



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

# Guidance notes to reporting agents on SHS regulation

for statistics on holdings of securities by reporting banking groups

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# 1 Overview

In August 2016 the Governing Council adopted the amendment to the Regulation and Guideline of the European Central Bank (ECB) concerning statistics on holdings of securities (SHS) and the extension of the list of reporting banking groups. In order to better meet users' needs and ensure the provision of adequate information on the statistics on holdings of securities by reporting banking groups (SHSG), additional attributes are included in the data collection, in particular on accounting and risk-related information. In addition, the list of reporting banking groups will be extended to cover all significant banking groups under direct ECB supervision. The first reporting according to the new requirements, including the additional banking groups, is foreseen to start with data relating to the reference period end-September 2018.

This document provides **guidance and more detailed information on the amended SHSG data reporting requirements** as set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/1384 of the ECB of 2 August 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 1011/2012 (ECB/2012/24) concerning statistics on holdings of securities (ECB/2016/22), hereinafter referred to as "the SHS Regulation"<sup>1</sup>. The document focuses on the SHSG data reporting, i.e. the reporting concerning the statistics on holdings of securities by reporting banking groups.

In addition to the existing requirements, this document also covers forthcoming requirements that will start to apply to the reporting of data relating to the reference period end-September 2018. The detailed implementation of the data collection from reporting agents to national central banks (NCBs) – i.e. further material such as templates, code lists and other technical specifications with regard to the primary reporting – is organised at national level under the responsibility of the relevant NCB.

This document explains the underlying methodology of the reporting requirements and **provides guidance on the preferred approach that may be taken in cases where the respective ECB legal act leaves scope for different interpretations**. The document aims to provide guidance by clarifying and providing examples related to the requirements and definitions previously laid down in the SHS Regulation. The SHS Regulation is the sole legally binding act.

This document is structured as follows:

**Section 2** contains information on the scope of the SHSG data collection;

**Section 3** covers specifications with regard to the instrument categories covered;

**Section 4** summarises general reporting requirements;

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<sup>1</sup> Available at [https://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/celex\\_32016r1384\\_en\\_txt.pdf](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/celex_32016r1384_en_txt.pdf)

**Section 5** provides a detailed description of the attributes included in the reporting with a breakdown by attribute type:

**Section 5.1** – Holder reference information;

**Section 5.2** – Holdings of ISIN and non-ISIN securities (attributes at group level);

**Section 5.3** – Holdings of ISIN and non-ISIN securities (attributes at entity level);

**Section 5.4** – Holdings of non-ISIN securities (additional instrument and issuer reference attributes).

## 2 Scope of the SHSG data collection

### Definition of banking group in line with prudential scope

The scope of the reporting as defined in Article 1(4) of the SHS Regulation follows the prudential approach as set out in Directive 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, i.e. the scope of prudential consolidation in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

- Consequently, the security holdings of **all domestic and foreign financial entities of the groups (captured by the prudential scope)** have to be included in the reporting.
- The **holdings of the appointed heads of banking groups** have to be reported as well.
- However, certain entities, notably **insurance undertakings**, are not covered by the prudential scope and, therefore, the holdings of insurance entities of the groups should not be reported in the SHSG data collection.

### Exclusion of banking group entities from reporting in line with CRR rules

The amended SHS legal text makes explicit reference to various **provisions of the CRR relevant for prudential consolidation**. In particular, it makes reference to Articles 19(1) and 19(3) of the CRR, which clarify the cases where subsidiaries or undertakings in which a participation is held need not be included in the scope of consolidation. Credit institutions have discretion whether or not to include subsidiaries or undertakings in the scope of CRR consolidation; however, it should be noted that this decision is binding for the purposes of determining the scope of the banking group whose securities holdings data must be reported according to the amended SHS Regulation.

### Reporting for the whole banking group centrally by the head of a banking group

The security holdings of all worldwide entities of the banking group have to be **reported centrally by the head of the group (“home approach”)**. The definition of the head of a banking group as the reporting agent pursuant to Article 1(10) of the SHS Regulation captures:

- EU parent institutions;
- EU parent financial holding companies;

- EU parent mixed financial holding companies;
- central bodies within the meaning of Article 10 of the CRR.

These terms are defined by reference to the relevant provisions of the CRR, save that an entity can qualify as the head of a banking group only if it is established in a euro area country. It should also be noted that the reporting agent does not necessarily have to be a credit institution.

## 3 Instrument categories covered

Data reporting will need to cover holdings of securities classified under the following instrument categories:

- **debt securities (F.31 and F.32)**
- **listed shares (F.511)**
- **investment fund shares or units (F.521 and F.522).**

The numbering of categories reflects the numbering introduced in Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union, i.e. the European System of National and Regional Accounts, hereinafter referred to as “ESA 2010”.

There is no requirement to report instruments classified under any of the other classes; the same applies to the other equity sub-categories, i.e. unlisted shares (F.512) and other equity (F.519). The instrument categories are defined in Part 1 of Annex II to the SHS Regulation:

Category	Description of main features
<b>1. Debt securities (F.3)</b>	<p>Debt securities are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt. Debt securities display the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) an issue date on which the debt security is issued;</p> <p>(b) an issue price at which investors buy the debt securities when first issued;</p> <p>(c) a redemption date or maturity date on which the final contractually scheduled repayment of the principal is due;</p> <p>(d) a redemption price or face value, which is the amount to be paid by the issuer to the holder at maturity;</p> <p>(e) an original maturity, which is the period from the issue date until the final contractually scheduled payment;</p> <p>(f) a remaining or residual maturity, which is the period from the reference date until the final contractually scheduled payment;</p> <p>(g) a coupon rate that the issuer pays to holders of the debt securities; the coupon may be fixed throughout the life of the debt security or vary with inflation, interest rates, or asset prices. Bills and zero-coupon debt securities offer no coupon interest;</p> <p>(h) coupon dates, on which the issuer pays the coupon to the securities' holders;</p> <p>(i) the issue price, redemption price, and coupon rate may be denominated (or settled) in either national currency or foreign currencies.</p> <p>The credit rating of debt securities, which indicates the creditworthiness of individual debt securities issues, is assigned by recognised agencies on the basis of rating categories.</p> <p>With regard to point (c), the maturity date may coincide with the conversion of a debt security into a share. In this context, convertibility means that the holder may exchange a debt security for the issuer's common equity. Exchangeability means that the holder may exchange the debt security for shares of a corporation other than the issuer. Perpetual securities, which have no stated maturity date, are classified as debt securities.</p>
<b>1a. Short-term debt securities (F.31)</b>	Debt securities whose original maturity is one year or less, and debt securities repayable on demand of the creditor.
<b>1b. Long-term debt securities (F.32)</b>	Debt securities whose original maturity is more than one year, or of no stated maturity.
<b>2. Equity (F.51)</b>	<p>Equity is a financial asset that is a claim on the residual value of a corporation, after all other claims have been met. Ownership of equity in legal entities is usually evidenced by shares, stocks, depository receipts, participations, or similar documents. Shares and stocks have the same meaning.</p> <p>Equity is sub-categorised into the following: listed shares (F.511); unlisted shares (F.512); and other equity (F.519).</p>
<b>2a. Listed shares (F.511)</b>	Listed shares are equity securities listed on an exchange. Such an exchange may be a recognised stock exchange or any other form of secondary market. Listed shares are also referred to as quoted shares. The existence of quoted prices of shares listed on an exchange means that current market prices are usually readily available.
<b>3. Investment fund shares or units (F.52)</b>	<p>Investment fund shares are shares of an investment fund if the fund has a corporate structure. They are known as units if the fund is a trust. Investment funds are collective investment undertakings through which investors pool funds for investment in financial and/or non-financial assets.</p> <p>Investment fund shares are subdivided into: money market fund (MMF) shares or units (F.521); and non-MMF investment fund shares or units (F.522).</p>

## 4 General reporting requirements

### 4.1 Frequency and timeliness

#### Quarterly data collection

In accordance with Article 3a(1) of the SHS Regulation, group data reporting agents must, on a quarterly basis, provide the relevant NCB with security-by-security data on the end-quarter positions of securities.

#### Timeliness to be specified by the NCBs to meet requirements for transmission to SHSDB

The NCBs are to decide by when they need to receive data from actual reporting agents to be able to perform the necessary quality control procedures and to meet the deadlines for transmission to the securities holdings statistics database (SHSDB), as laid down in Article 6b of the SHS Regulation. The deadlines for the transmission from the NCBs to SHSDB are specified in Articles 3a(2) and 4b(2) of the ECB Guideline concerning SHS.

### 4.2 Level of reporting

#### Reporting at the level of group or legal entity

As defined for each attribute separately in the Annex to the SHS Regulation, the data has to be reported either on a group or an entity-by-entity basis:

- **Group basis means that the data refers to information of the banking group as a whole.** This applies in particular to those attributes that are uniquely defined for the group and, therefore, do not need to be collected for each entity separately.
- **Entity-by-entity basis means that the reported data refers to each individual legal entity of a banking group,** i.e. the head of the group and each subsidiary of the group separately. This is particularly the case for amounts (such as holding amount at market value), which should always be available with regard to each individual holding entity, or for attributes that are uniquely defined for the individual entity only. Please see the examples below for additional clarification, and the following sub-section for more information on what is required by the accounting rules underlying the reporting.



## Holdings of branches to be reported together with related legal entity as single holding information

**Holdings of (domestic and foreign) branches** have to be reported together with the subsidiary to which they belong **as single holding information of the subsidiary**. In this respect, a branch is defined, in accordance with point 17 of Article 4.1 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as a place of business which forms a legally dependent part of an institution and which carries out directly all or some of the transactions inherent in the business of institutions. Where there is more than one subsidiary (legal entity) in the same country, such subsidiaries are regarded as separate entities for the reporting. Please see the example below for additional clarification.

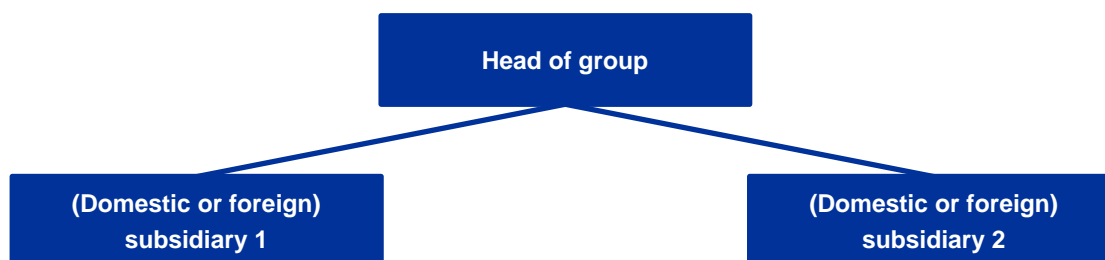
### Example: Separate reporting per legal entity

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Reporting group ABC consists of the head of the group and two subsidiaries. These three entities are legal entities.

#### Reporting obligations:

- The security holdings have to be reported separately for each legal entity, i.e. for a) the head of the group, b) subsidiary 1 and c) subsidiary 2.
- This holds irrespective of whether subsidiaries 1 and 2 are domestic or foreign entities, i.e. even if both subsidiaries are located in the same country or in the country of the head of group, their holdings have to be reported separately.



### Example: Reporting of branches together with related legal entity

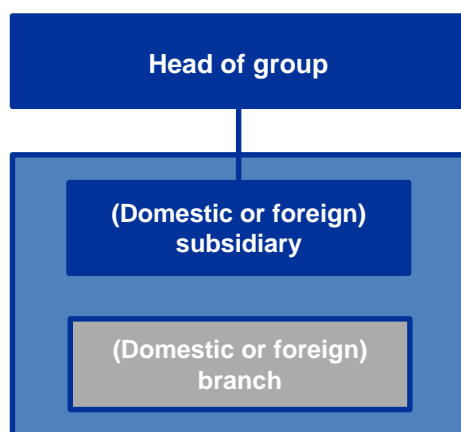
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Reporting group ABC consists of the head of the group, one subsidiary and one branch; the branch belongs to the subsidiary. While the head and the subsidiary are legal entities, the branch is not.

#### Reporting obligations:

- The security holdings of the head of the group and the subsidiary have to be reported separately.

- The holdings of the branch have to be reported together with the subsidiary to which it belongs as single holding information of the subsidiary.
- This holds irrespective of whether the branch is a domestic or foreign branch, i.e. even if the subsidiary is located in a country different from that where the branch is located, their holdings have to be reported together.
- If the branch were to belong to the head of the group, the requirements described above with regard to the subsidiary would also apply in the same way to the head of the group.



## 4.3 Accounting rules for the reporting

### Application of harmonised accounting and risk calculation principles

Group accounting policies should be applied, in agreement with the relevant NCB, to the **data reported at group level and on an entity-by-entity basis, i.e. data reported at entity level should follow the accounting rules of the group to the extent possible**. The same logic should also be applied to risk-related data regarding the approach for prudential purposes, i.e. **data reported at entity level should follow the approach for prudential purposes of the group to the extent possible**. Please see below the numeric example for the SHSG reporting with regard to the application of harmonised accounting and risk calculation principles.

Overall, the aim within the extended SHSG reporting is to collect **security-by-security information at legal entity level that can be used to reconcile the relevant (aggregated) consolidated financial reporting framework (FINREP) and common reporting framework (COREP) data**. Accordingly, for each reporting banking group, harmonised accounting and risk calculation principles should be applied, preferably in accordance with the standards and principles of the group.

If, at group level, the bank follows national accounting standards (nGAAP) as the main accounting policy instead of international financial reporting standards (IFRS), the SHSG data provided for the foreign legal entities should also be based on the nGAAP of the group, corresponding to the head of the group (and not on the nGAAP of the foreign legal entity), to ensure a consistent and comprehensive data set.

Even if the standards and approaches used at individual and consolidated level are the same, the value for the attributes at individual and consolidated level may change (e.g. in the case of the application of the IFRS 3 acquisition method). In such cases, the SHSG reporting should be based on the **values applied for the consolidated statements**.

Where individual financial statements are not always in line with the group approach, it might be possible to **derive the data from homogenised entity statements** (i.e. individual statements that have already been harmonised as part of the consolidation process by taking into account the principles of the group).

**Only in cases where the accounting and risk-related data are not by any means available in accordance with the harmonised group approach** can different principles based on the individual statements be used for the SHSG reporting at entity level, in agreement with the relevant NCB.

### Example: Application of harmonised accounting and risk calculation principles

Reporting group ABC includes three entities; the three entities hold a certain number of securities under the same ISIN.

#### 1) Individual statements

It is assumed that the **group as a whole follows IFRS** as the accounting standard for the consolidated statements. The **prudential approach at group level for this security is the standardised approach**. The applied accounting and risk calculation principles might differ at entity level. At individual entity level, they have individual FINREP and COREP statements with the figures shown below (**any differences from the group approach at individual level are marked in bold**):

Individual data	Entity A	Entity B	Entity C
Nominal value or number of securities held	120	60	50
Accounting classification of instruments	<b>nGAAP: Non-trading debt instruments measured at a cost-based method</b>	IFRS: Financial assets at amortised cost	IFRS: Financial assets held for trading
Prudential portfolio	Non-trading book	Non-trading book	Trading book
Sources of encumbrance	Unencumbered/ No encumbrance	Unencumbered/ No encumbrance	Unencumbered/ No encumbrance
Type of impairment	<b>General allowances (GAAP)</b>	Stage 1 (IFRS)	Not applicable
Impairment assessment method	Individually assessed	Individually assessed	Not applicable
Approach for prudential purposes	<b>Advanced IRB</b>	<b>Advanced IRB</b>	Not applicable
Exposure class	<b>IRB: Exposures to institutions</b>	<b>IRB: Exposures to institutions</b>	Not applicable
Carrying amount	900	550	500
Exposure value	1000	600	-

## 2) Consolidated statements

In order to generate the consolidated FINREP and COREP statements, the banking group has to follow the different steps of the consolidation process, starting normally with the individual figures. The final result is the consolidated statements, which are reported as consolidated FINREP and COREP. It should be noted that key attributes (such as “accounting classification of instruments” or “prudential portfolio”) might still be different for the same instrument and the same legal entity within a group at consolidated level and, accordingly, need to be reported separately. This applies also to the prudential approach that might be different for the same holding entity and instrument.

Assuming that the group uses IFRS and the standardised approach, the figures after the consolidation process will be as shown below (**changes compared with individual data are marked in bold**). Obviously, in the consolidated statements, there is no breakdown by entity. The information shown here is for illustrative purposes only.

Consolidated data	Holdings from A	Holdings from B	Holdings from C
Nominal value or number of securities held	120	60	50
Accounting classification of instruments	<b>IFRS: Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	IFRS: Financial assets at amortised cost	IFRS: Financial assets held for trading
Prudential portfolio	Non-trading book	Non-trading book	Trading book
Sources of encumbrance	Unencumbered/No encumbrance	Unencumbered/No encumbrance	Unencumbered/No encumbrance
Type of impairment	<b>Stage 1 (IFRS)</b>	Stage 1 (IFRS)	Not applicable
Impairment assessment method	Individually assessed	Individually assessed	Not applicable
Approach for prudential purposes	<b>Standardised approach</b>	<b>Standardised approach</b>	Not applicable
Exposure class	<b>SA (standardised approach): Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment</b>	<b>SA (standardised approach): Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment</b>	Not applicable
Carrying amount	<b>1100</b>	<b>550</b>	500
Exposure value	<b>1200</b>	<b>600</b>	-

## 3) SHSG reporting

The SHSG reporting should be conducted at legal entity level in accordance with accounting and risk calculation principles of the group, i.e. the data of the consolidated statements as shown above. It should be noted that only a subset of the attributes of the SHSG reporting is shown below, for illustrative purposes only.

Entity ID	Accounting classification of instruments	Prudential portfolio	Sources of encumbrance	Type of impairment	Impairment assessment method	Approach for prudential purposes	Exposure class	Carrying amount	Exposure value
A	IFRS: Financial assets at amortised cost	Non-trading book	Unencumbered/ No encumbrance	Stage 1 (IFRS)	Individually assessed	Standardised approach	SA (standardised approach): Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	1100	1200
B	IFRS: Financial assets at amortised cost	Non-trading book	Unencumbered/ No encumbrance	Stage 1 (IFRS)	Individually assessed	Standardised approach	SA (standardised approach): Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	550	600
C	IFRS: Financial assets held for trading	Trading book	Unencumbered/ No encumbrance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	500	-

## Intra-group holdings to be included

According to the reporting requirements, all holdings should be reported on a gross basis, without netting out from the group holdings the securities issued by entities of the same group, i.e. **intra-group positions must always be reported**. In this regard, it should be clarified that this also covers (**pure**) “**own**” holdings, i.e. holdings by a legal entity of securities issued by the legal entity itself. “Own” holdings have to be reported if the position had previously been sold to another holder (even if within the same banking group) and bought back by the issuer afterwards; this means that **only retained amounts of new issuances** that have never been sold to another holder should not be reported.

As specified above, it would be preferable for the SHSG reporting to follow the accounting rules of the group. In this case, data on accounting and risk-related attributes might not be available, as intra-group positions do not appear in the consolidated accounts. Accordingly, the **accounting and risk-related attributes may not be reported to SHSG for intra-group positions (in accordance with the prudential scope), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.**<sup>2</sup> Conversely, the other information required for the SHSG reporting, in particular holding amounts at market and/or nominal values, has to be provided for intra-group positions.

<sup>2</sup> This possible separate treatment regarding intra-group positions applies to the accounting and risk-related attributes listed as follows: “status of forbearance and renegotiation (and date)”, “performing status of the instrument (and date)”, “default status of the issuer (and date)”, “default status of the instrument (and date)”, “probability of default of the issuer”, “loss given default in downturns/in normal economic times”, “risk weight”, “accounting classification of instruments”, “prudential portfolio”, “source of encumbrance”, “type of impairment”, “impairment assessment method”, “approach for prudential purposes”, “exposure class”, “carrying amount”, “accumulated impairment amount”, “accumulated changes in fair value due to credit risk”, “cumulative recoveries since default” and “exposure value”.

## Treatment of retained securitisations

Where assets, such as loans or securities, are securitised (e.g. sold to a financial vehicle corporation (FVC)), securities issued by these vehicles might be held by the originator of the securitisation (self- or retained securitisation). Such security holdings, including covered bonds and other similar asset types, **have to be included in the SHSG reporting** in accordance with Article 1(16) of the SHS Regulation, which clarifies that security holdings refer to the economic ownership of securities. As these security holdings are also intra-group positions, the guidance for intra-group holdings, as defined above, also applies to retained securitisations regarding the SHSG reporting requirements for accounting and risk-related attributes.

## Holdings of securities, where issuer is in liquidation, to be included

Security holdings have **to be included in the SHSG reporting for as long as a claim of the holder against the issuer exists**. This also applies to matured securities (i.e. after the maturity date) where the issuer is in an ongoing liquidation process. Holdings of such securities have to be reported until the liquidation has been finally settled.

## Treatment of repurchase transactions

In accordance with Article 5b(2) of the SHS Regulation, holdings of securities lent out under securities lending operations, or sold under repurchase agreements (repos), must be recorded as holdings by the original owner, and not as holdings of the party temporarily acquiring them, where there is a **firm commitment to reverse the operation**, as opposed to an option to do so. The treatment outlined above should be **applied regardless of the group accounting policy**, in accordance with the SHS Regulation. Attribute-specific exceptions are not foreseen.

## Negative holdings to be reported in the case of reverse repos/short selling

Where the party temporarily acquiring the securities sells them, such a sale must be recorded as an outright transaction in securities and **reported, by the party temporarily acquiring them, as a negative position** in the relevant securities portfolio. Similar to intra-group positions, accounting and risk-related attributes might not be available for “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), as they are recorded on the liability side. Accordingly, the **accounting and risk-related attributes relating to “pure” short positions do not have to be included in the SHSG reporting, subject to the discretion of the NCBs**.

## 5 Reported attributes

The data to be provided within the SHSG data reporting includes the following main components:

- **SHSG holder information data – holder reference information**
- **SHSG holdings data – holdings of ISIN and non-ISIN securities**
  - attributes at group level
  - attributes at entity level
- **SHSG holdings data – holdings of non-ISIN securities**
  - additional instrument and issuer reference attributes.

Overall, for accounting and risk-related attributes, the SHSG data collection primarily follows the requirements set out by the supervisory reporting for those attributes. This covers in particular definitions and classifications, but also the applicability regarding specific accounting classifications and asset types. Please refer to the subsections of the relevant attributes below for more detailed information.

### 5.1 Holder reference information

With regard to the holder reference information, only a limited set of basic data is collected to ensure (i) the provision of a minimum set of reference information, (ii) the unique identification of the holders as well as (iii) the interlinkage with other data sets. Reporting agents are encouraged to use the same identifiers as those reported in the context of the collection of granular credit and credit risk data (AnaCredit).

#### Reference information at legal entity level to be provided

Holder reference information for each individual legal entity of a banking group (i.e. the head of the group and each subsidiary of the group separately) has to be reported. Conversely, **reference data on (domestic and foreign) branches should not be reported**, since their holdings are meant to be collected together with the subsidiary to which they belong as part of the single holding information of the subsidiary.

## Data on all entities required to complete group structure information for securities holdings

Reporting agents are also encouraged to provide reference information on group entities that do not hold securities, if those group entities own subsidiaries that themselves are security holders. This aims to ensure the availability of **complete information on the group entities relevant for SHSG data purposes**. Please see the example below for additional clarification. For the sake of simplicity, **reporting agents may also provide their full group structure at legal entity level (without restriction to entities that hold securities)**, in agreement with the relevant NCB.

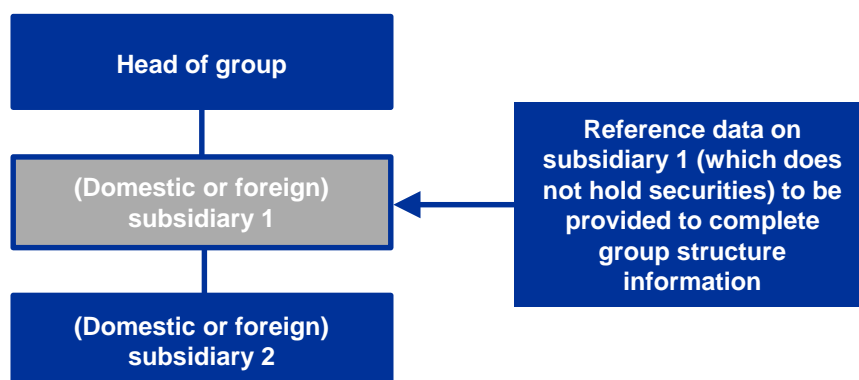
### Example: Reporting of intermediate legal entity levels that do not hold securities

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Reporting group ABC consists of the head of the group, subsidiary 1 and subsidiary 2; subsidiary 2 is owned by subsidiary 1. Securities are held by the head of the group and subsidiary 2, but not by subsidiary 1.

#### Reporting obligations:

- In order to complete the group structure information relevant for securities holdings, the reporting agents are encouraged to provide reference information on all legal entity levels up to the lowest level of security holdings.
- This also includes subsidiaries that do not hold any securities but that are nevertheless the parent of a subsidiary or branch that does hold securities.
- This holds irrespective of the country of location of the head of the group and both subsidiaries.
- For the sake of simplicity, reporting agents may also provide their full group structure at legal entity level (without restriction to entities that hold securities), in agreement with the relevant NCB.





## 5.1.1 Holder identifier code

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

A standard code, agreed with the relevant NCB, that uniquely identifies the holder and information on the identifier type of code used, e.g. EU identifier or national identifier.

### Additional clarifications

The reporting group as well as each relevant legal entity of the group (including the head of the group) should be uniquely identified.

An EU identifier means a commonly used identification code, agreed with the relevant NCB, which enables the unambiguous identification of any entity within the European Union.

National identifier means a commonly used identification code, agreed with the relevant NCB, which enables the unambiguous identification of any entity within its country of residency.

Moreover, the type of identifier that is used as a holder identifier code should be specified as a separate variable. This would indicate which type of identifier, such as a tax number, has been used. The same identifier type should be used for an entity reported in the different attributes “holder identifier code”, “identifier code of the immediate parent of the holder”, “guarantor identifier code” and “issuer identifier code”.

## 5.1.2 LEI of the holder

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), in line with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 17442, of the holder.

## Description

The LEI of each relevant legal entity of the group (including the head of the group) is to be reported.

In addition, for the reporting group, the LEI of the group should be used, where available. If the LEI of the group is not available, it should be the LEI of the respective head of the group.

### 5.1.3 Name of the holder

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Full legal name of the holder.

#### Additional clarifications

The name of each relevant legal entity of the group (including the head of the group) is to be reported.

It should be noted that, with regard to the reporting group, the name of the reporting group, and not the name of the head of the reporting group, should be used.

### 5.1.4 Country of the holder

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Country of legal incorporation of the holder.

### Additional clarifications

The country of legal incorporation of each relevant legal entity of the group (including the head of the group) has to be reported.

## 5.1.5 Sector of the holder

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Institutional sector of the group data reporting agent according to ESA 2010 and Regulation (EU) No 1011/2012 (ECB/2012/24).

### Additional clarifications

The institutional sector of each relevant legal entity of the group (including the head of the group) has to be reported.

It should be noted that the head of group is not necessarily a credit institution according to the definition laid down in Article 1(10) of the SHS Regulation: this applies, for example, where a financial holding company is acting as the head of banking group.

## 5.1.6 Accounting standard of the holder

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Accounting standard used within the SHSG reporting for (i) each group as a whole and (ii) each individual legal entity of the group.

## Additional clarifications

With regard to the reporting group, this is the accounting standard that is used for the reporting of attributes on a group basis.

With regard to the relevant legal entities, this is the accounting standard that is used by the legal entity for the reporting of attributes on an entity-by-entity basis.

Harmonised group accounting policies should be applied to the data reported for each entity of the group to the extent possible, in agreement with the relevant NCB.

### 5.1.7 Identifier code of the immediate parent of the holder

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

A standard code, agreed with the relevant NCB, that uniquely identifies the immediate parent of the holder and information on the identifier type of the code that is used, e.g. an EU identifier or national identifier.

#### Additional clarifications

The immediate parent to be identified in the reporting has to be the legal entity owning the legal entity that holds securities. In case the immediate parent is not a legal entity (and is therefore a branch), the legal entity to which the branch belongs has to be provided. Please see the example below regarding the treatment of immediate parents that are not legal entities.

If the security-holding legal entity has no immediate parent (i.e. it is the head of the group), the identifier for the legal entity itself is to be reported.

In general, the entity that is used for consolidation purposes must be reported as the immediate parent. In cases where several entities hold equal shares of a subsidiary (e.g. two entities with a 50% share), the reporting agent can determine, for the purposes of reporting, one of these parents as the immediate parent, in agreement with the relevant NCB. The selected immediate parent must be used consistently over time for the reporting.

Moreover, the type of identifier that is used as the identifier code should be specified as a separate variable, e.g. a national identifier, such as a tax number. The same identifier type should be used for an entity reported in the different attributes "holder

identifier code”, “identifier code of the immediate parent of the holder”, “guarantor identifier code” and “issuer identifier code”.

An EU identifier means a commonly used identification code, agreed with the relevant NCB, which enables the unambiguous identification of any entity within the European Union.

National identifier means a commonly used identification code, agreed with the relevant NCB, which enables the unambiguous identification of any entity within its country of residency.

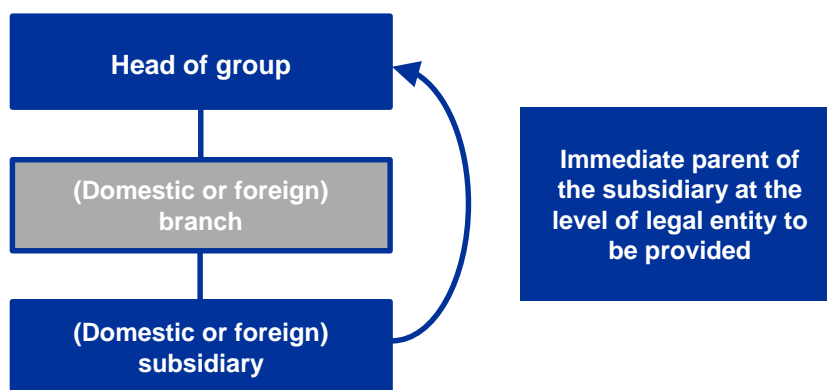
### Example: Treatment of immediate parents that are not legal entities

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Reporting group ABC consists of the head of group X, branch Y and subsidiary Z; subsidiary Z belongs to branch Y. The head of the group and the subsidiary are legal entities, but the branch is not.

#### Reporting obligations:

- As the level of legal entity is the lowest level of granularity for the SHSG data collection, the immediate parent reported for the subsidiary has to be the head of the group and not the branch.
- This holds irrespective of the country of location of the head of the group, subsidiary and branch.



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## 5.2 Holdings of ISIN and non-ISIN securities (attributes at group level)

### Information on the instruments that are defined for each group

The set of attributes listed in this section is called “attributes at group level”, because they are defined for entire groups (and not entity by entity). This also stands in

contrast to “pure” instrument reference attributes that are unique to all groups, e.g. maturity date.

### 5.2.1 ISIN code

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

ISIN code that has been assigned to the security.

#### Additional clarifications

The “ISIN code” means the International Securities Identification Number assigned to securities, composed of 12 alphanumeric characters and which uniquely identifies a securities issue (as defined by ISO 6166).

### 5.2.2 Issuer is part of the group (prudential scope)

#### Use

Mandatory, subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

#### Description

Indicates whether the security was issued by an entity of the same reporting group in line with the prudential scope of consolidation.

#### Additional clarifications

According to the reporting requirements, all holdings should be reported on a gross basis, without netting out from the group holdings the securities issued by entities of the same group.

In addition, it should be clarified that not only intra-group holdings are to be flagged by this variable, but also (pure) “own” holdings, i.e. holdings by a legal entity of securities it has issued itself.

Prudential scope of consolidation refers to the consolidation scope, as defined in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part One of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

### 5.2.3 Issuer is part of the group (accounting scope)

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Indicates whether the security was issued by an entity of the same reporting group in line with the accounting scope of consolidation.

#### Additional clarifications

According to the reporting requirements, all holdings should be reported on a gross basis, without netting out from the group holdings the securities issued by entities of the same group.

In addition, it should be clarified that not only intra-group holdings are to be flagged by this variable, but also (pure) “own” holdings, i.e. holdings by a legal entity of securities it has issued itself.

Accounting scope of consolidation refers to the scope of the consolidation for financial reporting according to IFRS, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council, or, if not applicable, any other national or international standards that apply to the actual reporting agents.

### 5.2.4 Status of forbearance and renegotiation

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Identification of forborne and renegotiated instruments.

## Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments held for trading) or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, it should be flagged and reported accordingly.

Specifically, the attribute identifies (i) instruments forborne in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 and (ii) instruments which are not forborne in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 but are otherwise renegotiated according to Regulation (EC) No 290/2009.

The value reported represents the latest status of the instrument at the reporting reference date, since the status of an instrument may change over the course of its life. The forbearance status may also change back to not forborne or renegotiated.

It should be clarified that this attribute is defined at instrument level, i.e. the status can vary for different securities of the same issuer.

According to Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014, for the purposes of Annexes III and IV, Template 19 (Information forborne exposures) forborne exposures are debt contracts in respect of which forbearance measures have been extended. Forbearance measures according to Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 consist of concessions towards a debtor facing or about to face difficulties in meeting its financial commitments (“financial difficulties”).

For details concerning concessions, see Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

For details of when an exposure must be treated as forborne, see Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. Moreover, Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 states that a modification involving repayments made by taking possession of collateral is to be treated as a forbearance measure when the modification constitutes a concession.

Instruments which are not subject to forbearance but whose financial conditions have been otherwise modified must be reported as a “renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures”.

Instruments which are not forborne or renegotiated should also be flagged and reported accordingly.

If the instrument is reported as forborne or renegotiated, the attribute “date of the forbearance and renegotiation status” must be reported indicating the date on which the indicated status is considered to have occurred.



## 5.2.5 Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Date on which a forbearance or renegotiation status as reported under “status of forbearance and renegotiation” is considered to have occurred.

### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments held for trading) or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, it should be flagged and reported accordingly.

If the instrument is reported as forborne or renegotiated, the attribute “date of the forbearance and renegotiation status” must be reported, indicating the date on which the indicated status is considered to have occurred.

By contrast, if the instrument is not forborne or renegotiated at the reporting reference date, the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute. If the relevant NCB decides that the attribute is always to be reported:

- the issue date of the security is to be provided, if the instrument has never been forborne or renegotiated;
- as regards instruments that had been classified as forborne or renegotiated, but changed back to not forborne or renegotiated before the reference date of the reporting, the date on which the instrument is considered to have changed back to not forborne or renegotiated is reported.

## 5.2.6 Performing status of the instrument

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Identification of non-performing instruments in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments held for trading) or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, it should be flagged and reported accordingly.

Instruments must be reported with the value used for its classification in FINREP template 18. For further details regarding the classification as non-performing, see Part 2 of Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

If the instrument is reported as non-performing, the attribute “date of the performing status of the instrument” must be reported, indicating the date on which the non-performing status is considered to have been established.

## 5.2.7 Date of the performing status of the instrument

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Date on which the performing status as reported in “performing status of the instrument” is considered to have been established or changed.

## Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments held for trading) or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, it should be flagged and reported accordingly.

If the instrument is reported as non-performing, the attribute “date of the performing status of the instrument” must be reported indicating the date on which the non-performing status is considered to have been established.

By contrast, if the instrument is performing at the reporting reference date, the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute. If the relevant NCB decides that the attribute is always to be reported:

- the issue date of the security is to be provided, if the instrument has never been non-performing;
- as regards instruments that had been classified as non-performing, but changed back to performing before the reference date of the reporting, the date on which the instrument is considered to have changed back to performing is to be reported.

## 5.2.8 Default status of the issuer

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Identification of the default status of the issuer in accordance with Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

## Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments held for trading) or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, it should be flagged and reported accordingly.

It should be reported whether the issuer is in default or not at the reporting reference date.

If the issuer is in default, a further breakdown has to be provided to indicate whether the default is because:

- the issuer is considered unlikely to pay, as specified in Article 178(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, or
- any debt is more than 90/180 days past due, as specified in Article 178(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, or
- both criteria above apply.

The criteria to be applied for reporting this attribute must be the same as those used by the reporting agent for the supervisory reporting in accordance with the CRR.

If the issuer was in default earlier, but not at the reporting reference date, the default status of the issuer must be reported as not in default.

It should be noted that for one and the same default of an issuer (i.e. for the duration of default), the default status of the issuer may change after the moment at which a default actually started (e.g. from unlikely to pay to 90 days past due or both).

If the issuer is reported as in default, the attribute “date of the default status of the issuer” must be reported, indicating the date on which the default status of the issuer is considered to have been established.

## 5.2.9 Date of the default status of the issuer

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Date on which the default status as reported in the “default status of the issuer” came into effect or changed.

## Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments held for trading) or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, it should be flagged and reported accordingly.

If the issuer is reported as in default, the attribute “date of the default status of the issuer” must be reported, indicating the date on which the default status of the issuer is considered to have been established. However, the reported date should not be earlier than the corresponding issue date of the security.

By contrast, if the issuer is reported as not in default on the reporting reference date, the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute. If the relevant NCB decides that the attribute is always to be reported:

- the issue date of the security is to be provided, if the issuer has never been in default;
- as regards issuers that had been classified as in default, but changed back to not in default before the reference date of the reporting, the date on which the status of the issuer is considered to have changed back to not in default is to be reported.

### 5.2.10 Default status of the instrument

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Identification of the default status of the instrument in accordance with Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments held for trading) or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, it should be flagged and reported accordingly.

The assessment of the default status at instrument level is only possible for retail exposures – as defined in the CRR – if the credit institution exercises the option provided by the last sentence of Article 178(1) of the CRR. In all other cases, default is defined at the level of the issuer. In principle, retail exposures are not applicable to securities. Accordingly, the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute, as the information reported for the “default status of the issuer” is deemed sufficient.

This attribute should be reported whether the instrument is in default or not at the reference date of the reporting (e.g. default status referring to the reference date at the end of the fourth quarter of 2018).

If the instrument is in default, a further breakdown has to be provided to indicate whether the default is because:

- the issuer is considered unlikely to pay, as specified in Article 178(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, but the instrument is not more than 90/180 days past due or
- the instrument is more than 90/180 days past due, as specified in Article 178(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, but the issuer has not been classified as unlikely to pay or
- both criteria above apply.

The criteria to be applied for reporting this data attribute must be the same as those used by the reporting agent for the supervisory reporting in accordance with the CRR.

Please also note that the default status of the instrument may change after the moment at which a default actually started (e.g. from unlikely to pay to 90 days past due or both). In this connection, note that the data attribute “cumulative recoveries since default” is calculated from when the default status is considered to have begun – that is, all recoveries are accounted for over the actual duration of a default (which spans the period between the moment the default actually started and the moment on which it ended, as opposed to when it was last updated).

If the instrument is reported as in default, the attribute “date of the default status of the instrument” must be reported, indicating the date on which the default status of the instrument is considered to have been established.

## 5.2.11 Date of the default status of the instrument

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Date on which the default status as reported in the “default status of the instrument” came into effect or changed.

### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments held for trading) or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, it should be flagged and reported accordingly.

If the instrument is reported as in default, the attribute “date of the default status of the instrument” must be reported indicating the date on which the default status of the instrument is considered to have been established. However, the reported date should not be earlier than the corresponding issue date of the security.

By contrast, if the instrument is reported as not in default on the reporting reference date, the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute. If the relevant NCB decides that the attribute is always to be reported:

- the issue date of the security has to be provided, if the instrument has never been in default;
- as regards instruments that had been classified as in default, but changed back to not in default before the reference date of the reporting, the date on which the instrument is considered to have changed back to not in default is to be reported.

## 5.2.12 Probability of default of the issuer

### Use

Mandatory if the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach for regulatory capital calculation is applied by the reporting group and the holding belongs to a banking book position, or if the data is available by other means.

### Description

Issuer's probability of default (PD) over one year determined in accordance with Articles 160, 163, 179 and 180 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and "pure" short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

The issuer is considered to be in default where:

- the issuer is considered unlikely to pay, as specified in Article 178(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or
- any debt is more than 90/180 days past due, as specified in Article 178(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

The PD calculation is determined in accordance with the requirements specific to PD estimation, as laid down in the CRR.

The attribute has to be reported in the case of banking book positions (also called non-trading book in the prudential portfolio) or if the data is available by other means.

The same PD has to be reported for all securities held by one reporting group and issued by the same issuer. Where more than one PD is available within the reporting group (e.g. owing to differing calculation methods at individual legal entity level), a single PD needs to be determined for the reporting based on the practice at group level to the extent possible and excluding the potential impact of (partial) guarantees and similar activities.



## 5.2.13 Loss given default in downturns

### Use

Mandatory if the IRB approach for regulatory capital calculation is applied by the reporting group and the holding belongs to a banking book position, or if the data is available by other means.

### Description

Ratio of the amount that could be lost on an exposure during economic downturns owing to a default over a one-year period to the amount that would be outstanding at default, in accordance with Article 181 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

Loss given default (LGD) values for each individual security have to be reported if the IRB approach for regulatory capital calculation is applied, or if the data is available by other means.

Own LGD estimates should be reported, as defined in Article 181 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Where own LGD estimates are not available, the fixed LGD values set out in Article 161(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 should be used for the reporting.

If neither own LGD estimates nor fixed LGD values are available, then information on the risk weight should be provided via the dedicated attribute.

LGDs in downturns are defined in accordance with Article 181(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, where institutions must estimate LGDs that are appropriate for an economic downturn if those are more conservative than the long-run average. The additional requirements set out in the subsequent paragraphs of Article 181 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 apply accordingly.

The attribute has to be reported in the case of banking book positions (also called non-trading book in the prudential portfolio) or if the data is available by other means.

## 5.2.14 Loss given default in normal economic times

### Use

Mandatory, if the IRB approach for regulatory capital calculation is applied by the reporting group and the holding belongs to a banking book position, or if the data is available by other means.

### Description

Ratio of the amount that could be lost on an exposure in normal economic conditions owing to a default over a one-year period to the amount that would be outstanding at default.

### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

Loss given default (LGD) values for each individual security have to be reported if the IRB approach for regulatory capital calculation is applied or if the data is available by other means.

Own LGD estimates should be reported, as defined in Article 181 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Where own LGD estimates are not available, the fixed LGD values set out in Article 161(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 should be used for the reporting.

If neither own LGD estimates nor fixed LGD values are available, it is expected that information on the risk weight can be provided instead via the dedicated attribute.

LGDs in normal economic times are defined in accordance with Article 181(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, where institutions have to estimate LGDs by facility grade or pool on the basis of the average realised LGDs by facility grade or pool using all observed defaults within the data sources (default weighted average). The additional requirements set out in the subsequent paragraphs of Article 181 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 apply accordingly.

The attribute has to be reported in the case of banking book positions (also called non-trading book in the prudential portfolio) or if the data is available by other means.

## 5.2.15 Risk weight

### Use

Mandatory if the IRB approach for regulatory capital calculation is not applied by the reporting group and the holding belongs to a banking book position, or if the data is available by other means.

### Description

Risk weights associated with the exposure, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

Risk weights for each individual security have to be reported if the standardised approach for regulatory capital calculation is applied by the reporting group. Risk weights should be reported as defined in Section 2 of Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Where the IRB approach is applied by the reporting group, risk weights have to be reported as well, if they can be calculated via the IRB parameters.

The same risk weight has to be reported per instrument, including when it is held by different entities of the same reporting group. Where more than one risk weight is available within the reporting group (e.g. due to differing calculation methods at individual legal entity level), a single risk weight needs to be determined for the reporting based on the practice at group level to the extent possible and excluding the potential impact of (partial) guarantees and similar activities.

The attribute has to be reported in the case of banking book positions (also called non-trading book in the prudential portfolio) or if the data is available by other means.

## 5.3 Holdings of ISIN and non-ISIN securities (attributes at entity level)

This section describes those attributes that are defined per individual holding record on an entity-by-entity basis. It applies to all reported amounts and to those **attributes for which different entities might report different values for the same instrument**. It should be noted that an entity may in practice report several amounts

or attributes for the same instrument, e.g. one holder could classify the same instrument into different prudential portfolios (banking and trading book).

### 5.3.1 Accounting classification of instruments

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Accounting portfolio where the instrument is recorded in accordance with the accounting standard applied by the reporting agent.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

The attribute contains information about the accounting portfolio in which the instrument is classified in accordance with the accounting standard – IFRS or nGAAP – under Regulation (EU) 2015/534 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2015/13) applied by the reporting agent.

The possible values of the attribute depend on whether the accounting standard applied is IFRS or nGAAP. Depending on the accounting standard, the values of other attributes (such as the carrying amount) may vary.

Note that the possible values are still subject to changes which depend on the proposed amendments to Regulation (EU) 2015/534 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2015/13) and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 on supervisory reporting, taking into account the changes regarding IFRS 9.

The accounting classification is closely linked with the attributes regarding impairment and changes in fair value due to credit risk as well as the prudential portfolio. The table below provides an overview over the **possible combination of certain data attributes by the accounting classification of instruments**. It should be noted that the table serves only as a general guideline and that exceptions may be possible in practice.

Accounting classification of instruments	Impairment	Accumulated changes in fair value due to credit risk	Prudential portfolio
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	Possible	Possible	Non-trading book
Financial assets held for trading	Not possible	Possible	Trading book
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Not possible	Possible	Non-trading book
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Not possible	Possible	Non-trading book
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Possible	Not possible	Non-trading book
Financial assets at amortised cost	Possible	Not possible	Non-trading book
Trading financial assets	Not possible	Possible	Trading book
Non-trading non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Not possible	Possible	Non-trading book
Non-trading non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value to equity	Possible	Possible	Non-trading book
Non-trading debt instruments measured at a cost-based method	Possible	Not possible	Non-trading book
Other non-trading non-derivative financial assets	Possible	Not possible	Non-trading book

### 5.3.2 Prudential portfolio

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Classification of trading book and non-trading book exposures. Instruments in the trading book as defined in Article 4(1)(86) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

The value of this attribute depends on the actual classification of the instrument in the trading or in the non-trading book for capital ratio purposes and not on the type of instrument or the accounting classification of the instrument.

Instruments in the trading book are all financial instruments held either with trading intent or in order to hedge positions held with trading intent.

Generally, instruments classified as “financial assets held for trading” or “trading financial assets” in accordance with the accounting standard will be held in the trading book; however, there may be exceptions, especially regarding nGAAP (e.g. in the case of financial derivatives).

### 5.3.3 Sources of encumbrance

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Type of business activity in which the exposure is encumbered in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. 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.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

This attribute identifies the type of business activity in which the exposure is encumbered in accordance with Annexes XVI and XVII of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. 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.

Instruments pledged that are subject to any restrictions in withdrawal, such as for instance assets that require prior approval before withdrawal or replacement by other assets, should be considered encumbered. Whether an instrument is “encumbered” is not based on an explicit legal criterion, such as title transfer, but rather on economic principles, as the legal frameworks may differ in this respect across countries. The definition is however closely linked to contractual conditions.

Instruments that are only partially encumbered should be reported with the applicable source of encumbrance and the corresponding amount. The unencumbered part should be reported separately with the remaining amount that does not fall under the above definition of encumbrance. This means, for example, that if EUR 60 of a total holding of EUR 100 is encumbered, it should be reported in two separate rows, one with EUR 60 encumbered, the other with EUR 40 not encumbered.

If different accounting classifications apply for the same holding and there is a clear assignment of encumbered amounts to accounting portfolios available, this data should be reported. If this information is not available or not assigned, the encumbered amount should be applied proportionally to the different accounting

portfolios. This guidance should also be applied in cases similar to the one described above on different accounting classifications.

Instruments that are not subject to encumbrance at all should also be flagged and reported accordingly.

### 5.3.4 Type of impairment

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

The attribute indicates the type of impairment the instrument is subject to. In addition, the attribute indicates if an instrument is not subject to impairment.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments measured or designated at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS) or in the case of equity the instrument is not subject to impairment, it should be flagged and reported accordingly.

The attribute applies to instruments subject to impairment under the applied accounting standard, even when the accumulated impairment amount is determined to be zero.

Note that one holder might allocate different impairment types to the same instrument, for example if the instrument is purchased in tranches at different points in time where the risk assessment has changed.

Under IFRS, the impairment status may be either:

- (i) **Stage 1 (IFRS)**: to be used if the instrument is not impaired and a loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses is raised against the instrument under IFRS; only for instruments subject to impairment under the forthcoming IFRS 9;
- (ii) **Stage 2 (IFRS)**: to be used if the instrument is not impaired and a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses

is raised against the instrument under IFRS; only for instruments subject to impairment under the forthcoming IFRS 9;

- (iii) **Stage 3 (IFRS)**: to be used if the instrument is credit impaired in accordance with the forthcoming IFRS 9.

Under GAAP, the impairment relates to the following types:

- (i) **general allowances (GAAP)**: to be used if the instrument is subject to impairment in accordance with an applied accounting standard other than IFRS 9 and no specific loss allowances are raised against the instrument (unimpaired);
- (ii) **specific allowances (GAAP)**: to be used if the instrument is subject to impairment in accordance with an applied accounting standard other than IFRS 9 and specific loss allowances are raised, irrespective of whether these allowances are individually or collectively assessed (impaired).

### 5.3.5 Approach for prudential purposes

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Identification of the approach used to calculate the risk-weighted exposure amounts for the purposes of points (a) and (f) of Article 92(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

This section on the approach for prudential purposes refers in fact to the attribute “capital calculation approach for prudential purposes” in the amended SHS Regulation. The name for the further material on reporting requirements has been amended to align with the more commonly used wording in this case that is also applied, for example, in the context of COREP.

It has to be differentiated whether the standardised approach, in accordance with Chapter 2 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, or the IRB approach, as defined in Chapter 3 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, is used for prudential purposes.



With regard to the IRB approach, a further differentiation should be reported:

- if banks use their own-calculated PDs, while for the other parameters (such as LGD) pre-defined values provided by supervisors are taken, this should be reported as the so-called “Foundation IRB approach”;
- if banks calculate and use, in addition to the PDs, their own risk parameter subject to the supervisory guidelines, this should be reported as the so-called “Advanced IRB approach”.

Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 no longer refers to the above terms (“Foundation” and “Advanced”) to distinguish the IRB approach, although they are still commonly used by market participants and supervisors.

The applied approach may vary for the same holding entity and instrument, for example where different prudential approaches are assigned to different portfolios of the entity that include the instrument. Therefore, the information has to be reported separately on an entity-by-entity basis for the individual holding.

The attribute has to be reported in the case of banking book positions (also called non-trading book in the prudential portfolio) or if the data is available by other means.

### 5.3.6 Exposure class

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Exposure class as defined in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

The types of exposures depend on the applied capital calculation approach and are defined in Article 112 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for the standardised approach and in Article 147 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for the IRB approach.

Accordingly, consistency should be ensured between the reported exposure class and the capital calculation approach for prudential purposes; for example, where the

standardised approach is indicated as the capital calculation method, one of the exposure class types related to the standardised approach has to be provided.

It is possible to have different exposure classes for the same holding, as in the case of partially guaranteed holdings, for example, where the part that is guaranteed may fall into an exposure class other than the unguaranteed exposure class. Therefore, the information has to be reported separately on an entity-by-entity basis for the individual holding.

The attribute has to be reported in the case of banking book positions (also called non-trading book in the prudential portfolio) or if the data is available by other means.

### 5.3.7 Impairment assessment method

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

The method of assessing whether the instrument is subject to impairment in accordance with applied accounting standards. Collective and individual methods are distinguished.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments measured or designated at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS) or in the case of equity, the instrument is not subject to impairment, it should be flagged and reported accordingly.

The attribute identifies the impairment assessment method in accordance with which the accumulated impairment amount is established for an instrument (i.e. whether it is individually or collectively assessed), if the instrument is subject to impairment in accordance with the accounting standard.

An instrument can be impaired on the basis of either an individually made assessment or a collectively made assessment (i.e. by being grouped together with instruments with similar credit risk characteristics). An instrument cannot be subject at the same time to an individual and a collective assessment of impairment.

## 5.3.8 Number of units or aggregated nominal value

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Number of shares or units of a security or aggregated nominal amount in nominal currency or euro if the security is traded in amounts rather than in units, excluding the accrued interest.

### Additional clarifications

For debt securities, the nominal value is the redemption price or face value, which is the amount to be paid by the issuer to the holder at maturity, excluding the accrued interest.

In the case of equity instruments, the nominal value is normally reported in number of shares. If the nominal amount of an equity instrument is provided, it should be the par value of the individual equity.

For securities with an ISIN code, if the holding amount is already reported at market value, the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute.

For securities without an ISIN code, the holding amount must be reported at market value, i.e. the amount held at the price quoted in the market in EUR, including accrued interest. Alternative approximations, for example, carrying amount, could be used on a best efforts basis if the market value is not available. Thus, the reporting of the attribute is not required for securities without an ISIN code, subject to the discretion of NCBs.

In the case of proportional consolidation of holding entities (see Article 18(4) of the CRR), the total holding amount has to be adjusted for the reporting, in accordance with the proportional share of consolidation.

### 5.3.9 Reporting basis

#### Use

Mandatory, subject to the discretion of NCBs.

#### Description

This attribute indicates the underlying reporting basis of the security.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute indicates whether the security is quoted in percentage or in units.

### 5.3.10 Market value

#### Use

Mandatory, subject to the discretion of NCBs.

#### Description

Amount held of a security at the price quoted in the market in EUR.

#### Additional clarifications

The market value for debt and equity securities should be based on the last available representative price of the instrument at the reference date.

For securities with an ISIN code, NCBs may, at their discretion, require data excluding accrued interest.

For securities with an ISIN code, if the holding amount is already reported at nominal value (i.e. in number of units or nominal amount), the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute.

For securities without an ISIN code, the holding amount must be reported at market value, i.e. an amount held at the price quoted in the market in EUR, including accrued interest. Alternative approximations, e.g. carrying amount or nominal value, could be used on a best efforts basis if the market value is not available.

In the case of proportional consolidation of holding entities (see Article 18(4) of the CRR), the total holding amount has to be adjusted for the reporting, in accordance with the proportional share of consolidation.

### 5.3.11 Carrying amount

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Carrying amount in accordance with Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of NCBs.

The carrying amount is to be understood as meaning the amount to be reported on the asset side of the balance sheet following the accounting policy of the group as a whole to the extent possible (see Section 4.3 above on accounting rules for a more detailed description). The carrying amount of financial assets must include accrued interest.

If the reporting agent is subject to Regulation (EU) 2015/534 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2015/13), it would be expected that the carrying amount reported is the same amount used to fulfil the requirements of this Regulation.

The carrying amount is 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.

In the case of proportional consolidation of holding entities (see Article 18(4) of the CRR), the total holding amount has to be adjusted for the reporting, in accordance with the proportional share of consolidation.

## 5.3.12 Accumulated impairment amount

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

The amount of loss allowances that are held against or are allocated to the instrument on the reference date. This data attribute applies to instruments subject to impairment under the applied accounting standard.

### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of the NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard (e.g. for instruments measured or designated at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS) or in the case of equity the instrument is not subject to impairment, the attribute should not be filled.

Under IFRS, the accumulated impairment relates to the following amounts:

- loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses;
- loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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.

A positive amount of accumulated impairment amount is reported if credit losses are expected for the instrument or if general or specific allowances are associated with the instrument (or a portfolio to which the instrument belongs) in accordance with the accounting standard respectively.

If the attribute is reported, the attributes “type of impairment” and “impairment assessment method” further specify which type (IFRS stages 1, 2 or 3, or, in the case of GAAP, specific or general allowances) and method (individually or collectively assessed) were used in order to calculate the accumulated impairment amount.

In the case of instruments for which the impairment assessment method is collectively assessed, the accumulated impairment amount that is determined for the

total basket of instruments (to which the instrument is assigned for the purpose of the collective assessment) is suitably allocated to the individual instrument, considering that only the collectively assessed impairment amounts that are relevant for SHSG eligible instruments within the pool assessed are included in the re-distribution (in order to avoid excessive impairments).

In the case of proportional consolidation of holding entities (see Article 18(4) of the CRR), the total holding amount has to be adjusted for the reporting, in accordance with the proportional share of consolidation.

### 5.3.13 Accumulated changes in fair value due to credit risk

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Accumulated changes in fair value due to credit risk in accordance with Part 2.46 of Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, it should not be filled.

The accumulated changes in fair value due to credit risk are calculated by adding all negative and positive changes in fair value due to credit risk that have occurred since recognition of the debt instrument.

In particular, if the fair value of an asset has deteriorated owing to the changes in creditworthiness (a negative change), it would be expected that a positive amount is reported for the attribute.

This amount is only reported if the addition of positive and negative changes in fair value due to credit risk results in a positive amount of the attribute (meaning deterioration or negative change of fair value).

This attribute should reflect changes in fair value solely due to changes in credit risk. However, changes in fair value may also be caused by other factors, whose effects may not be readily (if at all) isolated from the effects of changes in credit risk.

In this respect, if a reporting agent considers a particular factor to have an effect on creditworthiness, then a change in fair value as a result of this particular factor may be considered when determining this attribute, assuming that a change in fair value has indeed taken place due to credit risk.

To this extent, if the reporting agent is able to measure the change in fair value due to this particular credit risk event, then that amount should be delivered.

On the other hand, if changes in credit risk take place in parallel to changes in factors other than credit risk that also affect the fair value but the reporting agent is not able to (readily) isolate the effects of such factors from the effects of credit risk on the fair value, the total change in fair value can be considered as a proxy measure of accumulated changes in fair value due to credit risk.

In any case, for an instrument whose creditworthiness (or the creditworthiness of the debtor of the instrument) has not changed (i.e. neither deteriorated nor improved) compared with the initial recognition, 0 (zero) should be reported in this data attribute.

If the creditworthiness deteriorates, and no other factors unrelated to credit risk affect the fair value, the data attribute is reported as a positive amount, i.e. this applies when the fair value of the instrument at the reporting reference date decreased compared with the initial recognition owing to the deterioration in creditworthiness.

The attribute must be reported for exposures measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the accounting standard.

In the case of proportional consolidation of holding entities (see Article 18(4) of the CRR), the total holding amount has to be adjusted for the reporting, in accordance with the proportional share of consolidation.

#### 5.3.14 Cumulative recoveries since default

##### Use

Mandatory.

##### Description

Total amount recovered since the date of default.



## Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of NCBs.

If in accordance with the accounting standard or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, it should not be filled.

The attribute informs about the amount of recoveries received in relation to defaulted instruments from the start of the latest default of the instrument till the reporting reference date. It should be clarified that the term “default” in the definition of the data attribute refers to default as specified in Article 178 of the CRR.

If an instrument is in default at the reporting reference date, then an amount of recoveries received in the period since the start of the default must be reported. If no recoveries have been received since the start of the default, zero must be reported.

It should be noted that the amounts of recoveries since default are not accumulated over multiple defaults of one and the same instrument (i.e. where an instrument defaults, cures and re-defaults again). Accordingly, there is no carrying-over of recoveries from one default to another place – every time a new default starts, the cumulative recoveries since default are set to zero and the accumulation starts anew.

Where the reason for default is other than past due, the amounts recovered must also be reported in this attribute.

For the purpose of calculating the cumulative recoveries after default, all recoveries should be taken into account irrespective of their source; for example, the attribute must consider any voluntary cash repayments, any proceeds from liquidating of collateral, amounts received as a result of calling guarantees, etc. Moreover, recoveries from any protection securing the instrument must be included in this attribute.

However, the attribute should be reported net of any recovery costs – for example, if a cost is incurred when realising proceeds from a collateral (e.g. liquidating a real estate property which serves as protection), only the proceeds remaining after deduction of the costs of the liquidation process are reported in this attribute.

In all other cases, where an instrument is no longer in default at a reporting reference date, the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute.

In the case of proportional consolidation of holding entities (see Article 18(4) of the CRR), the total holding amount has to be adjusted for the reporting, in accordance with the proportional share of consolidation.

### 5.3.15 Exposure value

#### Use

Mandatory if it is a banking book position, or if the data is available by other means.

#### Description

Exposure value after credit risk mitigation and credit conversion factors in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

#### Additional clarifications

This attribute may not be required for the reporting of intra-group holdings (prudential scope) and “pure” short positions (i.e. those where no positive amount is held and recorded on the asset side), subject to the discretion of NCBs.

Where the standardised approach is applied, the exposure value is defined in accordance with Article 111 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. The exposure value of an asset item will be its accounting value remaining after specific credit risk adjustments, additional value adjustments in accordance with Articles 34 and 110 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and other own funds reductions related to the asset item have been applied. The definitions of Article 111 and subsequent parts of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 apply accordingly.

Where the IRB approach is applied, the exposure at default (EAD) is requested, that is, used within the calculation of the expected loss. The expected loss is defined as the product of EAD, PD and LGD. The definition for the exposure value regarding the IRB approach is set out in Section 5 of Chapter 3 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

In the case of proportional consolidation of holding entities (see Article 18(4) of the CRR), the total holding amount has to be adjusted for the reporting, in accordance with the proportional share of consolidation.

## 5.4 Holdings of non-ISIN securities (additional instrument and issuer reference attributes)

### Mandatory non-ISIN holdings data collection

As part of the SHS legal update in August 2016, the Governing Council approved to make mandatory the SHSG data collection on holdings of securities without an ISIN code. Accordingly, the **attributes included in the ISIN holdings feed, as described**

**in the previous sub-sections, have to be reported for the non-ISIN holdings as well.** In addition, a set of **required instrument and issuer reference information** for securities without an ISIN code has to be provided directly by the SHSG data reporting agents.

### Mandatory reporting of market values for non-ISIN securities

The **holding amounts for non-ISIN securities have to be mandatorily reported at market value, including possible adjustments** such as accrued interest and early redemptions. Alternative approximations (such as carrying amount, other evaluations used by the declaring agent to establish its statistical balance sheet or nominal value in the case of debt instruments) could be used on a “best efforts” basis where the market value is not available. In addition, the relevant NCB may request reporting agents to also provide the holding amount in nominal value of non-ISIN securities.

### Additional non-ISIN attributes listed below

The **attributes listed below are those that are relevant for non-ISIN holdings only.** Please refer to the previous sub-sections for a description of the other ISIN attributes that have to be reported for the holdings of securities without an ISIN code. Please note that non-ISIN issuers are to be reported at the level of the institutional unit (e.g. the fund itself – and not the investment company – is to be reported as the issuer of investment funds).

### Different dimensional attributes for the identification of non-ISIN securities compared with ISIN securities

With regard to the previous sub-sections, the attribute “ISIN code” is used for the unique identification of securities with an ISIN code. For non-ISIN securities, the unique identification needs to be ensured based on an **alternative security identifier code** as described below.

## 5.4.1 Security identifier code

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

A standard code, agreed with the relevant NCB, that uniquely identifies the security and information on the type of code used to uniquely identify the security.

### Additional clarifications

This is a security identification number of a non-ISIN instrument, which should ensure the unique and time-consistent identification of the security.

Moreover, the type of identifier used for the non-ISIN security should be provided as a separate variable, e.g. to specify that the Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures (CUSIP) code has been used as an identification number for the non-ISIN instrument.

## 5.4.2 Instrument ESA 2010 class

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Classification of the security according to ESA 2010 and Regulation (EU) No 1011/2012 (ECB/2012/24).

### Additional clarifications

The following ESA 2010 instrument types should be provided:

- short-term debt securities (F.31)
- long-term debt securities (F.32)
- listed shares (F.511)

- money market funds (MMF) shares or units (F.521)
- non-MMF investment fund shares or units (F.522).

Please refer to the more detailed description of the categories in the above section on the instruments covered by the SHSG data collection.

### 5.4.3 Issue date

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

The issue date is the point in time at which the security is issued.

#### Additional clarifications

The date on which the securities are delivered to the underwriter by the issuer against payment. This is the date when the securities are available for delivery to investors for the first time.

In the case of a strip, this column indicates the date on which the coupon/principal is stripped.

The reporting of the issue date is also mandatory for shares/investment funds. In the case of shares, the date on which a corporation first issued equity securities to the public should be reported, i.e. the date of the initial public offering. Investment funds should be treated similarly, i.e. the date of the first offering should be used. The issuance is usually recorded at the point when payment is made to the issuer.

### 5.4.4 Maturity date

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Date on which the instrument is redeemed.

## Additional clarifications

The redemption (or maturity) date is the point in time at which the final contractually scheduled repayment of the principal is due.

Instruments giving the holder the option of early redemption are classified according to the original maturity date.

Securities in which a certain portion of the issue is retired periodically (sinking fund provision) are classified according to the earliest date on which the debt security can be completely repaid.

A maturity date is not obligatory for securities that do not mature at all (i.e. that do not have a stated maturity date), such as perpetual debt securities and most equity instruments.

### 5.4.5 Nominal currency of the security

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Currency in which the security is denominated.

#### Additional clarifications

Nominal currency of the instrument expressed as ISO 4217 code.

### 5.4.6 Primary asset classification

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Classification of the instrument.

## Additional clarifications

The securities are classified according to their asset type in accordance with the definitions laid down in the Handbook on Securities Statistics and other sources, such as ESA 2010, Classification of financial instruments (CFI code) and Asset types of the list of eligible marketable assets (ECB General Documentation).

The instruments are to be classified in accordance with their main characteristics if potentially more than one code is applicable.

### 5.4.7 Instrument seniority type

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

This attribute indicates whether the instrument is guaranteed or not, its rank level and whether it is secured or not.

#### Additional clarifications

The attribute indicates how the instrument is secured in the event of the issuer's insolvency.

The attribute covers the following three dimensions: (1) guarantee level, (2) rank level and (3) security level.

- The “guarantee level” indicates whether the instrument is guaranteed by an entity other than the issuer, e.g. the government.
- The “rank level” indicates where the instrument ranks in the event of liquidation in relation to other instruments issued by the same issuer.
- The “security level” indicates whether an instrument is secured or unsecured, i.e. whether there is recourse to the cash flows of a securitised portfolio.

## 5.4.8 Asset securitisation type

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

Type of asset provided as security.

### Additional clarifications

The asset securitisation type distinguishes between securitisation and covered bonds, with a further breakdown by the underlying asset type for the two main categories.

The breakdowns aim to follow the classifications used by the Handbook on Securities Statistics, the European and American Securitisation Forum as well as the European Covered Bond Council.

## 5.4.9 Security status

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

The attribute indicates the status of the security, i.e. whether the instrument is alive (active) or not alive (not active).

### Additional clarifications

The instruments held by the reporting agent are classified as alive (active) or not alive (not active). Securities have to be reported as alive for as long as a claim by any holder with respect to the corresponding security exists (objective criterion). Subjective criteria (e.g. “unlikely to pay”) should not be considered for the derivation of this attribute.

The above definition of the alive status also applies to matured securities (i.e. after the maturity date) where the issuer is in an ongoing liquidation process or in similar



cases where claims of security holders against the issuer remain to be settled after the maturity date of the security. During such a process, the security is still regarded as outstanding until final settlement of the liquidation and needs to be flagged with the appropriate alive classification.

Given that security holdings are considered as claims of the holder against the issuer, it is not expected that not alive classifications will be received in the context of the securities holdings reporting.

#### 5.4.10 Security status date

##### Use

Mandatory.

##### Description

The date on which a security status, as reported under “security status”, came into effect.

##### Additional clarifications

Where the security status is alive, the security status date is expected to be the same as the issue date.

If the security is classified as alive with outstanding amounts after the maturity date, the security status date should be the date when the reported status came into effect (i.e. presumably the maturity date).

#### 5.4.11 Arrears for the instrument

##### Use

Mandatory.

##### Description

Aggregate amount of principal, interest and any fee payment outstanding at the reference date, which is contractually due and has not been paid (past due).

This amount must always be reported. 0 is to be reported if the instrument was not past due on the reference date.

The amount of arrears that is related to the holding amount has to be reported, as presumably the amount that relates to the complete issuance is not available to the holder.

### Additional clarifications

If in accordance with the accounting standard or in the case of equity the attribute is not applicable, 0 is to be reported.

The amount of arrears of the instrument is the part of the nominal outstanding amount that is legally past due. The amount which can be due includes principal, interest, late interest and claimable expenses that are due under the terms and conditions of the issue, and which are past due on the reference date of the reporting.

The amount in arrears does not include any accrued interest, because accrued interest amounts are not past due.

It should be noted that an instrument is past due as soon as any amount arising under the instrument is past due.

If a positive amount is reported in the attribute “arrears for the instrument”, the attribute “date of arrears for the instrument” is reported, indicating the date on which the first unpaid amount became past due.

## 5.4.12 Date of arrears for the instrument

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

The date on which the instrument became past due in accordance with Part 2.48 of Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. This is the date of the first amount unpaid that remains unpaid at the reference date.

## Additional clarifications

If a positive amount is reported in the attribute “arrears for the instrument”, the attribute “date of arrears for the instrument” is reported, indicating the date on which the amount became past due.

By contrast, if the instrument is not past due at the reporting reference date (i.e. when the amount in the attribute “arrears for the instrument” is reported as zero), the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute.

The attribute is the date of the first amount unpaid (principal, interest and expenses due) that remains unpaid at the reference reporting date. This means that the requested date might be earlier than the purchase date, if the security is already past due when it is purchased. Moreover, if the amount of arrears for the instrument is reduced to zero, the counting of days past due must start anew.

### 5.4.13 Collateral geographical location

#### Use

Mandatory.

#### Description

Geographical allocation of the underlying assets.

#### Additional clarifications

The collateral geographical location is the region or the country where the assets underlying the security are located. For example, if an SPV located in France issues a securitisation backed by German household mortgages, Germany as the country of the underlying assets has to be reported.

If the assets are located in more than one country, either the sub-region, e.g. the euro area, or the main country should be reported.

If the attribute is not applicable to the security (for example, if it is not a covered bond, or a security issued as part of a securitisation), the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute.

## 5.4.14 Guarantor identifier code

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

A standard code, agreed with the relevant NCB, that uniquely identifies the guarantor of the security and information on the identifier type of the code that is used, e.g. an EU identifier or national identifier/or LEI.

### Additional clarifications

The guarantor is obliged to make payments to the holder of the security if the issuer fails to meet the obligation to make repayments arising under the instrument secured by the guarantor. Providers of a “financial guarantee”, as defined in paragraph 58 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014, should be covered.

Protection may be provided by several guarantors, in which case only one of the guarantors is to be reported based on reasonable and risk-prudent considerations (e.g., subordination of liabilities, extent of the contribution to the joint protection).

If the attribute is not applicable to the security due to the unavailability of guarantees, the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute.

An EU identifier means a commonly used identification code, agreed with the relevant NCB, which enables the unambiguous identification of any entity within the European Union.

A national identifier means a commonly used identification code, agreed with the relevant NCB, which enables the unambiguous identification of any entity within its country of residency.

Moreover, the type of identifier that is used as an identifier code should be specified as a separate variable, for example, what type of national identifier (such as a tax number) has been used. The same identifier type should be used for an entity reported in the different attributes “holder identifier code”, “identifier code of the immediate parent of the holder”, “guarantor identifier code” and “issuer identifier code”.

#### 5.4.15 Issuer identifier code

##### Use

Mandatory.

##### Description

A standard code, agreed with the relevant NCB, that uniquely identifies the issuer of the security and information on the identifier type of code used, e.g. EU identifier or national identifier.

##### Additional clarifications

An EU identifier means a commonly used identification code, agreed with the relevant NCB, which enables the unambiguous identification of any entity within the European Union.

A national identifier means a commonly used identification code, agreed with the relevant NCB, which enables the unambiguous identification of any entity within its country of residency.

Moreover, the type of identifier that is used as an identifier code should be specified as a separate variable, e.g. what type of national identifier (such as a tax number) has been used. The same identifier type should be used for an entity reported in the different attributes “holder identifier code”, “identifier code of the immediate parent of the holder”, “guarantor identifier code” and “issuer identifier code”.

#### 5.4.16 Issuer LEI

##### Use

Mandatory.

##### Description

Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) in line with ISO 17442 of the issuer of the security.

##### Additional clarifications

This is the LEI of the issuer of the security.

If the LEI is not available, the relevant NCB may dispense with the requirement to fill the attribute.

#### 5.4.17 Issuer name

##### Use

Mandatory.

##### Description

Name of the issuer.

##### Additional clarifications

Full legal name of the issuer of the security.

#### 5.4.18 Issuer country

##### Use

Mandatory.

##### Description

Country of legal incorporation of the issuer of the security.

##### Additional clarifications

ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country where the issuer of the security is located.

#### 5.4.19 Issuer ESA 2010 sector

##### Use

Mandatory.

##### Description

Institutional sector of the issuer according to ESA 2010 and Regulation (EU) No 1011/2012 (ECB/2012/24).

##### Additional clarifications

The issuers of the securities held should be specified in accordance with ESA 2010 sector classes, e.g. non-financial corporations (S.11).

Please refer to the more detailed description of the categories in Part 2 of Annex II of the SHS Regulation.

#### 5.4.20 Issuer NACE sector

##### Use

Mandatory.

##### Description

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

##### Additional clarifications

In general, the level four NACE code in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 has to be reported. If the level four NACE code is not available, the level three or level two NACE code should be provided.

Where an issuer is engaged in several activities, the principal one should be taken into account when deciding on its most appropriate NACE code.

## 5.4.21 Entity status

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

The attribute indicates the status of the issuer, i.e. whether the issuer is alive (active) or not alive (not active).

### Additional clarifications

The issuers of instruments held by the reporting agent are classified as alive (active) or not alive (not active). Issuers have to be reported as alive for as long as a claim by any holder against any of the issuer's securities exists (objective criterion). Subjective criteria (e.g. "unlikely to pay") should not be considered for the derivation of this attribute.

The above definition of the alive status also applies to matured securities (i.e. after the maturity date) whose issuer is in an ongoing liquidation process or in similar cases where claims of security holders against the issuer remain to be settled after the maturity date of the security. During such a process, the security is still regarded as outstanding until final settlement of the liquidation and the issuer needs to be flagged with the appropriate alive classification.

Given that security holdings are considered as claims of the holder against the issuer, it is not expected that not alive classifications will be received in the context of the securities holdings reporting.

## 5.4.22 Entity status date

### Use

Mandatory.

### Description

The date on which an entity status, as reported under "entity status", came into effect.



## Additional clarifications

Where the entity status is alive, the entity status date is normally the date when the entity was established.

If the entity is classified with an alive code for an ongoing liquidation process or similar cases of unsettled claims, the entity status date should be the date when the reported status came into effect, for example, the date when the liquidation process started.

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