methodology: the technique or approach used to estimate the fair value of an asset or liability. Below is a non-exhaustive list of valuation methodologies applicable to various types of financial instruments:

- *Loans*: the value of a loan can be estimated by discounting the future cash flows to their present value ('DCF models'), considering both the income (i.e. principal and interest payments) and cost factors such as the expected loss, the cost of capital, administrative costs and the cost of funding.

[41] Article 7(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/345 of 14 November 2017.

- *Derivatives*: valuation methodologies include DCF models, binomial or trinomial trees, a Monte Carlo simulation, finite difference methods, closed-form formulas, etc. Banks can refer to applied models, such as Black-Scholes, Cox-Ingersoll-Ross, Hull-White, Heston, LIBOR market, Merton, etc.
- *Securities*: typically, these are valued by estimating the present value of future cash flows, applying a discount rate that reflects the security's risk. Alternatively, they can be valued using market comparables. The valuation of structured products, such as for CDOs, requires valuation methodologies similar to those used for derivatives.

c. Valuation inputs: specific data or parameters used as inputs in valuation methodologies and internal valuation models to determine the value of an asset or liability. Valuation inputs can include a wide range of data, such as share prices, interest-rate curves, volatilities, correlations, credit spreads, etc.

177 Fair values are requested as data fields in the VDS (see the 'Fair value' data field category), and might serve as a starting point for the independent valuer (especially for valuing complex securities, derivatives and other tradable assets). If banks deem that other models are better suited to derive fair values, banks should also consider those fair values in the VDS (see the 'Alternative fair value' data field). For example, this might be the case for fair values derived by front-office models for derivatives.

178 Banks must describe the use of the valuation methodologies (related to IFRS 13 disclosure, IFRS 7.25-7.26 or alternative fair-value derivation requirements) within the valuation playbook. As a minimum, this section should include the following[42]:

a. A comprehensive description of the valuation landscape for each relevant banking entity in scope (or overarching for the banking group, if more appropriate). This includes a description of the valuation methodologies used and an overview of the governance processes in place for the internal valuation models. Banks can align their general description with the related model lifecycle by including different stages such as development, testing, risk assessment of models, etc., as well as the various units, departments and committees involved, along with their respective roles and responsibilities.

b. A list of the relevant valuation methodologies for Level 2 and 3 assets and liabilities for each valuation cluster or subcluster: banks are expected to group internal valuation models with

[42] Please refer to Annex 7, which provides further guidance on the content and a few examples of the level of detail expected in valuation playbooks.

similar features under the same valuation methodology category. Figures A7.4 to A7.7 (Section B) in Annex 7 provide examples of the level of detail requested. For the internal valuation models/methodologies mentioned in this list, banks are expected to make references and provide the related documentations or manuals within the VDI (see VDI document 9.1).

179 If required, the IRT may request additional documentation or manuals related to the valuation models for valuing the different (sub)clusters.

### 6.4.1 Flexibility of internal valuation models

180 In resolution, the independent valuer might request that the bank provide valuation results for certain asset classes considering alternative assumptions and valuation inputs[43], which will be provided by the independent valuer at short notice. Banks are expected to be able to cope with such requests i.e. to re-run their internal valuation models based on the instructions and inputs provided by the independent valuer, and explain the valuation results and any potential limitations of the results and/or the internal valuation model(s) to the independent valuer. Valuation playbooks should:

- detail all the process steps necessary to produce alternative valuation results using alternative inputs provided by the independent valuer, considering the specifics of different asset classes and valuation methodologies; and
- assess the bank's flexibility and readiness to incorporate different valuation inputs within a short timeframe, including the timeframe to re-run the internal valuation models, the inputs needed from the independent valuer, and how the independent valuer should share its assumptions and valuation inputs (e.g. templates or files with structured data).

### 6.4.2 Governance arrangements for valuations

181 The EfB expects that entities have in place robust governance arrangements that facilitate the preparation and implementation of the resolution strategy.[44] In accordance with the EfB[45], the management body and senior management are expected to provide all necessary assistance to achieve the resolution objectives and operationalise the bank's resolution strategy. In the context of valuations in resolution, the responsible member of the management body and/or the responsible senior executive appointed to manage the bank's resolution-planning activities are

[43] Principle 2.5.3 of the EfB provides that banks test the sensitivity and flexibility of their internal valuation models.

[44] Principles 1.1 and 1.2 of the EfB.

[45] Principle 1.1 of the EfB.

expected to play an active role (e.g. review and sign off on the main deliverables, attend relevant meetings). In addition, the playbook is expected to be validated by the bank's senior management.

182 To achieve this, banks are expected to establish clear governance arrangements to support valuation-related activities during both the resolution planning phase and crisis.

183 The governance arrangements for valuation in resolution should adhere to the following principles:

a. Timely and accurate provision of relevant information for valuation on a regular and ad hoc basis.

b. Staff awareness of the roles and tasks to be performed in planning and in crisis.

c. Effective oversight during resolution planning and potential crisis situations.

d. Efficient decision-making in the lead-up to or at the time of resolution.

e. Clear structures and responsibilities for reporting, escalation and formal decision-making within the resolution group.

f. Defining a single point of contact (SPOC) responsible for valuation in resolution within the resolution group and for coordination with external parties in crisis (e.g. SRB, NRA, independent valuer). The SPOC should be an experienced senior-level executive and be adequately involved in the quality-assurance and sign-off procedures.

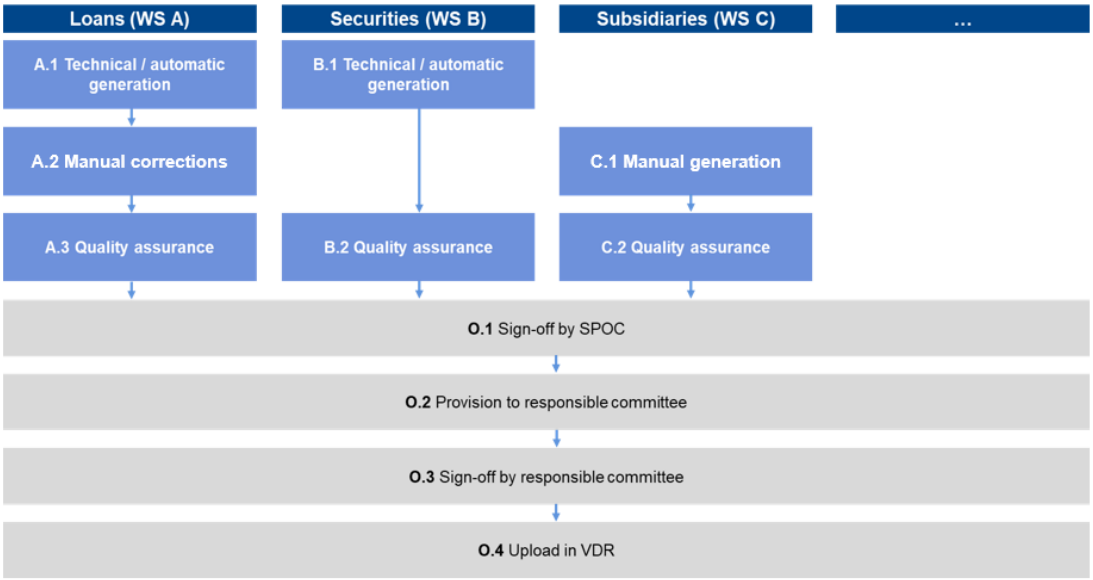
g. When applicable, adequate involvement of subsidiaries by defining experts within the subsidiaries (especially when data provisioning is decentralised).

184 When describing the valuation-related processes, banks should cover at least the following key processes and the related timeline:

a. **Generating the VDS (P1):**

- Process steps to generate the VDS considering the specifics of each data set (where relevant). The description should also include the different data sources that the group relies on to generate the VDS.
- Figure 33 provides an illustrative example of the process to generate the VDS.

**Figure 33. Simplified example of a flow chart for the process to generate the VDS**




b. **Collecting all information required in the VDI (P2):** Process steps to collect and prepare the documents expected in the VDI.

c. **Managing the DRR** (P3):

- Process steps to ensure regular and timely updating of the DRR.
- Process steps for managing access rights and permission management, and for providing technical support for resolving technical issues.

d. **Usage of internal models (P4):** Process steps necessary to produce alternative valuation results using alternative inputs provided by the independent valuer, considering the specifics of different asset classes/models.

185 More specifically, banks should cover the following dimensions when describing the valuation-related processes outlined above:

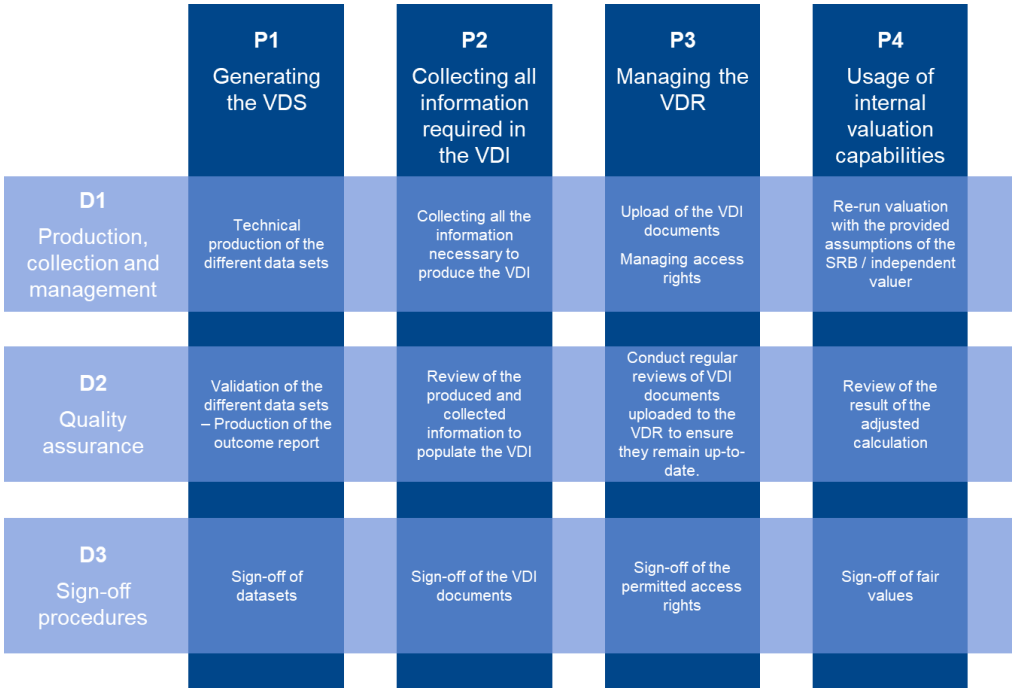
a. **Production, collection and management** (D1)

b. **Quality assurance** (D2). For instance, preparing the data quality report for the VDS (see Chapter 4.6) and subsequent procedures to address discrepancies. This should encompass a detailed description of the implementation of validation rules (see Annex 4), as well as any additional checks developed by the bank.

c. **Sign-off procedures** (D3)

186 Figure 34 illustrates how the listed dimensions (D1, D2 and D3) should be considered in the relevant processes (P1, P2, P3 and P4).

**Figure 34. Illustration of the interconnection between the processes and dimensions (non-exhaustive examples)**




187 All governance arrangements for valuation are expected to be outlined in the valuation playbook, including the following:

a. Identification of the responsible units, departments, committees, and staff (pre-existing or specifically designed for valuation purposes) within the bank that are involved in the different stages of valuation-related activities, with a clear allocation of responsibilities. The roles and tasks of the different parties and committees and the interactions between them are expected to be clearly described.

b. The SPOC is responsible for ensuring that an expert is designated for each key process defined in the playbook. In particular, for P1, one valuation expert should be available for each valuation cluster. The list of experts should be included in the valuation playbook.

c. All processes that are necessary to adhere to the requirements of the EoVCs (see paragraph 182). The description of these processes should cover the following:

- a description of the overall process, lining out the sequence and dependencies between the process steps (e.g. in the form of a flowchart);

- a detailed description of all automated and manual process steps, including the time required for each process step, the inputs and outputs, and the required MIS.

# Annexes

## Annex 1. Valuation Data Index: list of documents

In this annex, there is a detailed description of the requested information in the valuation data index (VDI). In Figure A.1.1 below, the details of each VDI request are given, such as the expected scope, and cut-off dates.

VDI information is expected at both the group and single-entity levels for RE, while for the other entities in the scope, only single-entity information is expected.

**Figure A1.1. Subject areas and topics of the VDI list**

| # | Topic | Scope | Cut-off date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. SRB Valuation Data Set and other structured data | | | |
| 1.1 | SRB Valuation Data Set | Single entity | Current year (semi-annual) and last two financial years (year-end) |
| 1.2 | Minimum Bail-in Data Template | Single entity | Current year (semi-annual) and last two financial years (year-end) |
| 1.3 | Trial balance extract | Single entity | Current year (semi-annual) and last two financial years (year-end) |
| 1.4 | Reconciliation with trial balance and COREP | Single entity | Current year (semi-annual) and last two financial years (year-end) |
| 2. General information | | | |
| 2.1 | Legal entity structure | Group | Latest version available |
| 2.2 | Investor presentations | Group / Single entity | Latest versions within last 12 months |
| 2.3 | Business strategy | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 2.4 | External rating reports | Single entity | Latest versions within last 12 months |
| 2.5 | Shareholders | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 3. Financial | | | |
| 3.1 | Annual reports | Group / Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 3.2 | Interim reports | Group / Single entity | Latest versions within last 12 months |
| 3.3 | Annual financial statements and interim reports of intermediate holding companies | Group | Financial statements: last two financial years (year-end) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Interim reports: latest versions within the last 12 months |
| 3.4 | Audit reports | Group / Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 3.5 | Management reports | Group / Single entity | Latest versions within the last 12 months |
| 3.6 | Business plan | Group / Single entity | Latest version available |
| 3.7 | Explanation of the business plan | Group / Single entity | Latest version available |
| 3.8 | Governance of the planning processes | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 3.9 | External valuation reports | Single entity | Latest versions within the last 24 months |
| 3.10 | Tangible assets | Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 3.11 | Intangible assets | Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 3.12 | Pension provisions | Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 3.13 | Protection schemes | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 3.14 | Complex instruments (flagged in the VDS) | Single entity | Current year (semi-annual) and last two financial years (year-end) |
| 4. Taxes | | | |
| 4.1 | Tax balance sheet | Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 4.2 | Tax calculation for current taxes | Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 4.3 | Tax planning calculation | Group / Single entity | Latest version available |
| 4.4 | Detailed breakdown DTA/DTL | Group / Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 4.5 | Unrecognized tax risks | Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 4.6 | Calculation of the effective tax rate | Group | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 4.7 | Reconciliation of current taxes and tax balances | Group | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 5. Personnel | | | |
| 5.1 | FTE cost overview | Group / Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |
| 6. IT | | | |
| 6.1 | IT costs | Group / Single entity | Last two financial years (year-end) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7. Risk management | | | |
| 7.1 | Risk strategy | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 7.2 | Risk reports | Group / Single entity | Latest versions within the last 12 months |
| 7.3 | Trading book risk reports | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 7.4 | Sensitivity calculations for the Trading book | Single entity | Current year (semi-annual) and last two financial years (year-end)[46] |
| 7.5 | Stress tests | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 8. Legal and compliance | | | |
| 8.1 | Litigations | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 8.2 | Contract termination risks | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 8.3 | Internal audit reports | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 9. Information on internal models for valuation purposes | | | |
| 9.1 | Information on internal valuation models | Single entity | Latest version available |
| 9.2 | Rating Master Scale | Group / Single entity | Latest version available |
| 10. Other information | | | |

# 1. The SRB Valuation Data Set and other structured data

## 1.1. The SRB Valuation Data Set

The SRB Valuation Data Set is described in Chapter 4. The data set must be submitted according to the technical instructions in Annex 2. The SRB Valuation Data Set must be accompanied by the data quality report (Annex 5).

[46] Only the most recent version of the methodological document should be maintained in the DRR (see description of VDI document 7.4).

### 1.2. Minimum Bail-in Data Template

The Bail-in data set must follow the specifications of the minimum bail-in data template (MBDT). Only entities qualifying as reporting entities under Section 1.2. of the 'MBDT Guidance' are expected to submit this data set to the data repository for resolution (DRR).

### 1.3. Trial balance extract

This refers to the trial balance sheet as of the respective cut-off-date. It should disclose the closing balances of all accounts in the general ledger.

The trial balance sheet should be provided in a machine-readable format (e.g. Excel).

### 1.4. Reconciliation with the trial balance and COREP

The provided information should cover the reconciliation of the valuation data set (VDS) with the trial balance (if applicable) and of the VDS with common reporting (COREP).

- *Reconciliation of the VDS with the trial balance*: for entities not required to report FINREP on a solo entity level due to a waiver, the financial reporting (FINREP) reconciliation rules cannot be performed. In these cases, the entities are expected to perform a reconciliation of the carrying amounts submitted in the VDS to the trial balance sheet on an aggregated level. Explanations for the differences between balance sheet line items and the aggregated carrying amounts in the VDS are expected.
- *Reconciliation of VDS with COREP*: explanations for the differences between RWA as reported in COREP and the aggregated risk-weighted assets (RWA) amounts provided in the VDS are expected. For entities reporting COREP on a single entity basis, COREP refers to the report at the single entity level; otherwise, it refers to the contribution to the consolidated group-level COREP reporting.

Entities expected to perform the reconciliation with FINREP are expected to provide this reconciliation as part of the data quality report (see Chapter 4.6. and Annex 5 for further details).

## 2. General Information

### 2.1. Legal entity structure

A complete legal entity overview that includes all subsidiaries along with their respective participation percentages.

### 2.2. Investor presentations

Presentations that outline the entity's financial performance, strategy and planned future developments to investors and other relevant stakeholders.

These documents must be submitted to the DRR only if they are not publicly available on the entity's website.

### 2.3. Business strategy

The provided documents or reports are expected to offer an overview of the company's business model, market positioning and business strategy.

Overall, the information should aim to provide valuable insights into the company's strategic direction and competitive positioning in the market, highlighting opportunities for growth, as well as potential risks.

The provided information should cover the following items:

- *Business model*: description of the business model detailing the core business segments and their contributions to the overall operation.
- *Market positioning*: a competition and market analysis that evaluates the company's market position, including its market share, and highlights the company's competitive advantages and areas for improvement (SWOT analysis).
- *Business strategy*: description of the business strategy and the strategic plan, including the company's long-term objectives and key strategic initiatives designed to drive growth and innovation. It should explain the critical steps that the bank is taking to achieve its goals.
- *Restructuring plan or an equivalent* (if any): description of the reasons for restructuring, such as improving profitability, increasing operational efficiency, or complying with regulatory requirements, as well as an evaluation of restructuring measures and their impact on the business plan.

### 2.4. External rating reports

Rating reports and relevant rating updates published by all rating agencies that provide either an issuer rating or a rating for specific debt instruments.

These documents need to be submitted to the DRR only if they are not publicly available on the entity's website.

### 2.5. Shareholders

List of the shareholders who hold more than 3% of the share capital or more than 3% of the voting rights.

## 3. Financial

### 3.1. Annual reports

Applicable on a single entity basis (in line with the applicable GAAP) and group level basis (in line with the applicable GAAP or IFRS).

Annual reports must be submitted to the DRR only if they are not publicly available on the entity’s website.

### 3.2. Interim reports

Applicable on a single entity basis (in line with the applicable GAAP) and group level basis (in line with the applicable GAAP or IFRS).

Interim reports must be submitted to the DRR only if they are not publicly available on the entity's website.

### 3.3. Annual financial statements and interims of intermediate holding companies

Only relevant for resolution entities: annual financial statements and interim reports for each relevant intermediate holding company (see Chapter 3.2) within the resolution entity's group.

If the book values of individual direct subsidiaries are not explicitly detailed in the annual statement but are instead presented in an aggregated format, an additional breakdown showing the book value for each subsidiary individually is requested.

### 3.4. External audit reports

Audit report on the financial statements prepared by the external auditor.

### 3.5. Management reports

Provided reports should contain a description of the financial development of the entity at the level of business units.

They should refer at a minimum the following items:

- P&L statement;
- balance sheet statement; and,
- key performance indicators (KPIs) which are relevant to the respective business units.

These reports are expected to highlight any significant deviations from the budgeted figures and include explanatory notes to clarify the reasons behind these deviations.

### 3.6. Business plan

The business plan should contain a projection for each of the following items:

- P&L statement;
- balance sheet;
- regulatory capital plan; and,
- KPIs.

Additionally, the business plan should provide sufficient detail, including a breakdown by different business lines or segments and a detailed breakdown of revenues and costs that reflect the business model.

The business plan should be provided in a machine-readable format, such as Excel.

### 3.7. Explanation of the business plan

Relevant documentation of the business plan should include both the qualitative and quantitative assumptions used to derive the business plan's figures. This encompasses:

- new business and actual business development and growth rates;
- market shares;
- margins and underlying interest rates;
- FX assumptions; and,
- if applicable, assumptions regarding industry specific developments.

### 3.8. Governance of the planning processes

Relevant documentation of the governance of the planning process that includes details on the responsible business units, the timeline, the internal committees involved, and the sign-off processes.

### 3.9. External valuation reports

Reports documenting any external valuations related to the entity carried out e.g. in the context of M&A transactions, price purchase allocations, impairment tests in accordance with IAS 36 or applicable GAAP, including:

- Any valuations of the entity or its subsidiaries.
- Valuations of business units or portfolios of assets and/or liabilities, asset management, insurance business, etc.

### 3.10. Tangible assets

Documentation or reports containing:

- An overview of tangible assets, including owned real estate, equipment, art, and other physical assets.
- If these tangible assets are deemed material - defined as representing more than 1% of the group's total assets - the relevant documentation should include detailed information such as asset type, the book value, the most recent internal or external valuation, depreciation method, the average age of the assets, and their average remaining useful life.

### 3.11. Intangible assets

Documentation or reports containing:

- An overview of intangible assets, such as software, trademarks, and royalty agreements.

- If intangible assets are deemed material - defined as representing more than 1% of the group's total assets - the relevant documentation should include detailed information such as asset type, the book value, the most recent internal or external valuation, the depreciation method used, the average age of the assets, and their average remaining useful life.

### 3.12. Pension provisions

This applies only to entities whose balance sheets include pension provisions.

Actuarial reports on pension provisions should be provided, with special emphasis on non-funded pension obligations.

### 3.13. Protection schemes

This applies only to entities that are part of an institutional protection scheme or contribute to voluntary deposit guarantee schemes.

Documentation or report containing a detailed breakdown of the compensation scheme, including institutional protection schemes and voluntary deposit guarantee schemes. The documentation should describe how payments and payment commitments related to the compensation scheme are treated, including their impact on the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement (P&L) and CET1.

The above information should be supplemented by the relevant contractual arrangements, such as IPS agreements.

### 3.14. Complex instruments (flagged in the VDS)

If loans, securities or liabilities, are flagged as complex instruments in the VDS (see data fields LOA_8, SEC_11 and CL_7) and these positions significantly impact the balance sheet, detailed information on these instruments must be provided. Instruments are classified as complex in the VDS if their cash flow structure cannot be represented using the data fields in the VDS. Consequently, the cash flows (contractual and expected ones) of these instruments must be provided at an individual instrument level, along with additional documentation of the valuation approach used by the bank in BAU.

This information should be submitted if the amount of complex instruments represents more than 1% of the total entity’s loans, securities or liabilities.

## 4. Taxes

### 4.1. Tax balance sheet

A complete tax balance sheet prepared in accordance with local tax laws, detailing assets, liabilities, and equity. The tax balance sheet should be provided in a machine-readable format, such as Excel.

### 4.2. Tax calculation for current taxes

Documentation or report containing a detailed calculation of current taxes, including:

- An outline of the applicable framework, including accounting standards and local tax regulations.
- A comprehensive calculation of current taxes, detailing the breakdown of taxable income and expenses, deductions, non-deductible items, and tax-free income. This calculation should include a reconciliation to the respective GAAP.
- An indication of both the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate, specifying the statutory tax rate applicable in the jurisdiction of the entity's fiscal residence, and presenting the effective tax rate that reflects the actual fiscal burden according to the respective GAAP.

The report should be supplemented with a clear narrative explanation outlining each step of the calculation process. This narrative should detail how the figures were derived and any assumptions made along the way.

### 4.3. Tax planning calculation

Documentation or report containing a detailed tax planning calculation (at group and single entity levels) derived from the business plan. This should include:

- An estimation of taxable income and expenses.
- Projection of existing tax assets and liabilities, including reversals of deferred tax assets covering temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards. The reversal of those deferred taxes where the reversal is later than five years (e.g. reversal of deferred taxes on real estate) should also be included in the projection.

### 4.4. Detailed breakdown DTA/DTL

Applicable solely to entities (at group and single entity levels) that hold deferred tax assets (‘DTA’) and/or liabilities (‘DTL’).

Documentation or report containing a detailed breakdown of DTA/DTL, including:

- Calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities in accordance with the applicable GAAP. This calculation is based on temporary differences and tax losses carried forward and should be presented separately for DTAs and DTLs, including an explanation of netting procedures (and tax losses carried back, where relevant).
- Calculation of the used and unused amounts of tax losses carried forward, along with an explanation of how the unused can be utilized in future fiscal years.
- Calculation of deferred tax credits (DTCs), as applicable.

On the group level, the following information should be provided:

Report containing a detailed breakdown of DTA/DTL, including:

- Calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities in accordance with IFRS. This calculation should be based on temporary differences and a full-scope balance sheet comparison (IFRS to tax balance sheet), as well as on tax losses, presented separately for DTAs and DTLs, with an explanation of the netting procedures.

### 4.5. Unrecognized tax risks

Information on unrecognized tax risks, if applicable, such as those arising from ongoing tax audits or uncertain tax positions, whether paid or unpaid. This should include a list with explanations of the uncertain tax positions and the corresponding tax exposure amounts.

### 4.6. Calculation of the effective tax rate

Calculation of the statutory and effective tax rate at the group level.

### 4.7. Reconciliation of current taxes and tax balances

Reconciliation of current taxes and tax balances from individual companies to the group level. If only the IFRS consolidated balance sheet is available, it is essential to clarify how the tax amounts in the consolidated balance sheet are allocated to the individual companies within the group.

## 5. Personnel

### 5.1. FTE cost overview

The provided documentation or reports should detail the internal organizational structure and personnel costs on the level of organizational units (e.g. departments or business units). For each organizational unit the following information should be included:

- the number of full-time employees (FTEs);
- the average number of years of employment; and,
- the associated personnel costs including remuneration. These costs should be reconcilable with the figures provided in the annual reports (See VDI document 3.1 - Annual reports).

## 6. IT

### 6.1. IT costs

Documentation or reports containing a detailed and itemised breakdown of all expenses associated with the company's information technology including:

- Operational expenses, divided into costs for software, hardware, and professional services.
- Personnel expenses, depreciation, and capital expenses.

These should be reconcilable with the figures provided in the annual reports (See VDI document 3.1 – Annual reports).

# 7. Risk management

## 7.1. Risk strategy

Documentation of the entity's overall risk strategy. The information provided should include:

- The risk tolerance of the bank.
- The objectives of the risk management strategy, and how these align with the overall business strategy and how they are managed within the organization.
- The governance structure for risk management, including the roles and responsibilities of key personnel and committees involved in risk oversight.

## 7.2. Risk reports

Regular and event-driven (risk) documentation or reports that were prepared for discussion at risk committees responsible for overseeing the identification, measurement, and management of various risks. At a minimum, the risk reports to be submitted to the DRR should cover the following types of risk:

- credit risk;
- market risk;
- operational risk; and,
- structural risks such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk in the banking book and currency risks.

These reports typically include a detailed analysis of key performance indicators and risk metrics, trends and any significant changes in the bank's risk profile since the previous reporting period, along with an assessment of how these risks are being managed. Additionally, the reports also offer insights into emerging risks, whether related to changes in market conditions, regulatory environments, or operational challenges, and evaluate the bank's preparedness to manage these risks. Furthermore, these reports may highlight any risk incidents or breaches of regulatory requirements or risk appetite limits and discuss actions to address them.

## 7.3. Trading book risk reports

This section applies only to entities that are expected to submit the Trading book dataset (see Chapter 4.5.13).

Comprehensive documents or reports are requested offering an analysis and overview of the risks associated with a financial institution's trading activities, including:

- a comprehensive description of the products per trading desk;
- a description of the type of trading activities per trading desk i.e. proprietary trading, market making, client-driven activities, etc.
- identification of various risks including market risk, credit risk, liquidity and valuation risks; and

The submitted documentation should be accompanied by a methodological document or note that explains the approaches and the parameters used to calculate the VaR, sVarR and ES metrics reported in the Trading book dataset, including:

- confidence level;
- time horizon; and,
- the methodology for deriving VaR, sVaR and ES (e.g. historical approach, variance-covariance approach, Monte Carlo simulation approach, etc.), along with details on the inputs utilised.

The information submitted under this item should align with the information provided in the solvent wind-down plans, where applicable.

### 7.4. Sensitivity calculations for the Trading book

This section applies only to entities that are expected to submit the Trading book dataset (see Chapter 4.5).

Document or report detailing the sensitivity parameters of the instrument's price to change in the price of instruments' underlying factors (interest rates, FX, equity, commodity, inflation, etc.). These sensitivities should be reported for each trading desk listed in the Trading book dataset (see Chapter 4.5). The report is expected to cover as a minimum the following items:

- Trading desk ID, as reported in the Trading book dataset (see Chapter 4.5).
- Aggregated carrying amount of the positions included in the respective trading desk.
- Granular first order sensitivities (and second order, if available) to each of the risk factors.

The report should be provided in a machine-readable format (e.g. Excel).

The report should be supplemented by a methodological document or note that explains the risk factors included in the report and the methodology used to derive the sensitivities. Additionally, the document should clarify the data inputs, assumptions, and any relevant calibration techniques applied to ensure that the sensitivities accurately reflect market conditions and risk exposures.

### 7.5. Stress tests

Stress test documentation and reports should include the following information:

- Documentation of the most recent ECB/EBA stress tests carried out, including both qualitative and quantitative details of the assumptions considered.
- Information on internally performed stress tests, including both qualitative and quantitative details of the relevant assumptions.

# 8. Legal and compliance

## 8.1. Litigations

Documentation or a report with information on litigation and legal disputes, as applicable.

The report should detail the maximum amount at risk, the accounting treatment (contingent liabilities and IAS 37 provisions), and the allocated provisions.

The report should be supplemented by a document or note detailing:

- the litigation and legal disputes that the entity is involved in;
- the procedural status of such litigation proceedings (e.g. not filed, ongoing, resolved, appealed, under review, settled, dismissed, etc.);
- the rationale for the allocated amounts and details of the methodology used to estimate these allocations.

## 8.2. Contract termination risks

Documentation or reports outlining the legal risks arising from the entity's contractual relationships with service providers, including insurers (e.g. in bancassurance agreements), asset managers, and other third-party vendors, due to clauses that could trigger penalties if certain conditions are met, particularly:

- A change of control over the entity, such as in a sale of business or in a bail-in event.
- Failure to meet specified performance targets.

For example, if the entity is acquired by another one or there is a significant shift in the ownership structure, this could activate review clauses or result in automatic financial penalties under the terms of the contract. Other triggers may include non-compliance with agreed financial or operational performance metrics, potentially exposing the entity to economic liabilities.

The report should include:

- a detailed analysis of the legal risks; and,
- an assessment of the potential financial impact of penalties.

### 8.3. Internal audit reports

Internal audit reports on matters relevant to valuations, including:

- valuation models;
- independent price verification function;
- identification of non-performing exposures and accounting practices;
- collateral valuation;
- data integrity and reliability, covering:
  - accounting / prudential reporting;
  - other regulatory reporting in relation to analytical credit datasets (AnaCredit), statistics on holdings of securities (SHS), the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), the Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (SFTR), and the Centralised Securities Database (CSDB), among others;
- specific internal audits on the VDI, VDS, MBDT and LDR.

## 9. Information on internal valuation models

### 9.1. Information on internal valuation models

The documentation should specifically include:

- Valuation approach / methodologies.
- Key input parameters for valuation assumptions, including the source of the information, derivation, or expert judgement.
- Technical basis of the model, such as the software or provider used for the calculations.
- Model validation documentation, including back-testing and audit / validation reports.

Please see Chapter 6.4 on the use of internal valuation capabilities.

### 9.2. Rating Master Scale

A standard and uniform rule for credit levels used to compare the credit quality across the entity's different portfolios. The documentation provided should include a mapping between the probability of default and the rating.

## 10. Other information

Any other documentation not included in the previous items, upon request by the IRT.

# Annex 2. Technical Instructions

Annex 2 provides detailed technical instructions for submitting files to the data repository for resolution (DRR). Section 1 details the naming convention for requested files in the valuation data index (VDI). Section 2 encompasses specific instructions for submitting the valuation data set (VDS) to the DRR. Section 3 specifies the naming convention of the data quality report.

## 1. Naming convention for requested files in the VDI

The instructions in the following paragraphs apply to VDI documents, except for the VDS, for which separate instructions are provided in the subsequent section.

Each document should be either an excel (xlsx), power point (pptx, ppt), word (docx), portable document format (pdf), or a comma-separated values (csv) file. When providing a csv file, banks are requested to separate columns in the files by using a semicolon separator (;). Other file formats may be used after consulting the IRT.

The file name must respect the following naming conventions:

- <IndexNumber_Bank>_<specific document name>_<Cut-off date>.<FileExtension>

where:

- <IndexNumber> = the index number of the VDI is the tab code with a separating point (e.g. ‘1.1’, ‘1.2’, ‘1.3’, etc.).
- <Bank specific document name> = the internal designation of the bank for the respective document. Banks are requested to use clear and consistent file naming across all submissions, ensuring that the names clearly reflect the content of the documents.
- <Cut-off date> = the cut-off date of the document in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
- <FileExtension> = the file name extension which indicates the data type of the file (e.g. ‘xlsx’).

For example, a resolution entity is requested to provide the VDI document ‘3.6 Business plan’ and transmits the Excel file with the internal file name ‘BusinessPlan2024_base_case_Vfinal.xlsx’ and the cut-off date 31.12.2024 to the DRR with the following file name:

- 3.6_BusinessPlan2024_base_case_Vfinal_2024-12-31.xlsx

For the DRR Index of documents (see Chapter 5.2.), please use the following naming convention:

- DRR_Index_<LEI>_<Update date>.<FileExtension>

where:

- <Country> = ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country of incorporation of the submitting institution.
- <LEI> = LEI code of the submitting institution.
- <Update date> = the date of the latest update of the DRR index using the format YYYY-MM-DD.
- <FileExtension> = the file name extension which indicates the data type of the file (e.g. 'xlsx').

For example:

DRR_Index_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.xlsx

## 2. Instructions for submitting the VDS

A VDS submission consists of the complete set of data sets (e.g. 'Loans and off-balance sheet exposure', 'Derivatives instruments', 'Securities', etc.) as outlined in Chapter 4.5. All data sets should be submitted to the DRR, even if they are empty. For example, the data set PRO_AVI may not be relevant for banks with no aviation-related lending. Each data set must be delivered as a separate file in comma-separated values (csv) format.

When producing the csv files, the following rules should be followed:

- Columns in the files are to be separated by a semicolon separator (;).
- The data fields included in the respective data sets should follow the mapping between data fields and data sets as outlined in the 'List of data fields' of Annex 4 (e.g., the csv file for the data set 'Loans and off-balance sheet exposure' should contain only 'LOA' data fields).
- The first row of the csv files should contain and follow the order of the list of 'Data field ID's (e.g. 'LOA_1', 'LOA_2', 'LOA_3', etc.) of the corresponding data sets according to the 'List of data fields' of Annex 4. No additional columns should be included in the data sets. The data fields should follow the instructions with respect to the data format and applicability outlined in the 'List of data fields' of Annex 4. Each data field and data set should be submitted irrespective of the availability and applicability of the data.
- The actual data should start from the second row onwards. No additional rows are expected between the Data field ID headers and the row where the actual data begins. In general, the VDS is designed to have only a single entry for each field. However, the VDS includes fields where multiple entries might occur within the same field (e.g. LOA_5: 'Country of governing law'). In such cases, the vertical bar (|) must be used as a separator for each entry in the specific data field with no extra spaces allowed.

The file name must respect the following naming convention:

- <TabCode>_<Country>_<LEI>_<Cut-off date>.csv

where:

- <TabCode> = the tab code without the separating point (e.g. LOA, DRT, SEC, etc.). The tab codes are provided at the end of Annex 6.
- <Country> = ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country of incorporation of the submitting institution.
- <LEI> = the LEI code of the submitting institution.
- <Cut-off date > = the cut-off date in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

For example, a resolution entity incorporated in Spain - as LEI SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35 producing a VDS subject to the cut-off date 31 December 2024 submitted as csv files to the DRR - will do so with the following file names:

- META_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- SMBDT_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- CL_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- SEC_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- DRT_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- TB_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- SUB_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- LOA_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- IC_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- COU_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- IP_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- PRO_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- PRO_REL_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- PRO_SHI_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- PRO_AVI_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv
- PRO_REN_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.csv

The combination of the elements above will allow the SRB to link all the different files pertaining to a single VDS submission, keeping track of potential resubmissions.

If the size of one or more files is such that they cannot be downloaded from the DRR and/or opened, the IRT may request the bank to split the files into one or more subsets.

In Annex 4, there are additional details on the specific data types and constraints expected for each VDS data field. In addition, entities should not include additional modifications, such as spaces, enter signs or tabulations in the files.

**Figure A2.1. Mapping of tab names and tab codes.**

| Tab name | Tab code | Tab name | Tab code |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meta Information | META | Protection - Aviation | PRO_AVI |
| Loans and off-balance sheet exposure | LOA | Protection - Renewables | PRO_REN |
| Counterparty | COU | Supplementary MBDT | SMBDT |
| Instrument-Counterparty | IC | Complementary liabilities | CL |
| Protection received | PRO | Securities | SEC |
| Instrument-protection received | IP | Derivatives instruments | DRT |
| Protection - Real estate | PRO_REL | Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates | SUB |
| Protection - Shipping | PRO_SHI | Trading book | TB |

## 3. Instructions for submitting the data quality report

The data quality report must be prepared for every VDS that is submitted. The Excel template (in Annex 5) should be used for submissions. Further instructions on the content and exact usage of the template can be found in the tab 'Technical Instructions' included in Annex 5.

The file name must respect the following naming convention:

- DQR_<Country>_<LEI>_<Cut-off date>.xlsx

where:

- <Country> = ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country of incorporation of the submitting institution.
- <LEI> = the LEI code of the submitting institution.
- <Cut-off date > = the cut-off date in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

For example, a resolution entity incorporated in Spain - as LEI SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35 producing a VDS subject to the cut-off date 31 December 2024 - will submit the data quality report with the following file name:

DQR_ES_SADMGFJPUZEK53983R35_2024-12-31.xlsx

# Annex 3. Valuation Data Set: data fields and definitions

## 1. META – Meta Information

### META_1 - Name of the legal entity

Free-form text identification of the incorporation name of the entity for which the table is reported. Please state the official name as listed in the trade registry, and indicate the legal form.

### META_2 – LEI of the legal entity

The unique legal entity identifier (LEI) code for the entity, in line with the requirements of the European market infrastructure regulation (EMIR), for which the report is submitted. In the absence of an LEI, the ECB Monetary Financial Institutions unique Identifier (MFI ID) of the entity, used in the RIAD (Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database), should be used. If neither of these identifiers can be used, a local identifier must be used.

### META_3 - Country of incorporation

The ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country of incorporation of the entity.

### META_4 - Entity type

Status of the entity as indicated in the resolution plan. Please indicate either ‘Resolution Entity’ or ‘Non-Resolution Entity’.

### META_5 – Cut-off date of the submitted data

Cut-off date of the submitted data in the VDS.

## 2. LOA - Loans and off-balance sheet exposure

### LOA_1 - Instrument identifier

The unique identifier of each instrument. Each instrument must have one instrument identifier. Entities should use the AnaCredit instrument identifier (‘Instrument identifier’) if the instrument is in the scope of AnaCredit requirements.

### LOA_2 - Type of instrument

Classification of the instrument according to the type of contractual terms agreed between the parties. The classification refers to AnaCredit categories (3.4.1 AnaCredit Reporting Manual - Part II - Datasets and data attributes).

The corresponding document can be accessed under the following link: https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/AnaCredit_Manual_Part_II_Datasets_and_data_attributes_201905~cc9f4ded23.en.pdf

LOA_3 - Type of off-balance item

Classification of off-balance items in accordance with Part 1.44 of Annex 5 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/451.

LOA_4 - Internal type of instrument (granular)

Internal classification/description of the instrument type at the lowest granular level as per the entity's internal systems, such as 'overdraft facility' or 'amortisation loan'.

LOA_5 - Country of governing law

Country whose legal system governs the contract of the instrument. The ISO 3166-1: Alpha-2 code of the country must be selected.

LOA_6 - Currency

Currency denomination of the instrument, in accordance with the ISO 4217 standard. This data field identifies the currency in which the instrument is denominated and not the currency in which the instrument is submitted (note that in the VDS all monetary amounts are submitted in euro).

LOA_7 - Eligibility for ECB collateral

Indication of whether a particular financial instrument fulfils certain criteria set by the ECB to be eligible as collateral for monetary policy transactions.

LOA_8 - Flag complex instrument

This data field flags complex instruments, i.e. instruments for which the cash flows cannot be sufficiently estimated based on the standardised information request within the VDS. This applies, for example, if the instrument has non-standard payment schedules that cannot be expressed in the available data fields. Additional information on these instruments will be requested as part of the VDI (See VDI document 3.14).

For example, the cash flow structure of an instrument which has step-up characteristics (3 years fixed 3% fix, then 3 years 5% fix) cannot be adequately reflected in other data fields of the instrument data set.

LOA_9 - Flag syndication

Instruments held by the entity that are part of a syndicated arrangement.

LOA_10 - Flag fiduciary

This flags instruments held by the entity in a fiduciary capacity. A 'fiduciary instrument' refers to situations where the entity acts in its own name, but for the account and at the risk of a third party. In other words, these

are instruments held in the name of the entity (the trustee) on behalf of a third party (the trustor). Fiduciary instruments involve services such as custody, asset management or portfolio management on a discretionary basis.

Despite the instrument being held on the balance sheet of the trustee entity, the credit risk generally remains with the trustor, who is the ultimate owner of the assets. Because the trustee entity does not assume the credit risk, it generally does not need to hold capital against these fiduciary instruments.

LOA_11 - Flag pass-through loan

This flags instruments that are part of a pass-through loan arrangement. This is a type of promotional loan provided by e.g. public authorities or other institutions, typically as part of funding programmes, to a bank. The bank then offers this loan to specific borrowers. The credit risk may be either shared between the bank and the public authority or assumed entirely by one of them.

LOA_12 - Flag recourse

This flags instruments for which the creditor has the right to seize additional assets, excluding any protection pledged to secure the instrument. This data field is relevant in the context of potential recoveries from additional assets.

LOA_13 - Flag collateralized instrument

This flags instruments that are collateralized and therefore have underlying collateral securing them.

LOA_14 - Inception date

The date on which the contractual relationship was established, i.e. the date when the contract agreement becomes binding for all parties.

LOA_15 - Settlement date

The date on which the conditions specified in the contract are executed or can be executed for the first time, i.e. the date when the financial instrument is initially exchanged or created.

LOA_16 - Commitment amount at inception

The maximum exposure to credit risk on the inception date of the instrument.

LOA_17 - Outstanding nominal amount

The principal amount outstanding excluding arrears for the instrument and excluding accrued interest as of the cut-off date.

LOA_18 - Off-balance-sheet amount

This data field refers to both on-balance sheet instruments and strictly off-balance sheet instruments.

For on-balance sheet instruments, the undrawn amount available should be provided.

For strictly off-balance sheet instruments, the nominal amount should be provided.

### LOA_19 - Arrears for the instrument

The aggregated amount of the principal, interest and any fee payment outstanding, which is contractually due and has not been paid (past due).

### LOA_20 - Date of past due for the instrument

The date on which the instrument became past due in accordance with Part 2.96 of Annex 5 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/451.

### LOA_21 - Amortisation type

The type of amortisation structure of the instrument, defined as the way in which the principal of the instrument is paid off. It refers to the following:

- French: amortisation in which the total amount – principal plus interest – repaid in each instalment is the same. For variable-rate interest loans, the instalment amount remains the same between two interest rate reset dates.
- German: amortisation in which the first instalment is interest-only and the remaining instalments are constant, including capital amortisation and interest.
- Fixed amortisation schedule: amortisation in which the principal amount repaid in each instalment is the same.
- Bullet: amortisation in which the full principal amount is repaid in the last instalment.
- Other: other amortisation type not included in any of the categories listed above e.g. balloon.

### LOA_22 - Internal description of amortisation type

Classification of the amortisation structure of the instrument based on the submitting bank's internal description. This should, in principle, mirror the information provided in the ‘amortisation type’ data field but at the most granular level available within the bank's internal system.

This enables to reflect amortisation types of instruments not covered by the predefined drop-down options for amortisation type. Furthermore, it provides the valuer with a deeper understanding of the instruments.

### LOA_23 - Amortisation frequency

This data field identifies the payment frequency of the amortisation payments (principal payments) of an instrument (e.g. monthly, quarterly, annually, etc.). For some instruments (e.g. bullet) the amortisation frequency might be different than the interest payment frequency (LOA_28).

### LOA_24 - Next amortisation payment date

Next amortisation payment date of the instrument.

### LOA_25 - Legal final maturity date

The contractual maturity date of the instrument, taking into account any agreements amending initial contracts. The legal final maturity date is the date by which any funds drawn under the instrument are contractually to be paid ultimately, or repaid and any undrawn funds can no longer be accessed.

### LOA_26 - Outstanding loan amount at legal final maturity ('balloon')

Remaining balance of a loan that is due in full at the end of the loan term. This typically applies to loans with a balloon payment structure, where regular instalment payments may cover only interest or a portion of the principal, with the remaining principal due as a lump sum at the loan's maturity. For example, in a mortgage loan with a 5-year term and a balloon payment, the borrower might make monthly payments based on a 30-year amortisation schedule, but the remaining principal balance is due in full at the end of the five-year period.

### LOA_27 - Interest rate type

Base rate for establishing the interest rate for each payment period i.e. fixed, variable or mixed. A fixed interest rate refers to a fixed rate that stays constant throughout the contractual life of the instrument. A floating interest rate refers to a rate that changes over time based on a reference rate (see LOA_33).

### LOA_28 - Interest payment frequency

Frequency with which interest payments on the instruments are made (e.g. monthly, annually, etc.).

### LOA_29 - Next interest payment date

Next interest payment date on the instrument.

### LOA_30 - End date of interest-only period

The date on which the interest-only period of the instrument ends.

### LOA_31 - Current interest rate

Percentage of the current nominal interest rate.

### LOA_32 - Day count convention

Day count convention used for the calculation of the interest payments on the instrument:

- US (NASD) 30/360: assumes each month has 30 days and a year has 360 days.
- Actual/actual: calculates the interest based on the actual number of days in the period and the actual number of days in the year.
- Actual/360: calculates the interest based on the actual number of days in the period and assumes a 360-day year.

- Actual/365: calculates the interest based on the actual number of days in the period and assumes a 365-day year.
- European 30/360: assumes each month has 30 days and a year has 360 days (different to the US (NASD) 30/360 due to different date adjustment rules).
- Other: any day count convention that does not fit into the above categories, potentially including custom or regional conventions.

LOA_33 - Reference rate

Reference rate used for the calculation of the current interest rate for floating instruments. The reference rate code is a combination of the reference rate index and tenor. For example, 'EURIBOR 6M'.

For instruments using multiple reference rates indicate the value 'OTHER MULTIPLE REFERENCE RATES'.

LOA_34 - Spread

The margin or spread, expressed in basis points, that is applied to the reference rate used for the calculation of the interest rate. This data field is applicable to variable rate instruments (LOA_27).

LOA_35 - Next interest rate reset date

The date on which the next interest rate reset takes place, as defined in Part 3 of Annex 1 to Regulation (EU) 2021/379 (ECB/2021/2).

LOA_36 - Interest rate reset frequency

Frequency at which the interest rate is reset after the initial fixed-rate period, if any.

LOA_37 - Interest rate cap

The maximum nominal interest rate that can be charged on the outstanding nominal amount per annum. The data field is only relevant for products with a variable or mixed rate (LOA_27).

LOA_38 - Interest rate floor

The minimum nominal interest rate that can be charged on the outstanding nominal amount per annum. The data field is only relevant for products with a variable or mixed rate (LOA_27).

LOA_39 - Fair value (IFRS 13)

Fair value of the instrument calculated in accordance with IFRS 13 (financial instruments at fair value) or IFRS 7.25-7.26 (fair value of financial instruments at amortised cost), as reported in FINREP 14 ('Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at fair value') and 41.1 ('Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at amortised cost'), respectively.

If the entity is not subject to IFRS reporting standards at the individual level, it should submit the fair value estimated for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements by the parent entity of the group to which the submitting entity belongs.

### LOA_40 - Fair value hierarchy

Indicates the level in the fair value hierarchy (Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3) according to IFRS 13. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy will also be identified for instruments classified as 'Financial assets at amortised cost', as reported in FINREP 41.1.

If the entity is not subject to IFRS reporting standards at individual level, it should identify the fair value hierarchy used for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements by the parent entity of the group to which the submitting entity belongs.

### LOA_41 - Alternative fair value

'Alternative fair value' refers to the fair value of an instrument as determined by an entity's internal valuation models, which differ from the fair value calculated in accordance with IFRS 13. This submission is particularly relevant when the entity believes that its internal model captures or reflects more accurately certain risks than the fair value determined under IFRS 13.

### LOA_42 - Risk-weighted assets

Total risk-weighted exposure amount of the instrument in accordance with Articles 92(3) and 92(4) of the CRR.

This data field is not applicable to entities that provide LOA_76.

If an entity is not expected to provide LOA_76, then the entity is expected to provide the individual risk-weighted assets contribution to the consolidated risk-weighted assets of the ultimate parent entity subject to capital requirements at consolidated level.

### LOA_43 - CRSA risk-weighted assets

Risk-weighted assets under the Credit Risk Standardised Approach (CRSA) approach according to Articles 111-141 (CRR). This data field is applicable only for instruments for which the risk-weight (LOA_42 or LOA_76) is calculated according to the IRB approach.

### LOA_44 - Direct own funds deduction amount (CET1)

Direct CET1 deduction amount according to Art. 36 (CRR) which can be allocated to the instrument.

### LOA_45 - Direct own funds deduction amount (AT1)

Direct AT1 deduction amount according to Art. 56 (CRR) which can be allocated to the instrument.

### LOA_46 - Direct own funds deduction amount (Tier2)

Direct Tier 2 deduction amount according to Art. 66 (CRR) which can be allocated to the instrument.

### LOA_47 - IFRS 9 Probability of default - Instrument

The probability of default/impairment is calculated in accordance with the specific requirements specific for probability of default (PD) estimation under IFRS 9. The data field only needs to be reported if the IFRS 9 PD is determined on an instrument level.

The submitting entity must ensure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on an instrument (LOA_47, LOA_48, SEC_49) or issuer basis (COU_10, COU_11, COU_12).

### LOA_48 - CRR Probability of default - Instrument

The instrument’s probability of default, determined in accordance with Articles 160, 163, 179 and 180 (CRR). The data field only needs to be reported if the CRR PD is determined on an instrument level.

The submitting entity must ensure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on an instrument (LOA_47, LOA_48, SEC_49) or issuer basis (COU_10, COU_11, COU_12).

### LOA_49 - Probability of default (others) - Instrument

Probability of default provided by scoring/rating models. The data field only needs to be reported if the PD is determined on an instrument level.

The submitting entity must ensure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on an instrument (LOA_47, LOA_48, SEC_49) or issuer basis (COU_10, COU_11, COU_12).

### LOA_50 - Exposure at default

Exposure at default amount of the instrument, calculated according to Article 111 (CRR). If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and has no obligation to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the exposure at default used at consolidated level for determining the capital requirement of the ultimate parent entity.

### LOA_51 - CRR Loss given default

Current level of the 'loss given default' of the instrument, determined in accordance with Articles 161, 164, 179 and 181 (CRR).

### LOA_52 - IFRS 9 Loss given default

Current level of the ‘loss given default’ of the instrument determined for accounting purposes.

### LOA_53 - Internal credit rating / scoring

Internal credit rating or scoring of the instrument, if available at the instrument level.

### LOA_54 - Default status of the instrument

Identification of the default status of the instrument in accordance with Article 178 (CRR). If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and has no obligation to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the default status used at consolidated level for determining the capital requirement of the ultimate parent entity.

### LOA_55 - Date of the default status of the instrument

The date on which the default status, as submitted in the data attribute ‘default status of the instrument’, is considered to have occurred.

### LOA_56 - Performing status of the instrument

Classification of the instrument as performing or non-performing, in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/451.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and has no obligation to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the default status used at consolidated level for determining the capital requirement of the ultimate parent entity.

### LOA_57 - Date of the performing status of the instrument

The date on which the performing status as submitted in ‘performing status of the instrument’ (LOA_56) is considered to have been established or changed.

### LOA_58 - General ledger account ID

Identification number of the general ledger account according to the chart of accounts of the entity on which the instrument is booked. The chart of accounts and a corresponding extract of the trial balance has to be provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3). In the case that the carrying amount of the instrument is not entirely recognised within a single general ledger account, the general ledger account containing the largest portion of the carrying amount should be provided.

### LOA_59 - Carrying amount

The carrying amount that corresponds to the carrying amount in the bank's accounting balance sheet as provided in the trial balance excerpt provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3).

The carrying amount is the amount of the instrument recognised as an asset in the balance sheet, i.e. after deducting any accumulated impairment (also referred to as the 'net carrying amount') for instruments measured at amortised cost and the fair value for instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss or other comprehensive income.

LOA_60 - Accrued interest

Interest accrued since the last interest payment or the accrual start date.

LOA_61 - Type of impairment (local GAAP)

This data attribute indicates the type of impairment the instrument is subject to. For instruments subject to impairment under IFRS 9-consistent national GAAP one of three stages according to IFRS 9 (stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3) need to be provided. If the instrument is subject to impairment in accordance with an accounting standard not consistent with IFRS 9 it needs to be specified if specific loss allowances or general loan loss allowances were recorded.

LOA_62 - Type of impairment (IFRS)

For instruments subject to impairment under IFRS this data attribute indicates the type of impairment according to the three stages (stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3) under IFRS 9.

LOA_63 - Accumulated impairments (local GAAP)

The amount of loss allowances that are held against or are allocated to the instrument according to GAAP. This data attribute applies to instruments subject to impairment. Under GAAP, the accumulated impairment relates to the following amounts:

- loss allowance at an amount equal to general allowances;
- loss allowance at an amount equal to specific allowances.

In the case of instruments for which the impairment is collectively assessed, the accumulated impairment amount that is determined for the total pool of instruments (to which the instrument is assigned for the purpose of the collective assessment) should be allocated as appropriate to the individual instrument.

LOA_64 - Accumulated impairments (IFRS)

The amount of loss allowances that are held against or are allocated to the instrument according to IFRS. This data attribute applies to instruments subject to impairment. Under IFRS, the accumulated impairment relates to the following amounts:

- loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (stage 1);
- loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (stage 2 and stage 3).

In the case of instruments for which the impairment is collectively assessed, the accumulated impairment amount that is determined for the total pool of instruments (to which the instrument is assigned for the purpose of the collective assessment) should be allocated as appropriate to the individual instrument.

### LOA_65 - Exchange rate

Exchange rate of the instrument which is used to convert monetary amounts of instruments in foreign currencies into euro within the local GAAP of the submitting entity. The exchange rate must always be expressed against the euro. For instruments denominated in euro, an exchange rate of 1 is expected.

### LOA_66 - Accounting Portfolio (FINREP)

The accounting portfolio to which the instrument is assigned, as defined in FINREP:

- Financial assets held for trading as reported in {F 1.1; 090}.
- Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss as reported in {F 1.1; 099}.
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss as reported in {F 1.1; 130}.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as reported in {F 1.1; 144}.
- Financial assets at amortised cost as reported in {F 1.1; 183}.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and is not required to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the accounting portfolio as reported in the FINREP consolidated reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

### LOA_67 - Counterparty sector (FINREP)

Counterparty sector as defined in FINREP, in Annex 5 part 1.42(a)-(f) in accordance with the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and is not required to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the counterparty sector as reported in the FINREP consolidated reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

### LOA_68 - Impairment status (FINREP)

Impairment status reference as defined in F 4.3.1 and F 4.4.1 in columns 015, 030, and 040.

For off-balance sheet exposures, impairment status reference as define in F 9.1.1 in columns 010, 020 and 030.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and is not required to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the impairment status as reported in the FINREP consolidated reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

LOA_69 - Product (FINREP)

Product type in accordance with FINREP as defined in Annex 5 part 2.85(a)-(g) of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 of the CRR and is not required to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the product as reported in the FINREP consolidated reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

LOA_70 - Carrying amount (FINREP)

Carrying amount according to FINREP as reported on e.g. F 1.1.

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

LOA_71 - Accumulated impairment amount (FINREP)

Accumulated impairment amount in accordance to FINREP as reported in F 4.3.1 and F 4.4.1, in columns 050, 060 and 070.

For off-balance sheet exposures, amount of provisions in accordance with FINREP as reported in F 9.1.1, in columns 040, 050 and 060.

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

LOA_72 - Accumulated write-offs. Partial (FINREP)

Partial accumulated write-offs in accordance with FINREP as reported in F 4.3.1 and F 4.4.1, in column 80.

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

LOA_73 - Accumulated write-offs. Total (FINREP)

Total accumulated write-offs in accordance with FINREP as reported in F 4.3.1 and F 4.4.1, in column 90.

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

LOA_74 - Gross carrying amount (FINREP)

Gross carrying amount in accordance with FINREP as reported in F 4.3.1 and F 4.4.1

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

LOA_75 - Nominal amount (FINREP)

Nominal amount of off-balance sheet exposure in FINREP as reported in F 9.1.1.

### LOA_76 - Risk-weighted assets (COREP)

Total risk exposure amount of the instrument as reported in COREP item {C 02.00;010} in accordance with Article 92(3)(a) and (f) (CRR).

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report COREP on an individual basis.

### LOA_77 - Contract identifier

An identifier applied by the submitting entity to uniquely identify each contract. The contract identifier refers to the credit agreement between two or more parties under which the instrument is created.

### LOA_78 - Valuation cluster ID

The ID assigned to the valuation cluster as outlined in the Valuation Playbook.

### LOA_79 - Valuation subcluster ID

The ID assigned to the valuation subcluster as outlined in the Valuation Playbook.

### LOA_80 - SFTR ID

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (SFTR) ID is a unique identifier assigned to each securities financing transaction in accordance with the requirements set out in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/363 e.g. when the instrument forms part of a reverse repo transaction.

### LOA_81 - Hedge ID

The Hedge ID is a unique identifier assigned to each specific hedging transaction or position that is intended to mitigate the risk of a particular asset or liability. The Hedge ID should only be provided for micro-hedged instruments. The same ID must be provided for the data field DRT_24 (‘Hedge ID’).

### LOA_82 - Encumbrance allocation ID

Unique identifier that assigns an asset to a liability that is collateralised by it (e.g. an instrument which forms part of a collateral pool securing a covered bond). The same identifier is to be used for data field SMBT_42 (‘Encumbrance allocation ID’).

### LOA_83 - Source of encumbrance

Type of transaction in which the exposure is encumbered in accordance with the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451. An asset will be treated as encumbered if it has been pledged or if it is subject to any form of arrangement to secure, collateralise or credit enhance any instrument from which it cannot be freely withdrawn.

## 3. COU – Counterparty

### COU_1 - Counterparty identifier

Unique identifier of the counterparty. Each counterparty must have one identifier. Entities should submit the AnaCredit counterparty identifier ('Counterparty identifier') if the instrument is in scope of the AnaCredit reporting.

### COU_2 - Full legal name of the counterparty

Full legal name of the counterparty, if the counterparty is not a natural person. If relevant, copy of the entry from the national trade register.

When deemed relevant to ensure compliance with GDPR requirements, in case of natural persons the legal name of the counterparty will be anonymised by the submitting entity.

### COU_3 - Country

Country of the location in which the contracting party is registered. The ISO 3166-1: Alpha-2 code of the country must be selected.

### COU_4 - Economic activity

Classification of counterparties according to their economic activities, in accordance with the NACE revision 2 statistical classification as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

### COU_5 - Internal institutional sector (granular)

Designation of the institutional sector at the lowest granular level according to the entity's internal systems.

### COU_6 - Flag intragroup counterparty

Flag to identify counterparties which are entities or companies within the resolution group of the submitting entity.

### COU_7 - Flag legal person

Flag to identify counterparties which are legal persons.

### COU_8 - External Credit Rating - Counterparty

External credit rating of the counterparty. If the entity obtains external ratings from more than one rating agency, information must be provided for all rating agencies in the following alphabetical order: Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's (S&P) and followed by others. The enumeration has to be separated by the standardised separator '|'. Please also refer to Annex 2 on Technical instructions.

If a counterparty has the following ratings: Fitch: AA-, Moody's: Aa2, Standard & Poor's (S&P): AA, and another agency: A (high), then the data must be provided in the following format: 'AA-|Aa2|AA|A (high)'.

COU_9 – Internal Credit Rating/Scoring – Counterparty

Internal credit rating/scoring issued to the counterparty. The master scale which provides the corresponding PD range has to be provided in the VDI (see VDI document 9.3).

COU_10 - IFRS 9 probability of default - Counterparty

The probability of default / impairment is calculated in accordance with the requirements for PD estimation as laid down in the accounting framework. The data field only needs to be provided if the IFRS 9 PD is determined on a counterparty level.

The submitting entity must assure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on instrument (LOA_47, LOA_48, SEC_49) or issuer basis (COU_10, COU_11, COU_12).

COU_11 - CRR probability of default - Counterparty

The counterparty's probability of default over one year, determined in accordance with Articles 160, 163, 179 and 180 (CRR). The data field only needs to be provided if the CRR PD is determined on a counterparty level.

The submitting entity must ensure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on instrument (LOA_47, LOA_48, SEC_49) or issuer basis (COU_10, COU_11, COU_12).

COU_12 - Probability of default (others) - Counterparty

Probability of default provided by scoring / rating models. The data field only needs to be reported if the PD is determined on a counterparty level.

The submitting entity must ensure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on instrument (LOA_47, LOA_48, SEC_49) or issuer basis (COU_10, COU_11, COU_12).

COU_13 - Default status of the counterparty

Identification of the default status of the counterparty. Categories describing the reasons for which the counterparty can be in default in accordance with Article 178 (CRR).

COU_14 - Date of default status of the counterparty

The date on which the default status, as reported in the data attribute COU_13, is considered to have arisen.

### COU_15 - Group of connected clients

Identification of the group of connected clients as described in Art. 4(39) (CRR). This involves determining the relationships and dependencies among clients that could result in a group of exposures with similar risk features.

## 4. IC – Instrument-Counterparty

### IC_1 - Instrument identifier

Instrument identifier LOA_1.

### IC_2 - Counterparty identifier

Counterparty identifier COU_1.

### IC_3 - Counterparty role

The roles that the counterparties assume in relation to an instrument recorded in the instrument dataset are recorded in the counterparty-instrument dataset.

## 5. PRO – Protection received

### PRO_1 - Protection identifier

An identifier applied to uniquely identify each protection/collateral used to secure the instrument. Entities should submit the AnaCredit protection identifier ('Protection identifier') if the instrument is in the scope of AnaCredit reporting.

### PRO_2 - Type of protection

Type of protection e.g. collateral based on real estate, shipping, aviation and renewables, guarantees, cash collateral and others.

### PRO_3 - Internal type of protection (granular)

Bank internal designation of the type of protection at the lowest granular level.

### PRO_4 - Maturity date of protection

The contractual maturity date of the protection, which is the earliest date at which the protection may terminate or be terminated, considering any agreements amending initial contracts.

PRO_5 - Original protection value

The monetary value of the protection item that was established at the date when the protection item was originally received as a credit protection.

PRO_6 - Date of original protection value

The date on which the latest appraisal or valuation of the protection was carried out prior to its initial receipt as credit protection.

PRO_7 - Protection value

The amount of the protection value is the monetary value of the protection that was established at the latest valuation date.

PRO_8 - Protection valuation approach

Method used to determine the protection value.

PRO_9 - Date of protection value

The date on which the latest appraisal or valuation of the protection was carried out, i.e. the date on which the amount submitted in the data field 'protection value' (PRO_7) was established under the valuation method submitted in the data field 'protection valuation approach' (PRO_9).

PRO_10 - Protection provider identifier

The protection provider identifier is the counterparty identifier of the counterparty that grants protection.

## 6. IP – Instrument-Protection received

IP_1 - Instrument identifier

Instrument identifier LOA_1.

IP_2 - Protection identifier

Protection identifier PRO_1.

IP_3 - Protection allocated value

The amount of protection value that is allocated to the instrument. The protection allocated value corresponds to the definition and comments provided in section 8.4.1 of the AnaCredit Reporting Manual – Part II: Datasets and Data Attributes.

The corresponding document can be accessed under the following link: https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/AnaCredit_Manual_Part_II_Datasets_and_data_attributes_201905~cc9f4ded23.en.pdf

## 7. PRO_REL – Protection - Real estate

PRO_REL_1 - Protection identifier

An identifier applied to uniquely identify each protection. Needs to be identical to PRO_1.

PRO_REL_2 - Main segment

Segment of the real estate protection regarding the main usage type.

PRO_REL_3 - Internal segment granular

Bank's internal designation of the main segment of the protection item at the lowest granular level.

PRO_REL_4 - Segment (second usage)

Segment of the real estate collateral referring to the second largest usage type, e.g. a building may be used both as a hotel (main usage) and as a residential property (second usage).

PRO_REL_5 - Ownership

Type of ownership of the real estate protection.

PRO_REL_6 - Country

Country where the property is located according to the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes of the country.

PRO_REL_7 - City

City where the property is located.

PRO_REL_8 - Property address

Full address where the real estate protection is located.

PRO_REL_9 - Flag complex mortgage structure

Flags protection for a mortgage structure which cannot be clearly divided into priority, pari-passu and own mortgages. Please see Chapter 4.5 of the report for an illustrative example of the data field PRO_REL_9 to PRO_REL_15.

PRO_REL_10 - Protection allocated value to submitting entity

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which has been fully allocated to the submitting entity.

PRO_REL_11 - Protection allocated value to third-parties (priority)

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which is assumed to be allocated to the priority claims of third-parties.

PRO_REL_12 - Protection allocated value third-parties (pari-passu)

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which is assumed to be allocated to pari-passu claims of third-parties.

PRO_REL_13 - Mortgage to submitting entity

Mortgage allocated to the submitting entity.

PRO_REL_14 - Mortgage to third-parties (priority)

Mortgage allocated to third-parties which have priority claims on the protection.

PRO_REL_15 - Mortgage to third-parties (pari-passu)

Mortgage allocated to third-parties which have pari-passu claims on the protection.

PRO_REL_16 - Year of construction

Year in which the construction of the property was finished.

PRO_REL_17 - Year of last renovation

Year in which the last renovation was finished, i.e. the execution of significant renovation / maintenance work.

PRO_REL_18 - Land area

Land area of the land plot in square metres.

PRO_REL_19 - Building area (M2)

Building area of the building in square metres.

PRO_REL_20 - Rental area main type of usage

Total rental area that can be allocated to the main segment of the real estate collateral in square metres.

PRO_REL_21 - Rental area sub-type of usage

Rental area that can be allocated to the sub-segment of the real estate collateral in square metres.

PRO_REL_22 - Rental area other type of usage

Rental area that can be allocated to the other segments of the real estate collateral in square metres.

PRO_REL_23 - Owner occupied

Indicates if the property is occupied by its owner.

PRO_REL_24 - Tenure

Describes the terms and conditions under which land or property is held or occupied (e.g. freehold, leasehold, etc.).

PRO_REL_25 - Vacancy rate

Current vacancy rate of the property i.e. a percentage that compares how many available units in a rental property are currently unoccupied.

PRO_REL_26 - Condition of property

Condition of the property i.e. no or only minor renovation needed, or major renovation needed.

PRO_REL_27 - Percentage of development that is complete

Percentage of real estate development completed.

PRO_REL_33 - Rental income

Annual rental income, i.e. rental income of the property over the last 12 months

PRO_REL_28 - Average daily rate room rate

Average daily rate room rate of the hotel.

PRO_REL_29 - Occupancy rate

Average occupancy rate of the hotel for the last 12 months.

PRO_REL_30 - Number of bedrooms

Number of usable bedrooms in the hotel.

PRO_REL_31 - Revenue

Annual revenue of the hotel.

PRO_REL_32 - Net operating income

Annual net operating income of the hotel over the last 12 months.

PRO_REL_34 - Operating costs of the property

Annual operating costs of the property over the last 12 months.

## 8. PRO_SHI - Protection – Shipping

PRO_SHI_1 - Protection identifier

An identifier applied to uniquely identify each protection. Needs to be identical to PRO_1.

PRO_SHI_2 - Ship segment

Type of vessel.

PRO_SHI_3 - Internal segment granular

Bank's internal designation of the main segment of the protection at the lowest granular level.

PRO_SHI_4 - Name of the ship

Name of the vessel.

PRO_SHI_5 - IMO number

IMO number of the International Maritime Organization for the vessel.

PRO_SHI_6 - Protection allocated value to submitting entity

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which has been fully allocated to the submitting entity.

PRO_SHI_7 - Protection allocated value to third-parties (priority)

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which is assumed to be allocated to priority claims of third-parties.

PRO_SHI_8 - Protection allocated value third-parties (pari-passu)

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which is assumed to be allocated to pari-passu claims of third-parties.

PRO_SHI_9 - Capacity

Capacity of the vessel provided in the designated unit of capacity.

PRO_SHI_10 - Capacity unit

Unit of capacity for the vessel:

- CBM (cubic meter)
- DWT (deadweight tonnage)
- PAX (passengers)
- TEU (twenty-foot equivalent unit).

PRO_SHI_11 - Deadweight in metric tons

Deadweight in metric tons of the vessel.

PRO_SHI_12 - Year of manufacture

Year of the manufacture of the vessel.

PRO_SHI_13 - Date of delivery

Date of the delivery of the vessel.

PRO_SHI_14 - Date of the last technical inspection

Date of the last technical inspection.

PRO_SHI_15 - Estimated remaining useful life

Estimated remaining useful life, i.e. estimated number of remaining years that the vessel should be able to function, in accordance with its intended purpose before warranting replacement.

PRO_SHI_16 - Shipyard

Name of the shipyard where the vessel was constructed.

PRO_SHI_17 - Ship is laid up

Designation if the ship is currently not in operation.

PRO_SHI_18 - Ship has been laid up since (date)

Date since when the ship has not been in operation.

PRO_SHI_19 - Country of registration

Country of registration of the ship according to the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes of the country.

PRO_SHI_20 - Start date of latest charter contract

Start date of the current charter.

PRO_SHI_21 - End date of latest charter contract

Contractual end date of the current charter.

PRO_SHI_22 - Contractual charter rate of latest charter contract per day

Daily contractual charter rate in EUR of the current charter.

PRO_SHI_23 - Operating costs

Annual operating costs of the vessel for the precedent year.

PRO_SHI_24 - Operating income

Annual operating income generated by the vessel for the precedent year.

## 9. PRO_AVI - Protection – Aviation

### PRO_AVI_1 - Protection identifier

An identifier applied to uniquely identify each protection used to secure the instrument.

### PRO_AVI_2 - Internal segment granular

Bank's internal designation of the main segment of the collateral at the lowest granular level.

### PRO_AVI_3 - Aircraft registration ID

Unique aircraft registration number that is marked on the exterior of the aircraft.

### PRO_AVI_4 - Manufacturer's model designation

Model designation assigned by the manufacturer to distinguish their different models and variants of aircraft.

### PRO_AVI_5 - Model variant

Refers to specific versions of a particular aircraft model that may have different configurations, capabilities, or features.

### PRO_AVI_6 - MSN (manufacturer serial number)

Unique identifier assigned to each individual aircraft by the manufacturer. It allows for detailed record-keeping of the aircraft's history, including maintenance, ownership changes, and modifications.

### PRO_AVI_7 - Protection allocated value to submitting entity

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which has been fully allocated to the submitting entity.

### PRO_AVI_8 - Protection allocated value to third-parties (priority)

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which is assumed to be allocated to priority claims of third-parties.

### PRO_AVI_9 - Protection allocated value third-parties (pari-passu)

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which is assumed to be allocated to pari-passu claims of third-parties.

### PRO_AVI_10 - Date of delivery

Specific date on which an aircraft is officially handed over from the manufacturer to the purchaser or operator.

### PRO_AVI_11 - AVAC rating

Aircraft rating provided by the appraisal company Aircraft Value Analysis Company (AVAC).

PRO_AVI_12 - Country of registration

Refers to the country in which an aircraft is officially registered and under whose jurisdiction it operates, according to the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes of the country.

PRO_AVI_13 - Maintenance reserve

Financial provisions set aside by aircraft operators or lessors to cover the costs of future maintenance and overhauls.

PRO_AVI_14 - Latest end of the last lease agreement

End date of a current lease agreement for an aircraft, when the lease contract between the lessor and the lessee officially ends.

PRO_AVI_15 - Lessee

Full legal name of the party that leases the aircraft.

PRO_AVI_16 - Rating of lessee

Internal rating of the lessee.

PRO_AVI_17 - End date of latest sub-lease agreement

Refers to the specific date on which a sub-lease contract between the primary lessee and the sub-lessee officially ends.

PRO_AVI_18 - Sub-lessee

Name of the party leasing the aircraft from the primary lessee, rather than directly from the aircraft owner.

PRO_AVI_19 - Estimated remaining useful life

Estimated remaining useful life, i.e. estimated number of remaining years that the vessel should be able to function in accordance with its intended purpose before warranting replacement.

## 10. PRO_REN - Protection – Renewables

PRO_REN_1 - Protection identifier

An identifier applied to uniquely identify each protection. Needs to be identical to PRO_1.

PRO_REN_2 - Segment

Segment based on the energy generation technology.

PRO_REN_3 - Internal segment granular

Bank’s internal designation of the main segment of the of protection at the lowest granular level.

PRO_REN_4 - Project name

Name of the project.

PRO_REN_5 - Country

Country in which project is located according to the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes of the country.

PRO_REN_6 - Turbine OEM / PV module OEM

Manufacturer of the WTGs or PV modules.

PRO_REN_7 - Turbine product name / PV module product name

Name of the turbine / PV module by the OEM.

PRO_REN_8 - Number of installed WTGs / PV modules

Number of installed WTGs / PV modules.

PRO_REN_9 - Location (latitude)

Latitude of the location of the project.

PRO_REN_10 - Location (longitude)

Longitude of the location of the project.

PRO_REN_11 - Rated power of installed plants (total)

Rated power of installed plants (total) in MW.

PRO_REN_12 - Protection allocated value to submitting entity

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which has been fully allocated to the submitting entity.

PRO_REN_13 - Protection allocated value to third-parties (priority)

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which is assumed to be allocated to priority claims of third-parties.

PRO_REN_14 - Protection allocated value third-parties (pari-passu)

The data field determines the part of the protection value, which is assumed to be allocated to pari-passu claims of third-parties.

PRO_REN_15 – Commissioning date

Commissioning date of the plant.

PRO_REN_16 - Expected end date of the project

Expected end date of the project.

PRO_REN_17 - Net annual output in MWh according to energy yield assessment (P50 value)

Net annual output in MWh according to energy yield assessment (EYA) (P50 value).

PRO_REN_18 - Net annual output in MWh according to energy yield assessment (P90 value)

Net annual output in MWh according energy yield assessment (EYA) (P90 value).

PRO_REN_19 - Secured power price ratio (FiT/PPA)

Determines the proportion of the volume net annual output (P50) that is secured by either a feed-in-tariff (FiT) or a power purchase agreement (PPA). In case multiple FiTs/PPAs exists, please calculate the blended ratio.

PRO_REN_20 - Maturity of secured price ration in years (FiT/PPA)

Average length for which the secured price ratio (data field PRO_REN_19) is secured (FiT/PPA).

PRO_REN_21 - Volume weighted secured power prices in EUR/MW

Percentage of the net annual output (P50) which is covered by the FiT/PPA during the time of the FiT/PPA. In case multiple FiTs/PPAs exists, please calculate the blended volume for the average length of the FiT/PPA durations.

## 11. SMBDT - Supplementary MBDT

SMBDT_1 - Instrument identifier

Identifier to uniquely identify each instrument. Each instrument must have one instrument identifier. This field must match the identifier reported in MBDT B02.00, c0020.

SMBDT_2 - ISIN code

International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) of the position. This ISIN code must match the ISIN code reported in MBDT B02.00, c0030.

SMBDT_3 - Internal classification of the instrument (granular)

Internal classification/description of the instrument type at the lowest granular level as per the bank's internal systems. For example, 'Issued_Unsecured_Note_5Y' or 'Issued_Covered_Bond_Mortgage'.

SMBDT_4 - Instrument seniority type

Instrument type according to its seniority in the field CL_SHS_SENIORITY_TYPE in the SHSG code list repository. The seniority type is a 3-digit code which provides information on guarantee level (1st digit), rank

level (2nd digit) and security level (3rd digit) of the instrument. For example, the code '149' represents an unguaranteed, senior security for which the security level is not available.

The corresponding code list can be found under the following link: https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/securities/reporting/html/index.en.html

### SMBDT_5 - Asset securitisation type

Type of securing asset as per CL_SHS_ASSET_SECURITISATION_TYP in the SHSG code list repository. The asset securitisation type is a 4-digit code that identifies different types of ABS, MBS and other securitisation types as well as covered bonds.

The corresponding code list can be found under the following link: https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/securities/reporting/html/index.en.html

### SMBDT_6 - Flag complex instrument

This data field flags complex instruments, i.e. instruments for which the cash flows cannot be sufficiently estimated based on the standardised information request within the VDS. This applies for example, if the instrument has non-standard payment schedules or coupon characteristics that cannot be expressed in the available data fields. Additional information on these instruments is requested as part of the VDI (see VDI document 3.14).

### SMBDT_7 - Amortisation type

Type of amortisation structure of the instrument, defined as the way in which the principal of the instrument is paid off. Indicate the following:

- Bullet: the principal amount is repaid in a single lump sum at the end of the instrument's term.
- Fixed amount: the principal is repaid in equal, fixed amounts over the life of the instrument.
- Relative to initial principal: the principal repayments are calculated as a percentage of the initial principal amount of the instrument.
- Relative to previous principal: the principal repayments are calculated as a percentage of the remaining principal amount of the instrument after each repayment.
- Annuity: the principal and interest repayments are structured so that each payment is the same amount.
- No amortisation: indicates that the instrument is not subject to amortisation.
- Other: any amortisation method that does not fit into the above categories.

**Note**: Data fields from the 'Cash flow information' category (i.e. SMBDT_8 to SMBDT_26) are applicable only to exposures qualifying as Level 2 and Level 3 exposures, according to IFRS 13, as per data field SMBDT_28.

### SMBDT_8 - Internal description of amortisation type

Classification of the amortisation structure of the instrument based on the submitting bank's internal description. In principle, the same information as under the data field amortisation type should be submitted but on the most granular which is available within the bank's internal system.

This enables to reflect amortisation types of instruments not covered by the predefined drop-down options for amortisation type. Furthermore, it helps the valuer gain a more comprehensive understanding of the instruments.

### SMBDT_9 - Amortisation fixed amount

Fixed amount of principal repaid in each amortisation period. The data field is only applicable for instruments which report 'fixed amount' under the amortisation type (SMBDT_7).

### SMBDT_10 - Amortisation reference percentage

Percentage of initial or previous principal repaid in each amortisation period. For instruments amortising relative to initial principal, this percentage will represent a constant payment (e.g. 2% of the initial notional of EUR 100 000) in each period. If the amortisation is relative to previous principal, the percentage will result in a decreasing repayment in each period. The data field is applicable only to instruments where the amortisation type (SMBDT_7) is specified as 'relative to initial notional' or 'relative to previous notional'.

### SMBDT_11 - Annuity amount

Amount of annuity payment (equal to principal payment + interest payment) per amortisation period. The data field is only applicable for instruments 'annuity' (SMBDT_7).

### SMBDT_12 - Amortisation frequency

This data attribute identifies the payment frequency of the amortisation payments (principal payments) as of the cut-off date of an instrument (e.g. monthly, quarterly, annually, etc.). For some instruments (e.g. bullet) the amortisation frequency might be different than the coupon frequency (SMBDT_16).

### SMBDT_13 - Amortisation start date

The date on which the first (partial) redemption payment of the principal amount is due for payment (e.g. cases in which a portion of the security is reimbursed before the final legal maturity). If not applicable (i.e. the instrument is not subject to early (partial) redemption) the amortisation end date should be provided.

### SMBDT_14 - Amortisation end date

End date of amortisation, referring to the date of the final principal repayment of the instrument.

### SMBDT_15 - Coupon type

Type of coupon (fixed, floating, structured) of the instrument. A fixed coupon refers to a fixed rate that stays constant throughout the contractual life of the security. A floating rate coupon is defined as a coupon for which the rate is linked to an interest reference rate index (e.g. EURIBOR 6M). Structured coupons cover all other possible scenarios, including coupons with multipliers, combinations of different indices, and scenarios where the coupon changes over the life of the security.

### SMBDT_16 - Coupon frequency

This data attribute identifies the payment frequency of the coupon payments as of cut-off date of the instrument.

### SMBDT_17 - Coupon currency

The currency in which the coupon payments of the instrument are denominated. This is relevant for instruments which have coupon payments in a different currency than the principal payments (e.g. dual currency bonds).

### SMBDT_18 - Coupon rate

Percentage of interest as of the last reporting date (if fixed).

### SMBDT_19 - Next interest rate reset/fixing date

Date on which the reference rate resets next, relative to the cut-off date.

### SMBDT_20 - Interest rate reset frequency

Frequency at which the reference rate resets.

### SMBDT_21 - Day count convention

Day count convention which is used for the calculation of the interest payments of the instrument:

- US (NASD) 30/360: assumes each month has 30 days and a year has 360 days.
- Actual/actual: calculates interest based on the actual number of days in the period and the actual number of days in the year.
- Actual/360: calculates interest based on the actual number of days in the period and assumes a 360-day year.
- Actual/365: calculates interest based on the actual number of days in the period and assumes a 365-day year.
- European 30/360: assumes each month has 30 days and a year has 360 days (different to the US (NASD) 30/360 due to different date adjustment rules).
- Other: any day count convention that does not fit into the above categories, potentially including custom or regional conventions.

### SMBDT_22 - Reference rate

Reference rate used for the calculation of the current interest rate for floating instruments. The reference rate code is a combination of the reference rate index and tenor. For example, 'EURIBOR 6M'.

For instruments using multiple reference rates indicate the value 'OTHER MULTIPLE REFERENCE RATES'.

### SMBDT_23 - Structured coupon formula

Formula of the coupon based on banks internal systems for coupons classified as structured (SMBDT_15). For example, a formula with several indices with multipliers and/or spreads could be as follows: (3 * EURIBOR_3M + 0.5) – (3.4 * EURIBOR_6M)).

### SMBDT_24 - Interest rate cap

The maximum nominal interest rate that can be charged on the outstanding nominal amount per annum. The data field is only relevant for products with a floating or structured rate (SMBDT_15).

### SMBDT_25 - Interest rate floor

The minimum nominal interest rate that can be charged on the outstanding nominal amount per annum. The data field is only relevant for products with a floating or structured rate (SMBDT_15).

### SMBDT_26 - Spread

The margin or spread, expressed in basis points, that is applied to the reference rate that is used for the calculation of the interest rate. This data field is applicable to floating rate instruments (SMBDT_15).

### SMBDT_27 - Fair value (IFRS 13)

Fair value of the instrument calculated in accordance with IFRS 13 (financial instruments at fair value) or IFRS 7.25-7.26 (fair value of financial instruments at amortised cost), as reported in FINREP 14 ('Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at fair value') and 41.1 ('Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at amortised cost'), respectively.

If the entity is not subject to IFRS reporting at the individual level, it should submit the fair value estimated for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements by the parent entity of the group to which the submitting entity belongs.

### SMBDT_28 - Fair value hierarchy

Indicates the level in the fair value hierarchy (Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3) according to IFRS 13. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy will also be identified for instruments classified as 'Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost', as reported in FINREP 41.1 ('Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at amortised cost').

If the entity is not subject to IFRS reporting standards at individual level, it should identify the fair value hierarchy used for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements by the parent entity of the group to which the submitting entity belongs.

### SMBDT_29 - Alternative fair value

'Alternative fair value' refers to the fair value of an instrument as determined by an entity's internal valuation models, which differ from the fair value calculated in accordance with IFRS 13. This submission is particularly relevant when the entity believes that its internal model captures or reflects more accurately certain risks than the fair value determined under IFRS 13.

### SMBDT_30 - External rating of the instrument

External credit rating of the instrument. If the entity obtains external ratings from more than one rating agency, information from all rating agencies must be provided in the following order: Fitch, Moody's, Standard & Poor's (S&P), followed by the others. The enumeration has to be separated by the standardised separator '|'. Please also refer to Annex 2 on Technical instructions.

If an instrument has the following ratings: Fitch: AA-, Moody's: Aa2, Standard & Poor's (S&P): AA, and another agency: A (high), then the data must be provided in the following format: 'AA-|Aa2|AA|A (high)'.

### SMBDT_31 - General ledger account ID

Identification number of the general ledger account according to the chart of accounts of the entity on which the instrument is booked. The chart of accounts and a corresponding extract of the trial balance has to be provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3). If the carrying amount of the instrument is not entirely recognised in a single general ledger account, the general ledger account containing the largest portion of the carrying amount should be provided.

### SMBDT_32 - Portfolio classification

Indicate if the instrument is classified in the Trading book (TB) or in the Banking book (BB) pursuant to the CRR.

### SMBDT_33 - Carrying amount

The carrying amount that corresponds to the carrying amount in the bank's accounting balance sheet as provided in the trial balance excerpt provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3).

### SMBDT_34 - Accrued interest

Interest accrued since the last coupon payment, or the accrual start date.

### SMBDT_35 – Exchange rate

Exchange rate of the instrument which is used to convert monetary amounts of instruments in foreign currencies into euro within the local GAAP of the submitting entity. The exchange rate must always be expressed against the euro. For instruments denominated in euro, an exchange rate of 1 is expected.

### SMBDT_36 - Accounting Portfolio (FINREP)

The accounting portfolio to which the instrument is assigned, as defined in FINREP:

- Financial liabilities held for trading as reported in {F 1.2; 010}.
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss as reported in {F 1.2; 070}.
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost as reported in {F 1.2; 110}.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and is not required to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the accounting portfolio as reported in the FINREP consolidated reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

### SMBDT_37 - Main category (FINREP)

The main category to which the instrument is assigned, as defined in FINREP:

- Short positions as reported in {F 1.2; 030}.
- Deposits as reported in {F 1.2; 040}, {F 1.2; 080}, {F 1.2; 120}.
- Debt securities issued as reported in {F 1.2; 050}, {F 1.2; 090}, {F 1.2; 130}.
- Other financial liabilities as reported in {F 1.2; 060}, {F 1.2; 100}, {F 1.2; 140}.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and is not required to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the main category as reported in the FINREP consolidated reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

### SMBDT_38 - Carrying amount (FINREP)

Carrying amount according to FINREP as reported in F.1.2.

Data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual level.

### SMBDT_39 - CSDB ID

Unique internal identifier of the position in the CSDB data set. This should correspond to the ‘Internal instrument code’ field in the CSDB.

### SMBDT_40 - LDR ID

Unique internal identifier of the position in the LDR data set:

- if the liability is reported in T03.01, use field c0040
- if the liability is reported in T04.00, use field c0050
- if the liability is reported in T05.01, use field c0035
- if the liability is reported in T06.01, use field c0050
- if the liability is reported in T09.00, use field c0050

### SMBDT_41 - Trading desk ID

Identifier of the trading desk to which the position is assigned, as specified in the Trading book data set and in the VDI (see VDI document 7.3). The trading desk ID should be consistent with the ones used in the solvent wind-down plans, if available.

### SMBDT_42 - Encumbrance allocation ID

Unique identifier that assigns an asset to a liability that is collateralised by it (e.g. an instrument which forms part of a collateral pool securing a covered bond). The same identifier is to be used for data fields SEC_93 and LOA_82.

### SMBDT_43 - Valuation cluster ID

The ID assigned to the valuation cluster as outlined in the Valuation Playbook.

### SMBDT_44 - Valuation subcluster ID

The ID assigned to the valuation subcluster as outlined in the Valuation Playbook.

## 12. CL - Complementary liabilities

### CL_1 - Aggregation group identifier

An identifier used to uniquely identify each group of aggregated liabilities. The grouping of liabilities is determined by specific aggregation criteria. Consequently, all liabilities within the same aggregation group must share identical data attributes for these aggregation criteria.

### CL_2 - Number of instruments

The number of instruments which are contained in the aggregation group.

### CL_3 - Accounting Portfolio (FINREP)

This data field is an aggregation criterion (see CL_1).

The accounting portfolio to which all instruments in the aggregation group are assigned, as defined in FINREP:

- Financial liabilities held for trading as reported in {F 1.2; 010}.

- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss as reported in {F 1.2; 070}.
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost as reported in {F 1.2; 110}.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and is not required to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the accounting portfolio as reported in the FINREP consolidated reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

### CL_4 - Main category (FINREP)

This data field is an aggregation criterion (see CL_1).

The main to which all instruments in the aggregation group are assigned, as defined in FINREP:

- Deposits as reported in {F 1.2; 040}, {F 1.2; 080}, {F 1.2; 120}.
- Debt securities issued as reported in {F 1.2; 050}, {F 1.2; 090}, {F 1.2; 130}.
- Other financial liabilities as reported in {F 1.2; 060}, {F 1.2; 100}, {F 1.2; 140}.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 of the CRR and is not required to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the main category as reported in the FINREP consolidated reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

### CL_5 - Liability category

This data field is an aggregation criterion (see CL_1).

### CL_6 - Flag fiduciary

This data field is an aggregation criterion (see CL_1).

Flags instruments which are held in a fiduciary capacity. ‘Fiduciary instrument’ refers to the activities where the institute acts in its own name but for the account and at the risk of its customers, i.e. are instruments made in the name of the observed agent (the trustee) on behalf of a third part (the 4 trustor). With fiduciary instruments, the observed agent provides services such as custody asset management for a structured entity or portfolio management on a discretionary basis.

### CL_7 - Flag intragroup counterparty

This data field is an aggregation criterion (see CL_1).

Flag to identify counterparties which are entities or other companies within the resolution group of the submitting entity.

### CL_8 - Term bucket

This data field is an aggregation criterion (see CL_1).

Remaining maturity bucket for the liabilities in the aggregation group.

### CL_9 - General ledger account category

This data field is an aggregation criterion (see CL_1).

Identification number of the general ledger account according to the chart of accounts of the entity on which the instrument is booked. The chart of accounts and a current statement of balances must be made available in the VDI.

The selected level of the ledger account should offer additional insights into the type of instruments without causing unnecessary splits. For instance, all instruments could be grouped under broader account categories such as ‘Deposits’ or ‘Covered Bonds’ instead of more granular sub-categories.

### CL_10 - Outstanding principal amount

Aggregated outstanding amount.

### CL_11 - Current interest rate

Weighted average interest rate paid to customers, with weights calculated according to the outstanding principal amount of the instruments (CL_10).

### CL_12 - Fair value (IFRS 13)

Aggregated fair value of the instrument calculated in accordance to IFRS 13 (financial instruments at fair value) or IFRS 7.25-7.26 (fair value of financial instruments at amortised cost), as reported in FINREP 14 (‘Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at fair value’) and 41.1 (‘Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at amortised cost’), respectively.

### CL_13 - Carrying amount

The aggregated carrying amount that corresponds to the carrying amount in the bank’s accounting balance sheet as provided in the trial balance excerpt provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3).

### CL_14 - Accrued interest

Aggregated accrued interest.

### CL_15 - Carrying amount (FINREP)

Aggregated carrying amount reported in FINREP.

Carrying amount according to FINREP as reported in F.1.2.

Data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

## 13. SEC - Securities

### SEC_1 - Instrument identifier

Identifier to uniquely identify each instrument of a single contract. Each instrument must have a unique instrument identifier. For instruments in scope of SHS the SHS instrument identifier has to be provided.

### SEC_2 - ISIN code

International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) of the instrument.

### SEC_3 - Instrument classification

Classification of the type of the security type based on its key characteristics according to ESA 2010 and Regulation (EU) No 1011/2012 (ECB/2012/24).

The corresponding types can be found under the following link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/esa2010/.

### SEC_4 - Internal classification of the instrument (granular)

Internal classification/description of the instrument type at the lowest granular level as per the bank's internal systems. For example, 'G10_Government Bond_EUR_1-3Y' or 'Preferred_Stock_EU'.

### SEC_5 - Type of placement

Indicates the type of placement of the instrument (public or private). Public refers to issuances in capital markets, therefore the instruments must have an allocated ISIN code (SEC_2). Private refers to securities structured for clients or other third parties that were sold bilaterally.

### SEC_6 - Instrument seniority type

Instrument type according to its seniority per the field CL_SHS_SENIORITY_TYPE in the SHSG code list repository. The seniority type is a 3-digit code which provides information on guarantee level (1st digit), rank level (2nd digit) and security level (3rd digit) of the instrument. For example, the code '149' represents an unguaranteed, senior security for which the security level is not available.

The corresponding code list can be found under the following link: https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/securities/reporting/html/index.en.html

### SEC_7 - Asset securitisation type

Type of securing asset as per CL_SHS_ASSET_SECURITISATION_TYP in the SHSG code list repository. The asset securitisation type is a 4-digit code that identifies different types of ABS, MBS and other securitisation types as well as covered bonds.

The corresponding code list can be found under the following link: https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/securities/reporting/html/index.en.html

SEC_8 - Next termination date

If an option exists for holders of the instrument to request early termination, or conditions for early reimbursement are contractually provided, the earliest occurrence date should be indicated. An example of this is the early redemption of a puttable bond.

SEC_9 - Currency

Currency denomination of instruments, in accordance with the ISO 4217 standard. This data field identifies the currency in which the instrument is denominated and not the currency in which the instrument is submitted (note that in the VDS all monetary amounts are submitted in euro).

SEC_10 - Eligibility for ECB collateral

Indication of whether a particular financial instrument fulfils certain criteria set by the ECB to be eligible as collateral for monetary policy transactions.

SEC_11 - Flag complex instrument

This data field flags complex instruments, i.e. instruments for which the cash flows cannot be sufficiently estimated based on the standardised information request within the VDS. This applies for example, if the instrument has non-standard payment schedules or coupon characteristics that cannot be expressed in the available data fields. Additional information on these instruments is requested as part of the VDI (see VDI document 3.14).

SEC_12 - Issue date

Date of the original issuance of the instrument. For securities issued as part of a tap issue, i.e. an issuance of additional securities under an ISIN that already exists, the date of issuance should be the issuance date of the first issue under that ISIN.

SEC_13 - Date of first payment

Effective start date of the instrument defined as the date on which the first coupon payment is made. For a zero-coupon instrument the date is equal to the legal final maturity date of the instrument.

SEC_14 - Legal final maturity date

The contractual maturity date of the instrument, taking into account any agreements amending initial contracts. The legal final maturity date is the date by which any funds drawn under the instrument must be fully paid or repaid as the contractual terms.

### SEC_15 - Number of securities

For securities quoted per unit (typically shares), the total number of units of the security held by the submitting entity. For example, if the submitting entity holds a total of 500 shares of the company ABC at a current price of EUR 23.41, the number of securities would be 500.

### SEC_16 - Total notional

For securities quoted in percentages (typically debt securities), the total notional of the security held by the submitting entity at the submission date in EUR. For example, if the submitting entity holds 100 units of a specific government bond with a face value of EUR 1 000 then the total notional is EUR 100 000.

### SEC_17 - Quotation

Indicates whether the security is quoted per unit (typically shares) or in percentages (typically debt securities).

### SEC_18 - Arrears for the instrument

Aggregated amount of principal, interest and any fee payment outstanding at the cut-off date, which is contractually due and has not been paid (past due).

### SEC_19 - Date of past due for the instrument

The date on which the instrument became past due in accordance with Part 2.96 of Annex 5 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/451.

**Note**: Data fields from the 'Cash flow information' category (i.e. SEC_20 to SEC_40) are applicable only to exposures qualifying as Level 2 and Level 3 exposures, according to IFRS 13, as per data field SEC_42.

### SEC_20 - Amortisation type

Type of amortisation structure of the instrument, defined as the way in which the principal of the instrument is paid off. Indicate the following:

- Bullet: the principal amount is repaid in a single lump sum at the end of the instrument's term.
- Fixed amount: the principal is repaid in equal, fixed amounts over the life of the instrument.
- Relative to initial principal: the principal repayments are calculated as a percentage of the initial notional of the instrument.
- Relative to previous principal: the principal repayments are calculated as a percentage of the remaining principal amount of the instrument after each repayment.
- Annuity: the principal and interest repayments are structured so that each payment is the same amount.
- No amortisation: indicates that the instrument is not subject to amortisation.

- Other: any amortisation method that does not fit into the above categories.

### SEC_21 - Internal description of amortisation type

Classification of the amortisation structure of the instrument based on the submitting bank's internal description. In principle the same information as under the data field amortisation type should be submitted but on the most granular level which is available within the bank's internal system.

This enables to reflect amortisation types of instruments not covered by the predefined drop-down options for amortisation type. Furthermore, it helps the valuer gain a more comprehensive understanding of the instruments.

### SEC_22 - Amortisation fixed amount

Fixed amount of principal repaid in each amortisation period. The data field is only applicable for instruments which report 'fixed amount' under the amortisation type (SEC_20).

### SEC_23 - Amortisation reference percentage

Percentage of initial or previous principal repaid in each amortisation period. For instruments amortising relative to initial principal, this percentage will represent a constant payment (e.g. 2% of the initial notional of EUR 100 000) in each period. If the amortisation is relative to previous principal, the percentage will result in a decreasing repayment in each period. The data field is applicable only to instruments where the amortisation type (SEC_20) is specified as 'relative to initial notional' or 'relative to previous notional'.

### SEC_24 - Annuity amount

Amount of annuity payment (equal to principal payment + interest payment) per amortisation period. The data field is only applicable for instruments where the amortisation type (SEC_20) is specified as 'annuity'.

### SEC_25 - Amortisation frequency

This data attribute identifies the payment frequency of the amortisation payments (principal payments) as of the cut-off date of an instrument (e.g. monthly, quarterly, annually, etc.). For some instruments (e.g. bullet) the amortisation frequency might be different than the coupon frequency (SEC_29).

### SEC_26 - Amortisation start date

The date on which the first (partial) redemption payment of the principal amount is due for payment (e.g. cases in which a portion of the security is reimbursed before the final legal maturity). If not applicable (i.e. the instrument is not subject to early (partial) redemption) the amortisation end date should be provided.

### SEC_27 - Amortisation end date

End date of amortisation, referring to the date of the final principal repayment of the security.

### SEC_28 - Coupon type

Type of coupon (fixed, floating, structured) of the instrument. A fixed coupon refers to a fixed rate that stays constant throughout the contractual life of the security. A floating rate coupon is defined as a coupon for which the rate is linked to an interest reference rate index (e.g. EURIBOR 6M). Structured coupons cover all other possible scenarios, including coupons with multipliers, combinations of different indices, and scenarios where the coupon changes over the life of the security.

### SEC_29 - Coupon frequency

This data field identifies the payment frequency of the coupon payments as of cut-off date of the instrument.

### SEC_30 - Next coupon payment

Payment date of the next coupon payment.

### SEC_31 - Coupon currency

The currency in which the coupon payments of the instrument are denominated. This is relevant for instruments which have coupon payments in a currency different from the currency (SEC_9) of the instrument (e.g. dual currency bonds).

### SEC_32 - Coupon rate

Nominal interest rate (if fixed).

### SEC_33 - Next interest rate reset/fixing date

Date at which the reference rate next resets from the perspective of the cut-off date.

### SEC_34 - Interest rate reset frequency

Frequency at which the interest rate is reset after the initial fixed-rate period, if any.

### SEC_35 – Day count convention

Day count convention which is used for the calculation of the interest payments of the instruments:

- US (NASD) 30/360: assumes each month has 30 days and a year has 360 days.
- Actual/actual: calculates interest based on the actual number of days in the period and the actual number of days in the year.
- Actual/360: calculates interest based on the actual number of days in the period and assumes a 360-day year.
- Actual/365: calculates interest based on the actual number of days in the period and assumes a 365-day year.

- European 30/360: assumes each month has 30 days and a year has 360 days. (Different to the US (NASD) 30/360 due to different date adjustment rules).
- Other: any day count convention that does not fit into the above categories, potentially including custom or regional conventions.

### SEC_36 - Reference rate

Reference rate used for the calculation of the current interest rate for floating instruments. The reference rate code is a combination of the reference rate index and tenor. For example, 'EURIBOR 6M'.

For instruments using multiple reference rates indicate the value 'OTHER MULTIPLE REFERENCE RATES'.

### SEC_37 - Structured coupon formula

Formula of the coupon based on banks internal systems for coupons classified as structured (SEC_28). For example, a formula with several indices with multipliers and/or spreads (e.g. (3 * EURIBOR_3M + 0.5) - (3.4 * EURIBOR_6M)).

### SEC_38 - Interest rate cap

The maximum nominal interest rate that can be charged on the outstanding nominal amount per annum. The data field is only relevant for products with a floating or structured rate (SEC_28).

### SEC_39 - Interest rate floor

The minimum nominal interest rate that can be charged on the outstanding nominal amount per annum. The data field is only relevant for products with a floating or structured rate (SEC_28).

### SEC_40 - Spread

The margin or spread, expressed in basis points, that is applied to the reference rate that is used for the calculation of the interest rate. The data field is applicable to floating rate instruments (SEC_28).

### SEC_41 - Fair value (IFRS 13)

Fair value of the instrument calculated in accordance to IFRS 13 (financial instruments at fair value) or IFRS 7.25-7.26 (fair value of financial instruments at amortised cost), as reported in FINREP 14 ('Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at fair value') and 41.1 ('Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at amortised cost'), respectively.

If the entity is not subject to IFRS reporting at the individual level, it should submit the fair value estimated for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements by the parent entity of the group to which the submitting entity belongs.

### SEC_42 - Fair value hierarchy

Indicates the level in the fair value hierarchy (Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3) according to IFRS 13. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy will also be identified for instruments classified as 'Assets measured at amortised cost', as reported in FINREP 41.1.

If the entity is not subject to IFRS reporting standards at the individual level, it should identify the fair value hierarchy used for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements by the parent entity of the group to which the submitting entity belongs.

### SEC_43 – Alternative fair value

'Alternative fair value' refers to the fair value of an instrument as determined by an entity's internal valuation models, which differ from the fair value calculated in accordance with IFRS 13. This submission is particularly relevant when the entity believes that its internal model captures or reflects certain risks more accurately than the fair value determined under IFRS 13.

### SEC_44 - Risk-weighted assets

Total risk-weighted exposure amount of the instrument in accordance with Articles 92(3) and 92(4) (CRR).

This data field is not applicable to entities that provide SEC_75.

If an entity is not expected to provide SEC_75, then the entity is expected to provide the individual risk-weighted assets contribution to the consolidated risk-weighted assets (RWA) of the ultimate parent entity subject to capital requirements at consolidated level.

### SEC_45 - CRSA risk-weighted assets

Risk-weighted assets under the Credit Risk Standardised Approach (CRSA) approach according to Articles 111-141 (CRR). This data field is applicable only for instruments for which the risk-weight (SEC_44 or SEC_75) is calculated according to the IRB approach.

### SEC_46 - Direct own funds deduction amount (CET1)

Direct CET1 deduction amount according to Art. 36 (CRR) which can be allocated to the instrument.

### SEC_47 - Direct own funds deduction amount (AT1)

Direct AT1 deduction amount according to Art. 56 (CRR) which can be allocated to the instrument.

### SEC_48 - Direct own funds deduction amount (Tier2)

Direct Tier 2 deduction amount according to Art. 66 (CRR) which can be allocated to the instrument.

### SEC_49 - IFRS 9 Probability of default - Instrument

The probability of default/impairment is calculated in accordance with the specific requirements specific for probability of default (PD) estimation under IFRS 9. The data field only needs to be reported if the IFRS 9 PD is determined on an instrument level.

The submitting entity must assure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on instrument (SEC_49, SEC_50, SEC_51) or issuer basis (SEC_83, SEC_84, SEC_85).

### SEC_50 - CRR Probability of default - Instrument

The instrument's probability of default, determined in accordance with Article 160, 163, 179 and 180 (CRR). The data field only needs to be reported if the CRR PD is determined on an instrument level.

The submitting entity must assure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on instrument (SEC_49, SEC_50, SEC_51) or issuer basis (SEC_83, SEC_84, SEC_85).

### SEC_51 - Probability of default (others) - Instrument

Probabilities of default provided by scoring/rating models. The data field only needs to be reported if the PD is determined on an instrument level.

The submitting entity must assure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on instrument (SEC_49, SEC_50, SEC_51) or issuer basis (SEC_83, SEC_84, SEC_85).

### SEC_52 – External rating of the instrument

External credit rating of the instrument. If the entity obtains external ratings from more than one rating agency, information must be provided for all rating agencies in the following order: Fitch, Moody's, Standard & Poor's (S&P), followed by the others. The enumeration has to be separated by the standardised separator '|'. Please also refer to Annex 2 on Technical instructions.

If an instrument has the following ratings: Fitch: AA-, Moody's: Aa2, Standard & Poor's (S&P): AA, and another agency: A (high), then the data must be provided in the following format: 'AA-|Aa2|AA|A (high)'.

### SEC_53 - Default status of the instrument

Identification of the default status of the instrument in accordance with Article 178 (CRR). If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and has no obligation to report FINREP

and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the default status used at consolidated level for determining the capital requirement of the ultimate parent entity.

SEC_54 - Date of the default status of the instrument

The date on which the default status, as provided in the data attribute 'default status of the instrument' (SEC_53), is considered to have occurred.

SEC_55 - Performing status of the instrument

Classification of the instrument as performing or non-performing in accordance with the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/451.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and has no obligation to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the default status used at consolidated level for determining the capital requirement of the ultimate parent entity.

SEC_56 - Date of the performing status of the instrument

The date on which the performing status as provided in 'performing status of the instrument' (SEC_55) is considered to have been established or changed.

SEC_57 - General ledger account ID

Identification number of the general ledger account according to the chart of accounts of the entity on which the instrument is booked. The chart of accounts and a corresponding extract of the trial balance has to be provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3). If the carrying amount of the instrument is not entirely recognised within a single general ledger account, the general ledger account containing the largest portion of the carrying amount should be provided.

SEC_58 - Portfolio classification

The data field indicates whether the instrument is in the submitting entity's TB or BB pursuant to the CRR.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and has no obligation to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the portfolio classification used at consolidated level for determining the capital requirement of the ultimate parent entity.

SEC_59 - Carrying amount

The carrying amount that corresponds to the carrying amount in the bank's accounting balance sheet as provided in the trial balance excerpt provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3).

The carrying amount is the amount of the instrument recognised as an asset in the balance sheet, i.e. after deducting any accumulated impairment (referred to as the 'net carrying amount') for instruments measured at amortised cost and the fair value for instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss or other comprehensive income.

### SEC_60 - Accrued interest

Interest accrued since the last coupon payment or the accrual start date.

### SEC_61 - Type of impairment (local GAAP)

This data attribute indicates the type of impairment to which the instrument is subject. For instruments subject to impairment under IFRS 9-consistent national GAAP, one of the three stages of the IFRS 9 (stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3) must be provided. If the instrument is subject to impairment in accordance with an accounting standard not consistent with IFRS 9, it must be stated where specific loss allowances or general loan loss allowances are raised.

### SEC_62 - Type of impairment (IFRS)

For instruments subject to impairment under IFRS, this data field indicates the type of impairment according to the three stages (stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3) under IFRS 9.

### SEC_63 - Accumulated impairments (local GAAP)

The amount of loss allowances that are held against or are allocated to the instrument as of the cut-off date according to GAAP. This data field applies to instruments subject to impairment. Under GAAP, the accumulated impairment relates to the following amounts:

- loss allowance at an amount equal to general allowances;
- loss allowance at an amount equal to specific allowances.

In the case of instruments for which the impairment is collectively assessed, the accumulated impairment amount that is determined for the total pool of instruments (to which the instrument is assigned for the purpose of the collective assessment) should be allocated as appropriate to the individual instrument.

### SEC_64 - Accumulated impairments (IFRS)

The amount of loss allowances that are held against or are allocated to the instrument as of the cut-off date according to IFRS. This data field applies to instruments subject to impairment. Under IFRS, the accumulated impairment relates to the following amounts:

- loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (stage 1);
- loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (stage 2 and stage 3).

In the case of instruments for which the impairment is collectively assessed, the accumulated impairment amount that is determined for the total pool of instruments (to which the instrument is assigned for the purpose of the collective assessment) should be allocated as appropriate to the individual instrument.

### SEC_65 - Exchange rate

Exchange rate of the instrument which is used to convert monetary amounts of instruments in foreign currencies into euro within the local GAAP of the submitting entity. The exchange rate must always be expressed against euro. For instruments denominated in euro, an exchange rate of 1 is expected.

### SEC_66 - Accounting Portfolio (FINREP)

The accounting portfolio to which the instrument is assigned, as defined in FINREP:

- Financial assets held for trading as reported in {F 1.1; 070} and {F 1.1; 080} .
- Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss as reported in {F 1.1; 097} and {F 1.1; 098}.
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss as reported in {F 1.1; 120}.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as reported in {F 1.1; 142} and {F 1.1; 143}.
- Financial assets at amortised cost as reported in {F 1.1; 182}.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and is not obligated to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the accounting portfolio as assigned in the FINREP reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

### SEC_67 - Main category (FINREP)

The main category to which the instrument is assigned, as defined in FINREP:

- Equity instruments as reported in {F 1.1; 070}, {F 1.1; 097}, {F 1.1; 142}.
- Debt securities as reported in {F 1.1; 080}, {F 1.1; 120}, {F 1.1; 143}, {F 1.1; 182}.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and is not obligated to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the main category as assigned in the FINREP reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

### SEC_68 - Counterparty sector (FINREP)

Counterparty sector in accordance to FINREP as defined in Annex 5 part 1.42(a)-(f) of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and is not obligated to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the counterparty sector as assigned in the FINREP reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

### SEC_69 - Impairment status (FINREP)

Impairment status in accordance to FINREP as reported in F.4.3.1 and F.4.4.1:

- Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1).
- Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (stage 2).
- Credit-impaired assets (stage 3).

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and is not obligated to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the impairment status as assigned in the FINREP reporting of the ultimate parent entity.

### SEC_70 - Carrying amount (FINREP)

Carrying amount according to FINREP as reported on e.g. F.1.1.

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

### SEC_71 - Accumulated impairment amount (FINREP)

Accumulated impairment amount in accordance to FINREP as reported in F.4.3.1 and F.4.4.1, in columns 050, 060 and 070.

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

### SEC_72 - Accumulated write-offs. Partial (FINREP)

Partial accumulated write-offs in accordance with FINREP as reported in F.4.3.1 and F.4.4.1, in column 80.

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

### SEC_73 - Accumulated write-offs. Total (FINREP)

Total accumulated write-offs in accordance with FINREP as reported in F.4.3.1 and F.4.4.1, in column 90.

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

### SEC_74 - Gross carrying amount (FINREP)

Gross carrying amount in accordance with FINREP as reported in F.4.3.1 and F.4.4.1.

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

### SEC_75 - Risk-weighted assets (COREP)

Total risk exposure amount of the instrument as reported in COREP item {C 02.00;010} in accordance with Article 92(3)(a) and (f) (CRR).

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report COREP on an individual basis.

### SEC_76 - LEI of the issuer

Legal entity identifier of the issuer.

### SEC_77 - Issuer name

Full legal name of the counterparty. If relevant, copy of the entry from the national trade register.

### SEC_78 - Issuer country

The country where the issuer is officially located (e.g. in accordance with the business register, if applicable). The ISO 3166-1: Alpha-2 code of the country must be submitted.

### SEC_79 - Business sector of the issuer

Classification of the issuer according to their economic activities, in accordance with the NACE revision 2 statistical classification as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

### SEC_80 - Flag intragroup counterparty

Flag to identify counterparties (issuers) which are entities or other companies within the resolution group of the submitting entity.

### SEC_81 - Default status of the counterparty

Identification of the default status of the counterparty in accordance with Article 178 (CRR). If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and has no obligation to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the default status used at consolidated level for determining the capital requirement of the ultimate parent entity.

### SEC_82 - Date of the default status of the counterparty

The date on which the default status, as provided in the data attribute ‘default status of the counterparty’ (SEC_81), is considered to have occurred.

### SEC_83 - IFRS 9 Probability of default - Counterparty

The probability of default/impairment is calculated in accordance with the requirements specific to probability of default (PD) estimation in accordance with IFRS 9. The data field only needs to be provided if the IFRS 9 PD is determined on a counterparty level.

The submitting entity must assure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on instrument (SEC_49, SEC_50, SEC_51) or issuer basis (SEC_83, SEC_84, SEC_85).

### SEC_84 - CRR Probability of default - Counterparty

The counterparty's probability of default over one year, determined in accordance with Articles 160, 163, 179 and 180 (CRR). The data field only needs to be provided if the CRR PD is determined on a counterparty level.

The submitting entity must assure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on instrument (SEC_49, SEC_50, SEC_51) or issuer basis (SEC_83, SEC_84, SEC_85).

### SEC_85 - Probability of default (others) - Counterparty

Probability of default provided by scoring/rating models. The data field only needs to be reported if the PD is determined on a counterparty level.

The submitting entity must assure that for every instrument within the data set at least one PD is submitted, according to the IFRS9, CRR or other, either on instrument (SEC_49, SEC_50, SEC_51) or issuer basis (SEC_83, SEC_84, SEC_85).

### SEC_86 - External issuer rating

External credit rating of the issuer. If the entity obtains external ratings from more than one rating agency, information must be provided for all rating agencies in the following order: Fitch, Moody's, Standard & Poor's (S&P), followed by the others. The enumeration has to be separated by the standardised separator '|'. Please also refer to Annex 2 on Technical instructions.

If an issuer has the following ratings: Fitch: AA-, Moody's: Aa2, Standard & Poor's (S&P): AA, and another agency: A (high), then the data must be provided in the following format: 'AA-|Aa2|AA|A (high)'.

### SEC_87 - Internal issuer rating / scoring

Internal credit rating or scoring of the issuer.

### SEC_88 - SFTR ID

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (SFTR) ID is a unique identifier assigned to each securities financing transaction in accordance with the requirements set out in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/363 e.g. when the security forms part of a repo transaction.

### SEC_89 - Trading desk ID

Identifier of the trading desk to which the position is assigned, as specified in the Trading book data set and in the VDI (see VDI document 7.3). The trading desk ID should be consistent with the ones used in the solvent wind-down plans, if available.

### SEC_90 - Valuation cluster ID

The ID assigned to the valuation cluster as outlined in the Valuation Playbook.

### SEC_91 - Valuation subcluster ID

The ID assigned to the valuation subcluster as outlined in the Valuation Playbook.

### SEC_92 - Hedge ID

For securities that are being directly hedged by a derivative, the hedge ID links the derivative to its corresponding hedged position, i.e. the same ID must be provided for the data attribute DRT_24 ('Hedge ID') in the derivatives data set. The hedge ID is only applicable in the case of micro hedging relationships.

### SEC_93 - Encumbrance allocation ID

Unique identifier that assigns an asset to a liability that is collateralised by it (e.g. an instrument which forms part of a collateral pool securing a covered bond). The same identifier is to be used for data field SMBT_42 ('Encumbrance allocation ID').

### SEC_94 - Source of encumbrance

Type of transaction in which the exposure is encumbered in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451. An asset will be treated as encumbered if it has been pledged or if it is subject to any form of arrangement to secure, collateralise or credit enhance any instrument from which it cannot be freely withdrawn.

### SEC_95 - Netting set ID

Identifier of the netting set to which the instrument belongs. The same identifier needs to be provided for all instruments subject to the same netting set.

## 14. DRT – Derivatives instruments

### DRT_1 - Instrument identifier

Identifier to uniquely identify each instrument. Each instrument must have one instrument identifier.

### DRT_2 - Flag encumbrance

Flag indicating whether the derivative is encumbered, i.e. it is owned by the submitting entity, but there may be a legal claim to that asset by another entity. An example would be if a derivative is contained in the cover pool for a covered bond.

### DRT_3 - Flag CDS

Flag indicating whether the derivative is a credit default swap (CDS).

### DRT_4 - Flag macro hedges

Flag indicating whether the derivative is used for a macro hedge.

### DRT_5 - Flag intragroup counterparty

Flag to identify counterparties which are entities or companies within the resolution group of the submitting entity.

### DRT_6 - General ledger account ID

Identification number of the general ledger account according to the chart of accounts of the entity on which the instrument is booked. The chart of accounts and a corresponding extract of the trial balance has to be provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3). In the case that the carrying amount of the instrument is not entirely recognised within a single general ledger account, the general ledger account containing the largest portion of the carrying amount should be provided.

### DRT_7 - Portfolio classification

The data field indicates whether the instrument is in the submitting entity's TB or BB pursuant to the CRR.

If the entity is exempt from capital requirements in accordance with Articles 7 or 10 (CRR) and has no obligation to report FINREP and COREP on an individual basis, it will provide the portfolio classification used at consolidated level for determining the capital requirement of the ultimate parent entity.

### DRT_8 - Carrying amount

The carrying amount that corresponds to the carrying amount in the bank's accounting balance sheet as provided in the trial balance excerpt provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3).

The carrying amount is the amount of the instrument recognised as an asset (or a liability) in the balance sheet, i.e. after deducting any accumulated impairment (referred to as the 'net carrying amount') for instruments measured at amortised cost and the fair value for instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss or other comprehensive income.

### DRT_9 - Exchange rate

Exchange rate of the instrument which is used to convert monetary amounts of instruments in foreign currencies into euro within the local GAAP of the submitting entity. The exchange rate must always be reported against the euro. For instruments denominated in euro, an exchange rate of 1 is expected.

### DRT_10 - Fair value (IFRS 13)

Fair value of the instrument calculated in accordance to IFRS 13 (financial instruments at fair value) as reported in FINREP 14 ('Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at fair value').

If the entity is not subject to IFRS reporting standards at the individual level, it should submit the fair value estimated for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements by the parent entity of the group to which the submitting entity belongs.

### DRT_11 - Fair value hierarchy

Indicates the level in the fair value hierarchy (Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3) according to IFRS 13. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

If the entity is not subject to IFRS reporting standards at individual level, it should identify the fair value hierarchy used for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements by the parent entity of the group to which the submitting entity belongs.

### DRT_12 - Alternative fair value

'Alternative fair value' refers to the fair value of an instrument as determined by an entity's internal valuation models, which differ from the fair value calculated in accordance with IFRS 13. This submission is particularly relevant when the entity believes that its internal model captures or reflects more accurately certain risks than the fair value determined under IFRS 13. This alternative fair value should be net of valuation adjustments (e.g. credit valuation adjustments).

### DRT_13 - Risk-weighted assets

Total risk-weighted exposure amount of the instrument.

This data field is not applicable to entities that provide DRT_20.

If an entity is not expected to provide DRT_20, then the entity is expected to provide the individual risk-weighted assets contribution to the consolidated risk-weighted assets of the ultimate parent entity subject to capital requirements at consolidated level.

### DRT_14 - Credit valuation adjustments (CVA)

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) represents the adjustment to the fair value of derivative contracts, reflecting the counterparty's credit risk as calculated for internal pricing / valuation purposes.

### DRT_15 – Debit valuation adjustments (DVA)

Debit valuation Adjustment (DVA) represents the adjustment to the fair value of derivative contracts, reflecting the credit risk of the submitting entity with respect to its counterparties, as calculated for internal pricing / valuation purposes.

### DRT_16 - Base (FINREP)

Data field indicates if the instrument represents either an asset or a liability in FINREP table F 1.1. or F 1.2:

- Assets if the instrument is reported in F 1.1.

- Liabilities if the instrument is reported in F 1.2.

DRT_17 - Accounting Portfolio (FINREP)

The accounting portfolio to which the instrument is assigned, as defined in FINREP:

- Financial assets held for trading as reported in {F 1.1; 060}.
- Derivatives – Hedge accounting as reported in {F 1.1; 240} and {F 1.2; 150}.
- Financial liabilities held for trading as reported in {F 1.2; 020}.

DRT_18 - Carrying amount (FINREP)

The carrying amount according to FINREP as reported on e.g. F.1.1.

Data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

DRT_19 - Risk- weighted assets (COREP)

Total risk exposure amount of the instrument as reported in COREP item {C.2;010} in accordance with Article 92(3)(a) and (f) (CRR).

Data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report COREP.

DRT_20 - EMIR ID

ID of the instrument as reported under EMIR ('unique trade identifier'). This data file is required to link the data set with existing EMIR reporting.

DRT_21 - Trading desk ID

Identifier of the trading desk to which the position is assigned, as specified in the Trading book data set and in the VDI (see VDI document 7.3). The trading desk ID should be consistent with the ones used in the solvent wind-down plans, if available.

DRT_22 - Valuation cluster ID

The ID assigned to the valuation cluster as outlined in the Valuation Playbook.

DRT_23 - Valuation subcluster ID

The ID assigned to the valuation subcluster as outlined in the Valuation Playbook.

DRT_24 - Hedge ID

For instruments directly hedged by a derivative, the hedge ID connects the derivative to its corresponding hedged position. The same ID must be provided for the data attributes LOA_81, SEC_92 and DRT_24. The hedge ID is only applicable in the case of micro hedging relationships.

#### DRT_25 - Netting set ID

The identifier of the netting set to which the instrument belongs. The same identifier needs to be provided for all instruments subject to the same netting set.

## 15. SUB – Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

#### SUB_1 - Instrument identifier

The unique internal identification code of the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. Each instrument must have a unique instrument identifier.

#### SUB_2 - ISIN

The International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) of the instrument, if available.

#### SUB_3 - Full legal name of participation

The full legal name of the subsidiary, joint venture or associate as reported in the local registers (including the legal form).

#### SUB_4 - Location headquarter

The full address of the location of the headquarter of the subsidiary, joint venture or associate.

#### SUB_5 - Country headquarter

The country in which the headquarter of the subsidiary, joint venture or associate is located according to the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes of the country.

#### SUB_6 - Currency

The currency denomination of the subsidiary, joint venture or associate in accordance with the ISO 4217 standard. This data field identifies the currency in which the instrument is denominated and not the currency in which the instrument is submitted (note that in the VDS all monetary amounts are submitted in euro).

#### SUB_7 - Economic activity

The economic activity in accordance with the NACE revision 2 statistical classification as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

#### SUB_8 - Participation quote

The percentage of ownership in the share capital of the subsidiary, joint venture or associate.

#### SUB_9 - Proportionate equity

The nominal value of equity held by the submitting entity, according to the local GAAP.

### SUB_10 - Fair value (IFRS 13)

The fair value of the instrument calculated in accordance to IFRS 13 or IFRS 12.21(b)(iii)[47], according to the participation quote (SUB_8). If a fair value is not available, the entity may use the results of the impairment test (IAS 36) as an alternative (in that case please refer to SUB_12).

### SUB_11 - Fair value hierarchy

Indicates the level in the fair value hierarchy (Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3) according to IFRS 13. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy will be identified for all instruments, even if the instrument is not designated in any of the fair value categories in FINREP 14.00 ('Fair value hierarchy: financial instruments at fair value').

### SUB_12 – Alternative fair value

'Alternative fair value' refers to the fair value of an instrument, according to the participation quote (SUB_8) as determined by an entity's internal valuation models, which differ from the fair value calculated in accordance with IFRS 13. This submission is particularly relevant when the entity believes that its internal model captures or reflects more accurately certain risks than the fair value determined under IFRS 13.

If the participation is subject to an impairment test under IAS 36, the value estimated in such test will be used as the 'Alternative fair value'.

### SUB_13 - Valuation approach

Valuation approach refers to the method or framework used to determine the fair value of the subsidiary, joint venture or associate e.g. discounted cash flow (DCF), dividend discount model (DDM), etc.

### SUB_14 - Date of valuation

Date of the most recent valuation of the subsidiary, joint venture or associate.

### SUB_15 - Risk- weighted assets

Total risk-weighted exposure amount of the instrument.

This data field is not applicable to entities that provide SUB_25.

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[47] An entity shall disclose the fair value for a joint venture or associate if they are accounted for using the equity method and if there is a quoted market price.

If an entity is not expected to provide SUB_25, then it is expected to provide the individual RWA based on a best estimate.

SUB_16 - CRSA risk-weighted assets

Risk-weighted assets under the CRSA approach according to Articles 111-141 (CRR). This data field is applicable only for instruments for which the risk-weight (SUB_42 or SUB_25) is calculated according to the IRB approach.

SUB_17 - Direct own funds deduction amount (CET1)

Direct CET1 deduction amount according to Art. 36 (CRR) which can be allocated to the instrument.

SUB_18 - Direct own funds deduction amount (AT1)

Direct additional tier 1 (AT1) deduction amount according to Art. 56 (CRR) which can be allocated to the instrument.

SUB_19 - Direct own funds deduction amount (Tier2)

Direct Tier 2 deduction amount according to Art. 66 (CRR) which can be allocated to the instrument.

SUB_20 - General ledger account ID

Identification number of the general ledger account according to the chart of accounts of the entity on which the instrument is booked. The chart of accounts and a corresponding extract of the trial balance has to be provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3). In the case that the carrying amount of the instrument is not entirely recognised within a single general ledger account, the general ledger account containing the largest portion of the carrying amount should be provided.

SUB_21 - Carrying amount

The carrying amount that corresponds to the carrying amount in the bank's accounting balance sheet as provided in the trial balance excerpt provided in the VDI (see VDI document 1.3).

The carrying amount is the amount of the instrument recognised as an asset in the balance sheet, i.e. after deducting any accumulated impairment (referred to as the ‘net carrying amount’) for instruments measured at amortised cost and the fair value for instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss or other comprehensive income.

SUB_22 - Accumulated impairments

Aggregated impairment amount, i.e. book value compared to acquisition costs.

### SUB_23 - Exchange rate

Exchange rate of the instrument which is used to convert monetary amounts of instruments in foreign currencies into euro within the local GAAP of the submitting entity. The exchange rate must always be expressed against the euro. For instruments denominated in euro, an exchange rate of 1 is expected.

### SUB_24 - Carrying amount (FINREP)

Carrying amount according to FINREP as reported on F 1.1.

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report FINREP on an individual basis.

### SUB_25 - Risk- weighted assets (COREP)

Total risk exposure amount of the instrument as reported in COREP item {C.2;010} in accordance with Article92(3)(a) and (f) (CRR).

This data field is not applicable if the entity has no obligation to report COREP.

### SUB_26 - Valuation cluster ID

The ID assigned to the valuation cluster as outlined in the Valuation Playbook.

### SUB_27 - Valuation subcluster ID

The ID assigned to the valuation subcluster as outlined in the Valuation Playbook.

## 16. TB – Trading book

### TB_1 - Trading desk ID

The identifier that uniquely identifies each trading desk (portfolio). Additional documentation on the risks associated with each trading desk must be submitted as part of the trading book portfolio data request (see VDI document 7.3). Banks are expected to split their Trading book in accordance with the trading desk classification used for management or regulatory purposes. The trading desk ID should be consistent with the ones used in the solvent wind-down plans, if available.

### TB_2 - Positive fair value

The positive fair value of trading book positions contained in the trading desk (portfolio).

### TB_3 - Negative fair value

The negative fair value of trading book positions contained in the trading desk (portfolio).

### TB_4 - VaR

The Value at Risk measure for the positions in the trading desk. Information on the methodology for the calculation of VaR has to be provided as part of VDI document 7.3.

### TB_5 - sVaR

The Stressed Value at Risk measure for the positions in the trading desk. Information on the methodology for the calculation of the sVaR has to be provided as part of VDI document 7.3.

### TB_6 - ES

The Expected Shortfall measure for the positions in the trading desk. Information on the methodology for the calculation of ES has to be provided as part of VDI document 7.3.

# Annex 4. Technical descriptions and validation rules

Please refer to the Excel file, which provides the list of validation rules, drop-down values and default values to be used when the data field is not applicable or not available.

# Annex 5. Data Quality report template

Please refer to the Excel file, which provides the template for the Data quality report.

# Annex 6. Comparison with SRB VDS 2020

As indicated in Chapter 4.4.3 a simplified approach was adopted when defining data fields, in particular the new VDS introduces many unique data fields i.e. data fields that are actually repeated across multiple data sets. Figure A6.1 provides an overview of the unique data fields across the different data sets.

**Figure A6.1**. Unique VDS data fields across data sets

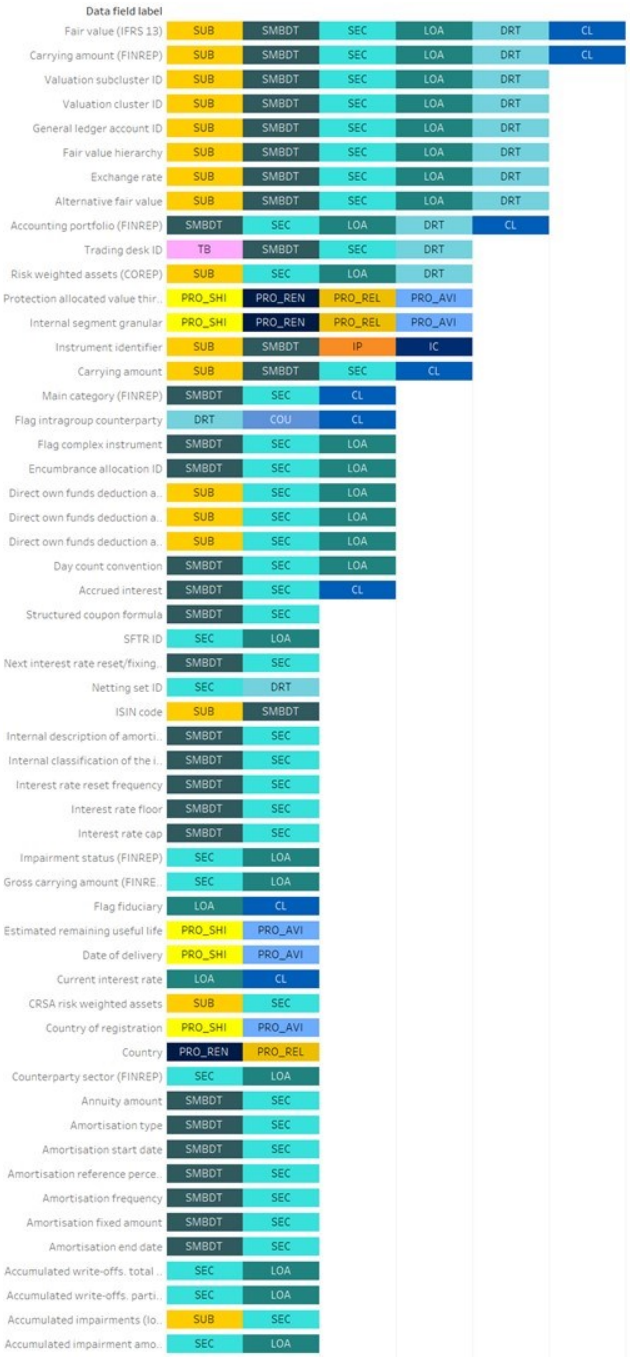

Figure A6.2 provides a detailed comparison between the Valuation Data Set and the Valuation Data Set 2020 (VDS 2020). The detailed gap analysis is not meant to be a perfect one-to-one match between the data fields of the VDS and the VDS 2020. Rather, data fields from the VDS 2020 with similar definitions have been mapped to corresponding fields in the new VDS with comparable meanings (e.g. the V_174 'Source of encumbrance' is mapped to DRT_2 'Flag encumbrance'). The underlying logic behind the production of the mapped fields remains consistent.

**Figure A6.2. Detailed VDS Gap Analysis.**

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOA_1 | Instrument Identifier | V_1 | Instrument Identifier | no | no |
| LOA_2 | Type of instrument | V_35 | Type of instrument | no | no |
| LOA_3 | Type of off-balance item | V_222 | Type | no | no |
| LOA_4 | Internal type of instrument (granular) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_5 | Country of governing law | V_28 | Governing law | no | no |
| LOA_6 | Currency | V_143 | Currency | no | no |
| LOA_7 | Eligibility for ECB collateral | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_8 | Flag complex instrument | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_9 | Flag syndication | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_10 | Flag fiduciary | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_11 | Flag pass-through loan | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_12 | Flag recourse | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_13 | Flag collateralized instrument | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_14 | Inception date | V_144 | Inception date | no | no |
| LOA_15 | Settlement date | V_155 | Settlement date | no | no |
| LOA_16 | Commitment amount at inception | V_152 | Commitment amount at inception | no | no |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOA_17 | Outstanding nominal amount | V_164 | Outstanding nominal amount | no | no |
| LOA_18 | Off-balance-sheet amount | V_166 | Off-balance-sheet amount | no | no |
| LOA_19 | Arrears for the instrument | V_161 | Arrears for the instrument | no | no |
| LOA_20 | Date of past due for the instrument | V_162 | Date of past due for the instrument | no | no |
| LOA_21 | Amortisation type | V_142 | Amortisation type | no | no |
| LOA_22 | Internal description of amortisation type | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_23 | Amortisation frequency | V_153 | Payment frequency | no | no |
| LOA_24 | Next amortisation payment date | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_25 | Legal final maturity date | V_151 | Legal final maturity date | no | no |
| LOA_25 | Legal final maturity date | V_224 | Maturity / expiry date | no | no |
| LOA_26 | Outstanding loan amount at legal final maturity ('balloon') | V_164 | Outstanding nominal amount | no | no |
| LOA_27 | Interest rate type | V_150 | Interest rate type | no | no |
| LOA_28 | Interest payment frequency | V_153 | Payment frequency | no | no |
| LOA_29 | Next interest payment date | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_30 | End date of interest-only period | V_145 | End date of interest-only period | no | no |
| LOA_31 | Current interest rate | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_32 | Day count convention | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_33 | Reference rate | V_154 | Reference rate | no | no |
| LOA_34 | Spread | V_149 | Interest rate spread/margin | no | no |
| LOA_35 | Next interest rate reset date | V_157 | Next interest rate reset date | no | no |
| LOA_36 | Interest rate reset frequency | V_148 | Interest rate reset frequency | no | no |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOA_37 | Interest rate cap | V_146 | Interest rate cap | no | no |
| LOA_38 | Interest rate floor | V_147 | Interest rate floor | no | no |
| LOA_39 | Fair value (IFRS 13) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_40 | Fair value hierarchy | V_55 | Hierarchy | no | no |
| LOA_41 | Alternative fair value | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_42 | Risk-weighted assets | V_5 | Total Risk Exposure Amount | no | no |
| LOA_43 | CRSA risk-weighted assets | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_44 | Direct own funds deduction amount (CET1) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_45 | Direct own funds deduction amount (AT1) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_46 | Direct own funds deduction amount (Tier2) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_47 | IFRS 9 Probability of default - Instrument | V_10 | IFRS 9 Probability of default/impairment | no | no |
| LOA_48 | CRR Probability of default - Instrument | V_139 | Probability of default | no | no |
| LOA_49 | Probability of default (others) - Instrument | V_11 | Probability of default (others) | no | no |
| LOA_50 | Exposure at default | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_51 | CRR Loss given default | V_6 | CRR Loss given default | no | no |
| LOA_52 | IFRS 9 Loss given default | V_7 | IFRS 9 Loss given default | no | no |
| LOA_53 | Internal credit rating / scoring | V_8 | Current Internal Credit Rating/ Scoring | no | no |
| LOA_54 | Default status of the instrument | V_158 | Default status of the instrument | no | no |
| LOA_55 | Date of the default status of the instrument | V_159 | Date of the default status of the instrument | no | no |
| LOA_56 | Performing status of the instrument | V_175 | Performing status of the instrument | no | no |
| LOA_57 | Date of the performing status of the instrument | V_176 | Date of the performing status of the instrument | no | no |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOA_58 | General ledger account ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_59 | Carrying amount | V_181 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| LOA_60 | Accrued interest | V_165 | Accrued interest | no | no |
| LOA_61 | Type of impairment (local GAAP) | V_172 | Type of impairment | no | no |
| LOA_62 | Type of impairment (IFRS) | V_172 | Type of impairment | no | no |
| LOA_63 | Accumulated impairments (local GAAP) | V_171 | Accumulated impairment amount | no | no |
| LOA_63 | Accumulated impairments (local GAAP) | V_177 | Provisions associated with off-balance-sheet exposures | no | no |
| LOA_64 | Accumulated impairments (IFRS) | V_171 | Accumulated impairment amount | no | no |
| LOA_64 | Accumulated impairments (IFRS) | V_177 | Provisions associated with off-balance-sheet exposures | no | no |
| LOA_65 | Exchange rate | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_66 | Accounting Portfolio (FINREP) | V_168 | Accounting classification of instruments | no | no |
| LOA_67 | Counterparty sector (FINREP) | V_4 | FINREP exposure class | no | no |
| LOA_68 | Impairment status (FINREP) | V_172 | Type of impairment | no | no |
| LOA_69 | Product (FINREP) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_70 | Carrying amount (FINREP) | V_181 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| LOA_71 | Accumulated impairment amount (FINREP) | V_171 | Accumulated impairment amount | no | no |
| LOA_72 | Accumulated write-offs. Partial (FINREP) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_73 | Accumulated write-offs. Total (FINREP) | V_170 | Accumulated write-offs | no | no |
| LOA_74 | Gross carrying amount (FINREP) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_75 | Nominal amount (FINREP) | V_223 | Nominal amount | no | no |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOA_76 | Risk-weighted assets (COREP) | V_5 | Total Risk Exposure Amount | no | no |
| LOA_77 | Contract identifier | V_141 | Contract identifier | no | no |
| LOA_78 | Valuation cluster ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_79 | Valuation subcluster ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_80 | SFTR ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_81 | Hedge ID | V_96, V_56 | Hedge ID | no | no |
| LOA_82 | Encumbrance allocation ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| LOA_83 | Source of encumbrance | V_174 | Sources of encumbrance | no | no |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_3 | CRR Exposure class | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_23 | Credit conversion factor | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_139 | Reporting data identifier | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_140 | Observed agent identifier | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_160 | Transferred amount | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_163 | Type of securitization | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_167 | Joint liabilities amount | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_169 | Balance sheet recognition | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_173 | Impairment assessment method | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_178 | Status of forbearance and renegotiation | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_179 | Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_180 | Cumulative recoveries since default | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_182 | Prudential portfolio | - | yes |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n.a. | n.a. | V_183 | Accumulated changes in fair value due to credit risk | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_225 | Nominal interest rate or fee | - | yes |
| COU_1 | Counterparty identifier | V_2 | Counterparty Identifier | no | no |
| COU_2 | Full legal name of the counterparty | V_200 | Name | no | no |
| COU_3 | Country | V_205 | Address: country | no | no |
| COU_4 | Economic activity | V_208 | Economic activity | no | no |
| COU_5 | Internal institutional sector (granular) | V_207 | Institutional sector | no | no |
| COU_6 | Flag intragroup counterparty | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| COU_7 | Flag legal person | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| COU_8 | External Credit Rating - Counterparty | V_9 | External Credit Rating | no | no |
| COU_9 | Internal Credit Rating/Scoring - Counterparty | V_8 | Current Internal Credit Rating/Scoring | no | no |
| COU_10 | IFRS 9 probability of default - Counterparty | V_10 | IFRS 9 Probability of default/ impairment | no | no |
| COU_11 | CRR probability of default - Counterparty | V_139 | Probability of default | no | no |
| COU_12 | Probability of default (others) - Counterparty | V_11 | Probability of default (others) | no | no |
| COU_13 | Default status of the counterparty | V_185 | Default status of the counterparty | no | no |
| COU_14 | Date of default status of the counterparty | V_186 | Date of the default status of the counterparty | no | no |
| COU_15 | Group of connected clients | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_195 | Legal entity identifier (LEI) | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_196 | National identifier | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_197 | Head office undertaking identifier | - | yes |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n.a. | n.a. | V_198 | Immediate parent undertaking identifier | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_199 | Ultimate parent undertaking identifier | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_201 | Address: street | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_202 | Address: city/town/village | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_203 | Address: postal code | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_204 | Address: county/administrative division | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_206 | Legal form | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_209 | Status of legal proceedings | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_210 | Date of initiation of legal proceedings | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_211 | Enterprise size | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_212 | Date of enterprise size | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_213 | Number of employees | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_214 | Balance sheet total | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_215 | Annual turnover | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_216 | Accounting standard | - | yes |
| IC_1 | Instrument identifier | V_1 | Instrument Identifier | no | no |
| IC_2 | Counterparty identifier | V_2 | Counterparty Identifier | no | no |
| IC_3 | Counterparty role | V_184 | Counterparty role | no | no |
| PRO_1 | Protection identifier | V_12 | Protection identifier | no | no |
| PRO_2 | Type of protection | V_187 | Type of collateral | no | no |
| PRO_3 | Internal type of protection (granular) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRO_4 | Maturity date of protection | V_189 | Maturity date of the protection | no | no |
| PRO_5 | Original protection value | V_190 | Original protection value | no | no |
| PRO_6 | Date of original protection value | V_191 | Date of original protection value | no | no |
| PRO_7 | Protection value | V_220 | Protection value | no | no |
| PRO_8 | Protection valuation approach | V_221 | Protection valuation approach | no | no |
| PRO_9 | Date of protection value | V_188 | Date of protection value | no | no |
| PRO_10 | Protection provider identifier | V_219 | Protection provider identifier | no | no |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_17 | Lien position | no | no |
| IP_1 | Instrument identifier | V_1 | Instrument Identifier | no | no |
| IP_2 | Protection identifier | V_12 | Protection identifier | no | no |
| IP_3 | Protection allocated value | V_217 | Protection allocated value | no | no |
| PRO_REL_1 | Protection identifier | V_12 | Protection identifier | no | no |
| PRO_REL_2 | Main segment | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_3 | Internal segment granular | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_4 | Segment (second usage) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_5 | Ownership | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_6 | Country | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_7 | City | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_8 | Property address | V_16 | Property postcode | no | no |
| PRO_REL_9 | Flag complex mortgage structure | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_10 | Protection allocated value to submitting entity | V_193 | Protection allocated value | no | no |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRO_REL_11 | Protection allocated value to third-parties (priority) | V_194, V_218 | Third-party priority claims against the protection | no | no |
| PRO_REL_12 | Protection allocated value third-parties (pari-passu) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_13 | Mortgage to submitting entity | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_14 | Mortgage to third-parties (priority) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_15 | Mortgage to third-parties (pari-passu) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_16 | Year of construction | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_17 | Year of last renovation | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_18 | Land area | V_15 | Land Area (M2) | no | no |
| PRO_REL_19 | Building area (M2) | V_14 | Building Area (M2) | no | no |
| PRO_REL_20 | Rental area main type of usage | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_21 | Rental area sub-type of usage | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_22 | Rental area other type of usage | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_23 | Owner occupied | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_24 | Tenure | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_25 | Vacancy rate | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_26 | Condition of property | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_27 | Percentage of development that is complete | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_28 | Average daily rate room rate | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_29 | Occupancy rate | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_30 | Number of bedrooms | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_31 | Revenue | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRO_REL_32 | Net operating income | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_33 | Rental income | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REL_34 | Operating costs of the property | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_1 | Protection identifier | V_12 | Protection identifier | no | no |
| PRO_SHI_2 | Ship segment | V_18 | Detailed type of Shipping collateral | no | no |
| PRO_SHI_3 | Internal segment granular | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_4 | Name of the ship | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_5 | IMO number | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_6 | Protection allocated value to submitting entity | V_193 | Protection allocated value | no | no |
| PRO_SHI_7 | Protection allocated value to third-parties (priority) | V_194, V_218 | Third-party priority claims against the protection | no | no |
| PRO_SHI_8 | Protection allocated value third-parties (pari-passu) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_9 | Capacity | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_10 | Capacity unit | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_11 | Deadweight in metric tons | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_12 | Year of manufacture | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_13 | Date of delivery | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_14 | Date of the last technical inspection | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_15 | Estimated remaining useful life | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_16 | Shipyard | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_17 | Ship is laid up | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_18 | Ship has been laid up since (date) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRO_SHI_19 | Country of registration | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_20 | Start date of latest charter contract | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_21 | End date of latest charter contract | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_22 | Contractual charter rate of latest charter contract per day | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_23 | Operating costs | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_SHI_24 | Operating income | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_1 | Protection identifier | V_12 | Protection identifier | no | no |
| PRO_AVI_2 | Internal segment granular | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_3 | Aircraft registration ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_4 | Manufacturer's model designation | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_5 | Model variant | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_6 | MSN (manufacturer serial number) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_7 | Protection allocated value to submitting entity | V_193 | Protection allocated value | no | no |
| PRO_AVI_8 | Protection allocated value to third-parties (priority) | V_194, V_218 | Third-party priority claims against the protection | no | no |
| PRO_AVI_9 | Protection allocated value third-parties (pari-passu) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_10 | Date of delivery | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_11 | AVAC rating | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_12 | Country of registration | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_13 | Maintenance reserve | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_14 | Latest end of the last lease agreement | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_15 | Lessee | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRO_AVI_16 | Rating of lessee | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_17 | End date of latest sub-lease agreement | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_18 | Sub-lessee | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_AVI_19 | Estimated remaining useful life | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_1 | Protection identifier | V_12 | Protection identifier | no | no |
| PRO_REN_2 | Segment | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_3 | Internal segment granular | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_4 | Project name | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_5 | Country | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_6 | Turbine OEM / PV module OEM | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_7 | Turbine product name / PV module product name | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_8 | Number of installed WTGs / PV modules | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_9 | Location (latitude) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_10 | Location (longitude) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_11 | Rated power of installed plants (total) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_12 | Protection allocated value to submitting entity | V_193 | Protection allocated value | no | no |
| PRO_REN_13 | Protection allocated value to third-parties (priority) | V_194, V_218 | Third-party priority claims against the protection | no | no |
| PRO_REN_14 | Protection allocated value third-parties (pari-passu) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_15 | Commissioning date | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_16 | Expected end date of the project | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_17 | Net annual output in MWh according to energy | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | yield assessment (P50 value) | | | | |
| PRO_REN_18 | Net annual output in MWh according to energy yield assessment (P90 value) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_19 | Secured power price ratio (FiT/PPA) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_20 | Maturity of secured price ration in years (FiT/PPA) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| PRO_REN_21 | Volume weighted secured power prices in EUR/MW | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_1 | Instrument identifier | V_58 | Financial contract ID | no | no |
| SEC_2 | ISIN code | V_59 | ISIN | no | no |
| SEC_3 | Instrument classification | V_71 | Instrument class | no | no |
| SEC_4 | Internal classification of the instrument (granular) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_5 | Type of placement | V_74 | Type of placement | no | no |
| SEC_6 | Instrument seniority type | V_80 | Instrument seniority type | no | no |
| SEC_7 | Asset securitisation type | V_73 | Asset securitisation class | no | no |
| SEC_8 | Next termination date | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_9 | Currency | V_68 | Currency of the value | no | no |
| SEC_10 | Eligibility for ECB collateral | V_90 | Eligibility for standard central bank (ECB) operations | no | no |
| SEC_11 | Flag complex instrument | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_12 | Issue date | V_75 | Issuance date | no | no |
| SEC_13 | Date of first payment | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_14 | Legal final maturity date | V_76 | Maturity date | no | no |
| SEC_15 | Number of securities | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEC_16 | Total notional | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_17 | Quotation | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_18 | Arrears for the instrument | V_161 | Arrears for the instrument | no | no |
| SEC_19 | Date of past due for the instrument | V_162 | Date of past due for the instrument | no | no |
| SEC_20 | Amortisation type | V_142 | Amortization type | no | no |
| SEC_21 | Internal description of amortisation type | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_22 | Amortisation fixed amount | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_23 | Amortisation reference percentage | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_24 | Annuity amount | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_25 | Amortisation frequency | V_153 | Payment frequency | no | no |
| SEC_26 | Amortisation start date | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_27 | Amortisation end date | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_28 | Coupon type | V_81 | Coupon type | no | no |
| SEC_29 | Coupon frequency | V_82 | Coupon frequency | no | no |
| SEC_30 | Next coupon payment | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_31 | Coupon currency | V_83 | Coupon currency | no | no |
| SEC_32 | Coupon rate | V_84 | Coupon rate | no | no |
| SEC_33 | Next interest rate reset/fixing date | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_34 | Interest rate reset frequency | V_148 | Interest rate reset frequenct | no | no |
| SEC_35 | Day count convention | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_36 | Reference rate | V_85 | Reference rate | no | no |
| SEC_37 | Structured coupon formula | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEC_38 | Interest rate cap | V_146 | Interest rate cap | no | no |
| SEC_39 | Interest rate floor | V_147 | Interest rate floor | no | no |
| SEC_40 | Spread | V_86 | Spread | no | no |
| SEC_41 | Fair value (IFRS 13) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_42 | Fair value hierarchy | V_55 | Hierarchy | no | no |
| SEC_43 | Alternative fair value | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_44 | Risk-weighted assets | V_5 | Total Risk Exposure Amount | no | no |
| SEC_45 | CRSA risk-weighted assets | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_46 | Direct own funds deduction amount (CET1) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_47 | Direct own funds deduction amount (AT1) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_48 | Direct own funds deduction amount (Tier2) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_49 | IFRS 9 Probability of default - Instrument | V_10 | IFRS 9 Probability of default/ impairment | no | no |
| SEC_50 | CRR Probability of default - Instrument | V_139 | Probability of default | no | no |
| SEC_51 | Probability of default (others) - Instrument | V_11 | Probability of default (others) | no | no |
| SEC_52 | External rating of the instrument | V_79 | Rating of the security | no | no |
| SEC_53 | Default status of the instrument | V_158 | Default status of the instrument | no | no |
| SEC_54 | Date of the default status of the instrument | V_159 | Date of the default status of the instrument | no | no |
| SEC_55 | Performing status of the instrument | V_94 | Performing status of the instrument | no | no |
| SEC_56 | Date of the performing status of the instrument | V_176 | Date of the performing status of the instrument | no | no |
| SEC_57 | General ledger account ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_58 | Portfolio classification | V_95 | Prudential portfolio of the instrument | no | no |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEC_59 | Carrying amount | V_181 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| SEC_60 | Accrued interest | V_165 | Accrued interest | no | no |
| SEC_61 | Type of impairment (local GAAP) | V_172 | Type of impairment | no | no |
| SEC_62 | Type of impairment (IFRS) | V_172 | Type of impairment | no | no |
| SEC_63 | Accumulated impairment amount (local GAAP) | V_171 | Accumulated impairment amount | no | no |
| SEC_64 | Accumulated impairments (IFRS) | V_171 | Accumulated impairment amount | no | no |
| SEC_65 | Exchange rate | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_66 | Accounting Portfolio (FINREP) | V_168 | Accounting classification of instruments | no | no |
| SEC_67 | Main category (FINREP) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_68 | Counterparty sector (FINREP) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_69 | Impairment status (FINREP) | V_172 | Type of impairment | no | no |
| SEC_70 | Carrying amount (FINREP) | V_181 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| SEC_71 | Accumulated impairment amount (FINREP) | V_171 | Accumulated impairment amount | no | no |
| SEC_72 | Accumulated write-offs. Partial (FINREP) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_73 | Accumulated write-offs. Total (FINREP) | V_170 | Accumulated write-offs | no | no |
| SEC_74 | Gross carrying amount (FINREP) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_75 | Risk-weighted assets (COREP) | V_5 | Total Risk Exposure Amount | no | no |
| SEC_76 | LEI of the issuer | V_60 | ID of the issuer | no | no |
| SEC_77 | Issuer name | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_78 | Issuer country | V_62 | Country of the issuer | no | no |
| SEC_79 | Business sector of the issuer | V_64 | Issuer NACE sector | no | no |
| SEC_80 | Flag intragroup counterparty | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEC_81 | Default status of the counterparty | V_185 | Default status of the counterparty | no | no |
| SEC_82 | Date of the default status of the counterparty | V_186 | Date of the default status of the counterparty | no | no |
| SEC_83 | IFRS 9 Probability of default - Counterparty | V_10 | IFRS 9 Probability of default/ impairment | no | no |
| SEC_84 | CRR Probability of default - Counterparty | V_139 | Probability of default | no | no |
| SEC_85 | Probability of default (others) - Counterparty | V_11 | Probability of default (others) | no | no |
| SEC_86 | External issuer rating | V_65 | Issuer Rating(s) | no | no |
| SEC_87 | Internal issuer rating / scoring | V_65 | Issuer Rating(s) | no | no |
| SEC_88 | SFTR ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_89 | Trading desk ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_90 | Valuation cluster ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_91 | Valuation subcluster ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_92 | Hedge ID | V_96 | Hedge ID | no | no |
| SEC_93 | Encumbrance allocation ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SEC_94 | Source of encumbrance | V_89 | Sources of encumbrance | no | no |
| SEC_95 | Netting set ID | V_51 | Netting agreement | no | no |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_61 | Type of ID of the issuer | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_63 | Issuer ESA 2010 | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_66 | Issuer Rating(s) Source(s) | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_67 | Type of Issuer | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_69 | Valuation timestamp | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_70 | Valuation type | - | yes |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n.a. | n.a. | V_72 | Primary asset classification | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_77 | Guarantor ID | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_78 | Guarantor ID type | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_87 | Currency of the nominal amount | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_88 | Purchased under resale agreement | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_91 | Part of LCR buffer | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_92 | Category of LCR buffer | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_93 | Accounting classification of the instrument | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_97 | Dividend yield | - | yes |
| DRT_1 | Instrument identifier | V_140 | Unique trade identifier | no | no |
| DRT_2 | Flag encumbrance | V_174 | Source of encumbrance | no | no |
| DRT_3 | Flag CDS | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_4 | Flag macro hedges | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_5 | Flag intragroup counterparty | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_6 | General ledger account ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_7 | Portfolio classification | V_54 | Accounting classification | no | no |
| DRT_8 | Carrying amount | V_52 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| DRT_9 | Exchange rate | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_10 | Fair value (IFRS 13) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_11 | Fair value hierarchy | V_55 | Hierarchy | no | no |
| DRT_12 | Alternative fair value | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_13 | Total Risk Exposure Amount | V_5 | n.a. | no | no |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DRT_14 | Credit valuation adjustments (CVA) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_15 | Debit valuation adjustments (DVA) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_16 | Base (FINREP) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_17 | Accounting Portfolio (FINREP) | V_168 | Accounting classification of instruments | no | no |
| DRT_18 | Carrying amount (FINREP) | V_52 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| DRT_19 | Risk-weighted assets (COREP) | V_5 | Total Risk Exposure Amount | no | no |
| DRT_20 | EMIR ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_21 | Trading desk ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_22 | Valuation cluster ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_23 | Valuation subcluster ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| DRT_24 | Hedge ID | V_96 | Hedge ID | no | no |
| DRT_25 | Netting set ID | V_51 | Netting agreement | no | no |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_2 | Counterparty ID | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_24 | Type of ID of the counterparty of the reporting entity | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_25 | Country of the counterparty | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_26 | Base product | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_27 | Product ID | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_29 | Contractual recognition – Write down and conversion powers (only for contracts governed by third-country laws subject to the requirement of the contractual terms under the first subparagraph of Article 55(1) of BRRD) | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_30 | Contractual recognition – Suspension of | - | yes |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | termination rights (only for contracts governed by third-country laws) under Article 7 BRRD | | |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_31 | Contractual recognition – Resolution powers (only for contracts governed by third-country laws) | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_32 | Collateral portfolio | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_33 | Collateral posted | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_34 | Currency of the collateral posted | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_37 | Collateral received | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_38 | Currency of the collateral received | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_41 | Leg 1 cash flow | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_42 | Leg 2 cash flow | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_43 | Leg 1 reference rate | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_44 | Leg 2 reference rate | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_45 | Leg 1 reference period | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_46 | Leg 2 reference period | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_49 | Premium | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_53 | Accounting standards | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_69 | Valuation timestamp | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_98 | Tax group | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_99 | Jurisdiction | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_100 | Tax rate | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_101 | Profit of relevant tax group | - | yes |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n.a. | n.a. | V_102 | Existence of a cap on DTA/DTC recognition | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_103 | DTA/DTC due to losses | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_104 | DTA/DTC due to temporary differences | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_105 | DTA/DTC conditional on future profitability | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_106 | DTA/DTC not conditional on future profitability | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_107 | DTA/DTC subject to other conditions | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_108 | DTA/DTC without an expiry date | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_109 | DTA/DTC expiring within a year | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_110 | DTA/DTC expiring within one to two years | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_111 | DTA/DTC expiring within two to three years | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_112 | DTA/DTC expiring within three to four years | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_113 | DTA/DTC expiring within four to five years | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_114 | DTA/DTC expiring in more than five years | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_115 | Asset identifier ID | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_116 | Intangible asset class | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_117 | Acquisition/capitalisation date | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_118 | Initial fair value | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_119 | Cumulative amortisation | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_120 | Impairment amount | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_121 | Current carrying amount | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_122 | Currency | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_123 | Original accounting life | - | yes |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n.a. | n.a. | V_125 | Remaining economic life | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_126 | Approach to determining carrying amount | - | yes |
| | | | | | |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_127 | Internal/External Latest Valuation | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_128 | Asset ID | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_129 | Source of goodwill | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_130 | Legal entity ID | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_131 | Type of ID of the legal entity | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_132 | Year created | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_133 | Carrying amount | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_134 | Opinion of audit | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_137 | Result impairment test | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_138 | Date of latest impairment test | - | yes |
| n.a. | n.a. | V_192 | Type of protection value | - | yes |
| SUB_1 | Instrument identifier | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_2 | ISIN | V_59 | ISIN | no | no |
| SUB_3 | Full legal name of participation | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_4 | Location headquarters | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_5 | Country headquarters | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_6 | Currency | V_143 | Currency | no | no |
| SUB_7 | Economic activity | V_208 | Economic activity | no | no |
| SUB_8 | Participation quote | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUB_9 | Proportionate equity | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_10 | Fair value (IFRS 13) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_11 | Fair value hierarchy | V_55 | Hierarchy | no | no |
| SUB_12 | Alternative fair value | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_13 | Valuation approach | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_14 | Date of valuation | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_15 | Risk-weighted assets | V_5 | Total Risk Exposure Amount | no | no |
| SUB_16 | CRSA risk-weighted assets | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_17 | Direct own funds deduction amount (CET1) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_18 | Direct own funds deduction amount (AT1) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_19 | Direct own funds deduction amount (Tier2) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_20 | General ledger account ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_21 | Carrying amount | V_181 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| SUB_22 | Accumulated impairments | V_171 | Accumulated impairment amount | no | no |
| SUB_23 | Exchange rate | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_24 | Carrying amount (FINREP) | V_181 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| SUB_25 | Risk-weighted assets (COREP) | V_5 | Total Risk Exposure Amount | no | no |
| SUB_26 | Valuation cluster ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SUB_27 | Valuation subcluster ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_1 | Instrument identifier | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_2 | ISIN code | V_59 | ISIN | no | no |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SMBDT_3 | Internal classification of the instrument (granular) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_4 | Instrument seniority type | V_80 | Instrument seniority type | no | no |
| SMBDT_5 | Asset securitisation type | V_73 | Asset securitisation class | no | no |
| SMBDT_6 | Flag complex instrument | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_7 | Amortisation type | V_142 | Amortization type | no | no |
| SMBDT_8 | Internal description of amortisation type | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_9 | Amortisation fixed amount | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_10 | Amortisation reference percentage | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_11 | Annuity amount | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_12 | Amortisation frequency | V_153 | Payment frequency | no | no |
| SMBDT_13 | Amortisation start date | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_14 | Amortisation end date | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_15 | Coupon type | V_81 | Coupon type | no | no |
| SMBDT_16 | Coupon frequency | V_82 | Coupon frequency | no | no |
| SMBDT_17 | Coupon currency | V_83 | Coupon currency | no | no |
| SMBDT_18 | Coupon rate | V_84 | Coupon rate | no | no |
| SMBDT_19 | Next interest rate reset/fixing date | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_20 | Interest rate reset frequency | V_148 | Interest rate reset frequency | no | no |
| SMBDT_21 | Daycount convention | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_22 | Reference rate | V_154 | Reference rate | no | no |
| SMBDT_23 | Structured coupon formula | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_24 | Interest rate cap | V_146 | Interest rate cap | no | no |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SMBDT_25 | Interest rate floor | V_147 | Interest rate floor | no | no |
| SMBDT_26 | Spread | V_149 | Interest rate spread/margin | no | no |
| SMBDT_27 | Fair value (IFRS 13) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_28 | Fair value hierarchy | V_55 | Hierarchy | no | no |
| SMBDT_29 | Alternative fair value | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_30 | External rating of the instrument | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_31 | General ledger account ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_32 | Portfolio classification | V_95 | Prudential portfolio of the instrument | no | no |
| SMBDT_33 | Carrying amount | V_181 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| SMBDT_34 | Accrued interest | V_165 | Accrued interest | no | no |
| SMBDT_35 | Exchange rate | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_36 | Accounting Portfolio (FINREP) | V_168 | Accounting classification of instruments | no | no |
| SMBDT_37 | Main category (FINREP) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_38 | Carrying amount (FINREP) | V_181 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| SMBDT_39 | CSDB ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_40 | LDR ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_41 | Trading desk ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_42 | Encumbrance allocation ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_43 | Valuation cluster ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| SMBDT_44 | Valuation subcluster ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_1 | Aggregation group identifier | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_2 | Number of instruments | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CL_3 | Accounting Portfolio (FINREP) | V_168 | Accounting classification of instruments | no | no |
| CL_4 | Main category (FINREP) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_5 | Liability category | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_6 | Flag fiduciary | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_7 | Flag intragroup counterparty | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_8 | Term bucket | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_9 | General ledger account category | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_10 | Outstanding principal amount | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_11 | Current interest rate | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_12 | Fair value (IFRS 13) | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| CL_13 | Carrying amount | V_181 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| CL_14 | Accrued interest | V_165 | Accrued interest | no | no |
| CL_15 | Carrying amount (FINREP) | V_181 | Carrying amount | no | no |
| TB_1 | Trading desk ID | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| TB_2 | Positive fair value | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| TB_3 | Negative fair value | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| TB_4 | VaR | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| TB_5 | sVaR | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| TB_6 | ES | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| META_1 | Name of the legal entity | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| META_2 | LEI of the legal entity | V_139 | Reporting data identifier | no | no |
| META_3 | Country of incorporation | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

| VDS ID (new) | VDS data field (new) | VDS ID (VDS 2020) | VDS data field (VDS 2020) | New data field? | Removed data field? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| META_4 | Entity type | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |
| META_5 | Cut-off date of the submitted data | n.a. | n.a. | yes | - |

# Annex 7. Valuation Playbooks

The concept of clustering for purposes of the valuation self-assessment was introduced in Chapter 6 and further guidance is provided in the following examples and explanations.

The stratification of on- and off-balance exposures into homogeneous clusters begins with the balance sheet, which serves as the starting point. This entails the formation of homogenous valuation (sub)clusters by grouping assets and liabilities that share similar characteristics, that can be valued using the same valuation methodology, and that exhibit similar risk profiles. Furthermore, banks are expected to design clusters and subclusters also for asset classes not covered by the valuation data set (VDS).

Examples (non-exhaustive) of criteria for clustering loan portfolios include:

- Performance status: performing / non-performing.
- Geographical location/region: different geographical locations/regions, particularly if there are risks for specific locations/regions.
- Industry sector: loans grouped by the sectors in which the borrowers operate.
- Legal risks: portfolios with higher legal risks (e.g. exposed to potential changes in laws or regulations, subject to pending litigation).
- Collateral types, such us: residential real estate, commercial real estate, and shipping.

Examples (non-exhaustive) of criteria for clustering derivatives portfolios include:

- Different product types e.g. swaps, options, forwards, etc.
- Different underlying risk factors e.g. interest rates, equity, FX, credit, etc.
- Different counterparties, e.g. corporates, financial institutions, etc.

The following figures provide simplified examples on how a loan or a derivatives portfolio might be clustered:

**Figure A7. 1. Simplified example of a potential clustering of a loan portfolio with a focus on geographical footprint (without cluster IDs)**

| Loan portfolio main cluster | Subcluster | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Performing loans | Country 1 CRE - Office | Country 1 CRE - Residential | Country 1 CRE - Hotel | Country 2 CRE - Office | Country 2 CRE - Residential | Country 2 CRE - Hotel | CRE - other |
| | Shipping - Container | | Shipping - Tanker | | Shipping - Bulker | | |
| | Country 1 Corp. - Large cap | | Country 1 Corp. - SME | | Country 2 Corp. - Large cap | | Country 2 Corp. - SME |
| Non performing loans | Country 1 CRE - Office | | Rest of the world CRE - Office | | Country 2 Corp. - Large cap | | Other |

### Figure A7.2. Simplified example of a potential clustering of the derivatives portfolio (without cluster IDs)

| Derivatives main cluster | Subcluster | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Interest rates** | Interest rate swaps | Interest rate options | Interest rate swaptions | Exotic interest rate derivatives |
| **Foreign exchange** | FX swaps | FX forwards | FX options | Exotic FX derivatives |
| **Credit** | Credit default swaps (CDS) | Bespoke CDS | N to Default baskets | |
| **Equity** | Equity forwards | Equity options | Equity and equity-hybrid correlation products | |
| **Other** | Commodity options | Inflation derivatives | Others | |

While banks have the discretion to provide the requested information using the approach and methodology that aligns best with their specific balance sheet structure and business model, the Valuation Playbook should, at a minimum, include the following information for each (sub)cluster:

- The provision of key metrics for each (sub)cluster to enable the SRB and an independent valuer to gain a comprehensive overview regarding volumes, including the fair value and the fair value category, which should reconcile with the values reported in the VDS. For a simplified example see Figure A7.3.
- A description for each (sub)cluster with information on (sub)cluster positions, including the rationale for their classification and grouping as a homogeneous valuation cluster. This description should also encompass information necessary to gain an understanding of the specific risks associated with each (sub)cluster. Furthermore, banks should explain the valuation methodologies applied to the assets and liabilities in the (sub)clusters, providing reference to the relevant documentation of the associated valuation models (as requested in the VDI). Additionally, banks should highlight major valuation uncertainties (e.g. highly structured products, uncertainties of the assets regarding legal risks, highly illiquid markets, non-transparent counterparty risks, etc.).
- Simplified examples are provided in Figures A7.4, A7.5, A7.6 and A7.7. For further details on the cluster descriptions banks are allowed to reference to other supplementary information (e.g. risk reports).

## Figure A7.3. Simplified example of a cluster overview of the assets of a sample bank

| Cluster | Subcluster | Cluser ID | Key Metrics | | | | | | VDS dataset | Reference ID VDI | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Book value total* | Fair value total | thereof level 1 | thereof level 2 | thereof level 3 | ... | (if applicable) | (if applicable) | (if applicable) |
| Cash funds | Cash on hand | 1.1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | - | | n/a | n/a | |
| | Balances with central banks | 1.2 | 95 | 95 | 95 | - | - | | n/a | n/a | |
| Loans to banks (PL | Loans | 2.1 | 7,500 | 5,625 | - | 563 | 5,063 | | Loans | n/a | |
| | Reverse repos | 2.2 | 2,500 | 1,875 | - | 188 | 1,688 | | Loans | n/a | |
| Loans to customers (PL) | Mortgage loans - Europe | 3.1 | 11,000 | 7,150 | - | 715 | 6,435 | | Loans | n/a | |
| | Mortgage loans - Asia | 3.2 | 4,000 | 2,600 | - | 260 | 2,340 | | Loans | n/a | |
| | Mortgage loans - US | 3.3 | 7,000 | 4,550 | - | 455 | 4,095 | | Loans | n/a | |
| | Mortgage loans - Rest of the world | 3.4 | 3,000 | 1,950 | - | 195 | 1,755 | | Loans | n/a | |
| | Loans to local authorities | 3.5 | 1,500 | 1,125 | - | 113 | 1,013 | | Loans | n/a | |
| | Other loans | 3.5 | 3,000 | 1,800 | - | 180 | 1,620 | | Loans | n/a | |
| Loans to customers (NPL) | Mortgage loans - Europe | 4.1 | 2,000 | 1,300 | - | - | 1,300 | | Loans | n/a | |
| | Mortgage loans - US | 4.2 | 1,000 | 750 | - | - | 750 | | Loans | n/a | |
| | Mortgage loans - Rest of the world | 4.3 | 700 | 525 | - | - | 525 | | Loans | n/a | |
| | Other loans | 4.4 | 1,000 | 600 | - | - | 600 | | Loans | n/a | |
| Derivatives | Interest rate swaps | 5.1 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 150 | 750 | 600 | | Derivatives | n/a | |
| | Foreign exchange | 5.2 | 800 | 800 | 80 | 400 | 320 | | Derivatives | n/a | |
| | Caps/floors | 5.3 | 200 | 200 | 20 | 100 | 80 | | Derivatives | n/a | |
| Debt, securities and equities | Governmental bonds | 6.1 | 4,000 | 2,800 | 2,520 | 280 | - | | Securities | n/a | |
| | Other bonds | 6.2 | 2,000 | 1,300 | 1,170 | 130 | - | | Securities | n/a | |
| | Equities and other non-fixed income securities | 6.3 | 100 | 70 | 63 | 7 | - | | Securities | n/a | |
| Participations | Participations | 7.1 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 1 | - | | Subsidiaries | n/a | |
| | Participations in affiliated banks | 7.2 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 1 | - | | Subsidiaries | n/a | |
| | Participations in other affiliated companies | 7.3 | 1,030 | 618 | 556 | 62 | - | | Subsidiaries | n/a | |
| Other | Trust assets | 8.1 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 3 | | Loans | n/a | |
| | Intangible assets | 8.2 | 20 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 4 | | n/a | 3.11 | |
| | Purchased concessions | 8.3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | n/a | 3.11 | |
| | Tangible assets | 8.4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | n/a | 3.10 | |
| | Other assets | 8.5 | 300 | 195 | 39 | 98 | 59 | | n/a | n/a | |
| | Deferred tax assets | 8.6 | 200 | 150 | 30 | 75 | 45 | | n/a | 4.1.5 | |
| **Sum** | | | **54,500** | **37,630** | **4,749** | **4,586** | **28,295** | | | | |
| | | | | | **In % of fair valu** | **In % of fair valu** | **In % of fair value** | | | | |
| | | | | | **13%** | **12%** | **75%** | | | | |

* Sum of cluster equals balance sheet sum; in € Mio.

## Figure A7.4. Valuation self-assessment (cluster view) - Simplified example for performing loans (Consumer loans France)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cluster Name** | Performing loans | **Cluster ID** | C2 |
| **Subcluster Name** | Consumer loans France | **Subcluster ID** | C2.6 |

**SECTION A**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Description** | This subcluster contains all performing consumer loans in France. The portfolio is well diversified with over 50% unsecured personal loans. About 30% of the portfolio is used for car financing. |

| **Key metrics** | |
|---|---|
| Gross book value (in €m) | 7,653 |
| Loan loss provisions (in €m) | 459 |
| *thereof stage 1* | *391* |
| *thereof stage 2* | *68* |
| Fair Value (in €m) | 7,423 |
| *thereof level 1* | *0* |
| *thereof level 2* | *0* |
| *thereof level 3* | *7,423* |
| Number of accounts | 510,200 |
| Number of clients | 484,690 |
| Average maturity | 3.1 years |

| **Risk metrics** | |
|---|---|
| Risk-weighted assets (in €m) | 5,740 |
| Average PD | 0.05 |
| Average LGD | 0.85 |

**SECTION B**

| **Valuation capabilities** | |
|---|---|
| **Valuation model - Documentation** | Model for loan valuation (DCF) - see loan valuation handbook chapter 7.9. |
| **Valuation methodology** | Valuation is conducted by cohorts, meaning exposures are grouped based on their scoring grade. The DCF specification incorporates the following risk factors: expected loss, cost of capital, and administrative costs. The present value is calculated by discounting the expected cash flows using the entity's funding curve. |
| **Valuation inputs** | For variable-rate, loans the instalments are estimated by projecting the cash flows using the EUR IRS forward curve plus the contractual spread. The inputs for deriving the expected loss are the PDs and the LGD, as estimated for IFRS 9 purposes. The cost of capital is determined by multiplying the CoE, the RWAs of the exposure and the institution's RoE. The CoE is calculated using a CAPM model. Administration costs are inferred by dividing the administrative costs reported in the annual report by the size of the loan portfolio. The funding cost is derived from the bank's funding mix and the yields on various funding sources. |
| **Valuation uncertainties** | n/a |

## Figure A7.5. Valuation self-assessment (cluster view) - Simplified example for performing loans (CRE United States)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cluster Name** | Performing loans | **Cluster ID** | C2 |
| **Subcluster Name** | CRE United States | **Subcluster ID** | C2.2 |

**SECTION A**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Description** | This subcluster contains all performing commercial real estate loans in the United States. All objects are located in key prime locations (New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco) with a focus on office buildings. This subcluster is characterised by the specific risk situation of the US real estate market. The main risk factors are rising interest rates and vacancy rates in combination with stagnating rental income. Therefore, the average PD and LGD of this cluster are higher compared to real estate loans in other countries. However, all loans have been classified in stage 1 and stage 2 based on recently updated valuation reports for the underlying collateral and a detailed analysis of the borrowers. |

| **Key metrics** | |
|---|---|
| Gross book value (in €m) | 6,530 |
| Loan loss provisions (in €m) | 313 |
| *thereof stage 1* | *201* |
| *thereof stage 2* | *112* |
| Fair Value (in €m) | 6,334 |
| *thereof level 1* | *0* |
| *thereof level 2* | *0* |
| *thereof level 3* | *5,971* |
| Number of accounts | 316 |
| Number of clients | 109 |
| Average maturity | 2.4 years |

| **Risk metrics** | |
|---|---|
| Risk-weighted assets (in €m) | 2,939 |
| Average PD | 0.03 |
| Average LGD | 0.55 |

**SECTION B**

| **Valuation capabilities for Level 2 and 3** | |
|---|---|
| **Valuation model - Documentation** | Model for loan valuation (DCF) - see loan valuation handbook chapter 7.9. |
| **Valuation methodology** | Model for loan valuation (DCF) - see loan valuation handbook chapter 7.3.<br>Valuation is conducted instrument by instruments. The DCF specification incorporates the following risk factors: expected loss, cost of capital, and administrative costs. The present value is calculated by discounting the expected cash flows using the entity's funding curve. |
| **Valuation inputs** | For variable-rate, loans the instalments are estimated by projecting the cash flows using the EUR IRS forward curve plus the contractual spread. The inputs for deriving the expected loss are the PDs and the LGD, as estimated for IFRS 9 purposes. The cost of capital is determined by multiplying the CoE, the RWAs of the exposure and the institution's RoE. The CoE is calculated using a CAPM model. Administration costs are inferred by dividing the administrative costs reported in the annual report by the size of the loan portfolio. The funding cost is derived from the bank's funding mix and the yields on various funding sources. |
| **Valuation uncertainties** | Due to the specific risk situation of the US real estate market we anticipate heightened PDs and LGDs for loans secured by collateral in New York and Boston, compared to the historical estimates typically used in the model. This is primarily driven by increasing vacancy rates and stagnating average rental income in these cities. To adress this, adjustment were made to the regulatory LDGs and PDs for these cities, with LGDs increased by 10% and PD by 5%. |

## Figure A7.6. Simplified example of a cluster description of derivatives interest rate swaps

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cluster Name** | Derivatives | **Cluster ID** | C5 |
| **Subcluster Name** | Interest rate swaps | **Subcluster ID** | C5.2 |

**SECTION A**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Description** | This subcluster contains all interest rate swaps of the banking book and trading book. Interest rate swaps of the banking book are mainly used for hedging purposes for the loan book and the liquidity reserve. The banking book swaps are denominated in either EUR or USD, reflecting the bank's primary currency exposures. The interest rate swaps are mostly centrally cleared. In the trading book, the interest rate swaps are used for various purposes, including speculative trading, arbitrage opportunities, and managing the interest rate risk of other trading positions. The trading book swaps are typically shorter in duration and more actively managed compared to those in the banking book. |

| **Key metrics** | |
|---|---|
| Book value - Assets (in €m) | 889 |
| *thereof banking book* | 702 |
| *thereof trading book* | 187 |
| Book value - Liabilities (in €m) | 1,498 |
| *thereof banking book* | 1,228 |
| *thereof trading book* | 270 |
| Nominal - Assets (in €m) | 19,202 |
| Nominal - Liabilities (in €m) | 29,511 |
| Fair Value - positive (in €m) | 889 |
| *thereof level 1* | *345* |
| *thereof level 2* | *544* |
| *thereof level 3* | *545* |
| Fair Value - negative (in €m) | 1,498 |
| *thereof level 1* | *899* |
| *thereof level 2* | *599* |
| *thereof level 3* | *0* |
| Number of trades | 73 |

| **Risk metrics (in €m)** | |
|---|---|
| Risk-weighted assets | 148 |
| DV01 of assets | 0.077 |
| Average maturity of the assets | 4 years |
| DV01 of liabilities | 0.148 |
| Average maturity of the liabilities | 5 years |

**SECTION B**

| **Valuation capabilities for Level 2 and 3** | |
|---|---|
| **Valuation model - documentation** | Technical instructions on valuation of derivative products - Chapter 2 |
| **Valuation methodology** | Discounted cash flow model where cash flows are estimated for both fixed and floating legs. The floating leg payments are estimated by using forward rate curves. |
| **Valuation inputs** | Zero-coupon bond prices to derive discount factors and forward rates derived from the zero-coupon yield curve. For OTC long-term interest rates swaps (mainly level 3) the fair value is adjusted for the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA). CVA is estimated using Monte Carlo simulation and the counterparty's terms structure of credit spreads. |
| **Valuation uncertainties** | n/a |

## Figure A7.7. Simplified example of a cluster description of securities, collateralised debt obligations

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cluster Name** | Securities | **Cluster ID** | C3 |
| **Subcluster Name** | Collaterallised debt obligations | **Subcluster ID** | C3.2 |

**SECTION A**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Description** | This subcluster consits of a portoflio of collaterallised debt obligations (CDO) backed by a portfolio of corporate bonds and asset-backed securities (ABS). Corporated bonds comprise 60% of the underlying pool. These include investment-grade and high-yield bonds issued by companies from various sectors. The ABS covers 40% of the pool, and include securities backed by pools of loans, suchas as auto loans and credit card receivables. Entity's holdings consist of senior and mezzanine tranches only. |

| **Key metrics** | |
|---|---|
| Gross book value (in €m) | 1,000 |
| Fair Value (in €m) | 943 |
| *thereof level 1* | 0 |
| *thereof level 2* | 0 |
| *thereof level 3* | 943 |
| Number of securities | 800 |
| Average maturity | *5.6* |

| **Risk metrics (in €m)** | |
|---|---|
| Risk-weighted assets | 3,253 |
| Average PD | 0.04 |
| Average LGD | 0.60 |
| VaR | 260 |

**SECTION B**

| **Valuation capabilities for Level 2 and 3** | |
|---|---|
| **Valuation model - documentation** | Technical instructions on valuation of securities - Chapter 6 (CDO) |
| **Valuation methodology** | Structural approach where defaults are simulated using a structural model (Merton) and correlation between them using a Gaussian copula. |
| **Valuation inputs** | - Probabilities of default of underlying assets<br>- Correlation between those assets<br>- Zero-coupon yield curves |
| **Valuation uncertainties** | The choice of the copula and the estimation of the correlation parameters is highly sensitive to market conditions. In case of a market-wide downturn the losses for mezzanine tranches could be much larger than anticipated. |

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